ROBBED AT SEATTLE.

The Anveck Sisters of This City Buncoed Out of $200.

The Misses Anveck of this city were robbed of $200 at Seattle on Wednesday. The Post-Intelligencer gives the story as follows:

Amanda and Mina Anveck, two Norwegian girls who arrived from Victoria yesterday morning on their way to Norway, were buncoed out of $200 on the wharf at Myer's cannery dock about six o'clock last evening by the gang of rascals that has infested Seattle for the last two years. The matter reached Chief of Police Bolton Rogers about eleven o'clock last evening and by one o'clock this morning he had six well known members of that fraternity under lock and key with his special officers on the lookout for the rest of the gang. The girls had when they left Victoria about $400 in gold and greenbacks, intending to go direct east and across the ocean to their old home. They speak fair English and said that on Queen's birthday while in one of the parks at Victoria they met one of these bunco men, who introduced himself to them, and after a brief interview left him. They saw nothing more of him until their arrival in Seattle yesterday afternoon, when, in going to the railway office to inquire for a train, they met the same man, who expressed astonishment at finding them in Seattle. He had a companion, and after an introduction, they took the girls to a saloon, in which were little stalls, the place they could not locate. After refreshments they offered to show the girls the sights on the bridge. They took them to Myer's cannery wharf, where a third man made his appearance, who at once pulled out the old time shell game and commenced working it with the men. Twenty dollars was first lost. Then ten was won. The girl's cupidity was aroused. More money was needed to work the game. The men inquired if the girls had any money. They answered yes. Then the men said: "Let us see it and we will be satisfied."

The girls opened their valise, exhibited $200, at which the shell worker made a grab and started to run. The girls, who are robust, grappled with him, and a general tussle ensued, in which the girls held their own. At this stage two more men appeared on the scene and threatened to arrest the whole crowd unless order was maintained. Finally a compromise was reached, and the men agreed to return the girls their money. They pulled out a roll and commenced counting two hundred dollars in greenbacks, and to make the girls more satisfied they also gave them a check for $200. It is needless to say the greenbacks were counterfeit and the check worthless. The girls unsuspectingly took the bogus stuff and returned to their hotel, where they discovered the fraud.

They went out again and meeting A. A. Merrill, one of the merchant's patrol, made known their loss. Merrill's partner, D. W. West, took one of the girls to the Northern depot, where they were in time to catch one of the rascals who was about to take a train. At headquarters Chief Rogers searched him and found evidence enough to convict him. The chief recognized this man as a member of the regular bunco gang and at once took steps to capture the whole of the gang.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Government's Cause Helpless in the Fraser River Valley.

Port Hammond, May 29.—The general feeling prevails here that Davie & Co. will be completely routed at the polls at the coming elections throughout this district, and from reliable news received from all parts of the province the same feeling seems to prevail all over. Maple Ridge is three to one for the opposition. Davie's henchmen, however, are still to be seen making mysterious visits on short notices to all parts. We would be glad if some government supporter would be kind enough to inform us on what grounds and what right they have to expect more support from the electors. It is to be sincerely hoped that the inland constituencies will return a solid opposition to the present government. There is not the slightest doubt that Dr. Lefevre, who is the government nominee in this riding, will have the opportunity of depositing to the credit of the country $200 after the elections are over. It is certainly very peculiar that the government could not find a man in the riding to carry their standard. But it is as we supposed, that there are none here willing to lose their deposit, so consequently they had to import one from Vancouver.

NANAIMO NOTELETS.

Mining Accidents—Almost a Drowning in the Harbor.

George McGargle, mule driver in No. 5, Southfield, was slightly burned about the face and hands Monday night by an explosion of gas.

Early yesterday morning William Jones (a track layer in No. 4, Wellington) was slightly burned about the face and hands by an explosion of gas.

A small row boat containing a young man and a lady capsized in the harbor last evening. The occupants had to cling to the keel of the overturned boats for several minutes before they were rescued from their perilous position. Seamen from one of the vessels loading at the Esplanade wharf put off to the rescue and brought the drenched couple to land.

Secretary W. F. Norris and President A. D. Williams have been taking up a subscription to defray part of the general expenses of the lacrosse club, and so far have met with good success.

