

DRAWING A TOOTH

Tushmaker's Pulling Machine Was a Wonderful Invention.

KILLED HIS FIRST PATIENT.

But That Simply Couldn't Be Helped, and the Autopsy Showed Why the Victim Lifted His Right Leg Each Time the Lever Was Turned.

Mr. Tushmaker was never regularly ordained as a physician or surgeon, but he possessed naturally a strong mechanical genius and a fine appetite, and, finding his teeth of great service in gratifying the latter propensity, he concluded that he could do more good in the world and create more real happiness therein by putting the teeth of his inhabitants in good order than in any other way, so Tushmaker became a dentist.

He was the man who first invented the method of placing small cog-wheels in the back teeth for the more perfect mastication of food, and he claimed to be the original discoverer of that method of filling cavities with a kind of putty which, becoming hard directly, causes the tooth to ache so grievously that it has to be pulled, thereby giving the dentist two successive fees for the same job.

Tushmaker was one day settled in his office in the city of Boston when a stout old fellow named Byles presented himself to have a back tooth drawn. The dentist seated his patient in the chair of torture and, opening his mouth, discovered there an enormous tooth on the right hand side about as large as he afterward expressed it, "as a small polyglot Bible." "I shall have trouble with this tooth," thought Tushmaker, but he clapped on his heaviest forceps and pulled. It didn't come. Then he tried the turn-screw, exerting his utmost strength, but the tooth wouldn't stir.

"Go away from here," said Tushmaker to Byles, "and return in a week and I'll extract the tooth for you or I know the reason why." Byles got up, clapped a handkerchief to his jaw and put forth.

Then the dentist went to work, and in three days he invented an instrument which he was confident would pull anything. It was a combination of the lever, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, wedge and screw. The castings were made and the machine put up in the office over an iron chair rendered perfectly stationary by iron rods going down into the foundations of the granite building.

In a week old Byles returned. He was clamped into the iron chair, the forceps connected with the machine attached firmly to the tooth, and Tushmaker, stationing himself in the rear, took hold of a lever four feet in length. He turned it slightly. Old Byles gave a groan and lifted his right leg. Another turn, another groan, and up went the leg again.

"What do you raise your leg for?" asked the doctor.

"I can't help it," said the patient. "Well," rejoined Tushmaker, "that tooth is bound to come out now."

He moved the lever clear round with a sudden jerk and snapped old Byles' head clean and clear from his shoulders, leaving a space of four inches between the severed parts. They had a postmortem examination. The roots of the tooth were found extending down the right side, through the right leg and turning up in two prongs under the sole of the right foot.

"No wonder," said Tushmaker, "he raised his right leg."

The jury thought so, too, and they found the roots much decayed, and five surgeons swearing that mortification would have ensued in a few months, Tushmaker was cleared on a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

He was a little shy of that instrument for some time afterward, but one day an old lady, feeble and flaccid, came in to have a tooth drawn, and, thinking that it would come out very easy, Tushmaker concluded, just by way of variety, to try the machine. He did so and at the first turn drew the old lady's skeleton completely and entirely from her body, leaving her a mass of quivering jelly in her chair. Tushmaker took her home in a pillow-case. She died seven years after that, and they called her the "India rubber woman." She had suffered terribly with the rheumatism, but after this occurrence never had a pain in her bones. The dentist kept them in a glass case.

After this the machine was sold to the contractor of the Boston custom house, and it was found that a child of three years of age could, by a single turn of the screw, raise a stone weighing twenty-three tons. Smaller ones were made on the same principle and sold to the keepers of hotels and restaurants. They were used for boning turkeys. There is no moral to this story whatever, and it is possible that the circumstances may have become slightly exaggerated. Of course there can be no doubt of the truth of the main incidents.—John Phoenix.

He Told Her. Mr. Economic—Did you write to the man who advertises to show people how to make puddings without milk and have them richer? Mrs. Economic—Yes, and sent him a dollar. "What did he reply?" "Use cream."

To dread no eye and to suspect no tongue, is the greatest prerogative of innocence.—Dr. Johnson.

Hate All Around. The famous English chief justice Holt and his wife hated each other to the limit, and when she fell dangerously ill he was so delighted that he became disgracefully tipsy. But his wife was equal to the emergency and sent for the great Dr. Radcliffe, who hated Holt, and therefore out of spite when the case was presented to him came with great promptness and saved her life.—Westminster Gazette.

