SOME ODD NAMES OF BALL PLAYERS

Nearly Everything Under the Sun Is Represented by Them.

HERE IS A COLLECTION.

Eastern League Has Quite a Long String—From a Hogg to a Lord; Also Angels.

There are a whole lot of things peculiar to baseball, but without a doubt one of the most peculiar is the great collection of names hitched to players who engage in the great national pastime. Every one from a Hogg to a Lord seems to be in the sport professionally. They even have Angels, a person by that name having been transferred from Denver to Little Rock recently.

According to the latest bulletin of Secy. Farrell, Ed L. Goes from Springfield to Oklahoma City, but that is not strange, Springfield being in Missouri the management probably had to be shown.

To the religiously inclined there is some consolation in the sport, Sunday baseball, notwithstanding. Popes is with Terre Haute, Pastor holds down short for Norwich, Conn. Pasterious pitches for Brooklyn, and an eminent player Deans, is centerfielder for Lawrence. Rane also plays left field for Brockton when he is able, which is considered a poor joke. On the other hand, Damon catches for Lynn, and the fans never fail to mention his name in a loud voice when he lets runners steal second. Dane, a little more polite, is second baseman for Quincy.

West pitches for Toledo and Walter East plays second base for Akron. South is a member of a South Atlantic league, but North can't be found.

One of the best combinations is a battery that works at Dubois, Pa. Watosky pitches to Businsky, which is going some.

Meek holds down first base for Birmingham, but as yet Moses has not butted into the game. Noah, however, flings for New Castle, Pa., and is said to be one of the greatest rainy day pitchers in the business.

The ladies are well represented. Misse is left fielder for Marshalltown, Ruby is right field for Springfield, Lizzite plays first for Rock Island, Ethelbaum is a pitcher for Eau Claire, Hazel works at second for Oshkosh, and Maggie is Utica's first baseman. Bell pitches for Brooklyn, while Rose plays second for Burlington.

Marguerite and Sadie may come out next season.

GREAT BASE RUNNER.

Steel of Wilkesbarre is said to be one of the greatest base runners in the business. Noyes of Hartford doesn't live up to his name and never is seen on the coaching lines.

Fred Snow, with Lansing, is a great cold weather player, and Winters of Boston usually makes good on a hot July day. Thus it will be seen that there is little or nothing in a name. Chill is a Central league umpire and Els is a Burlington flinger. Burt blue, who catches for Columbus, and is wanted by half the big league teams in the country, is one of the most cheerful men in baseball and continually works with his face wreathed in smiles. Geo. Upp, a pitcher with the same club, is a steady man and seldom if ever ascends. Blough recently joined the Marion O. and P. league team, and when he let two singles in the ninth inning struck out the next two men.

Just by the way, it might be well to mention that in Lee Sage, Oshkosh has one of the wisest guys in baseball.

For unusual names the Virginia league taken collectively has it on all the rest. Loos plays right field for Portsmouth. Lavinder pitches for Danville. Flowers does the same for Roanoke, while Henn is an outfielder with Danville. Reggy works at short for the same club, but Algernon and Percival have not been discovered. To cap the climax Salve pitches about once a week for Richmond. That is going some for one league. Grover Laudermilk is with Mattoon. Yant pitches for Keokuk.

The Eastern league has quite a collection of pitchers in Vowinkle and Tozer, Buffalo; Hesterfer, Toronto; Pfannmiller, Jersey City; Pappalau and Bannister, Rochester.

Plummer, Quincy, Barbour, New London and Mason, Troy, represent the trades. Lemon is a catcher in the West and in spite of the handicap of his cognomen nobody has suggested tying a can on him.

Schupp works for Augusta and House for Marshalltown, while Louis Hall does stunts at Sioux City.

Charlie Starr is conceded to be the leading shortstop of the O. and P. league, working at Youngstown, while Redman, catcher there, wears a complexion which often causes inquiry if he is descendant of a "big chief."

There are all sorts of colors in the game: Blue, Columbus; White, Chicago; Black, who used to be in Oil City; Green of Milwaukee; Brown of Chicago, and a few others.

