

# The Cincinnati Advertiser.

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LAURENS C. H., S. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

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## JACK, THE BUSHRANGER.

A THRILLING STORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH.

The Strange Experience of an English Gentleman Who Went Gold Hunting in a Colony, Where No Man Could Tell His Life Safe.

(From the Atlantic Constitution.)

Reading in your journal an article headed "A Bushranger Interviewed," says a writer in Chambers, recalls to my memory a strange incident which occurred some years ago to my own brother, when, on his way from Sydney to the gold fields, and for the accuracy of which I can vouch.

At the time of his arrival in Australia the country was in a state of anarchy; a reign of terror existed, caused by the daring outrages committed on parties on the journey to and from the diggings. Robbery with violence, murder, and large consignments of gold carried off, were of daily occurrence. The bush was infested by a gang of desperate bushrangers, whose leader, under the cognomen of "Jack," seemed to bear a charmed life. For years he had evaded all the efforts made to capture him, though the military had scoured the bush. No sooner was an outrage perpetrated than all trace of the perpetrators was lost, as if they were swallowed up by the ground. He had a perfect knowledge of the most secret haunts of the parties he attacked. His enemies, however, were not so successful in such rapid succession and so far apart. Such an air of mystery hung about him that a superstitious feeling mingled with the mortal terror he inspired. He was represented by some persons who had seen him as a fine, powerful-looking man, with nothing forbidding in his appearance.

Even the fact that he could not induce the bravest party to undertake the journey alone. The gold-seekers traveled in large expeditions, well armed, and determined to fight for their lives and property; one of these parties my brother joined. He was a handsome young fellow, all in a love of adventure, and he soon became a general favorite. The "trick" for them were no roads at that time—run for the great distances through the bush, some parts of which were so dense as to admit of daylight. From a well-armed, my brother had brought with him a first class revolver, purchased in London. This he kept with other valuables carefully hidden on his person, his other belongings being stowed away in one of the wagons. When they bivouacked for the night, care was taken that it was an open space, where a good lookout could be kept, to make sure there were no parties in the middle. Posted, and sentries placed so that the flight of a bird or the fall of a leaf could not pass unnoticed. All were on the qui vive. For some days all went well, nothing unusual or alarming occurring. They were at length in the bush, and conversant, if possible, more vigilant, believing that even a mouse could not intrude itself among them.

One morning it was found that during the night they had been, spite of all their vigilance, mysteriously and unaccountably jostled by a stranger, who stood in their midst as if one of themselves. No one could imagine how or where he came, and utter astonishment prevailed. He was a fine, portly man, from thirty-five to forty years of age, with an open, prepossessing countenance and good address—one who, under other circumstances, would have been an acquisition to the party. Not in the least taken aback or abashed by the silent welcome he received, he came forward bravely, and told a most plausible story to the effect that he was a stranger, making his way to the gold fields; that, notwithstanding the stories he had heard in Sydney of "Jack" and his comrades, he had ventured so far alone, but as he got farther into the bush he lost heart and determined to join the first party he met.

It looked strange that he had no luggage of any kind, not even provisions or anything to indicate that he was bound for a long journey. He made no attempt to account for his mysterious appearance, either in the arrangements of the cavalcade, and made himself quite at home. Every man among them, with the exception of my brother, believed that no one but "Jack" himself could have taken them by surprise, the general belief being that it could only be from personal experience the terrible bushranger derived the perfect knowledge he displayed when making his raids.

The party agreed that the wisest course would be to await the progress of events, watching his every movement, and to see that they were prepared to kill their lives dearly, if driven to do so. The stranger seemed to have an unlimited supply of money, and to be generous about it, paying his way freely. He took at once to my brother, and the liking was mutual; in diggers' parlance, they became mates, chummed, walked and smoked together. My brother found him a well-informed, agreeable companion, a vast improvement on their rough associates; and he seemed thoroughly to enjoy the society of the jovial, good-looking English gentleman. A sincere friendship sprang up between them, notwithstanding the disparity in years.

The other members of the party became very anxious, fearing the man would take advantage of my brother's unsuspecting, trusting nature to obtain information that would be useful to him when forming his plans for the attack which was hourly expected—in fact looked upon as imminent. Nor were their fears allayed when, after a little, he would leave the beaten track and walk into the bush, remaining away for hours, and returning at the most unexpected times and places, showing a thorough knowledge of the land and all its intricacies and short cuts quite inconsistent with the story he had told on joining.

