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C. J. PRATT.

BLOOD POISON.

Old dead teeth contain the quintessence of blood poison. Who can realize it, gushing out of old teeth at every meal and being healthy? These teeth are a dead, neglected, unhealthy frequently cause a swollen face, should certainly be extracted and replaced with good, artificial teeth that never ache. 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 1831. We meet with this affection in the teeth in various forms and degrees. The ends of the crowns wear away, leaving a low degree of vitality and wear down showing a dark yellow cupped spot in the center. Many are so foolish as to let them go 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 build up the ends with gold and platinum, which wears like steel and saves them many years. We make a specialty of the 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.

B—Shows the peg shaped teeth with yellowish pits in the ends.

For such teeth we have two remedies: First—To fill the pits in the ends with gold. Second—Extract them and replace them with artificial teeth. But the bones absorb away rapidly so that they will need resetting 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. Those who patronize us will 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 gums bleed at the slightest touch, ulcerate, the teeth loosen and fall out, the breath is horrible.

DR. A. P. BURRUS,

1208 O Street,

On the Rapid Transit, come up diseased gums, makes the finest gold and platinum fillings, makes the front teeth that tobacco will not turn black.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

The English Cabinet System—Action in Case of Defeat.

If the English government is defeated in the house of commons on a vote on some bill upon which it has staked its existence, it may either resign at once, when the sovereign sends for the leader of the party which has defeated it, who is directed to form a ministry or it may dissolve parliament and appeal to the country in a new election. When the government is forced out the leader of the triumphant opposition invites the other leaders of his party to take office in the new government, the more important are invited into the inner circles, known as the cabinet, the less important, together with the cabinet, form the ministry or the government. As none of the new ministers were elected to sit in the ministry, English custom requires them to ask their constituents if they may do so, and this asking takes the form of standing another election. Generally the constituency re-elects its members. Sometimes it doesn't, in such a case some member of the party who sits for a constituency absolutely certain to return anybody of his political faith is persuaded or bribed to stand, the would be minister stands again, and is elected, and the form, though not the spirit, of the absurd custom is followed. The bribe sometimes takes the form of a peerage, at other times it consists of a promise of a good berth "under government," a seat on the bench, or the lord lieutenantcy or shrievalty of some county.

Short Grammars.

Here are ten couplets, not new, however, giving the shortest English grammar ever published.

I. Three little words you often see Are articles, a, an and the.

II. A noun's the name of anything, As school or garden, hoop or wing.

III. Adjectives tell the kind of noun, As great, small, pretty white or brown.

IV. Instead of nouns the pronouns stand— His head, her face, your arm, my hand.

V. Verbs tell something to be done— To read, count, laugh, sing, jump or run.

VI. How things are done the adverbs tell, As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

VII. Conjunctions join the words together— As men and women, wind or weather.

VIII. The preposition stands before The noun, as in, or through, the door.

IX. The interjection shows surprise, As Oh how pretty, Ah how wise.

The whole are called nine parts of speech, Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

The Early Needle.

It is impossible to say who were the inventors of needles, for at a very early period rude attempts were made among various uncivilized nations to form such an article out of bone, ivory or like materials, in order to stitch together their clothes. Doubtless our first mother employed such an instrument, along with the fiber of plants, etc., as thread. But fine needles of metal were in common use among the more refined nations of antiquity, as the Hindus, Chinese, Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, Greeks and Romans. Pliny mentions the ladies of his day as having needles of bronze for sewing and knitting, and numbers have been found in Egyptian tombs that must have been made some 4,000 years ago. The steel needle was first manufactured in Spain, where the process of making it was long kept a secret, whence it was first imported into England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1650 Christopher Greening, at Long Croden, in Buckinghamshire, erected needle works, and thus began the manufacture of an article for which England is famed throughout the world.

The Rank of General.

The rank of general in the American army was created in July 1860, and Lieut. Gen. Grant was promoted general of the army. After Gen. Grant resigned from the army to become president, he promoted Lieut. Gen. Sherman general of the army. In 1869, however, the ranks and titles of general of the army and lieutenant general were limited to the officers then holding them, namely, Sherman and Sheridan. Thus when Gen. Sherman was retired in 1884, the rank of general expired with him, and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan was not, and could not be promoted then. However, by the act of congress on June 1, 1888, the rank was revived, Sheridan was promoted, and so will be the last general of the army of the United States.

Gotham.