Yesterday afternoon a young deer was seen to start from the Green to swim in the direction of Newcastle Island. A boat from the bark Sea King gave chase and ran down the frightened animal, which was taken on board. As they were nearing the shore the deer jumped out of the boat and reached dry land, but before it could get away a crowd of 'longshoremen effected its capture.

POLITICAL.

Meeting at Cedar Hill—Eberts, Carey and Others Speak.

Two of the government candidates, Messrs. Eberts and Carey, addressed the electors at Cedar Hill last night. The school house was well filled. Munroe Miller occupied the chair. Mr. Eberts spoke first, explaining at some length the policy of the government and his own efforts to benefit the district. Mr. Carey followed and afterwards Mr. Chandler spoke. The meeting was quiet and undemonstrative, as becometh a government assemblage, and no disturbing Oppositionist interfered to spoil the harmony of the pleasant little gathering. Mr. Nicholson, who is a candidate, was not present. There is a report that he will retire in favor of Mr. Carey.

GATHERING 'EM IN.

The Robbers of the Anveck Girls in the Toils.

Four more arrests were made yesterday in connection with the bunkoing of Amanda and Mina Anveck, two Norwegian girls, out of $200 night before last near the Myers cannery, says yesterday's Post-Intelligencer. The list now includes L. Jones, E. Wilson, G. W. West, R. W. Patterson, G. W. Wescott-carton, alias "Kid" West, John Maloney, O. Tingley, alias the "Smiling Kid," and the following who were apprehended yesterday: F. J. West, John Silk, Charles Kenney and Harry Duke. Eight out of the eleven are well known in Seattle, and have borne the reputation of being bunko men for a long time. Many of them have operated within the last two years. Out of those under arrest two have been positively identified by the girls, and it is pretty sure that one more is guilty. The gang which did the business did not operate this time from Seattle. They made the acquaintance of the girls in Victoria and followed them to Seattle, where "the job was turned." The police blame the merchant patrolmen for interfering in the case or not reporting it promptly to the police department, while on the other hand the merchant patrolmen claim that if they had not taken an interest in the case the police would not have heard about it. Chief Rogers is satisfied that over an hour elapsed from the time the merchant patrolmen met the girls until the police knew about the case, while the merchant patrolmen claim that only fifteen minutes elapsed.

SERIES OF ROBBERIES.

Camps Around Valdez Island Visited by Thieves.

Hugh Grant, of Valdez Island, a well known logger, was in the city yesterday, having come down by way of Vancouver, where he disposed of a boom of logs. He says the whole district around Valdez Island is worked up over a series of robberies. About two weeks ago Haslam's camp at Discovery passage was robbed. A lot of provisions, axes, and articles of more or less value were taken. Then a little later Margan's camp on Read Island was visited and a general clean up made, the robbers even sorting the potatoes and taking away several hundred pounds of the best. A few days later Jim King's place at Duncan's bay was broken open and robbed and a lot of goods taken. The total value of the property taken from the three places will reach several hundred dollars. The people generally are of the opinion that the work was done by white men. As far as know there is as yet no clue to the identity of the thieves. The neighborhood is aroused, and at the next point of call the thieves will likely get a warm reception.

MAIL AT LAST.

The First of the Delayed Mail will Arrive To-Night.

The blockade appears to have been at last raised. The steamer Premier which is this afternoon speeding from Vancouver to Victoria has aboard a large quantity of delayed mail and a number of passengers on board. The exact amount of mail is not known. Superintendent Abbott telegraphed to General Agent Courtney that there were three days' mails and passengers aboard, while a telegram received at the C. P. R. telegraph office said that mails from the 24th to the 31st of May inclusive were aboard, and that the steamer had left there at one o'clock. Postmaster Shakespeare has decided to open the general delivery wicket after the mail arrives tonight to accommodate the public. It will take some time to sort the mail so it will very likely be quite late when the wicket is opened. The postmaster positively denies that the office failed to post notice of the delay in the mail service until several days after the blockade began. He says it was put up the day the delay occurred.

Pythian News.

A large contingent of knights, including the uniformed division of Vancouver, will arrive in this city at 2 o'clock a.m., next Wednesday.

The rank of knight was conferred on a candidate at the last meeting of Far West lodge, No. 1.