One thing struck my brother as strange, but without exciting any suspicion on his part. When walking together he would suddenly stand, become quite excited, and say: "Oh, it was here such an outrage occurred." "It was on the spot on which we are standing that the escort was shot down and a large consignment of gold carried off. They did fight like demons." He seemed to

## A TALK ABOUT CHILDREN'S TEETH.

By Dr. Thomas J. Calvert, of Spoutenburg, South Carolina, a Graduate in Dentistry and Medicine.

It is a sad fact that in spite of the humbler dentists and doctors, toothache is very largely on the increase. Thousands of teeth are extracted annually, which by a timely care might have been preserved. Not one man in ten has perfect teeth; not one woman in twenty but suffers from the many bad effects arising from this evil. Unfortunately the strong white teeth of our grandfathers cannot be handed down to us as a goodly heritage. The strength and durability of each individual's teeth depend in a large measure on the faithful, persistent efforts of the mother towards that end. Feeding assured that no appeals made in behalf of the little ones will be made in vain, wish now to call the attention of mothers to a few facts concerning their children's teeth. A small amount of knowledge and a vast amount of perseverance on the mother's part will save the little ones much suffering.

In the first place, I will speak of the time of formation. As early as the seventh week of fetal life, the formation of the temporary teeth begins. The growth is carried on through various stages, until at birth the twenty deciduous or baby teeth are all in an advanced condition, and the germs of twenty-five of the permanent set are in a state of development. It is therefore very necessary that all expectant mothers live on such diet as will furnish a sufficient quantity of tooth and bone forming material. As lime is one principal element of tooth structure, it is highly important that it be furnished in abundance. Nature, always ready to supply her children's needs, is very generous in her supply of this element, it appearing in milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, and more especially in the various grains. In the fine white flour, in sugar and butter, which form the diet of so many delicate women, not one particle of lime appears. Graham flour, oat meal, cracked wheat and honey, abound in tooth food. A mother should therefore diet herself according to practical common sense rule, and not according to a capricious appetite, remembering always that the health and comfort of another helpless human being is dependent solely on her faithfulness in performing nature's simple requirements. A diet of milk, eggs, fish, oysters, meat, with Graham flour prepared in the many delicious ways, should satisfy any mother, while such food will double her own strength, and prove of incalculable benefit to the unborn child. Lime water is very beneficial at such periods; as it often relieves the indigestion and heart burn from which so many suffer, at the same time reforming the much needed lime salts directly to the system. It can be easily and cheaply made by putting a teaspoon full of unslacked lime in a half gallon of water, stir thoroughly, and allow it to settle. When this second water has become clear, pour it off into bottles, and it is ready for use. A tablespoonful in a glass of milk or water cannot be detected by the taste, and it is very beneficial to prospective mothers.

Mothers should protect themselves from all skin diseases, such as scabies, scurf, and fever and measles. During this period they invariably render the teeth of the child grooved or pitted, thus making them more liable to decay. For the same reason children should be protected from such diseases until after the eruption of their teeth.

When about five months old the child begins to cut its teeth, as the phrase goes. There is no absolute rule as to the time. Usually the lower teeth first make the upper of the same class, and generally come in pairs. The order and time of eruption may be seen from the following table:

Two central incisors, No. 1, between 3 and 8 months.

Two lateral incisors, No. 2, between 7 and 10 months.

Two canines, No. 3, between 12 and 16 months.

First molars, No. 4, between 14 and 20 months.

Second molars, No. 5, between 20 and 36 months.