New York is called Gotham because the inhabitants thereof were such wisacres—the allusion being to the three wise men of Gotham "who went to sea in a bowl." Gotham is a parish in Nottinghamshire in England, the inhabitants of which were famed throughout England for their stupidity. They are said to have heard a cuckoo sing in a bush, and never having seen the bird, to have built a fence around the bush, so that the cuckoo might not escape. The name was first applied to the city by Washington Irving and James K. Paulding, in their "Salmagundi," the last number of which appeared in 1808.

Leprosy.

Leprosy is a skin disease described in Lev xiii (B. C. 1400), which prevailed in ancient times throughout Asia. It has now almost disappeared from Europe. It chiefly affected the lower classes, yet occasionally proved fatal to the very highest personages. Robert Bruce, of Scotland, died of leprosy in 1329. A hospital for lepers was founded at Granada by Queen Isabella of Castile about 1504, and a large number of leper houses were founded in Britain.

Goodwin's Oath.

Goodwin's oath is a voluntary and intemperate one. The expression had its rise from an instance related by the monks. Goodwin, Earl of Kent, was tried for the murder of Prince Alfred, brother of Edward the Confessor, and perished, but dropped dead at the king's table while calling upon the powers of broad which he ate to choke him if he was guilty of the crime. It was thought to have been a just punishment.

Twisted Rille Hores.

In some fishes the bore is twisted. There is an advantage in this, because it is supposed to produce a rotation of the tail around an axis, in the direction of its motion, which overcomes the compression and irregularities in the air and renders the tail less liable to deviate from its path.

The Emperor of Germany.

The name of the present emperor of Germany is Frederick William Nicholas Charles. He was born Oct. 18, 1831, and he and Victoria Adelaide Mary Louise, Princess Royal of Great Britain, were married in London Jan. 25, 1858.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A First Attempt to Secure Composite Portraits of Different Types of Insanity by the Employment of the Art of Composite Photography.

The accompanying cuts made by the Notman Photographic company of Boston, from negatives taken by Dr. William Noyes, of New York, and first published in The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, represent a new application of the art of composite photography, and a first attempt, so far as is known, to secure composite portraits of different types of insanity.

The composite of general paresis, or softening of the brain, is made, according to Dr. Noyes, from the portraits of eight patients—three males and five females; and the patients making up this composite were all in the second stage of the disease when it was beginning to destroy the finer lines of facial expression.

A comparison of the composite of paresis with that of melancholia—eight subjects, all men—will show the characteristic differences between the two diseases. The eyes of the composite of paresis have a fixed and staring look, showing clearly a diminution of intelligence, and differing entirely from the expression of the other composite, where the expression is sad and thoughtful, but by no means lacking in intelligence.

Of the patients suffering from paresis one of the women and three of the men had had apoplectic seizures, and the average duration of the disease at the time of photographing was, in the women, two and one-third years, and in the men one and three-fourths years.

Of the patients making up the composite of paresis, all with the exception of one woman, were in good general physical condition and able to go out walking, and join in the usual round of social life, and this one woman was still able to go out walking on pleasant days, but was not so vigorous as the others.

The composites seem fairly to represent the physiognomy of the two diseases.

Kerosene as a Fuel.

People have long dreamed of the time when coal fires will become a thing of the past and some other cleaner method be put to use. In the natural gas regions this has been realized in the use of nature's own product, natural gas. Elsewhere inventors have looked to kerosene oil as a substitute; but as yet a stumbling block is found, says a writer in Science News, in the fact that no one knows how to thoroughly mix the great quantity of air with the oil which is required to make combustion perfect.

The writer quoted from says in regard to results already obtained: "These results, while not exactly conclusive, are exact enough to point strongly to the fact that kerosene oil can never compete with coal in matter of economy for heating houses. The crude petroleum might do so, if any means could be devised to overcome the exceedingly bad odor of the oil. On the other hand, when short, quickly lighted fires are needed, as in the summer season in all our dwelling houses, it becomes, if not an economy, at least a great convenience. The old fashioned, but improved wood burners are still in the front, as being the most economical and easily managed. The spray burners give good results, too, but they produce a disagreeable noise. Numerous devices have been put before the public for burning water along with kerosene; it is always safe to condemn any and all of these, since any one slightly versed in chemistry can demonstrate the fact that it requires as much heat to decompose and burn the water as it gives out in burning, and there is no gain whatever. Another thing, it is useless to expect to obtain more heat from the oil than it contains. In regions where petroleum is cheap, this may become true, but we can hardly expect it in the New England States."