A meeting of the general committee, to arrange for the reception of the supreme chancellor, will be held next Tuesday evening.

Victoria division, No. 2, uniform rank, will drill on Monday evening.

Crusade lodge, No. 19, was organized in Vancouver on Thursday evening last.

Far West lodge, No. 1, elected the following officers at the regular meeting held last evening: Chancellor Commander, Stephen Jones; Vice Chancellor, F. Le Roy; Master of Work, Lewis McNeill; Master at Arms, H. Petticrew; Prelate, J. E. Bledsoe.

The grand lodge of British Columbia will meet in Castle Hall, Broad street, at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. Grand Chancellor H. J. Anstie will open the convention. About 50 representatives will be in attendance from various parts of the jurisdiction. The session will last about four days.

Supreme Chancellor Blackwell will arrive in this city on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of attending the fifth session of the grand lodge. The distinguished visitor will be met at the wharf by his worship Mayor Teague and will be escorted to the lodge room by the various uniform divisions and members of the order. All knights in the city will assemble at three o'clock on Wednesday and will march to the wharf headed by the B. C. B. G. A. band. Sergeant J. Walker will act as marshal. An address will be presented by the grand chancellor when the supreme chancellor enters the Castle Hall. On Wednesday evening an open meeting for knights will be held and a banquet will take place at the hotel Wilson. Thursday morning will be occupied in the grand lodge. At 11:30 on Thursday the supreme chancellor, with the grand lodge officers and representatives will drive around the city, visiting Beacon Hill, the Gorge and Esquimalt. It is probable that the visitor will leave for Seattle on Thursday evening.

MR. COTTON'S APPEAL.

It Is Dismissed by the Divisional Court With Costs.

Vancouver, June 1.—The divisional court sat to-day in the Cotton appeal case, Justices Drake, Walkem and McCreight presiding. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Marine.

The British ship Astracana, now at Tacoma, is remarkable for one thing, if that alone, and that is the repetition of and similarity of names in the crew. The captain is Richard Jones; steward, John Jones; second officer, Thomas Jones; third officer, R. R. Jones; carpenter, William Jones, and three seamen named Jones, and the ship's dog, "Bo'sun Jones." The solution is that the ship is owned by a Welsh company and the crew consists principally of Welshmen. Jones is the surname for about one-fifth of the Welsh race, and as a consequence the Astracana, being manned by Welshmen, has received her coterie of Joneses.

The steamer Coquitlam arrived here last night from Union with coal for the Kingston and George E. Starr.

The United States survey steamer Gedney is in the harbor.

Coal Shipments.

During May the foreign coal shipments from British Columbia were as follows:

New Vancouver Coal Co.	29,110
Wellington Mines	23,269
Union Mines	17,046
Total, tons	69,425

RETURN OF THE SAPPHIRE.

She Reports the Seizure of the American Schooner Volunteer.

The sealing schooner Sapphire, Capt. William Cox, arrived home from her cruise this morning. She was reported in the straits last night and the tug Velos was sent to meet her. To use the words of the captain, "the schooner drifted home, and was 18 days doing it." She was one of the few vessels warned by the Pheasant. She had two months of almost continuous snow early in the season, and although seals were plentiful it was hard work getting them. The vessel took a total of 540 skins, some of which she sent home from the coast early in the season. She brought very little news. A report reached her that the American schooner Volunteer had been seized by one of the American fleet for violation of the sealing regulations. Only the bare report as given reched Capt. Cox. He spoke the schooners Katherine and Walter L. Rich. The latter had 450 skins.

The schooner Beatrice, Capt. Macaulay, returned to port last evening with a catch of 354 skins. She was warned on May 9th off Cape St. Elias by H.M.S. Hyacinth. She called at Masset on the way down. At the latter place they reported that in April they had quite a severe earthquake. The Beatrice reports the Katherine with 216 skins. The cook of the latter vessel died at sea.

AGAINST THE CZAR.

A List of Aristocratic Lady Nihilists Discovered.

London, May 31.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Berlin sends to his paper further details of the revolutionary plot discovered at St. Petersburg. He says fifty boxes of dynamite and numerous bombs were discovered in the coal bunkers of a steamer. The residence of the Baroness Marikoff was searched and a list of aristocratic lady nihilists were found. A female medical student, who was one of the suspects, was dragged naked from her bed by the police and taken towards the police station. She escaped from her captors, jumped into the Neva and was drowned. All the chefs at the Imperial palace have been dismissed, owing to the fears that they would attempt to poison the food.

THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Projected Pacific Cable and the Government of Samoa.

Melbourne, May 31.—The parliament opened to-day. The Earl of Hopetoun, the governor, said in his address that he rejoiced that the approaching colonial conference at Ottawa would consider not only trade relations existing between British colonies, but the projected Pacific cable, destined to unite the Australian colonies with Canada. It was desirable that the cable be entirely under British control. In regard to Samoa, he said that the supervision of the these islands by New Zealand would be really supervision by Great Britain, and it was desirable that New Zealand's offer should be accepted, not only on account of its commercial advantages, but because it was consonant with true Australian policy.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

London, May 31.—The following telegram from Emperor William has been received in London by an American gentleman:

"I am just now not reading but devouring Captain Mahan's book and am trying to learn it by heart. It is a first class work and classical in all its points. It is on board all my ships and constantly quoted by my captains and officers."

Berlin, May 31.—It is reported that the Emperor has invited Rear-Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan of the United States flagship Chicago to visit Germany.

Madrid, May 31.—Many districts in the north of Spain and south of France are under snow. Two tramps died here to-day of exposure and cold.

London, May 31.—The Standard this morning says: Craven & Craven, worsted spinners, of Bradford, have failed, with liabilities amounting to £200,000. Their assets are unknown. Several other large failures are expected, as the trade of the town has been half ruined by the McKinley bill and the delay in arranging a new American tariff.?

WILL JOIN PEARY.

Prof. Chamberlain, Chicago University, to Sail on the Falcon.

Chicago, May 31.—The University of Chicago is to be represented in a North Pole expedition. Thomas Crowder Chamberlain, Head Professor of Geology, will join the Peary Relief Expedition to be fitted out by the Philadelphia Academy of Science. The party will consist of seven persons, headed by Henry G. Bryant, a Pittsburg merchant and a graduate of Princeton College. The company expects to reach St. Johns, Newfoundland, in time to embark from that port in the Falcon, July 4th. Visiting Godhaven, on Disko island, North Greenland, they will proceed northward through Melville Bay in the vicinity of Cape York. Progress will be made toward Peary's old headquarters at Bodoin bay, latitude 77 deg. 43 min. north. It is Prof. Chamberlain's intention to study the glaciers of Greenland and also the geological strata of the country with a view to ascertaining something definite about the climate as indicated in fossil formation.

SCHOOL BOY LEGISLATORS.

New York Solons Amuse Themselves in Very Puerile Style.

"The chair begs to remind the members that this is the legislature of the State of New York and not a school room," and then Hamilton Fish, who was presiding over the session of the legislature the other afternoon, rapped sharply with the gavel, and the members sobered down and passed some bills, says the Albany Journal.

What led to this remark by Mr. Fish was the action of some of the younger members of the house. They were having a whole lot of fun with their older colleagues. Taking their "tip" from the leading character in Hoyt's "Texas Steer," they were sending messages to members whose beards were tinged with gray, that Miss Susan or Miss Jennie Blank wished to see them outside the chamber. The rapidity with which these members made tracks for the corridors was astonishing, and when two or more were on the search for Susie or Jennie at the same time the scene took the form of a first class sprinting match. The disappointed look the law makers bore on their faces after an unsuccessful search could only be equalled by that of a man after he had dropped all his money on a "sure tip."

So many of the more ancient members were going out of the chamber and coming in that the joke reached the ears of Mr. Sulzer, who arose, caught the speaker's eye and said that he didn't think it parliamentary courtesy for the younger members to cause such heartfelt disappointment to their elder brethren. It wasn't right for them to send their friends out to find "Katie" or "Mamie" unless she were in reality there.

In fact, yesterday afternoon's session of the assembly was given up to jollity, and yet a lot of bills were passed. The fun began by some of the law makers answering to the roll call in a peculiar way, and it was followed up by the throwing of wads of paper. One poor man acted as a target for some time, and then became angry. He rose in his seat and protested. He expressed some choice opinions as to some of the younger members and appealed to the chair. "The chair will protect the gentleman from —," said Mr. Fish, and everyone laughed and applauded.