And there sure is nothing in a name, when Upp pitches steadily. Lemon is a finished player and Young is the oldest pitcher in organized ball.

SQUIRES IS NOW AFTER AL KAUFMAN.

The general opinion in sporting circles seems to be that Thursday night's fiasco between Mike Schreck and Al Kaufman was merely a bout between two "duhs," with one of them a bad quitter. There was some talk of a "frame-up," but the majority favored the theory that Kaufman did his best, and that Schreck, when he knew he was beaten, took a desperate chance that Referee Roche might not see the blow and would allow him the fight on a foul, writes Naughton of Frisco.

No one could be found who would agree with Schreck that he had been struck foully, and all those close to the ringside were unanimous in asserting that the blow landed fairly in the pit of the stomach.

That the public did not think well of the fight in advance is shown by the small house. The total receipts were little more than $4,300, 55 per cent of which was divided among the heavyweights, 60 and 40. This makes Kaufman's share $1,440. Billy Hogan, manager of Schreck, said today that he was positive that Schreck had been struck foully, and believed his man would have won in the end.

"The fact that my man was knocked about," said Hogan, "was no indication that he was losing. He was a strong fellow and would have surely worn Kaufman down if he had not been struck foully. The referee could not have seen the blow or he surely could not have failed to give my man the decision. I am willing to match Schreck against Kaufman for a return match at any time, and will put up a side bet that Schreck can beat him."

Bill Squires, the Australian, today offered to meet Kaufman within the next three weeks for any number of rounds and bet $1,000 on the side that he can beat him. It is doubtful that Kaufman will accept, however, as his manager said today that Kaufman had valuable theatrical engagements that depended upon his victory over Schreck, and that the big blacksmith would probably not fight again this year.

With the heavyweight mill out of the way, interest now centers in the middleweight bout of Monday next between Thomas and Ketchell. Much is expected of these two lads, who had such a fierce go at Marysville on the Fourth of July. Betting became quite lively on the contest today, with Thomas a favorite at 10 to 8. Thomas and Ketchell are signed for 45 rounds, but few of the sports believe that the fight will go 20 with such sluggers.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

REMARKABLE SWIMMING TAIE.

Natatorial circles have been much exercised over the story of Edward H. Colell, a New York business man, who claims to have boarded the Clyde Liner Huron after being all night in the ocean following a swim off Rockway Beach, N. Y. The nearest point at which he could have caught the ship was 24 miles distant from where he entered the water and the captain of the Huron says he did not pick him up at sea. Nevertheless, Colell was aboard when the Huron landed at Charleston and sticks to his story that he was picked up at sea by fishermen and put aboard the Huron. If he made the swim it is one of the greatest feats on record.

YOUNG BALL PLAYER COMING FAST.

Larry Doyle, the latest acquisition of the "Giants" and the highest priced youngster in the baseball world, is a coming man with the Willow and promises to yet lead the league in batting. He hails from Breese, Ill., and before being taken up by Manager John J. McGraw, played good ball in several minor league teams. He is not so fast in the field but more than makes up for this in his remarkable work with the bat. It cost McGraw just $4,500 in salary to land him.

PITCHER FOR GIANTS CERTAINLY A MARVEL.

In the ranks of the New York Giants there is the most remarkable player that baseball ever knew. Luther Taylor, the deaf mute twirler, is probably known to every fan and fannette throughout the land, but few of his admirers realize wherein the wonderful personality is remarkable.

Above all things they know that he is a humorist, and that in itself is queer, as he can neither speak nor hear. It is a complete corroboration of the theory that humor is a natural gift and cannot be acquired in quantities large enough to be of commercial use.

I have seen Taylor set a minor league crowd in roars of laughter by his ludicrous antics in the box and keep it up for two hours, says a New York writer. In Jamestown last summer when McGraw started to put in another pitcher the crowd made such a stormy demand for the deaf mute that he had to return to the box and complete the game. At first base he was equally as funny, and one of his greatest hits was when he would imitate the umpire in motioning the player out just before catching the ball and then stopping to one side in a ludicrous pose that said "and that proves it."