Drift Wood Fires.

"Drift wood" fires are counted along with other novelties combining comfort and decoration in the household. In some of the seaports, where worn out vessels have been broken up, the wood from which the metal sheathing has been removed, split up into small pieces, which, when added to a wood fire, will tinge the flames with the most beautiful shades of blue, green, purple and red. This is due to the salts of copper, zinc, sodium, etc., absorbed by the wood; and an examination of the colored flames with a spectroscopic would undoubtedly show the characteristic lines of those metals. Although, strictly speaking, it is not "drift wood" at all, it leaves nothing to be desired either from an aesthetic or ornamental point of view.

Electric Street Cars.

There are now sixty electric street railways in the United States. The question is no longer concerning the success of the electric motor, but what kind of a motor should be used—whether it shall be by continuous current or the storage batteries. A New York city company has selected the storage batteries and separate motors. A depot will be erected midway on the line of railway, where the batteries can be recharged when necessary. It is expected that one set of batteries, eight on either side of the car, will run for two consecutive trips.

Naval Carrier Pigeons.

The French authorities are attempting to make use of carrier pigeons for conveying information from war ships at sea to certain stations on land, and with this object have fitted up on the St. Louis a dove-cote, painted the most gorgeous colors, in order to permit the birds to recognize their homes from a great distance.

Library Books a Source of Danger.

Attention is now being directed in England to the danger of infection from the books of circulating libraries, and a system of disinfecting them has been devised. This consists in exposing them to heated vapor of carbolic acid. The temperature is so regulated as not to injure the books.

A Little Box added to the water in which scarlet napkins and red bordered towels are washed will prevent them from fading.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

New and Valuable Use of Electricity—The Latest Treatment for Hydrophobia.

Successful experiments in purifying water from organic germs by the use of electricity have recently been reported. Specimens of water which, under the microscope were found to be full of animal life, disease germs, etc., were charged with fairly strong currents of dynamic electricity and then carefully covered to prevent any contamination from the air.

After fourteen days it was examined again, and not a sign of living animalcules or disease germs could be found, while samples of water kept in the same way, without being charged with electricity, showed as full of organisms as when first examined. Another among the many valuable applications of electricity to medical and sanitary purposes is indicated by these experiments.

A Profitable Cause of Decay of the Teeth.

Dr. F. L. Second mentions as one of the most prolific causes of decay of the teeth, the accumulation of tartar at and under the margin of the gums. This causes a receding of the gums and an exposure of that part of the tooth which is unprotected by a hard enamel. It is unnecessary to tell an intelligent reader that cleanliness by means of a frequent use of the tooth brush and a good tooth powder is the best method of preserving the teeth. But two important hints may be found very useful. One is that the time when teeth need the most thorough cleansing is just before retiring, because if then the teeth are left clean, the longest interval between their being contaminated by food particles occurring at that time, they are thus kept free from corrosion for several hours. Practically we should thoroughly cleanse the teeth after each meal, but necessarily they should be clean when we retire. The other hint is that the stomach and mouth form secretions, which become adherent to the teeth and in the interstices. These are capable of doing great injury but can easily be neutralized if, after the ordinary brushing, we will brush some dry bicarbonate of soda on the teeth inside and out and then rinse the mouth thoroughly. This will apply the alkali solution of bicarbonate of soda to every part of the teeth and destroy the corroding acid.

Hyposulphites for Hydrophobia.

For the treatment of the bites of mad dogs, Dr. A. H. Newth recommends the use of hyposulphites. To a child who had been bitten by a mad dog he would give five or ten grains of the hyposulphite of sodium or magnesium—the latter is richer in sulphur—and in caraway water with syrup, every four hours for the first three or four days then three times a day for a week, then every morning until a month or more, recommending a Turkish bath twice a week. After the disease has developed he would prescribe the hyposulphite every hour, with hot air bath to induce perspiration. The hypodermic injection of hyposulphite might also be tried especially if the patient is unable to swallow.

Dr. Newton claims to have used this remedy repeatedly in cases of blood poisoning with the most marked success, as, for example, a patient has received a punctured wound which has inflamed, the lymphatics have become swollen and reddened, the parts are extremely painful and there are rigors. Within a short time after the exhibition of the hyposulphite the pain has decreased, the parts are less inflamed and symptoms of poisoning have abated.

Remedy for Ivy Poisoning.

