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C. J. PRATT.

BLOOD POISON.

Old devil teeth contain the poisonous blood poison. Who can swallow it, gulping out of old teeth at every meal, and be healthy? These teeth are dead, decayed, and filthy. They frequently cause a swollen face, sore throat, and are extracted and replaced with good, artificial teeth that never decay. Can be extracted without pain. No humbug.



ABRASION OF THE TEETH.

The above cut shows the teeth of a man 45 years of age from Dr. Bell in 1851. We meet with this condition in the teeth in various forms and degrees. The ends of the crowns seem very soft, having a low degree of vitality and wear down showing a dark yellowish cupped spot in the center. Many are so foolish as to think that molar teeth are of little account, and get them gone by default; after which all the force of the muscles are extended to the front teeth, wearing them down rapidly. The best and only remedy is to cover and cut off the ends with gold and platinum, which wears like steel and saves them many years. We make a specialty of fine gold work on building them up, contour fillings, etc.



Cuts A and B are from John Tomes, of England.

A—Two incisors with notches in the ends. It shows the jagged teeth with a flowish film in the ends. For such teeth we have two remedies: First—To fit the pits in the ends with gold. Second—Extract them and replace them with artificial teeth. But the bones absorb away quickly so that they will need re-erecting frequently. We make the finest artificial teeth in the northwest. We use Justice's and White's patent teeth with long, heavy pins, mounted on strong elastic plates. These will last us well, not be troubled with broken teeth and cracked plates, cancer sore mouths, etc. To loose the front teeth, is to loose half the power of speech, and more than half the beauty.

Diseased Gums.

The teeth turn black and die, the slightest touch, vibrates, the jaw falls out, the breath is offensive.



DR. A. P. BURN IS,

1208 O Street,

On the Rapid Transit, cure up the most diseased teeth that tobacco will not cure.

THE FAIR SEX.

Platting Words of the Paraphrastic Bits of Readable Gossip.

Lady Colin Campbell has become a journalistic art critic.

Rosa Bonheur now goes about searching for studies in a cutaway coat and trousers.

The Princess of Wales and her associates are setting the fashion of wearing as much jewelry as possible.

Queen Victoria traveled through Europe with so much luggage that it took an hour to transfer it from the train to the boat at Flushing.

Mrs. D. L. King, the wife of David Leicester King, attorney and counselor at law at Akron, O., is one of the few descendants of George Washington's only sister, she being Betty Washington's great granddaughter.

Mila M. Ramirez Cortez, of Paris, who is at present in San Francisco, is a descendant of Hernando Cortez, the famous conqueror of Mexico. She is about 28 years of age, slender and small of stature, with jet black hair and regular features.

A Boston woman fifteen years ago touched her tongue to some lye and burned the upper side of it. Since that time she has been troubled with ulcers, and recently it became necessary for the physician to cut her tongue out. The operation was successfully performed, and two weeks later she was able to talk and make herself easily understood.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox writes a great deal of her poetry while sitting in a rocking chair with a pad of paper in her lap. Very often, too, her black cat perches itself on the back of the chair and gazes gravely down at its mistress while her work progresses.

Two nights before Queen Victoria left Florence a deputation of Florentines called upon her and presented her with an album containing photographs of the city and its points of interest. The queen telegraphed to England to have a speech of thanks prepared which she will deliver extemporaneously by letter.

Mrs. Ernestine Schaffner, of New York, spends the greater part of her time and money in behalf of prisoners whom she believes are wrongfully accused. She visits the police courts, and where she sees a man or woman who her judgment tells her is the victim of circumstantial evidence she furnishes bail, and at her own expense secures the services of a lawyer. So far Mrs. Schaffner's intuitions seem to be correct, and she has always won the cases of her proteges, and has never lost a dollar by going their bail.

Prince Bismarck's wife is said to have a typical "hausfrau," with never a thought above petty domestic details. The crown prince's wife is of the same nature. In their eyes it is little short of infamous for the empress to read philosophy, advocate the higher education of women, and take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the empire and of the world. Yet her breadth of intellect and force of character have never prevented the empress from being a model wife and a model mother.

Miss Elizabeth Strong, of San Francisco, is the most prominent of American painters. At present she has a studio in Paris, in the sixth story of a house in the Rue des Saussaies, near the Seine. It was once occupied by Paul Delarocque, and although a delightful place, after you have once seen its dizzy heights, is not particularly adapted to the wants of an animal painter. Miss Strong does most of her painting in the open air in the lovely country around Paris. She will send two paintings to the next salon, both of dogs.