Old Enough to Notice. "Are your papa and mamma at home?" asked the caller. "No," replied little Marguerite. "One of them may be here, but they never are both at home at the same time."

Told Him. "What's that boy yelling at?" asked the farmer of his son. "Why," chuckled the boy, "he's just yelling at the top of his voice."

Sometimes Gets Embroidered. Scandal is the one thing that never gets worn out at the edges by being passed around.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Obstacle.

"Why not set your cap for that young fellow? He's single and well off." "Yes, he's single, but he knows he's well off."

A Desperate Case.

John: "I'll bring you a fork, sir. The Customer—What for? John—The Customer—A fork's no good. Bring a revolver.—Exchange."

Well Trained.

"Mr. Jonesby never interrupts one, and he is the best listener I ever met." "No wonder; he's been married three times."

The Tale of a Key.

There is a roll top desk in an office near Wall street which can be bought cheap. The owner is a commuter and has desk room in a large office. He came late the other day and discovered that he had forgotten his keys. No key at hand would unlock the desk. The maker could not give aid for an hour or more, and some papers had to be reached before noon. The desk was forcibly opened, and two inner compartments were smashed. Warm and tired from the exertion of wrecking his property, the man took off his coat and slipped into an office coat, in the pocket of which his keys jangled. "Ladies!" Before going home he confided to the office boy that he wouldn't care if he hadn't told.—New York Tribune.

Weighing the Mayor.

A mayor, particularly an English mayor, is truly a man of weight and substance, but there is only one municipality that insists that his honor get on the public scales and prove it. Of the thousands of quaint and curious customs surviving in "the old country" this is perhaps one of the most odd. The mayor of High Wycombe has to be weighed on Nov. 9 of each year, inauguration day, and this custom has been observed for about six centuries. The mayor elect walks at the head of a procession consisting of the councilors, the beadle and the mace bearer. He is clad in cocked hat, silk stockings, blue coat and knee breeches. Upon reaching the town hall the mayor is placed upon the scales by the head constable, and a record of his avoirdupois is solemnly made in a book kept for this purpose.—Harper's Weekly.

His Chance to Vote.

The chances of our vice presidents are notoriously barren of incident. This probably was the reason for the way Adlai Stevenson secured the exercise of a constitutional prerogative. It was one sleepy day toward the end of his term as vice president. The United States senate was plowing through the calendar and passing many bills. Bills are considered agreed to in the senate if no oral objection is raised after they have passed through the preliminary stages, but the usual form of asking for the yeas and nays is followed by the presiding officer. The vice president had said: "Senators in favor of the bill will say 'Aye.'" Pause. "Contrary, 'No.'" "The vote is a tie!" announced Mr. Stevenson.

The senator in charge of the bill paused on his way to the cloakroom and looked surprised. "In case of a tie the vice president may cast the deciding vote. In the exercise of his constitutional privilege the vice president votes 'Aye.'"

An Inconsistency.

There is a strange inconsistency in "Hamlet." It is where Hamlet speaks of "the undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns," and yet the play hinges largely upon the fact that he has had interviews with his father's ghost, who had, of course, come back from the undiscovered country.

The Scleroscope.

This little American invention has been described as a kind of mechanical finger intended to discriminate by delicacy of touch between various substances submitted to it. The ready detection of the degree of hardness and elasticity of various surfaces is its special function. It consists essentially of a light weight, like the hammer of a pile driver, which is allowed to fall inside a tube placed upright on the surface to be tested. The bottom of the hammer, which weighs only a few grams, is finished with a blunted diamond, intended to give it the requisite hardness. After a fall it rebounds, and a carefully graduated scale on the tube, indicating the height of the rebound, shows the degree of hardness of the surface experimented with. On a piece of ordinary steel the hammer rebounds nine-tenths of the height of its fall.—Youth's Companion.

Decide but Once.

When you decide more than once not to do a thing it is a sure sign that you will do it sooner or later.—Athenian Globe.

You never lift up a life without lifting yourself up.

—Emerson.

The "Sun Drawing Water."

