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—BY—

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This is a strong statement to make but it is never-the-less true. Our efforts in Portland for the past nine years have been crowned with success, and we intend giving the people of Independence and surrounding country this same satisfaction.

If your teeth are bad come to us, we will tell you exactly what it will cost. You may be able to save your teeth. But if not we extract them painless and insert firstclass upper and lower plates for \$20.00.

Don't delay having your teeth attended to, it only adds to the cost.

## Dr. B. E. Wright

Will be at the Little Palace Hotel,  
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Portland Office, 342½ Washington street.

Salem Office, Steusloff Building, corner Court and Liberty streets.

### THE GRANGE

Conducted by  
J. W. DARROW, Chairman, N. Y.  
From Correspondent New York State  
Grange

#### A BUREAU OF EXCHANGE.

How the Pennsylvania Grange is  
Aiding its Patrons.

It was in 1808 that the Pennsylvania state grange established a bureau of information as a center of communication or, as it were, an exchange between the Patrons of Husbandry of that state. It was intended to bring producer and consumer together and assist the former in disposing of surplus products and make it possible for the consumer to buy at lower prices or at least to do away with the services of the middleman and save at least one commission.

At the last session of the Pennsylvania state grange another step was taken with a view to bringing producer and consumer in touch with each other more easily. Mr. George W. Oster of Osterburg, Pa., was placed in charge of the bureau of exchange, and he was authorized to issue an exchange bulletin as often as once a month, to contain a list of the wants, for sales and notices of patrons, and the bulletin was to be mailed to each subordinate grange in the state, where it is posted in a conspicuous place after having been read in open grange. The first bulletin issued contained for sale notices of three farms, Jersey cows, apple trees, fowls, hay, maple syrup, eggs, etc., and wants of a "girl for plain cooking and general housework," "a quantity of barley for feed," "Holstein calves," "white Leghorn cockerels," etc. This shows the intent of the bulletin exchange plan.

We consider the idea a good one and the plan practicable, but its value to all concerned would be enhanced were the bulletin issued weekly or bi-monthly at least. Monthly or quarterly is too infrequent. We commend the idea to the state granges of other states as a method of carrying out the principle of co-operation in grange affairs which is a fundamental one in our declaration of principles. It is also an avenue through which the state granges may work to make the subordinate granges more helpful to their members.

#### The Farm Help Problem.

The information bureau of the Michigan state grange is endeavoring to solve the farm help problem. It is trying to secure for the farmers of that state good immigrant help, and its plan of action is somewhat as follows: A. C. Glidden, who is in charge of the information bureau, makes a trip to New York any time when he has requests for twenty persons or more to be delivered at two railroad stations, ten or more at each, so that he can get party rates. The farmer pays Mr. Glidden \$20 for each laborer wanted, and he pays the railroad fare out of that. He also gets his actual expenses while on the trip. These necessary expenses in railroad fare are to be paid back to the farmer by the employee from his wages during the first three months. Each laborer makes a contract for a period of usually one year at a hire of \$14 to \$16 per month. Mr. Glidden has already secured several laborers in this manner, and the experiment has proved very satisfactory. The scarcity of farm help is not only curtailing farming operations very considerably in some sections, but many farmers have given up farming for the reason that they cannot secure help at a reasonable price. The plan of introducing immigrant labor in this manner will be watched with much interest.

#### Grange Spirit.

From all sections of the country come reports of increased grange activity, remarks the Ohio Farmer. Farmers are asking that workers be sent to them to explain the grange. They realize the necessity of organization and the advisability of going into an Order that has a strong foundation, and has made a reputation that congresses and societies and people respect. They want an organization that is ready to work, that they can go into and make their influence felt at once—an organization with a history of usefulness and a future of power. From every state men and women of the farm are coming together, asking for better things, seeking a way to secure for themselves a broader culture and an enlarged outlook.

#### Children's Day.

The third Saturday in June is recommended by the national grange to be observed as children's day in the subordinate granges. No fixed programme is suggested, but the central idea in such exercises should be the happiness of the children participating. All the children in the vicinity should be invited to the meeting, either in hall or grove, and entertained by speech, feast and song.