Miss Ella Russell writes from St. Petersburg to L. E. of The World, London, to recount all of her triumphs and magnificent presents—diamonds, flowers, 300 bouquets. It seems she sang from November till March in Warsaw fifty-five times, in ten different operas, and received a diamond bracelet, diamond ring, and album, and a solid silver and gold tea service for twelve persons. On March 25, she says, she made her debut in St. Petersburg in "Traviata" with Masini. She has since sung ten times, and was the last time presented with a horseshoe formed of ten rose buds, in the center of which there was suspended a small blue velvet box containing another rose, but composed of diamonds.

Mistakes of Newspaper Artists.

Recently a New York paper, in illustrating a Washington article, printed a cut of Gen. Weaver which represented the Iowa Greenbacker with a full beard. Any one acquainted with Gen. Weaver would have had difficulty in recognizing the picture. It is a long time since Gen. Weaver wore whiskers, he wears now only a heavy mustache. The newspaper made a mistake in illustrating the article of today with a picture of ten years ago. This mistake not infrequently occurs. There are many western papers which still insist upon representing Senator Keegan, of Texas, with a full growth of whiskers, whereas that tactful statesman shaves his face perfectly clean every morning, and has done so for many years.

Representative Rogers, of Arkansas, is another sufferer at the hands of the modern newspaper illustrator. Mr. Rogers takes a great deal of pride in a luxurious growth of hair which adorns his upper lip but the average artist of the daily press usually insists upon spoiling the effect of Mr. Rogers' mustache by adorning his chin with a huge imperial, which makes his face about as long as the old moral law. These little artistic slips are due to the fact that the photographers palm off on the confiding newspaper editors their old stock of photographs. When it means a serious financial loss whenever a statesman takes it into his head to change his outward appearance, either by cutting off his beard or allowing it to grow.—Chicago Herald.

A Hermit's Peculiar Mania.

A hermit who died at Fleming, N. J., a few days ago, had a peculiar mania. He imagined that pebbles were gold, collected them by thousands and offered them for his purchases. He was humored by the good people of the town, who furnished him with provisions, clothing and fuel enough to keep him comfortable, in exchange for his pebbles. He would never accept anything with out paying in pebbles, saying that he was fabulously rich.—Boston Budget.

Honor of a Horse Thief.

Down in North Carolina a young fellow of good family was convicted of horse stealing. He had been out on bail while the case was pending and at the end of it quietly took the train for Raleigh, presented himself to the authorities, and when the sheriff of his county came up to report his disappearance, was there in stripes to greet him. A number of handbills in public is said to be the cause of such unappreciated action.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

President Seelye's Remarkable Memory.

President Seelye of Amherst college is gifted with a remarkable memory. He is able to greet by name every living graduate of the college whom he has ever met, and freshmen who have not been in college a week are surprised to hear the president address them by their first names.—New York Tribune.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FROM MANY SOURCES.

The New System of Teaching Geography Invented by a California Genius and Named the "Lineal System," Described and Its Merits Pointed Out.

The "lineal system" of teaching geography is the invention of a California genius. As will be seen from the cut it consists of a chart or map in which the general outline of the subdivisions of the country or its configuration are shown, and from these the more exact indications of the configuration may be drawn. The pupil can, therefore, draw the various lines indicating the general shape of the subdivisions, and may afterward make the more exact contour lines therefrom, thus gaining knowledge of the size, proportion and general appearance, which it is impossible to obtain from completed maps.



LINEAL SYSTEM OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

In the cut is shown an outline engraving of the United States. The general outline of the coast or boundary. The dots are placed in such position that lines drawn from the points or dots will show the general contour of the internal subdivisions into states. By the aid of these dots the pupil will soon learn to construct all the subdivisions of the country. First, in general outline by drawing approximate straight lines through the dots, and afterward the more minute irregularities of contour may be indicated by dotted lines. For instance, the line drawn from E to F would indicate the southern boundary of Washington territory or northern boundary of Oregon in an approximate manner, while the dotted line, E, would show the general contour. The line, N, would indicate the general contour of the coast of Texas, while the dotted line, M, would show the features more in detail.

These outline charts, explains Scientific American, may be permanently drawn upon a slate or blackboard, or they may be drawn on silica slate, where the general outlines and dots may be permanent. Connecting outlines or contours may be drawn with pencil or other marking implement while the lesson is in progress, and afterward erased so as to leave only the permanent outlines and dots.

