A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH.

That is What the Dentist of the Present Gives You.

Perhaps no profession has made more progress in the last thirty years than dentistry has done. Half a century ago dentistry, as a separate branch of the medical profession, was but little known, and dentists were but very few, even in the great cities. The regular physician pulled the aching tooth, and we have even seen a case where he filled it, and the filling, owing to the healthy character of the bone, possibly, remained in that tooth for all of a long lifetime. At that period the dentist traveled about from one town to another through a wide district, and people who availed themselves of his services were thought to be rather fantastical, and foolish and extravagant as well. In a case where new front teeth were wanted the old tooth was sawed off and the nerve was destroyed with hot irons and infinite torture, in order that a new tooth might be driven in on a wooden peg, a tooth that was a perpetual trouble and never permanent. A tooth that ached then was extracted without remorse, and a filling, when fillings came to be known, as often dropped out as staid in. Now, on the contrary, if the tooth must be parted with, there are so many ways of evading the pain that, had they existed in the old time, Isaac of York might have kept his money, and the anodynes are so used that the patient is conscious and sees the whole operation and suffers nothing at all. But no tooth is taken out now that can possibly be kept in. If a nerve must be killed it is usually killed painlessly, and the tooth that once could not bear permanent and solid filling is treated till it is able to do so. Even when a tooth is so nearly gone that retaining points for the filling are not to be had, tiny gold screws can be inserted whose heads answer for the points, a fine gold wire can hold the fragile sections together and be built about, and anodynes have been found that can be injected into the gum or applied to it and do away with much of the pain once attending a bad excavation or a tender filling. Fillings are made so artistically, too, as almost to be beautiful in themselves; and it is even possible, in case of a cavity on the front surface of a tooth, to insert a bit of enamel so delicately that even the cracks can not be discerned.—Harper's Bazar.

ARE YOU GOING A-VISITING?

If So Here Are Some Hints as to the Duty of a Guest.

The relations between a visitor and her hostess never require to be more carefully considered than when the visit is made in town. In the country a visitor has very little opportunity of taking her own line; on the contrary she has to follow the routine arranged by her hostess, and has only to acquiesce in what is proposed to be done each day. It is different in town, where the rule is for a host and hostess to accept invitations for themselves, whether a visitor will be staying with them at the time or not, although a hostess generally informs the intended visitor beforehand of her dinner engagements, to give the opportunity of making engagements for herself in the evenings in question; for when a host and hostess dine out, their visitor is usually expected to do the same at the house of a relative or friend.

Again, as regards evening parties and dances, it much depends upon whether the visitor is a young and pretty girl or a lady of middle age, as to asking permission to take her or not. In the generality of cases a hostess prefers not to ask this favor, and to allow her visitor to amuse herself. To an ordinary afternoon at home a visitor is taken as a matter of course, but to no other entertainment, and a visitor is most unreasonable when, as too often follows, she shows evident displeasure at not being included in the long-standing engagements of her hostess, or that they are not given up on her account. As the obligation is incurred by the visitor, she should respect her hostess' plans and fall in with them, and consult her as to all engagements she desires to make independently of her. Otherwise a hostess feels that she is put into rather the position of a landlady, and that her town house is a little better than a hotel to the visitor who makes use of it.

Shopping and visiting are great temptations to most visitors in town, but the convenience of a hostess should never be sacrificed to such allurements, and a visitor should endeavor to hit the happy medium, and not give her hostess too little or much of her society.—N. Y. Sun.

Followed by a Deluge.

The depth of water has considerable effect upon a vessel's speed, shoal water retarding her. In some ships, running at a high rate of speed in shoal water, the stern, or after part, is drawn down very considerably. This is caused by the water not filling with sufficient quickness the cavity at the stern caused by the forward movement of the vessel. This lack of water at the stern causes the ship to settle there and be pursued by a huge wave. In one of our small, very fast ships this settling, or "squatting," as it is usually called, was so marked that the crest of the following wave actually boiled over the stern and broke upon the deck, and in some much larger vessels this water comes well up towards the deck under similar circumstances.—William Floyd Sicard, in Harper's Magazine.