A party of New Yorkers which came up here the other day to lobby against some pending legislation affecting New York city officeholders had not only "money to burn" but money to throw away. The members went to one of the leading hotels, and, securing a room, had case after case of wine sent up. With every few bottles of wine new glasses had to be furnished. The cafe ran out of glasses and a demand was made on the dining room. It transpired subsequently that it was not the size of the crowd that exhausted the supply of glasses, but the fact that the members amused themselves by demolishing the glassware. It was a costly proceeding, but the party of lobbyists came well heeled.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The One in Paris Will be Tubular and Lighted by Electricity.

Paris is at length to have a line of underground railway. Those who may be surprised that the citizens of the gay capital have had so long to wait for this convenience may be informed that the obstacles have hitherto proceeded from the government and the municipal council, and the tardy removal of the difficulty is due to the incessant growth of the street traffic. The Ceinture railway, which connects all the termini, did something to relieve the congestion, but it is now admitted by the minister of public works that fresh routes must be formed by burrowing in the earth, and he will urge upon parliament the adoption of the plans laid before them. One rigorous stipulation is that stations must, for the most part be below the surface.

On the Grand Central route, which is planned from the Bois de Boulogne to Vincennes, there will be one or two visible stations with architectural pretensions, but that near the Arc de Triompae will be only a kiosk-like structure. This line is intended to be tubular, and to have an almost perfect straight length of about seven miles from east to west. Additional lines, as in London, will be cut in various directions, with the purpose of ultimately establishing a complete system of links.

But perhaps the most satisfactory part of the announcement is that the lighting and the motive power will be produced be electricity. There will be no darkness anywhere, but ample illumination everywhere, and trains between the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes, similar in character to those of the Liverpool overhead railway, will run every two minutes at a uniform price for any distance.—Liverpool Mercury.

WITH FELL INTENT.

Deadly Compound Intended for Mrs. Cora Palmer's Use.

Fresno, May 31.—Ninety-eight per cent. of croton oil and two per cent. of atropia—these are the deadly ingredients that compose the "medicine" that was left by a disguised messenger of assassins at the home of Mrs. Cora Palmer three weeks ago, with the injunction to the sick woman to take a "teaspoonful at once." Mrs. Palmer is one of the chief witnesses against Richard S. Heath, accused of the murder of Louis B. McWhirter in August of 1892.

The report of an analysis of the contents of the bottle was made by Chemist Wenzell of San Francisco. The grand jury is now advised of the contents of the bottle, but their knowledge does not appear to be of any present utility in aiding Sheriff Scott to track the wretches who attempted to shorten the few remaining days of this poor woman.

Rheumatism cured in a day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose generally benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

ROYAL COURTESY.

An American's Experience with some of the Crowned Heads of Europe.

An American who has been honored by his country with important missions abroad was talking the other evening of royalty.

"I know," said he, "it is not expected that an American should commend anything he sees among the royalty. I do not know why an American, of all nationalities, should not feel himself independent enough to commend whatever is worthy of commendation, whether it is found in his own country or elsewhere. My positions enabled me to see the life, manners and customs of all classes abroad. That a conventionality hedges royalty around is true, and it could not be otherwise. But the one fact that most forcibly struck me was that, once you got beyond the barrier—once over the conventional line—no people are more delightful, more hospitable, or more attentive listeners. If they are with intelligent people who are below their rank they like it all the better, so long as they feel assured that that fact will be treated with the sacredness they think it deserves. A queen who had honored me with several invitations sent for me one afternoon and asked me to repeat to her some stories I had told on a certain occasion about Lincoln. Her majesty was afflicted with a slight deafness, and after I had retold the anecdotes, she said to me in perfect English, 'I like to hear you talk, because you do not bawl in my ear.'

"On another occasion I was honored with an invitation to attend an outing with the king and his suite to an old forest near the capital. When the company had assembled the king said in a most democratic way: 'We will speak English to-day in honor of the representative of the Great United States.'

"On several other occasions where the rule was French the king and queen always did me the honor of addressing me in English, although they were aware of my proficiency in the court language. I have no wish to see the government of my own country changed. I hope and belive it never will be, but I am not afraid to say that those who are fortunate enough to pass beyond the lines of which I spoke will never regret it."—New York World.