#### Increasing Interest.

National Secretary Freeman says he is receiving more inquiries for grange literature than usual this year and there is a large increase in the number of granges organized and the membership over a corresponding period last year.

#### Living on Air.

There is a man in Arkansas who claims it is not necessary to eat, but that all you need do is to breathe properly. He says that in the ozone, or ether, or some other sublimated material, there is all you require for your sustenance. Not only does he say this, but attempts to prove it. Recently he is reported to have lived on air and water for fifteen days, to have performed both heavy manual labor and intense brain labor during that time and to have lost but two pounds in weight as the result of his rather transparent diet. If his theory be true, it is not quite apparent why he should break his fast at all; but, then, we are not disposed to be captious.

We do not fancy the new idea will become popular. There may be a few who will prescribe for themselves a menu of stilled atmosphere, water, connoisseur and wind pudding, but we imagine about a day or two of that sort of thing would do with most. To the average mortal there is a certain carnal pleasure in eating when he is hungry or even when he is not. Flesh is proverbially weak, and appetites are strong. Hence in a struggle between the two the appetite is very apt to have its way.

There are very many interesting, not to say startling, possibilities about the new sort of diet, however—that is, if it should come into vogue. For one thing, it would have the beef trust skinned to a standstill. All the combines that have a corner on foodstuffs would have to take to an air diet themselves or go out of business. It is true that some Morgan would probably try to organize a syndicate to monopolize the air and water supply. But they both are so plentiful and elusive that we fancy it would be difficult for even the most up to date octopus to gather them all in.

But there is one thing about the change that does not look so good. Most men work for the purpose of eating. If this incentive were taken away, there is a large section of the population that would grow so naturally no account and shiftless that there would be no living with them. Not only this but the farmers would be out of a job, to say nothing of the grocers, bakers, restaurant keepers and hot tamale vendors. The hotel men would have to abolish their dining rooms and put in larger water pipes and ventilators, while the cooks and waiters would all be up in the air in a very real sense.

But a still more appalling possibility looms up. How would we honor our distinguished visitors? In these days we feed them. If we desire to show to some potentate distinguished marks of approval, we arrange for him a luncheon or a banquet. When Prince Henry was in this country, he probably accumulated enough dyspepsia to last him the rest of his natural life.

Under the new regime all this would have to be cut out. When we wanted to honor our guests, we would have to set before them a few chunks of atmosphere and a bucket of water.

But there are so many possibilities in the thing that they make us dizzy, as we have no doubt the air diet would if we should try it.

#### Have We an Aristocracy?

Has the American aristocrat really appeared? The St. Louis Republic fears that he has. It says:

The members of the American aristocracy may take themselves seriously, as they certainly seem to do. They enjoy the fawning of the toadies and assure themselves that their glory is what the public needs out to them in jubilant acclaim. They gloat in display and revel in the homage which their affluence inspires.

Again it avers that "the American aristocracy resembles a spectacular theatrical production, with a lavishness of costumes and jewels and pretensions."

But does not the rest of the public have to pay too high a price for this theatrical performance?

In Flemish the automobile is a "anelpa rdelooszoondeerspoornegpetroolrijtuig." If that name should happen to run over a man, there would be a funeral sure. Or if it got clogged up in the machinery there would be an explosion.

A Cincinnati electrician says that he can make a porterhouse out of any kind of an old steak. That is nothing new. So can a restaurant cook. At least the bill of fare calls it that.

The latest disease discovered by science is arteriosclerosis. It is the result of the strenuous life. But would not one bring on the disease by pronouncing its name?

Champion James J. Jeffries is said to have a rather stolid and sleepy look. This is before the battle, of course. Afterward it is the other fellow that looks sleepy.