But aside from Taylor's keen sense of humor he is a wonderful player when things become more serious. Players throughout the league assert that it is more difficult to steal third base off Taylor, even when his back is turned, than any pitcher in either leagues. It is said that no runner ever made a clean steal of third while the deaf mute was in the box.

Taylor puts no dependence in his bare ability to hear a shrill screech or whistle or his power to make that peculiar grating nasal noise while coaching along the lines. He really does not know that he is making a sound. He depends entirely upon the facial expression of his team mates for direction in a close play. If a runner, behind him, starts to steal third he can tell it as if by telegraph from the expression on the catcher's face. That means more to him than the loudest yell a coacher can make. This in some respects is an advantage, because Taylor is never confused by the yelling of three or four men at the same time. Their face is the key to the situation, no matter what they may say.

The umpires say that Taylor's judgment on balls and strikes is practically perfect. He rarely ever makes a protest, but when he does the officials know full well what he means.

He was once put out of a game for "rowdyism." That may sound queer, but it is true. He was in the box at the time and threw a ball directly over the plate. "One ball!" yelled the umpire, and Taylor went straight up "in the air." He let out one awful screech and in a rage threw his glove upon the ground, glaring at the official in a way that betokened no good will. He was promptly ordered out of the game.

A player once insulted Taylor on the field, and McGraw often laughs and tells how Taylor very quietly handed him a folded note a few minutes later. The note read thus:

"I want to lick that fellow. Will you allow it?"

McGraw says that down in his heart he really wanted to say yes, but as it was against discipline he quietly shook his head and Taylor subsided. For two days thereafter the usually happy pitcher had the blues. It was several weeks before he got over it.

Among the players Taylor is a great favorite. They all love him and every man on the club can talk to him in the language of fingers. He appreciates their jokes without hearing them. He has so developed his sense of observation that he can tell from the movements of the lips and the gesticulation what is meant. Often in the trains he catches the point of a joke before some of his more fortunate team mates.

Taylor is highly educated. At one time he was a teacher in a deaf mute school.

WHAT THE COST IS OF AN AUTOMOBILE

Four Points Which Enter Into Maintenance of A Machine.

A QUESTION OF GASOLINE.

Then Comes Matter of Operation and How Long Tires Will Wear—Amount of Expenditures.

One of the most important questions that arises in the mind of an owner of an automobile, is the cost of maintenance of his car. It is very difficult for one who does not look personally to the book of his car to determine the four points which enter into its maintenance.

How long will an automobile last?

What does it cost to operate it?

How many miles will it run on a gallon of gasoline?

How long will the tires wear?

Are probably the four important factors in the life of an automobile. In some cases an automobile in the hands of a competent driver will give a great deal more satisfaction, at a minimum cost as compared to the same car in the hands of a less experienced man.

To determine the average cost of maintaining and operating an automobile, an enterprising manufacturer has just compiled statistics, showing that with judicious handling, and the ordinary care that should be accorded an automobile, the amount to support a machine is not nearly as great as most people believe. The Cadillac company determined recently to discover the cost. It sent invitations through the newspapers throughout the country and to owners of single cylinder cars, asking them for sworn statements as to the total expense incurred in the maintenance of their car. Of those who responded, hundreds were willing to make statements of the approximate cost of running the cars, yet none of these was used. Only the actual cost, sworn before a notary public and witnesses, were accepted. One hundred and sixty-four statements were received coming from 39 different states, which show records of cars that have been used on all kinds of roads and under all sorts of conditions. From the data received the following statistics were compiled. The mileage got out of the cars varied considerably, ranging from 349 to 22,000. Many of the affidavits showed a mileage of over 20,000 and nearly 30 per cent had got over 10,000 miles out of their car. The total combined, made over 1,500,000 miles, or to be exact, 1,555,427, the average of this being 9,661 miles per car.

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION.