MAY WEAR "FUZZY" HAIR.

Deaconnesses' Permitted to Arrange their Coiffures Tastefully.

The appearance of grave and dignified preachers arguing for a particular cut of collar or color of dress to be established as the general costume of a deaconess was the feature of yesterday's session of the deaconess' conference at Grace Methodist Episcopal church.

The discussion over the costume was one of the closing acts of the conference, and aroused as much feeling and enthusiasm among the members as any measure that had come before the body for discussion.

Bishop Merrill presided over the morning session. Bishop I. N. Joyce, Bishop H. W. Warren, Lucy Rider Meyer, Dr. E. S. Tipple and Dr. H. C. Weakley were appointed a committee to adjust all questions of a transfer of deaconesses from one house to another and to decide other questions that may arise.

When the report on costume was taken up there was a hush of expectancy among the delegate deaconesses, which made it manifest that they are sometimes subject to the same vanities as their unconsecrated sisters. The report provided that the members of the deaconess society should wear black gowns devoid of drapery, with gathered or plaited skirts, bishop sleeves and round waists. When turn-over collars were suggested the deaconesses with pretty throats looked complacently at each other, while their less fortunate sisters began to manifest increased interest.

The black gown was adopted without opposition, but when it came to turn-down collars and cuffs of the same style Miss Sarah H. Knight advocated liberality in details, and the recommendation failed to carry by two votes.

Rev. Dr. North, a dignified preacher from New York, surprised every one by defending what he termed "fuzzy hair." In cases where that style was becoming it should be allowed, he said. When one of the committee made haste to explain that the committee did not advocate plastering naturally curly hair down with glue or mucilage the New York preacher seemed reassured.

The members of the committee thought, however, that women consecrated to the Lord's service should be willing to dispense with curling irons and crimping pins and devote the time that most women occupied in standing before a mirror and primping themselves to better ends.

At the afternoon session it was decided to retain the "black bonnet with white ties," which has been worn for a long time. The Boston delegation of deaconesses wanted a gray bonnet, with strings of the same hue, but they were voted down.—Press-Times.

A WONDERFUL CHILD.

Sketch of Bronislaw Huberman, the Latest Musical Prodigy.

Bronislaw Huberman has just reached London after a triumphant flying visit to Venice, Brussels, Berlin and Paris.

Bronislaw's face, says the Pall Mall Gazette, is a Slav face, and therefore unfathomable to the average Englishman. It is what, for the want of a better expression, may be called a composite face. One of London's oldest musicians, Herr Wilhelm Kuhe, who knew Rubenstein as a child, proclaims him to be the counterfeit presentment of the great Russian pianist when a child. Others see in the boy's face a striking resemblance to Beethoven. Dilettanti naturally seek and find in him a resemblance ot some musician, but others wih discover in that massive feature the front bombe of the Corsican stripling Bonarparte; while those who have witnessed Coquelin's stolid attitude in the first act of "Jean Dacier" will at once draw comparisons between the French actor's impersonation of the dreamy, pensive and moody-eyed Brittany peasant who is to do so much when quickened to action by the stirring words of the recruiting officer.

Like the Brittany peasant, Bronislaw Huberman has been "called." His parents say it was at the age of five, but the boy insists that it was at the earlier age of three, when he was taken to hear an opera in his native town of Warsaw. Whether or not it is the custom of juvenile Poland to be taken to the opera when so young, it is to be presumed that few of them on coming home whistle the opera right through, and then beg for a fiddle to play its melodies. One is told that Bronislaw did so, and that the proof of this pretty anecdote about the beginnings of the little virtuoso is the possession of the fiddle itself. The boy is more interesting, however, than the story. He is frankness and bluntness incarnate, and blurts out his tastes, his likes and dislikes with a naivete that is refreshing in this age of self-conscious prigs, great and small.

A CHAPTER ON TEETH.

Changes That Have Been Made in the Dentist's Methods.