Not Kind.

"She is very well informed," said the young man.

"Yes," replied the girl who hasn't many friends. "There is one subject upon which her information is absolutely unrivaled."

"What is that?"

"Her age."—Detroit Free Press.

A Great Help.

Carker—That ice water bath I advised you to take helped your cold, didn't it?

Barker—Yes, very much;—almost helped it into pneumonia.—Puck.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, and your headache disappears. The favorite little pills everywhere. McFadden & Price.

Zano cures all diseases resulting from mental and nervous debility. Zano restores the broken down nervous system and lost manhood. Sold by A. R. Kane.

Township road tax receipt books for sale at this office.

A WOMAN IS ALWAYS RIGHT.

This is Merely Additional Evidence of the Fact.

One day as I was toiling up a rough trail-road in the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee I encountered a man on horseback, just as he turned in from another trail. As we were going the same way we jogged along together, and after some general talk he observed:

"Stranger, I want to ask yo' a question plumb-center, and if yo' don't feel like answerin' it I shan't be put out."

"Well, go ahead."

"Kin yo' read print?"

"Yes, fairly well."

"Kin yo' read writin'?"

"Yes."

"Kin yo' figger?"

"Yes."

We jogged along in silence for the next forty rods and then he said:

"Stranger, I'm livin' two miles further on. I'd like to hev yo' stop at my cabin and settle a dispute."

"I shouldn't like to get mixed up in any quarrel, you know."

"Oh! co'se not. It's a dispute between me'n my wife, and we've been a-lookin' fur somebody to settle it fur the last three months. Yo' won't git into trouble about it. We don't spell nor figger, nor pronounce words jest alike, and I reckon yo' kin set us straight."

When we reached his cabin I was tendered a sip from the jug and introduced to his wife, who was a middle-aged woman of great firmness of character. The husband explained that we had met accidentally and he asked me to act as referee, and added:

"Now stranger, how do yo' spell dawg?"

"There is no such word as dawg. It is dog."

"But how do you spell it?"

"Why, d-o-g, dog. How do you spell it?"

"I don't go fur to consider to reckon I'm much of a speller, but I git a 'd' and an 'o' and an 'r' and a 'g' in thar sumwhars."

"That would be spelling it 'd-o-r-g.'"

"Yes."

"And how do you spell it?" I queried of the wife.

"I say it's a d-a-w-g, dog, she replied in a surly manner.

"You mean a dog—an animal?"

"Of co'se I do! I've spelled it that way for twenty y'ars and I know I'm right!"

"But that isn't according to the English language, ma'am."

"I don't keer fur no English language," she snapped as she rose up and entered the house.

I was about to say I hoped I hadn't offended her when the husband arose and pulled the door to and got a good grip on the handle, and whispered:

"Stranger, I'll try to hold the door till yo' git outer shootin' distance, but yo' must hurry."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"The matter is that my wife is rather sot in her ways, pertickerly on spellin', and I can hear her pourin' shot and powder into the bird gun! Stranger, I'm sorry to hev yo' go this way, but dawg-gone my dorg if yo' and your dog hain't got to hustle or go out of the spellin'-book bisness!"

When I made the turn in the road he was still holding the door, but I saw something that looked like a woman climbing out of one of the side windows with a gun in her hand.—Detroit Free Press.

A Useful Heroine.

Aside from the pleasure which Don Quixote has given to readers all over the world, it is said that it at one time had a most remarkable effect in lessening the terrors of war. Monsieur de Rocca, in his memories of the invasion of Spain by Bonaparte, states that when the French troops entered Toboso, so celebrated as the residence of Don Quixote's Dulcinea, they spared the inhabitants in many ways, out of regard to the heroine of Cervantes' wonderful story. Whenever the French soldiers saw a woman at a window they cried out laughingly, "Ah, there is Dulcinea!" Their gayety tranquilized the frightened people; and witticisms upon Dulcinea and Don Quixote formed a bond of union between the soldiers and the inhabitants, and the French, being well received, treated their hosts with much civility.—Youth's Companion.