The gasoline consumption afforded great interest. One car running as low as 9 2-3 miles per gallon, while another ran as high as 32 miles per gallon. Forty per cent of the number have claimed to get over 20 miles per gallon, while the average of all is a trifle over 18 1-3 miles per gallon.

The cost of repair: This amount ranges from practically nothing in some cases to several hundreds of dollars in others. The total amount of repairs, not including tires for the 164 cars, was $6,851.29 or an average for each car of $42.71. For the average length of time the cars have been used (one year, seven months, 20 days), it means an average of $2.17 per month, or less than 51 cents per week. Another way to compute the cost would be to total the distance traveled, taking 161 cars totaling 1,555,427 miles and with the total cost for repairs, $6,851.29. It means that the cost of the up-keep averages .00439 per mile or in other words, only 4½ cents per 100 miles that is traveled. That certainly is cheaper than walking. In considering these points do not overlook the number of passengers carried. Some were runabouts carrying one or two, and sometimes three passengers, while others were four passenger cars carrying five or six passengers. The average as shown by affidavits was nearly 3½ persons, so it would make this expense less than 13 cents per 100 miles for each passenger.

The next item of expense is that of gasoline. The sworn statements show that the miles obtained per gallon run from as few as 9 2-3 up as high as several who at 23 or more, and one as high as 32 miles per gallon. Take the average lot, it shows 18.34 or a trifle over 18 1-3 miles per gallon. The cost of gasoline varies in different parts of the country, but may probably be averaged at 18 cents a gallon; it would then make the average one cent per mile per car for fuel, or less than 1-3 of a cent per mile per passenger.

To obtain the amount of expenditures for tires, which in some cases, had been included in the repair expenses because many owners do not keep separate expense accounts, 200 dealers throughout the country were asked the following questions:

What is the longest time you have known a set of tires to wear?

What is the greatest number of miles you have known a set of tires to run?

If a customer were to ask you as to about how long or how many miles a set of tires could be expected to last with proper care, what would you tell him?

The answers to the first question were in about two years, in some cases less, and in several cases three years, and one answer was four years. To the second question the answers were all the way from 4,000 to 15,000 miles, but the majority run along from 6,000 to 9,000 miles. Regarding the third question, there was a wide difference of opinion, but they averaged up between one and two years and from 5,000 to 10,000 miles. Many replies being qualified by the statement that it would all depend upon the carefulness of the operator and the roads he would have to travel. It certainly is commendatory not only to any one car, but to the whole industry when after a careful canvass of over 10 automobile owners, it is authentically estimated that the cost of up-keep of a carefully operated car, renders the cost of transportation, per mile, less than by any other means of locomotion.

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NEW FOOTBALL RULES FOR THIS SEASON.

Spalding's official football guide for 1907, edited by Walter Camp, containing the new rules as revised by the rules committee for this season, has just been published, and the "News" is in receipt of a copy of the same. The guide is full of information on the game, a partial list of the contents comprising a review of the past season; reports on the game from all sections of the United States; President Roosevelt's address on football; schedule of games for 1907; list of captains and coaches for 1907; All-America teams, selected by the leading authorities; records of leading teams for 1906; review of the principal games of 1906; list of important scores of previous years; pictures of all the leading college, high school and athletic club teams of the country, comprising thousands of players, and a great deal of other valuable information.

The actual matter of the rules has not been materially changed owing to the satisfaction that was found with the wholesale revision which took place in the rules of 1906. The particular detail of the few alterations follows later.

Meantime, it is worth while to look over the new arrangement and the headings, which will give a fair idea of the general plan.

First come the rules relating to the field and the ball. Then those relating to the number of players and substitutes, then the length of the game and scoring. Following these come definitions of all the terms used. This group of definitions is followed by rules relating to the kick-off and the position of players on scrimmage as well as kick-off, kick-out, punt-out and place-kick, also on free kicks. Then come sections covering the putting of the ball in play and the detail of the game, following these, unlawful interference with play, obstruction of opponents, passing or throwing the ball, and on-and off-side. Then the rules relating to the necessary gain on downs and distance of the kick, as well as a description of a touchdown.