The child is in possession of all of its temporary or baby teeth, twenty in number, by the time it is three years old. I wish just here to impress upon mothers the importance of preserving these baby teeth until the permanent teeth appear. A child should never be allowed to suffer with toothache. Such suffering, in almost every instance, may be directly traced to the ignorance or neglect of the mother. In the first place, strict cleanliness should be observed. As soon as the little teeth appear they should be washed daily, by wrapping a soft rag around the finger, and rubbing them very gently up and down. As soon as practicable, use a soft camel's hair tooth brush. Immediately on the appearance of any decay or spots, a dentist should be consulted and the child's teeth should be placed in his care. Should he be competent and faithful, not one of the baby teeth would be lost until they fall out whole and sound, according to nature's method, to make room for the larger permanent teeth. It is not a dentist's whim nor mere theory that many evils are the direct result of prematurely extracting a child's teeth. Without them a child cannot properly masticate its food, and thus indigestion, with its train of discomfiting evils, is the result. If the nerve is killed, the absorption of the root is arrested, and inflammation and gumboils cause the continual annoyance to the child. Often the decayed tooth becomes an obstacle in the way of a new tooth, causing it to come out where it can best find room, thus spoiling the beauty of the child's teeth and face for life. As before stated the permanent teeth are already formed and are quietly waiting in different stages of development, at the root of the baby teeth, nature's time for their appearance. Thus it is that the permanent teeth are very dependent on the care of the first teeth. After a child is two and a half years old he should be taken to the dentist twice a year, so that any incipient decay might be checked by having the teeth filled with some of the many soft materials now so widely used. If the dentist is careful and competent, and the mother firm and watchful, little trouble need be feared from toothaches, not only during childhood, but even in after years.

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## RAISING DEAD DEMOCRATS.

What is Said of the Living and of the Dead of the Party.

(From the Waterbury American.)

What remarkably good, patriotic men, are a number of distinguished Democrats now that they are dead, and can never again be candidates for the suffrages of the American people. There was Seymour—in life a copperhead who trucked to mobs; and in death one of the kindest-hearted of gentlemen, with a character above reproach, whose fame is heritage New York should ever cherish. There was Hancock—in life a good man weighing 250 pounds, the tool of designing politicians; in death a brave, gallant soldier, without fear and without reproach, honored and respected by all who knew him. And there above all was Tilden—in life "old usurper," the "sage of Cypher alley," whose name was a synonym for low, disreputable cunning in orthodox Republican political circles, who stole the livary of the court Heaven reserved the devil in; in death a patriot who in whatever he did, acted only and purely from an intense love of country, never a self-seeker, and whose final deed in leaving the bulk of his great fortune for the benefit of the people was but the crowning act of a career of disinterested patriotism. We can see the historian of the future, as he compares what was said of the great leader, living, by his political opponents, with what they said of him dead, moralizing for the benefit of generations yet unborn on the shortsighted habit of lying, so soon to be condemned out of his own mouth.

We can even see the future historian sitting down to review the first year and a half of Grover Cleveland's administration. Beside him will be a great mass of clippings from Republican papers, containing editorials on him while he was yet in power. They will dissent on his habit of his neck, and any little personal matter will speak of his hypocritical desire to appear to carry out his pledges to the civil service reformers, while in reality he was prostituting the public service to carry out the designs of a Caesar's ambition for a second term. They will show the insubordination which characterized his State papers, and the blunders he has been guilty of in trying to pass himself off as a party leader, etc., etc.

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What remarkably good, patriotic men, are a number of distinguished Democrats now that they are dead, and can never again be candidates for the suffrages of the American people. There was Seymour—in life a copperhead who trucked to mobs; and in death one of the kindest-hearted of gentlemen, with a character above reproach, whose fame is heritage New York should ever cherish. There was Hancock—in life a good man weighing 250 pounds, the tool of designing politicians; in death a brave, gallant soldier, without fear and without reproach, honored and respected by all who knew him. And there above all was Tilden—in life "old usurper," the "sage of Cypher alley," whose name was a synonym for low, disreputable cunning in orthodox Republican political circles, who stole the livary of the court Heaven reserved the devil in; in death a patriot who in whatever he did, acted only and purely from an intense love of country, never a self-seeker, and whose final deed in leaving the bulk of his great fortune for the benefit of the people was but the crowning act of a career of disinterested patriotism. We can see the historian of the future, as he compares what was said of the great leader, living, by his political opponents, with what they said of him dead, moralizing for the benefit of generations yet unborn on the shortsighted habit of lying, so soon to be condemned out of his own mouth.

We can even see the future historian sitting down to review the first year and a half of Grover Cleveland's administration. Beside him will be a great mass of clippings from Republican papers, containing editorials on him while he was yet in power. They will dissent on his habit of his neck, and any little personal matter will speak of his hypocritical desire to appear to carry out his pledges to the civil service reformers, while in reality he was prostituting the public service to carry out the designs of a Caesar's ambition for a second term. They will show the insubordination which characterized his State papers, and the blunders he has been guilty of in trying to pass himself off as a party leader, etc., etc.

