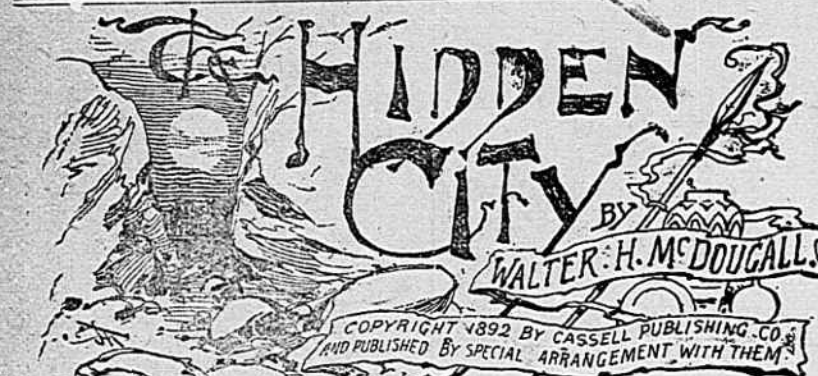


# BRING YOUR JOB WORK TO THE ADVERTISER JOB OFFICE, WHERE IT WILL BE DONE CHEAP.



"That night the inhabitants of Atlanta in a great meeting elected Gilbert their governor. The voting was by acclamation, and the whole proceeding did not take fifteen minutes. He was summoned and made a speech to them, unfolding his ideas in the simplest manner so that they comprehended his scheme readily. They were quick to see the advantages of the plan, although they had no monopolistic corporations as examples to teach them the power of combination. But he laid great stress upon the difficult nature of the task, and again and again laid before them the necessity of constant toil, ceaseless vigilance and tireless patience.

"Most of all, above all, work, work, work," he cried. "It is the soul, the life of the world; the aim and end of living—aye, 'tis life itself."

The next day the wagon train came into the city, and the Atlanta crowd, filled with mingled curiosity and fear. The horses trembled before their every action; the wagons amazed them; their eyes were tired before the day passed with staring at the marvels that were displayed on every hand. Many of them made most advantageous bargains, exchanging gold and silver ornaments, mere baubles, for the rare things the strangers brought. Their greatest desire was for the axes, hatchets and hunting and pocketknives. But some queer trades were made. One aged chief had obtained a pair of eyeglasses and was beside himself with delight at the restoration of his vision, while another revelled in the possession of a compass and spent his time showing the unerring needle to his astonished friends.

Eric had cautioned them not to be too liberal in their dealings with the white men, and also tried to prevent their being swindled, and endeavored to prevent too palpable swindling on his men's part, but it was virtually impossible. The temptation was too great on both sides to be restrained, and it was curious to see the complacent sense of satisfaction and the realization of clever business tact beaming in the faces of those of the Atlantians who had made good bargains from an Atlantian point of view. They knew they had outwitted the newcomers and gotten something for nothing, and they were mightily pleased with themselves.

In the evening Kulcan came to Eric and said:

"Brother, tomorrow I shall hand over to you the office and its powers."

"But," interrupted Eric, "before you do so you must perform a ceremony—one upon which I have set my heart. You must wed us, Lela and me, as the last act of your tenure of office."

"It shall be of your tenure of office," cried Kulcan with delight. "I am glad it falls to me! Indeed it repays me for the loss of the great dignity of being governor, which, I believe me, does not sadden me at all. In truth, I confess to a feeling of relief at the thought that I become my father's son, and still I feel it!"

On the morning when all the people had assembled to witness the abdication of the governor and the ceremony of installing his successor, Kulcan, departing from ancient usage, proud of being the first to break the bond of traditional custom, stood before them speaking eloquently for awhile, and then they stepped forth the bride and bridegroom in their dignity and beauty.

Before the citizens had recovered from their wonder they heard Kulcan announcing the simple marriage ceremony, and as one man they joined in the sonorous, joyful nuptial song of Atlanta. So harmonious is the melody, so touching is the simplicity of the words that Eric himself was affected, and tears blurred his eyes as he noted the real joy and sincere affection the people displayed. Until now he had scarcely known how much room they occupied in his heart, and he determined to give the whole energy of his life to them and their needs.

After this came his investment in the governor's robes, the presentation of the ancient seal and staff of office, and a prayer by Iklapel to the great God of all—the Master of all known gods, the Ruler of earth and sky—which was listened to in silence and awe. Then there ensued a festival of festivals. The day was given to joy and merrymaking, and the Katun cakes, the currant wine and the baked meats were brought forth. Fax into the night they held revelry, and Pierce, as he noted the jovial songs and hilarious but familiar whoops of mirth, was led to remark:

"Gilbert, I was about to say this morning that, in the contact of these people with the whites, the usual remedy of savage races—rum—would be their worst foe. I now realize that they have already met the enemy and he is theirs."

"Yes," replied Gilbert, "it will be different here. In the land of the Indian he was introduced to a strange and unknown beverage that drowned his sorrows and made him forget his woes; but here, for ages, they have distilled liquors and drank them, and they can make good liquor too. They have never known an excise law nor an internal revenue bureau, and like all human blessings, because it is free to all, none care much for it. In all my stay here I have not seen drunken men except upon the day of the attack on my house, and they drank then only to fire themselves to desperation. While the introduction of better liquors might bring a higher taste, I don't fear that they will be harmed by rum."

"If your plans do not miscarry they will soon be drinking champagne like other bloated capitalists," added Pierce as he lighted his pipe. "And as we have some in our commissary wagon, suppose we drink a healthful time. Besides the usual spring coming the people were busy all the time discussing the new features of their social and political life to come. It was amazing how earnestly they entered into all the plans of Eric and Iklapel, and with what implicit confidence they predicted the great future of the city. Nothing now was too new or too vast to deter them. They were eager to enter upon the new era."

Eric had selected the board of directors with great care, and day after day they discussed the wagon train until their plans were perfect. More than a month elapsed before Eric could say,

## PRIZES ON PATENTS.

### How to Get 2,500 Dollars for Nothing.

The Winner Has a Clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents that may Bring Them in Still more.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

### NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cork to a child's ball, so that it would come back to the hand when thrown made a fortune out of his scheme. The modern sewing machine is a miracle of ingenuity; the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

**THE LITTLE THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.**

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such are ideas dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slipped up and down without breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made this satepan thinking of?" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out, or break off, or gouge out the back of my neck."

And then the various sufferers, forget about their grievance and begin to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, satepanes, and collar buttons into practical shape, and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

**A TEMPTING OFFER.**

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize.

To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent.

It will also advertise the invention (free of charge).

This offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable he can withdraw without further expense. Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him. The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys of Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their application:

"I submit the within described invention in competition for the Twenty-five hundred Dollar Prize offered by the Press Claims Company."

### NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION.

This is a competition of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amount of the prize. But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it. The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition need not worry if he fails to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time.

The plain man who uses any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it. The mechanical expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of the idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty-five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that the stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States.

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Equal with the interest of those having claims against the Government is that of INVENTORS, who often lose the benefit of valuable inventions because of the incompetency or inattention of the attorneys employed to obtain their patents. Too much care cannot be exercised in employing competent and reliable solicitors to procure patents, for the value of a patent depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the care and skill of the attorney.

With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY has retained counsel expert in patent practice, and is therefore prepared to

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