Snow as a Bird Catcher.

A Belgian gamekeeper has recently observed a new source of danger to birds from a fall of damp adhesive snow. It appears that during cold weather the birds resort to the nearest stream or other body of open water for the purpose of warming their feet. Their long tail feathers becoming wet, when they return to the fields the snow adheres to them, and, as they drag it along, the ball continually increases in size, in the same way



BALL OF SNOW WITH TAIL FEATHERS ATTACHED.

that the enormous snowballs which boys sometimes amuse themselves by rolling up are formed. After the ball becomes too heavy for the poor bird to carry it further, he must either remain firmly anchored till destroyed by the cold or birds of prey, or else, if he is fortunate, he may be able to relieve himself of the weight of snow and his tail feathers at the same time. In the cut here given and reproduced from Nature is shown one of these snowballs with the tail feathers still attached to it.

A Useful Envelope.

Many inventors have endeavored to introduce envelopes that cannot be opened without betraying the fact that they have been tampered with. Scientific American calls attention to an envelope recently patented in England that appears to have attained this object. The flap is cut and shaped at the corner of the front side of the envelope, where the gummed surface of the flap secures it to the front side of the envelope. The postage stamp is then fixed over the flap so that the envelope cannot possibly be fastened without destroying the stamp.

Diamond of the First Water.

This expression, says Jewelers' Circular, denotes a stone of the utmost purity and whiteness. The value of diamonds is established by their weight, clearness and color, hence a diamond of the first water, whatever its size, is worth, obviously, more than one of a corresponding weight and of lesser purity. There is some appropriateness in the phrase, because of the resemblance of the purest of diamonds to the sparkling of water, as in a dewdrop.

Some Queer Statues.

Near the Ponte Fabricio, in Rome, the river bed has yielded a great quantity of terra-cotta busts, many of which have openings, and show within rude representations of lungs, heart, etc. They are considered dedicatory gifts in thanks for a return to health, perhaps once placed in a temple of Apollo.

Items of Interest.

Pasteur and his treatment of hydrophobia have hardly received even a mention of late in the medical or the popular journals.

A remonstrance, briefly signed by the physicians of Massachusetts, has been presented to the legislature of that state, against the passage of any law allowing the manufacture of illuminating gas containing more than 10 per cent of carbonic oxide, as the intensely poisonous properties of that element of gas are well known, and are dangerous to health and life.

The electric street cars in Baltimore have proven sufficiently successful to warrant a systematic experiment to determine the expense of the whole of the system.

Dr. J. A. Lintner says there are in the world 20,000 species of insects, 25,000 of those being in the United States, and about 25,000 prey upon the productions of man, 7,000 or 8,000 of these being considered as fruit pests.

American Magazines in Scotland.

The Mitchell library in Glasgow has hit upon an original method of ascertaining the relative popularity of current periodical literature by examining the magazine tables 100 times during 1892, and noting the periodicals in the hands of the readers. Surprising results are arrived at by this process.

Of course, a Scotch journal, The People's Friend, heads the list with 97 times. The Graphic is a good second with 85, Harper's Weekly, Scottish Nights and Pictorial World following close with 83. Then come Harper's Monthly and The Illustrated London News with 81, The Era, 80; Chambers' Journal, 80; Broad Arrow, 78; Vanity Fair and Truth, 80; Good Words, 81; Scottish Empire, 83; Scottish Athletic Journal, 82; Scribner's Magazine, 81; Blackwood and The Century, 80; Longman's and All the Year Round, 79; Nineteenth Century, 77; Punch, 76; Baillie, Chief, and Quiz all three Glasgow comic papers, 75; Murray's Magazine, 74; Macmillan, 70; Leisure Hour, 69; Engineer and Gentleman's Magazine, 65; Cornhill, 64; Saturday Review and Fortnightly, 63; Field, Atlantic Monthly, and North American Review, 62; Christian Leader, 61; Spectator and Time, 61.

It is interesting to note the high position taken by the American journals. The Sanitary Journal has the honor of being read once, and the same with The Entomological Magazine and The Personal Rights Journal, whatever that may be. The Trade Mark Journal can boast of a couple of readers, and The Friendly Societies' Journal three. The Vaccination Inquirer has attracted but six Glaswegians, and only four individuals have taken an interest in their hereafter by consulting The Undertakers' Journal.—St. James' Gazette.

Picture of Donald G. Mitchell.