#### A Seven Days' Feast.

Here is a description of the marriage entertainment of the eldest daughter of a knight of King Henry VIII's time: Seven days of feasting and revelling were indulged in, the following being among some of the numerous items provided: Beer and ale, \$35; two hogs, heads of wine, \$20; one hoghead of red wine, \$10; nine cranes, twelve peacocks, three red deer, twelve fallow deer, seventy-two fat capons, thirty dozen of mallards and teal, two dozen of herons, two oxen, and among the fish turbot, pike, sturgeon, ling, salt and fresh salmon, eels, lampreys, oysters and porpoise figured. For the amusement of the guests there were "first a play and straight after the play a mask, and when the mask was done then the banquet, which was 110 dishes and all of meat, and then all the gentlemen and ladies did dance, and this continued from the Sunday to the Saturday afternoon." The wedding outfit, included in which was apparel for the bridegroom, cost \$135.—Chicago News.

#### When Koi Floats in Japan.

When the koi floats from its bamboo pole it means trouble is brewing—in Japan. The koi is a paper fish brave in purple and gold, orange and black, so skillfully made that the wind, inflating it, sets it swirling and swerving as if alive with an energetic flapping of its fins. A fisherman will tell you that it represents the carp, that mighty swimmer which makes its way upstream against all obstacles. A poet will affirm that the koi typifies predominance. It is all one and the same. When the fish floats over a Japanese dwelling it announces the birth of a male child, but when war is imminent or in progress the streets of the cities are gay with the polychromatic emblem flaunting and flashing before the door of every loyal household. This is equivalent to the display of bunting in the occident when troops go forth to war.

#### Mongolian Sheep Killers.

A recent traveler in Mongolia writes: "On arrival in camp a sheep is killed for the stranger's benefit. It is worth going to Mongolia to eat mutton, which is unlike any other in my experience. No traveler who has written on the country fails to mention it. Missionaries, Protestant and Catholic alike, refer to its succulence. The method of killing sheep is curious and unpleasant. The animal is thrown on its back, when the butcher makes an incision in its belly, into which he thrusts his hand, where he presumably severs an artery, as death ensues and the carcass is suffused with blood. He then takes a ladle and transfers the blood to a receptacle at his side. No drop is spilled."

#### Memory.

The different kinds of memory are described in an extended article in Cosmos, Paris. It is noted that some children, when they learn a lesson, have only to read it over a few times; others will not remember it unless they have heard it recited; others must repeat it aloud to themselves. These are the three kinds of memory—visual, additive and motor. Those who need to recite the lesson aloud to themselves are at once additive and motor. Certain persons retain a passage well only after they have copied it out. These have a combination of motor and visual memory.

#### Alphonse Karr's Dagger.

On the wall in the study of Alphonse Karr's dwelling there used at one time to hang a dagger. Karr in one of his stories had poked a good deal of fun at a woman named Colet. Mme. Colet, enraged at being made a butt of, stabbed Karr. He on his recovery hung the dagger she had stabbed him with above his desk, with this inscription beneath it: "Presented to Alphonse Karr—by Mme. Colet—in the back."

#### A Deep Sea Vampire.

An exquisite sea flower, something like an aster, grows at great depths in the ocean. It looks innocent enough, but it is charged with such a deadly poison that a small fish touching one of the beautiful petals is instantly killed, and its body is then drawn down by the waving leaves to the plant's mouth and is literally eaten.

#### Paternal Pride.

"When I have occasion to punish my son," said the austere man, "I always tell him that it hurts me more than it does him."

"I don't," replied the plain, practical citizen. "Johnny may be a little headstrong and disobedient, but he has too much sense to believe anything like that."—Washington Star.

#### Taking Out Letters.

Teacher—Tommy, what did I tell you yesterday that it was called to take out several letters? Tommy Figjam—Abbreviate. Teacher—Then make a sentence correctly using the word "abbreviate." Tommy—I saw the letter carrier abbreviate the mail box on the corner.—Baltimore American.

#### Safety in Numbers.

"I wonder how the editorial 'we' originated?" "I suppose it was started by some editor who had to sink into the personal character of some husky man and wanted to make the man believe he'd have to lick more than one."—