A Witty Reply.

The crown prince of Germany, though only about twelve years old, has a very ready wit and a queer way of saying things. He sees the funny side of a situation at once. One day, while visiting Potsdam, the little prince was amusing himself by trying to make a donkey draw a cart. But the donkey was stubborn and would not "go." "Your donkey has a great deal of will power," called out the emperor, who had been watching the struggle between his little son and the stubborn beast. "Oh, no, papa," replied the little Prince quickly, "it isn't his will power that troubles me. It is his won't power. He won't go."—Amusing Journal.

Justice With Open Eyes.

Magistrate—I see that you are charged with a long list of crimes, but the detectives caught you at last, it appears.

Prisoner—I han't seen no detectives. I was arrested by a policeman.

"A regular policeman?"

"Yes."

"Eh? In full uniform, and with a club?"

"Yes, y'r honor."

"Hum! Then you've doubtless been pupished enough. You may go."—N. Y. Weekly.

Hampered by Lack of Facilities.

"All you need," sharply remarked the woman of the house, "is to get right down to work!"

"Yes, ma'am," meekly answered the tramp at the door. "I'd get right down to it if I could, but there ain't nobody in this neighborhood that wants any well diggin' done. If you are going to give me anything to eat, ma'am, I'd ruther it wouldn't be sigs. Aigs, ma'am," he added, cheerfully, "always makes me bilious."—Chicago Tribune.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured J. G. Gorrell of the worst case of eczema ever known in the state of Indiana. It cures scalds, burns, indolent sores and never fails to cure piles. McFadden & Price.

Money and experience cannot produce a better family medicine than Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure. It cures difficulties of the Stomach and Liver. A. R. Kane.

Remember, we are willing to take corn or wheat on subscriptions.

COMFORT AND DISPLAY.

House Attire Too Often Neglected for Outdoor Elegance.

Volumes have been written on the necessity of neat home attire, yet there are still hundreds of families where anything is good enough for the house, if a showy outfit can be secured for display outdoors.

This state of things will probably exist until people have learned to live above sham and falsehood. There are thousands of families who appear in silken attire to the outward world, while they wear the most slovenly dresses in their own houses when nobody is around. Such a condition as this means a disordered house, a house where comfort is invariably sacrificed to show. It consequently means an unhappy home, where the petty vexations of life bring about continual bickerings. Nothing so wears upon the temper and so tries the disposition as disorder. A house where everything is out of place is invariably a most uncomfortable residence. The few hours of pleasure in a gorgeous street appearance can not in any way compensate for the many hours of discomfort in an improperly furnished home, or for the positive bodily distress that results from wearing insufficient or unsuitable clothes within doors.

The first essential must be comfort—warm underclothing and warm whole stockings for winter, and neat house-dresses and aprons (for the housekeeper), and the essentials for the kitchen and dining room—before more elaborate display clothing and parlor outfits are secured. How few young people go to housekeeping in this spirit! How many begin by furnishing their parlor, and expect to secure the furnishing of their kitchen with the money that is left. One method means a comfortable home, with little show, the other improperly served meals, badly cooked for want of insufficient materials and all the train of evils that come in the wake of such management. It is not too much to say that hundreds of homes are swallowed up in Charybdis of domestic mismanagement. There is very little human affection that will survive greasy beef-steaks and underdone potatoes. Dyspepsia is a foe that destroys the temper.