Almost the last of the old school of courtly American gentlemen of letters which did so much for our literature, Donald G. Mitchell, or "Ik Marvel," as he is better known to thousands, is an interesting study. The old author is short of stature and small of tone, with ruddy tinted skin toned to yellow, rippled, but neither wrinkled nor roughened by lifelong exposure, straggling unkempt hair, clean by reason of the great quantity of sun and wind that passes through it, sharp, twinkling eyes and mouth made to go with it—both hung on smile's puckering strings—an unobscured nose, the smooth old country turn of cheek and chin, shaggy side whiskers like wisps hanging from an overloaded hay wagon, a face old only in not being young and breaking constantly in whole bunches of smiles.

He wears loose, baggy pants, an easy sack coat, shoes that show they have been kissing more honest clay than asphalt, and looks the very face smile of a happy little old Scotch farmer or gardener, standing beside a wagon load of garden stuff in a market place of any one of the British Isles, cracking his whip and his jokes, and loving every blade and bent, sheaf and low that keeps him company till he returns back "home." If any other than the faint Scotch brogue addressed you, you would feel surprised. Anything more unlike a college graduate, a writer, one of the most valuable lights of the American day, it would be hard to imagine. One looks in vain all over the unremarkable person for a place to rest even the majestic Donald Grant Mitchell which has been his massive door plate for these sixty odd years.—William J. Bok in New York Graphic.

The Cost of Being Saved.

A Chicago mathematician of an inquiring mind has just completed a curious table, the data of which are taken from the reports of the various missionary societies of that city, as to the actual cost in dollars and cents that is necessary to convert each individual heathen to Christianity, whether he be Chicago born or otherwise. He figures that to "gather in" an ordinary Illinois pagan is worth as high as \$394.33.

For example, to make a good Methodist of him costs \$25. To induce the same man to become a Baptist \$39 must be spent. Congregationalists come at \$45. To persuade him to be a Presbyterian is worth \$90, to be Episcopalian \$300, while before he joins the Lutheran or Catholic church \$390 must be expended. Outside nations, of course, have different prices. To make an African Christian is worth \$14, an Italian, \$42, a Spaniard, \$55, and an East Indian, \$60. Japanese, Chinese and Jews cannot be brought to a proper way of thinking under \$80, \$100, and for the latter race \$2,800. From these estimates it would seem that conversion is an expensive matter, after all, and perhaps Malomet may have had some such figures in his mind when he adopted his famous plan of conversion with the sword. At any rate, it was a much cheaper proceeding, whatever may be said of its morality.—Philadelphia Times.

The Actual Loss in Battle.

As regards the number killed in regiments, the prevailing ideas are indefinite or incorrect, seldom approaching the truth. Nor are these errors confined to civilians alone, they are prevalent among the officers and men who were there and would be surprised to know. All this is largely due to the reckless and careless statements too often made regarding such losses. The error is a somewhat excusable one, as neither officers nor men have the means of knowing the actual loss in every engagement. They remember, perhaps, some of the official reports of their colonel as rendered at the close of certain battles, but not all of them. These casualty reports, as given in, are divided into killed, wounded and missing, the latter term generally including the captured. Many of these wounded and missing return, some of them during their absence die in hospitals or military prisons, nothing is definitely known about them at the time, so the tendency is to consider only the total of these casualties, and in time to think of them as all killed or lost.—Col. William F. Fox in The Century.

The Pope's Jubilee Presents.

Will Carleton, the poet of the farm and fireside, was taken by one of the attendants at the Vatican to see the pope's jubilee presents. He says that besides all the gold, silver and jewels, there are enough slippers to have shod every pope that ever lived, more topcoats than a regiment could use, sofa pillows, and clocks galore, while hundreds of new church bells are stacked in the gardens, waiting sleepily from which to send forth their silvery calls.—Burr's Bazar.

Economy of Corea's King.

The Korean embassy has not been abandoned, and the Koreans were not sick of Washington or of America. There were only three who returned, and they did so at the request of their king, who had a momentary fit of economy. The pay of the ordinary aids was \$10,000 a year, and of the secretary \$20,000. So the Korean ruler saves \$40,000 by his action.—Boston Transcript.

Matthew Arnold's Consolation.

A London correspondent contributes this as a personal recollection of Matthew Arnold at the time the latter's eldest son, Thomas, died, as a schoolboy at Harrow. It was my privilege to be with the bereaved father on the morning after his loss, and the author with whom I was consulting himself was Marcus Aurelius.—New York Graphic.

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