

LOCAL BREVITIES.

If you have turnip seed prepare to sow them now.

Delightful rains on last Sunday afternoon and night.

Melon growers of this county are not finding remunerative sales for their crops.

Miss Lucy Arthur is visiting relatives and friends in and around Johnston.

The ADVERTISER Job Office does all kinds of job printing. Send us your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The cotton crop is about two weeks late in this county, and the picking season, as a consequence, will be behind time that much.

Miss Maggie Miller, of Beech Island, who has been visiting the family of Mr. N. L. Brunson, has returned home.

Mr. R. F. Ables, a bright young gentleman of the Batesburg section, is reading law with the firm of Sheppard Bros.

Cotton is coming out wonderfully and with a favorable fall two-thirds of a crop may be made in Edgefield county, but the plant is too small to make a big crop.

Dr. Manly Timmons will be absent from his office during the whole of next week in attendance on the State Dental Association, which meets in Columbia.

There is a woman whose pastor recently asked after her health. Her reply was: "I feel very well, but I always feel bad when I am going to bed, because I know I am going to feel worse afterward."

Sensitive people can purchase Humphreys' Specifics by simply asking the druggists for the needed number, without disclosing or mentioning the disease for which it is a cure.

When you discover that the people whom you regarded as your friends are in the habit of saying unkind things about you, remember that you have possibly said unkind things about them.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton has decided to go out of the seed distributing business, and will turn over all the remaining stock of seeds to Drs. W. E. Lynch and W. B. Penn, of Edgefield, to be burnt.

W. L. Durst, President of the Greenwood Cotton Mill, has just returned from Providence, Boston and Chicago and purchased the necessary machinery to fill the mill and in a few weeks it will be running to its full capacity.

A writer in the Southern Cultivator says that, "if every bloom and young boll was pulled from a stalk of cotton on the 1st of July it would increase the final yield of the stalk, and that it would be profitable to do this, if the labor did not cost too much."

Twelve or fifteen years ago R. B. Carpenter was a circuit judge in this State. To-day he is the president of the California State Senate, legal adviser of various big railroad corporations, and receives twenty-five thousand dollars a year for his services. But where is John McDevitt?

A Georgia exchange puts it thus: "The yellow-legged young rooster flapped his wings and tries his untrained voice in pride and pomp as he feathery himself wax fat and strong, and seeth the feathers of his tale assume length and luster. But his days are short, camp-meeting time and the Methodist preacher draweth nigh."

Edgefield Hussars. The regular meeting of this troop has been changed from the 5th to the 19th of August, by order of Capt. Mays.

9,189 Families. According to the census of 1890, which we have just received, there are 9,189 families in Edgefield county with an average of 5.37 members to each family.

Peterkin's Cluster. From all accounts the Peterkin's Cluster cotton is ahead of all cotton in the county, and those who have planted it, and haven't let the grass take it, are fortunate.

Cotton and Corn. We are having good seasons and cotton is fruiting wonderfully. Many farmers have told us that this plant is fruiting better than they ever knew. The corn crop, we fear, will be a comparative failure.

Tent Meeting. Rev. A. B. Watson will begin a tent meeting at Log Creek, near Col. R. A. Hughes's, on Monday, August 7th. Rev. P. B. Kinard furnishes the tent and will probably assist Mr. Watson in the services. There will be preaching three times each day, morning, afternoon, and night.

An Aged Citizen. Mr. Bennett Holland died at his residence three miles from town on last Friday night. Mr. Holland was taken sick on his eighty first birthday and lingered only a few days. The deceased possessed in an eminent degree those rare and homely virtues, honesty, industry, and frugality. His remains were interred in the family burying ground near Little Stevens Creek Church, of which church he had been a member for many years. Mr. Holland left a widow and four sons.

Conference of the Edgefield County Presbyterian Churches, Held With the Edgefield Village Church, Sunday, July 30th, 1893.

The Presbyterian churches of Edgefield county held their first union-conference, in our village Presbyterian Church, on Sunday last. The morning services commenced at 10:30 a. m. Reports were read by delegates from the several churches in the county, namely, Edgefield, Johnston, and Trenton, Ropers, and Highview. Dr. W. E. Lynch was made chairman.

Dr. J. W. Hill made the report from the Edgefield church, and Messrs. Frontis, of Johnston, and Picketts, of Trenton, represented the churches in their respective towns. Mr. Jacobs, in the absence of delegates, made a few remarks in reference to the welfare of the church at Ropers and Highview.