The proceedings of the Convention of Dental Surgeons held last week at Washington enables the reader to form an idea of the revolution which has been effected in the science of dentistry within the past few years. Many people remember when the treatment of diseased teeth was intrusted to operators of but slight scientific attainments; in old collections of caricature a common picture represents a sufferer dragged round by a practitioner who holds a sick molar with a pair of tongs. The prevalence of diseased teeth in this country, which has been ascribed to the indiscreet use of iced water and sweets, led to a closer study of dentistry here than in Europe, and for forty years American dentists have been at the head of the profession. But it is only of late years that they have established their claim to the distinction. We have now surgeons of the highest ability who bring to bear on the teeth the fruit of a science as elaborate as that which is possessed by professors of any other branch of surgery. Some of their experiences were explained to those who attended the convention at Washington.

The old remedy for toothache was to pull the tooth. That is a treatment which is now rarely resorted to by skillful practitioners. Teeth are still extracted where is not room enough for them in the mouth—in consequence of the gradual contraction of the human jaw, and occasionally a diseased tooth is the seat of such complicated trouble that it cannot be saved. But as a rule modern dentists seek to preserve rather than remove the teeth. They treat the tooth as a diseased organ, medically and surgically, and if possible they restore it to health. There are a great many ways in which the inflamation pain caused by inflammation of the tooth pulp can be arrested, and a good strong tooth is a handy thing to have in the mouth.

Forty of fifty years ago the transplantation of teeth was tried experimentally in this country. It did not succeed, and the practice was abandoned. It has now been revived, and in skillful hands it is a success. The leaders of the profession constantly hammer a tooth drawn from the jaw of one person into the cavity of another, relying upon nature to adopt the intruder and reunite the torn alveolar membranes. It is the same operation as transplantation of the skin.

The whole industry of false teeth making or teeth filling has been revolutionized in the last twenty-five years. In the old practice the fillings and plates were generally of gold. Now the fillings are almost generally of porcelain, consisting chiefly of kaolin, and the best plates are of rubber. When the hole in the tooth has been cleaned out by the instruments made for the purpose, a piece of thin platinum foil is introduced into the cavity and manipulated to take the exact shape of the hole; it is then carefully withdrawn, and forms a mold in which a porcelain cast may be made. Porcelain is far cheaper than gold; good teeth, in any shade of color required, can be bought of the manufacturers for 15 cents each.

Dentists' charges have grown with the progress of their profession. Some of them charge $15 an hour for their time, and not unfrequently $300 for treating a single tooth. Some charges are, of course, exorbitant, and juries generally refuse to allow them. But a man of skill claims the right to put any price he pleases on his skill; if people can't afford to pay his charges they can go elsewhere. The true remedy is to encourage the establishment in business of more dentists who thoroughly understand their profession, and who can afford to give their services to the public for five or six thousand a year.—San Francisco Call.

ASKED FOOD FOR HIS ARMY.

An Incident of General Robert E. Lee's Surrender.

The incidents connected with the order for the issue of rations to General Lee's army at the time of the arrangement of the details of the surrender, as given in the account published, are not quite accurate as to the personnel involved, according to my recollection, says a writer in the Washington Post.

I was General Grant's chief commissary, and was present in the room during the interview between him and General Lee. After the terms of the surrender had been agreed upon, General Lee said to General Grant:

"General, I would like my army fed."

General Grant turned to me, as his chief commissary, and said:

"Colonel, feed the Confederate army."

I asked: "How many men are there?"

General Grant asked: "How many men have you, General Lee?"

General Lee replied: "Our books are lost, our organizations are broken up; the companies are mostly commanded by non-commissioned officers; we have nothing but what we have on our backs——"

Interrupting him in this train of thought, I suggested, interrogatively, "Say 25,000 men?"

He replied: "Yes, say 25,000 men."

I started to withdraw for the purpose of giving the necessary orders, and at the door met Colonel Kellogg, the chief commissary of General Sheridan's command. I asked him if he could feed the army of Northern Virginia. He expressed his inability, having something very important to do for General Sheridan.

I then found Colonel M. P. Small, the chief commissary of General Ord's army, and asked him, as I had asked General Sheridan's chief commissary, if he could feed the army of Northern Virginia. He replied with considerable degree of confidence, "I guess so." I then told him to do it, and directed him to give the men three days' rations of fresh beef, salt, hard bread, coffee and sugar. He mounted his horse immediately and proceeded to carry out his orders.

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