The next two groups govern the conduct of players as well as the conduct of persons other than players. Following these come penalties and the duties of the officials, with brief of rules over which each has control. Appended to these are notes giving briefly the suggestions and interpretations placed on the rules.

The main alterations are as follows: An increased length of the game. Owing to the fact that it was founded under the new rules the players were rather less exhausted than in the old game, it was determined to increase the playing time another 10 minutes by adding five minutes to each half.

It was voted to continue the method of two umpires, but to define their duties more specifically, so that one would aid the referee in decisions down the field. This one is practically an assistant to the referee and is called the field judge. The other, generally speaking, has control of the decisions that belong to the line-up.

Then 10-yard rule is preserved exactly as before, that innovation having met with almost general approval in that it made far less effective anything like mass plays and forced the open play which everyone so much desired.

Forward passing has been altered to a certain extent, making it less risky to use it on the first and second down. Instead of losing the ball in case the forward pass strikes the ground before striking a player of either side, the same side retains possession of the ball by losing 15 yards in distance. When the forward pass is essayed on the third down, however, and it strikes the ground without striking a player, or is otherwise made illegally, the ball must be surrendered to the other side exactly as formerly.

In order to cover a point upon which there was some discussion last year, the following legislation was enacted: That a line man may carry the ball, provided he does not leave his position in the line until the ball is put in play.

It was also determined that the forward pass or tripping or hurdling by the side that did not put the ball in play in a scrimmage, should be penalized 15 yards.

In order to more clearly settle the point about the rights of a side on a fair catch, it was enacted that a man should be regarded as having an opportunity to make a fair catch when it was possible for him to reach the ball before it should strike the ground.

In order to prevent signalling by one man and a catch and run by another, it was legislated that if one man of the side signals his intention of making a fair catch, and then another of his side, who did not signal, makes the catch, this player may not run with the ball nor is he entitled to the privileges coming from a fair catch, but the ball must be put down at the point where he caught it for a scrimmage by his side.

All questions of handling were put within the jurisdiction of the referee.

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HOW SHERLOCK HOLMES ACQUIRED HIS NAME.

One London Literary Letter.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, but it is doubtful if Conan Doyle's great detective hero would have attained such great popularity if called by any other name. Sherlock Holmes was a most happy choice for him. It comes trippingly off the tongue. Somehow it suggests keenness, penetration, "stick-to-it-iveness" and the other qualities needed in a sleuthhound of renown, but the author himself cannot say just how he came to hit upon it. "I don't know how I got that name," he confided to an acquaintance recently. "I was looking the other day at a bit of paper on which I had scribbled 'Sherlingford Holmes' and 'Sherlingford Hope' and all sorts of other combinations. Finally at the bottom of the paper I had written 'Sherlock Holmes'. That is an interesting bit of literary evolution. 'Sherlingford' would have been a poor substitute for 'Sherlock' and 'Hope' would not have suited the character half as well as 'Holmes.'"

FIRST BOOK AT SIX.

Speaking of his literary beginnings Doyle said that his first book was written when he was six years of age. It was a story of adventure and he illustrated it himself. At school he edited a school magazine and at 17 he wrote a story that was accepted by "Chambers' Journal." It was the money he got for it and not the glory of getting into print that stimulated him. He said that after receiving the three guineas which he was paid for it he was like a beast that had once tasted blood. "For I knew that whatever reviews I might receive, I had once proved that I could earn gold, and the spirit was in me to do it again." For 10 years after that he continued to write short stories and several of them were published anonymously, but the gold for them did not come in fast enough to warrant him in abandoning altogether the scalpel for the pen. One of his most interesting experiences occurred when he was nearly 21. "A friend who had been surgeon on a whaler," he said, "told me he was unable to return and offered me the post. I was away for seven months in the Greenland ocean and I actually came of age in 80 degrees north latitude. One of the truest compliments I ever had paid me in my life was when the captain offered to make me the harpooner as well as surgeon if I would come again another year."

LIBRARY UNDER HAMMER.