A person who had for many years suffered terribly from ivy poisoning claims to have found an antidote, as follows: Remembering that all poisons are acids, and that alkalies neutralize acids, I bathed the poisoned member in a strong lye made from wood ashes and obtained instant relief. Subsequently I found that the dry ashes alone, rubbed over the poisoned member, were equally effective. Since this discovery I have had no further trouble, and having tried this simple remedy repeatedly on myself and on many others with like good results, I am now thoroughly convinced that wood ashes will in every case prove a sure and sovereign specific for all cases of ivy poison.

A Simple Health Rule.

An abbreviation of one of the ancient laws of health is, "head cool and feet warm." An observance of this is one of the primary essentials to good health. Indigestion is invited by a hearty meal eaten when the feet are chilled.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Customs of Supper and the Dance at Balls and Large Parties.

According to the social etiquette of New York a "stand up supper" or what Theodore Hook called "perpendicular refreshments," is usually served at balls and large parties, at which the escort is careful to see that the lady is properly supplied and made as comfortable as possible before he refreshes himself. The lady cannot call upon any one except an attendant for service, nor can she properly receive attention from any one except her escort, unless it be offered by some member of her host's family.

These proper customs apply also to a public ball, where, if an escort overlooks her needs, she must ask assistance only from a servant. Among the few liberties a young lady enjoys at a public entertainment is the privilege of refusing to dance with such applicants for this honor as she chooses to disregard. Of course she does this courteously and gently, but one must be a young lady to understand the full delight of this permission. If she refuses an invitation to dance at a private ball she loses the dance altogether and must sit through its inviting music. Balls terminate by 2 or 3 o'clock.

Things People Want to Know.

Doctors and clergymen put their titles on their visiting card, but their wives are simply "Mrs. John Smith."

The proper simple refreshments at an afternoon tea are tea and bread and butter.

Always thank a servant who serves you well.

Use your own initials for your table linen and silver, not your husband's.

Regrets need not be sent to wedding receptions or afternoon teas, nor to anything but dinner invitations, unless R. S. V. P. is added.

The first bridesmaid holds the bouquet and glove of the bride during the placing of the ring.

If you are the eldest daughter you are "Miss Fay."

Wedding cake must be ready in boxes at the wedding reception. It is proper to have a light supper at "At Home" evening receptions, and if there has been no wedding reception the wedding cake might be served at these.

Wear your bonnet and a plain street dress at a morning church wedding, a tailor made gown is proper. But if you go to the reception, you can be dressed a little more richly. Always wear a bouquet, however, to a wedding lunch.

If you are asked to receive with the family, go in dinner dress without bonnet.

The above, from Harper's Bazar, will enlighten not a few perplexed people.

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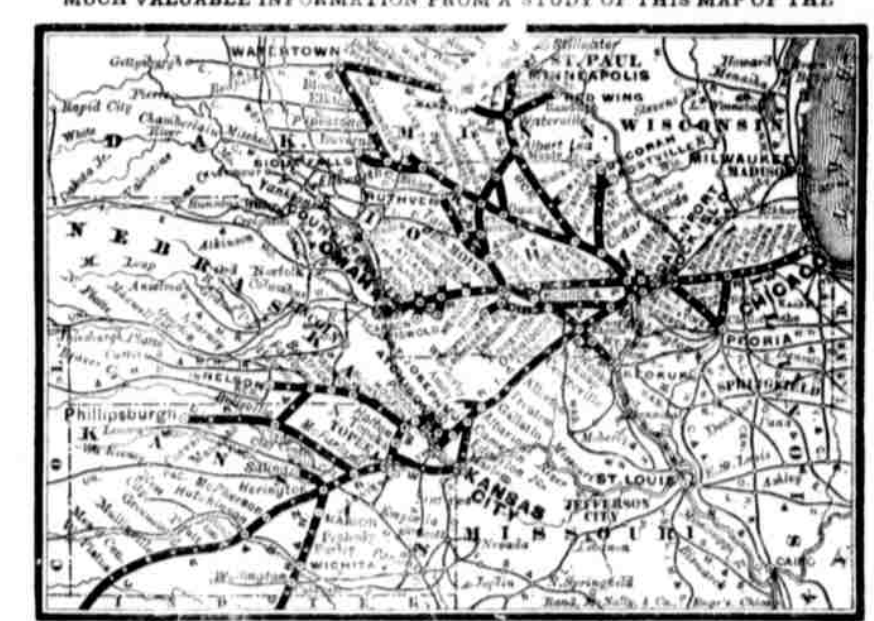
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