Undoubtedly one of the strongest movements toward temperance among the poor of the tenement-houses has been the cooking-school. If the wives of poor men in this country could learn to market wisely and cook intelligently, as the French peasant women do, there would be some chance of coping with the great evil of strong drink. It is a noteworthy fact that in America and in England the amount of drinking among the poor classes is greatly in excess of that in France, where though light wines are consumed, strong stimulants are almost unknown to the peasantry, which is never underfed, and seems to feel no such appetite for strong alcoholic stimulants as the American and English workmen. Just in proportion as the living space of the family is limited to the poor, lone tenement-house districts of the great cities, does this appetite increase. The American workman in the country is a sober man. The American workman in the city is too frequently intemperate. These matters show conclusively the effects of home discomfort. The countryman has sufficient space to live in and pure air to breathe. His wife has fewer temptations to buy showy clothing and is more inclined to spend her income in substantial food and to take a pride in preparing it well.—N. Y. Tribune

MEDICINE SHELVES.

No Family Should Be Without a Well-Stocked Set of Them.

A set of medicine shelves should be among the furnishings of every well-regulated house. It may be made rather an ornamental feature of the room where it hangs, being as like a hanging cabinet as possible. The ideal cupboard is divided lengthwise into three parts, one of them fitted with a door. The remaining two-thirds are divided across, the upper compartment being lockable, while the lower is simply a shelf provided with a silk curtain. The wood should be painted to harmonize with the other furnishings of the room, and the locks should be pretty affairs of brass. The silk curtain should match the other draperies.

As to the contents of the cupboard, it may contain all sorts of household remedies. In one of the locked compartments brandy, linseed oil, lint, a spirit lamp and some alcohol should be kept. In the other closet arnica, laudanum, sal volatile, spirits of red lavender, camphor and other things which may not be safely trusted to the ignorant may be stored. Behind the curtain commonplace and harmless articles such as even the inexperienced may handle may be kept. Among these are cold cream, vaseline, sticking plaster, mustard leaves, and a few other everyday requisites. A wise precaution is to copy on a card directions as to procedure in case of emergency such as how to dress a burn or bind a cut, or to stop bleeding from the nose, etc., and to fasten this card inside the cupboard.—Detroit Free Press.

Training the Children.

The distinction between being and doing should be especially remembered in the training of children. We are so ready to be satisfied with mere good conduct, possibly because bad conduct gives us annoyance personally, that we overlook the true point. We punish and reward children for what they do; the child's definition of badness is "doing what mamma doesn't allow," and having a more logical mind than his mother, the little one soon sees that if the sin is entirely in the doing, all will be well if he is not found out, and he is encouraged to practice deceit. We need to go more deeply into the question of morals; we need to understand the principle that teaches that the man who hateth his brother, is a murderer; we need to learn that it is as wrong to think a lie as to tell it, and that the hands are nothing—it is lead the heart that is all.—Womankind.

You will never know positively what a wonderful remedy Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure is until you try it. It will cure you of a sour stomach. Sold by A. R. Kane.

An exchange has made the discovery that hereafter newspapers will not be allowe to publish marriage or birth notices, as the Cubbison bill passed by the legislature makes it a penitentiary offense to publish a notice of a lottery or the result of a drawing.

Sick Headache cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

OPINIONS.

BY E. STANLEY, STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

From the Western School Journal.

Question: A district clerk absents himself from the district for three or four months at a time. Can he hold the office?

Answer: He can retain the office for the time for which he was elected, provided he remains a voter in the district. The district clerk is not allowed to appoint a deputy to discharge his duties or in any way to delegate the powers of his office. In case he is absent or refuses to attend to the duties of his office, the only course of proceedure is to bring mandamus proceedings compelling him to do the work for which he was elected or resign the office. The county superintendent has no authority whatever to remove him or to appoint anyone else in his stead.

Question from a district treasurer: Is the district treasurer justified in honoring orders for teachers who have no certificates?

Answer: A contract with any other than a legally qualified teacher is not a legal contract, and the funds raised for the support of the common schools cannot be paid to a teacher uncertified, and you are justified under the law in refusing to honor the order of the clerk and director. If they have contracted illegally with a teacher, the teacher will have to look to them and not to the district for his pay.

No superintendent has a right to carry grades of teachers, whether given by himself or the former superintendent, Each applicant for a teacher's certificate must take the examination in all its branches.