There is keen regret among bookbuyers that the splendid library of Lord Amherst at Didlington hall is to be broken up. It was hoped that some wealthy collector would come forward and purchase it outright and preserve it intact. That opportunity has now gone by and preparations for the sale at public auction are proceeding. Lord Amherst had the misfortune to lose $500,000 through the dishonesty of a lawyer last year and to recoup himself he is compelled to part with his treasures. For 50 years he has been engaged in making the collection, with the object of acquiring specimens that would present a connected history of the art of printing and binding in this country from the earliest times to the end of the seventeenth century. The collection includes no less than 17 Caxtons—most of them perfect—which alone may realize anything between $100,000 and $200,000. The gem of the collection is that most highly-prized of old books, Lefevre's "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," printed about the year 1474. It is said to be the only extant genuine and perfect copy—that is the only complete copy that has not been made up from a number of more or less imperfect copies. Competition for it is sure to be keen and there will be little surprise if the bidding reaches $25,000 before the hammer falls.

The perusal of the catalogue—which has not yet been issued by the way—will awaken hungry longings within the bosom of the bibliomaniac, but unless he happens to be incidentally a millionaire, his chances of obtaining any of Lord Amherst's treasures are remote. The good old days are past when a Caxton might be picked up for a song, or a "Patissier Francois" fall to the man with the most discernment. The book-collector is no longer he of the green coat and the stooping shoulders, to whom old vellum and dingy brown bindings were a feast of real not to be emulated even by the much advertised Ambrosia. Nowadays old books are the rage, like tapestries, snuff-boxes and well-dressed babies; and there are no means of sharing the rage except by paying for it in hard cash, which does not necessarily imply the other assets of knowledge, taste and feeling.

FICKLE LITERARY FAME.

Literary fame is an uncertain thing at best, but it seems most uncertain of all in the region of the novel. A London publisher of great experience lately declared that two famous English novelists, both women who wrote with genius of English life as they knew it, at an interval of a little less than half a century, had within the last ten years changed places almost in a novel. The two novelists were Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte. He did not say that Charlotte Bronte was no longer read, or that she and Emily Bronte had in any conclusive way dropped out of the reckoning, but he did say that the sale of Jane Austen's novels was at present in the ratio of something like five copies to one of the Brontes, pretty nearly reversing the former balances. He was not able positively to account for the change in the feeling of the novel reading multitude, although he did suggest that in the new restlessness of modern life people were glad to escape into the vibrating society of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and the Elliotts. An examination of the current lists of various novel publishing houses would seem one most confirm with surprise, to bear out the publisher's statement. Jane Austen appears repeatedly both in cheap and in more sumptuous forms and in half a dozen typical catalogues, whereas the Bronte books are so figured and obscured as to suggest that the demand for them is comparatively slight. And yet a distinguished living critic when asked his opinion about Jane Austen's works, said: "The characters in her novels are about as interesting as the ants in an antheill. They are prettily described, but there is nothing to describe." This certainly cannot be said of "Jane Eyre" or "Shirley."

VETERAN AUTHOR.

E. Marston, the veteran publisher, now in his eighty-third year, has written a book entitled "How Does It Feel to be Old?" which will shortly be published. What its tenor will be may be inferred from a contribution he has made to a symposium on that perennial silly season topic "How to Live to be a Hundred."

"We of today," he writes, "who possess a thousand refinements which our ancient relations never heard of, are struggling to discover the long-lost secret, the elixir vitae which shall help us live one hundred years! The Psalmist gives us a general limit of three score years and ten, or if perchance four score years are reached, then is 'our strength, labor and sorrow.'

"For my own part I happened to be one of the few exceptions to this general rule. I have traveled along the pilgrimage of life far beyond the psalmist's limit, and with a grateful heart I am able to say that from my childhood onwards my bodily health has always been good; like most other folk, I have had my share of trouble and sorrow. I should like to assure your anxious readers that, although physically I enjoy my life, I am neither deaf nor blind. I can walk 10 miles in a day with ease, and occasionally I go a fishing; but I have no particular anxiety or desire to prolong my days on earth.