The phenomenon commonly known as the "sun drawing water" is due to rays of sunlight between the shadows of clouds. It is seen to best advantage when the atmosphere is somewhat hazy and when the sun is wholly or partly behind a cloud and is not in the higher part of the sky. Partly stratocumulus clouds are most favorable for the formation of these rays, and they are probably most distinct when seen in the part of the sky below the sun, when they appear to extend either directly or somewhat obliquely downward. It is in this form that the effect is most commonly called the "sun drawing water." But such rays may extend in any direction, so that they diverge from the sun as a center. No rain need be falling anywhere near the observer, though it is not impossible for the rays to be visible at a time when rain streaks also are visible in part of the sky. The rain streaks, however, do not diverge from the sun, but are in lines of the falling rain.—St. Nicholas.

Did They "Hook" Them.

"In the olden days they had no watches, you know," said the father. "And how did they tell the time?" asked the son.

"By sundials," said the young man, feeling of his watchless chain, "how much could a fellow get on a sundial do you suppose?"—Youkers Statesman.

Consistent Mrs. Biggle.

Della—Mrs. Biggle is passionately fond of cream, isn't she? Stella—Oh, my, yes! She's such a crank on cream she's going to have her husband cremated.—Boston Herald.

Certainly Helpful.

Optimist—Ah! It is cherishing our illusions that keeps us young. Pessimist—Yes, but only if we cling to the illusion that we are still young.

It is a maxim that no man was ever enslaved by inducement while he was fit to be free.—Johnson.

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Sears, Roebuck & Company, Chicago, Ill.

Is There any foundation to the report that you have purchased from the Buick Motor Car Company, any automobiles during the year Nineteen Hundred and Ten for resale. Wire us fully immediately at our expense. This will be greatly appreciated.

Sumter Automobile Supply Company. Send paid and charge.

WE are herewith publishing telegram sent from our firm to the Sears, Roebuck & Company, of Chicago, Ill., to find out if the reports concerning the Buick Company having sold the Sears, Roebuck & Company any automobiles during the year 1910, and we are also publishing the answer received from Sears, Roebuck & Company. We therefore brand as false any report that has been circulated in regard to the Sears, Roebuck & Company selling Buick Automobiles.

The Sears, Roebuck & Company having catalogued a small Buggy-bout similar to the "Corbett." This car they call the "BUCK" and we have no doubt that this has caused the Rumor.

The two cars being about the same name. It is well that the COMPETITORS of the BUICK could find something to circulate to try and hurt the sale of BUICK CARS, since they are so POPULAR and come out first, in the majority of cases, in all events that they have entered.

This report that has been circulated does not in any way injure us in the sale of Buick CARS, but rather assist, since the Buick Car being so well advertised by our competitors is upon EVERY TONGUE.

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Chicago, Ills. Oct. 14th, 1910.

Sumter, Auto. Co., Sumter, S. C. Do not handle car you mention. Are writing. Sears, Roebuck & Co. 10:45 A. M.

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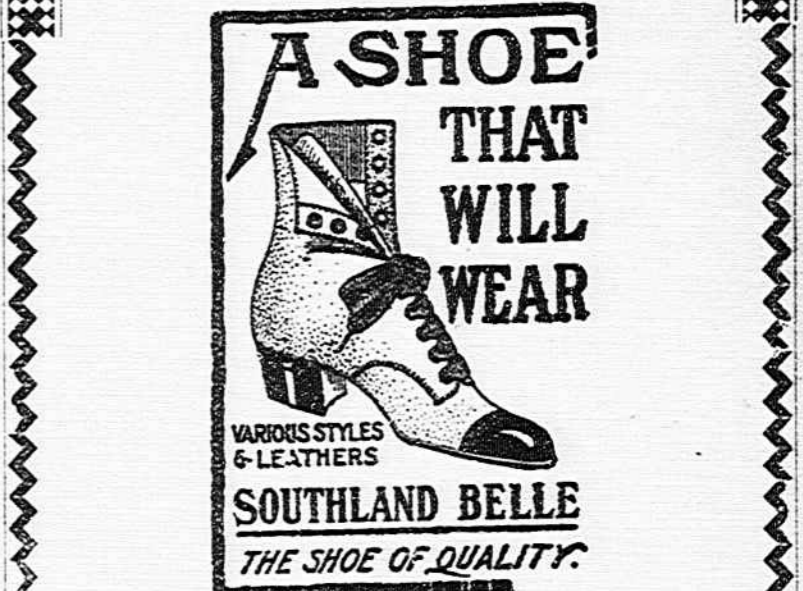
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