Experience in a model school where the teaching has been done without a certificate cannot legally be counted in estimating the months' experience required for a first grade certificate.

The fact that the bondsmen on a district treasurer's bond may have removed from the county does not release them from the obligations of the bond.

Question in regard to the destruction of property by a pupil:

Answer: If this destruction of property was malicious, the party destroying the same may be given the alternative of arrest and punishment or making good the loss. In case it is done in play, I know of no reason why the loss should not be made good by the party committing the injury; and in case this is not done, it is right and proper to deprive such party of the privileges of school.

After consulting with the attorney general I am of the opinion that, in the absence of any rule or order having been made by the district board to the contrary, the teacher would have the right to prohibit smoking or using tobacco on the school grounds. The district board, under the powers given it by law, unquestionably has the right to make a rule prohibiting these practices; and if the board has made no such rule the teacher can make one and enforce it.

$100 REWARD! $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Do you like to teach grammar? Do your pupils like to study it? To one or both of these questions most teachers must answer "no." This most important of studies seems to be the one least appreciated by pupils and most despised by teachers. This is indeed a discouraging condition. No one doubts the importance of language. Its constant and varied use, its powerful influence on all phases of life is sufficient to place it first of all accomplishments. No other single accomplishment will give a person the influence, the power, the general advantages in the world that language will. This is demonstrated in every phase of human experience. Look around you at the leaders in society, in politics, or in the financial circles, and see if they are not the persons who are capable of expressing themselves clearly and forcibly, men who can tell what they think and tell it in such a way as to impress it upon others. Many a man who is well posted upon subjects of public importance, whose judgment is good and who might be a man of powerful influence, is compelled to sit back and give place to the man who knows much less but can tell what he knows. No person can expect a powerful influence without a reasonable command of language. An encyclopedia is a storehouse of knowledge, but it has not expression. In fact the most casual observer cannot fail to recognize the importance of this particular branch. But why this prevailing sentiment against grammar and why are the results so unsatisfactory? Most of the pupils who do complete our common school courses are very deficient in language? Most persons who are educated in other lines are deficient in this. This ought not to be so. Expression is natural to man and the study of language ought to be the pleasantest study in school work. Then the fault must be not in the subject but in the manner of handling the subject. This we think is true. If we desire to become proficient in solving problems, we solve problems. If we desire to become proficient in reading we read. If in music we sing, but if we desire to become proficient in talking, in expressing our thoughts, which is the true object of the study of language, do we talk? We do not. We immediately set about silently and diligently studying various definitions and forms, and this resolves itself into a memory drill purely and we have no thought of talking. How often do we hear pupils repeat pages of conjugation or declension without the slightest conception of what it means, or what relation it holds to the ordinary language. It avails very little to require a boy to commit to memory and repeat the declension of the pronoun and then permit him to say in the next breath, "him and me did it," or to give the principal parts of the verb and permit him to say "I seen him do it." Certain forms and definitions are essential and very helpful to the proper understanding and use of language, when properly taught and applied, but we must not lose sight of the fact that the principal object is to talk. I would rather my child would spend the same time in conversation with some person of intelligence and refinement and who used proper language, than to be provided with the best text book and a teacher who teaches according to the ordinary method. He will make better progress in the use of language in a given time. Why is this so? It is because the one is teaching by a natural method, the other by an unnatural method. The first method is agreeable, in fact delightful; the other is unpleasant, laborious. The first is teaching language, the other is teaching grammar. And here we believe lies the secret of the whole matter. We teach too much grammar and not enough language. We do not make a practical application of what we teach. Hence we compel pupils to put in years at the hardest kind of labor, taxing the mind and the patience with a vast amount of material which never becomes of practical value to them.

Teachers often use no better language than their pupils. Such teachers can never hope to be very successful as language teachers. The teacher should be a master of the English language and teach it by practical methods, making use of the definitions and forms of grammar only when there is a demand for them to assist in understanding certain forms of expression.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—"That fruit dealer figured on my bill like an expert." "Yes," he's an Italian count."—Atlanta Constitution.

—Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
It also laughs when you groan.
Borrow, and friends stand by you;
Pay back, and you pay a loan.
—Kansas City Journal.

—Briggs—Old man, what is the proper way to leave the drawing-room? Biggs—Just watch the way a girl gets off a street car in motion and you'll have it.—N. Y. Herald.

—The Third Day Out.—Ethel—This air is so bracing! I am fairly intoxicated with it." Marie—Well, why not? Most people are intoxicated when they are half-seas over.—Harper's Magazine.

—Hamlet—I had a funny experience on the road recently. Yorick—What was that? Hamlet—Why, the management gave us our salary regularly every week for two weeks.—Syracuse Post.

—The man who boasts that he works with his head instead of his hands is respectfully reminded that the woodpecker does the same and is the biggest kind of a bore at that.—Waterloo Courier.

—"I always try to keep up with the the times," remarked Charley Nairgo, as the clock struck eleven. "Yes," replied the fatigued young woman, "you are the latest thing I know of."—Washington Star.

—He—Perhaps you are aware that most of the great inventions of the world are conceived by men. She—Oh, they are driven to invention. They haven't any hairpins to do things with.—Indianapolis Journal.

—Figg—You'll generally find that people believe what they want to believe. Fogg—Yes; and probably that accounts for the belief in everlasting punishment—for other people, of course, being so popular.—Boston Transcript.

—In the Reserves.—Mistress—Why, Netti, you are a nice girl! What are you doing with two sweethearts? Maid—Oh! please, ma'am, I have only one. The other only comes when the one is ill or on furlough.—Neueste Nachrichten.

—Mother—Johnny, go down to the grocer's and get a pound of black tea. Johnny—I heard pa say he didn't like black tea. Mother—It makes no difference what your father says, Johnny. This family is in mourning now.—Berliner Tageblatt.

—Judge—I understand the plaintiff is suing for a horse. Attorney—Yes, your Honor, but there seems to be a hitch about the evidence. Judge—Well, you can't saddle the responsibility on the court. Let the case proceed.—Atlanta Journal.

—Tommy Bingo—Sister had her young man call to see her last night, and I was peeping through the keyhole, looking at them, when ma came along and stopped me. Willie Slimson—What did she do? Tommy Bingo—She took a look.—Tit-Bits.

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BAXTER LODGE, NO. 23, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening at A. O. U. W. hall, corner Main and Neosho streets. MORRIS DOTY, N. G. G. E. RUCKER, Secretary.

BAXTER CAMP, NO. 827, M. W. A., meets second and fourth Mondays in each month at Cooper's hall, corner of Military and River streets. JAS. HARMON, V. C. T. C. WEAVER, Clerk.

BAXTER LODGE, NO. 111, K. OF P., meets every Thursday evening at its Castle Hall in Cooper's hall, corner of Military and River streets. Visiting Knights cordially invited. A. B. MACDONALD, C. C. OTIS McGUIRE, K. of R. and S.

BAXTER LODGE, NO. 15, A. O. U. W., meets in I. O. O. F. hall every Friday evening. J. T. RYON, M. W. J. M. ENGLISH, Rec.

BAXTER LODGE, NO. 41, SELECT Knights, A. O. U. W., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, at hall corner of Main and Neosho streets. J. N. COOPER, Com. R. P. McGREGOR, Rec.

BAXTER POST, NO. 123, G. A. R., meets every Saturday evening at Cooper's hall, corner of Military and River streets. R. P. McGREGOR, Com. J. W. DUNHAM, Adjt.

CANAAN LODGE, NO. 26, P. of A., meets every Tuesday evening at Cooper's hall, corner of Military and River streets. W. C. KNIGHT, S. P. S. A. CROWELL, Sec.

DAISY LODGE, No. 26, O. S. F. meet the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month at 8 p. m. at the I. O. O. F. hall. A. D. C. HARVEY, C. P. L. A. PAUL, Secretary.

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