Very beneficial to prospective mothers. Mothers should protect themselves from all skin diseases, such as scabies, scurf, and fever and measles. During this period they invariably render the teeth of the child grooved or pitted, thus making them more liable to decay. For the same reason children should be protected from such diseases until after the eruption of their teeth.

When about five months old the child begins to cut its teeth, as the phrase goes. There is no absolute rule as to the time. Usually the lower teeth first make the upper of the same class, and generally come in pairs. The order and time of eruption may be seen from the following table:

Two central incisors, No. 1, between 3 and 8 months.

Two lateral incisors, No. 2, between 7 and 10 months.

Two canines, No. 3, between 12 and 16 months.

First molars, No. 4, between 14 and 20 months.

Second molars, No. 5, between 20 and 36 months.

The child is in possession of all of its temporary or baby teeth, twenty in number, by the time it is three years old. I wish just here to impress upon mothers the importance of preserving these baby teeth until the permanent teeth appear. A child should never be allowed to suffer with toothache. Such suffering, in almost every instance, may be directly traced to the ignorance or neglect of the mother. In the first place, strict cleanliness should be observed. As soon as the little teeth appear they should be washed daily, by wrapping a soft rag around the finger, and rubbing them very gently up and down. As soon as practicable, use a soft camel's hair tooth brush. Immediately on the appearance of any decay or spots, a dentist should be consulted and the child's teeth should be placed in his care. Should he be competent and faithful, not one of the baby teeth would be lost until they fall out whole and sound, according to nature's method, to make room for the larger permanent teeth. It is not a dentist's whim nor mere theory that many evils are the direct result of prematurely extracting a child's teeth. Without them a child cannot properly masticate its food, and thus indigestion, with its train of discomfiting evils, is the result. If the nerve is killed, the absorption of the root is arrested, and inflammation and gumboils cause the continual annoyance to the child. Often the decayed tooth becomes an obstacle in the way of a new tooth, causing it to come out where it can best find room, thus spoiling the beauty of the child's teeth and face for life. As before stated the permanent teeth are already formed and are quietly waiting in different stages of development, at the root of the baby teeth, nature's time for their appearance. Thus it is that the permanent teeth are very dependent on the care of the first teeth. After a child is two and a half years old he should be taken to the dentist twice a year, so that any incipient decay might be checked by having the teeth filled with some of the many soft materials now so widely used. If the dentist is careful and competent, and the mother firm and watchful, little trouble need be feared from toothaches, not only during childhood, but even in after years.

The cactus is at present the fashionable decorative plant.

## BOYS A PRESAGE OF WAR.

The good old ladies are now beginning to tell us that war is an inevitable fact of the near future. How do you know? Simply because all, or mostly all, of the babies born this year are boys. This is an unflattering presage of war, as every sensible thinking man ought to know. It is, of course, a very good thing that we are advised of this fact in ample time to trim our sails. Everything will go up—that is, everything eatable and saleable, and we must begin to store away and garner up at once. The shoddy clothing manufacturers, and the ingenious persons who make coffee out of peas and hard-tack out of pine blocks can now go to work at getting ready supplies for the army. Perhaps there may be a general exodus to Canada when this male surplus in the baby line becomes known, but we have lost so many prominent citizens to the unfortunate Dominion that we are grief hardened. I hope that the boy-baby sign doesn't mean a civil war; we have had enough of that. But when the girl babies outnumber the boys it will be plainly understood that another sort of war is surely foretold—the domestic war. This life is one unending strife.—Cleveland Sun.

## PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

A widow in a town in the interior of this State made her appearance at the office of the gas company the other day and asked if it were true that electric lights were to supersede gas in all the public lamps. When answered in the affirmative she continued: "I own gas stock, and I want to know if this move won't reduce dividends?" "Most assuredly not, ma'am," replied the Secretary.

"But there will be much less gas consumed." "Exactly; but what has the quantity of gas consumed to do with the gas bill?" she went away without answering the query, but perfectly satisfied.—Wall Street News.

## YOU ARE A REGULAR DUDE.

"You are a regular dude," rudely observed a young