"All that is needed to promote the chances of growing very old is a healthy constitution to start with and then the exercises of common sense in the practise of temperance in all things, moderation in eating and drinking, without the indulgence of fads of any kind, pure air and plenty of outdoor exercise, a cheerful habit of mind, trust in God and a desire to do good to one's fellow creatures, avoidance of greed and selfishness. These are the things that are likely to bring a man peace at the last. Then what does it matter whether you live to be a hundred or whether you are called upon to depart at a much earlier period?"

It was Bart Kennedy, I think, who said that the best way to live to be a hundred is to get somebody to leave you £500 a year.

CHARLES OGDENS.

THE DRY FALLS OF LODORE.

Southey's description of Lodore has given to that charming friend of holiday days a reputation which is a little unfortunate. It has brought to its course worshipers from afar, when there has not been a cupful of water to perform as much as the meanest of feats which the poet describes. One such visitor was an American. He had seen Niagara again and again. He read Southey on the wonders of Lodore, and once more visited the vast cataract of his native land. Then, feeling that, after all, Niagara must be very small potatoes compared with the falls of which the poet had sung, he came to England in quest of Lodore, resolved to consecrate his holiday to the contemplation of its beauties and grandeur. He set out the moment he reached Keswick, and long walked and toiled over rocks and boulders. He could not find the falls. He rested, and asked a native, "Can you direct me to the Falls of Lodore?" "Why, you're a-settin' on 'em," was the heart-breaking answer. The falls of all the adjectives were dry!—St. James' Gazette.

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THE REX DENTAL CO.

THE PLIGHT OF THE TOOTHLESS MAN

The man with one or two teeth left in either jaw had no alternative but plates before the Alveolar Method of supplying missing teeth without plates or ordinary bridgework was discovered and supplied by us.

He was literally between two fires—couldn't eat without teeth, couldn't eat with those "false teeth he could buy.

The platewearer rolls his food about in his mouth and mashes it, but he can't grind it up.

With Alveolar teeth he can grind it up, exactly as he would if he had natural teeth.

No plates to destroy his speech, no ordinary bridgework to torture him and make his gums sore.

The Alveolar Method of supplying missing teeth bears the same relation to the old-fashioned "false teeth" that the electric light bears to the tallow dip as an illuminant. No comparison between the two.

The Alveolar Method has revolutionized the science of dentistry and brought health and happiness to thousands of people who have had this work done for them by us.

The method is one that calls for no pain or discomfort while the patient is in the chair.

Don't imagine you are going to be "operated upon," or that there is any cutting or boring into the gums—nothing of that kind is connected with it.

We follow nature's plan and set each tooth in a socket, anchoring the whole structure to the two or more teeth left in the jaw. How do they stay there?

That is the puzzle to some people.

Our patients hinge largely on that point. BUT THEY DO STICK, and you can use these teeth with perfect satisfaction, from the very day they are put in.

We guarantee results. After making a careful and painstaking examination and diagnosis of your case, if we decided we can restore your teeth with the Alveolar Method, we will tell you so, and then guarantee the work.

Not only that, but we tighten loose teeth and make them firm and solid in the gums. We have a positive cure for the cause of loose teeth and disease of the gums, the dreaded Pyorrhea. Nearly all dentists agree Pyorrhea cannot be cured. We say it can be cured, and we DO cure it.

You will find all our offices elegantly furnished and perfectly equipped to obtain the best results in all forms of dentistry.

Our operators are of necessity experts—they have to be to perform the difficult work which is demanded by the Alveolar Method—therefore you will be in the best of hands, no matter how simple a piece of work you may have which needs attention.

It cannot be any too well done—you may as well have the best that is obtainable.

Those living at a distance from our offices are invited to write for our free book, "Alveolar Dentistry," which explains the method and is a valuable treatise on the teeth in general.

This is the book which brings patients to us from all over America and from Canada. One can't read it without being convinced that the Alveolar Method is what they have been waiting for—particularly if they are wearing plates or bridges.

Send for this book today—if you cannot call and have us look your teeth over.

REX DENTAL CO.,
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