All information was encouraging. The church at Johnston was especially to be commended for its enthusiasm in the Master's cause, the Sunday-school work at that place being systematically and thoroughly carried on. The Edgefield Sunday-school is not to be less commended for the manner in which it is conducted. At Johnston, in connection with the church, is a Lady's Aid Society consisting of only three members, but which has done effectual good. They raise between fifteen and twenty dollars yearly.

Mr. W. S. Jacobs, the pastor, explained the purpose of the meeting, which was to bring the churches together in the county and thus bring about unity, as "in unity there is strength."

After this feature of the programme, there was a prayer meeting conducted by Dr. J. W. Hill, the subject assigned for the occasion being that of prayer. This is an inexhaustible subject, and as Dr. Hill said could have been properly divided into two topics; however, the observations made were concise, comprehensive, and practical, and given in such a manner that those present made an application of them to their own hearts. We do not judge by ourselves on this occasion, but have the experience of additional ones to testify to the same fact.

At the conclusion of these exercises, Mr. Jacobs said if there were any present who wished to make any comments they would be glad to hear them. Messrs. Jacobs, Tompkins, Lake, Cobb, and Hix made some very interesting responses. They hoped that the prayer meetings would in future be better attended, and expressed themselves as having been greatly benefited and encouraged by the talk made by Dr. Hill. They were happy to see him, though a member and an honored one of another profession, glad to testify to the efficacy and necessity of prayer, and that often the encouragement of a layman was a greater aid to us than the eloquence of an ordained minister.

The afternoon session convened at 4 o'clock. Mr. Hix of Johnston, made the address on the duties of eldership. After a song, the meeting adjourned on account of the ominous appearance of the weather. The remainder of the programme was left to be finished at the next county conference.

Items from Elmwood. Mr. Editor: The crops in this part of the community are doing tolerably well, but in other parts they are suffering much for rain. Corn and cotton are badly injured, especially that which has been poorly cultivated, and will now scarcely make anything. Some people have been going to too many picnics, and let the grass get the start of them, which it still has, and will have until frost. So much picnicing don't make corn and cotton grow. The people ought not to commence the picnics until the first of August, as work ought always to be done before the frolicking.

Mr. Editor, I think you are mistaken as to Senator Gordon's meaning in his Greenwood speech. You said he meant the negro when he asked "Will you blot out the sun and moon that lesser lights may shine, will you clip the wings of the mighty eagle and pinion him, in order that bats and owls may soar aloft, and pin down the tall oaks and mighty cedars of Lebanon that the blackjacks may thrive?" I think Senator Gordon's meaning was that Tillman, his administration, and his supporters, were the lesser lights, bats, and owls, and the blackjacks, too. The Senator also said "Come back!" Who did he mean to come back? If he meant the Reformers they have never been anywhere to come back, but if he meant the so-called Conservatives, as they style themselves, he hit the nail on top of the head, as they bolted the regular Democrat convention, and then ran an independent ticket for governor and State officers, and bid for the

negro vote, but were awfully defeated and their pants let down a button-hole lower. It was good for them. The people served them just right by giving them a real Waterloo defeat, which these old sore headed broken down aristocratic politicians have not gotten over yet. They may just as well rest easy; they are laid upon the shelf to stay.

Senator Gordon said he did not come over here to electioneer for any man. He did not look so when he lauded Senator Butler to the skies. It's true Senator Butler has filled his office satisfactorily to his constituents, but it is high time when the next election comes off to elect some other man. I don't believe in giving one man all, and others who are as well qualified none.

I have heard men on different occasions discussing the Dispensary law. They said they were well pleased with it, and believed it would work well and be a great benefit to the young and rising generation, and save many young men from drunkenness and ruin. Most of the opposition comes from the antis, and they don't all oppose the law, though some of the antis are kicking and making a mighty fuss and rumpus. But that won't do them any good. They had better quietly submit and obey the law, for just as sure as they violate it they will get into trouble and law suits, which may cost them a great deal of money. It's mighty easy sometimes through heat of passion for men to get into a difficulty, but hard to get out, and when they do get out they are badly worsted, and then they can see when it's too late, how foolish they were. The Charleston News and Courier and the Columbia State have given some unwholesome and unsound advice. People had better be careful about taking their advice. Remember if they get you into law suits and trouble they are not going to pay you out, you will have to get out the best you can, and do all the paying. The whiskey men murmur and complain and say their rights have been trampled upon and taken away from them, and monopolized by the State. Well, years ago the State monopolized the country people's rights and deprived them of selling whiskey, and conferred their rights upon you rum-sellers of towns and villages and they submitted without a murmur. You have not been treated any worse than the country people, whose rights you have been enjoying for many years, but, "O, me!" that was all right." You then said that was a good law, and commended the Legislature for taking away country people's rights and conferring them upon you. The country people have just as much right to sell whiskey as the town people have, but they did not complain as the whiskey men now do, and bid defiance to the law. No, the country people quietly submitted, and acted with more sense and better judgment than whiskey men now do.

LOOKER ON.

Elmwood, S. C. The Negro's Chances in Africa. Savannah News. Bishop H. M. Turner, of the African Methodist Church, who has been in Africa in the interest of the mission work of his church since January, has returned to his home in Atlanta. Bishop Turner while he did not go to the Dark Continent in the interest of the colonization of the negro directly, yet he made that question an important part of his observation. He comes back to this country advocating colonization earnestly as the great hope of the negro. He came in contact with some who had gone to the land of milk and honey, as it has been held up to the colored brother by emigration agents from Georgia, and says they are doing fairly well. Many of them are prosperous. The Bishop, however, does not believe in sending the scum of his race to Africa, but he thinks the chances for prosperity are best with the intelligent negro. Common laborers he says, can be had in abundance there for 25 cents a day and the negro in this country could not compete with them. His idea is to encourage the colonization or emigration of negroes capable of employing the natives and helping to civilize them. The great drawback to emigration, he says, has heretofore been the lack of transportation facilities, there being no steamship line to Africa. This, however, Bishop Turner is at work to overcome. He says he is now negotiating with European and New York capitalists to establish a line of steamers from New York to Liberia and says the outlook for early success in the movement is good. When this line is established Bishop Turner will lend his influence toward inducing the emigration of the better class of negroes from this country.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

THE TROUBLE AT CLEMSON.

An Edgefield Boy Up There Says Everything is Lovely and the Goose Hangs High, But Not Too High to Get a Bite Occasionally.

DEAR ADVERTISER: Please do us the favor of publishing President Craighead's letter in the Greenville News, touching the recent troubles at Clemson, and the boys' resolutions. The News had several false reports in reference to the college.

We are all satisfied, and everything is moving smoothly. There are already 345 students here and more come in daily. There was a little dissatisfaction at first, but that has all passed away. We have splendid fare, good beds, and an excellent president. The College is beautifully situated among lovely trees that shade the campus, the mountains are seen in the distance, and the group of professors' houses with the main building form an imposing picture. Near us is the old Calhoun mansion, and on this hill where once walked the greatest statesman South Carolina has ever produced a lot of farmer boys are drilling and working, and learning the mysteries of agriculture, and how to obey, that if ever called from the plow to govern as Cincinnatus was they may be ready. We expect our uniforms in a few days. Hurrah for Clemson and the farmer college boys!

EDGEFIELD BOY.

(The following are the resolutions alluded to by our correspondent.—ED. ADVERTISER.)

"Whereas, the certain false reports calculated to produce wrong impressions concerning the management of our College have been circulated by the Greenville News of July 22nd inst.; and whereas we consider it of the gravest importance that these reports be denied, therefore be it

"Resolved, 1st. That we the Sophomore class of Clemson College, do hereby emphatically deny that there has been or is any trouble among Clemson students, caused by the fare or mess arrangements."

"2nd. That we deny further that there has been or is any 'mutiny,' strike, or protest, or concerted movement whatever."

"3rd. That we, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, this being the largest boarding college in the South, express ourselves as well pleased with the management of the same."

"4th. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Greenville News for publication, hoping that all other papers interested in the welfare of Clemson College will publish them."

F. G. LANGLEY, JR., F. G. TOMPKINS, R. H. WELCH, Committee.

P. S.—These resolutions were unanimously endorsed by the entire corps of cadets.

A Duel To The Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—Town Marshal T. J. Blunk and Edward Graham, a tough, stout and killed each other in Parkland, an incorporated suburb of Louisville, Saturday evening.

The marshal had closed two of Graham's cows in the pound, and Graham broke the gate down and let them out. Blunk, who is a white haired man of seventy, secured a warrant and attempted to serve it on Graham who resisted.

The marshal called some boys, one of whom was his son Maurice, and started to overpower Graham. Graham opened fire on the crowd, and Marshal Blunk began to shoot also; he brought Graham to the ground at the second shot. Graham raised up, however, and aiming at the old marshal, shot him in the breast. The game old man fell, but drew himself up to his knees, shot Graham near the heart, and fell back dead. Graham attempted to rise, but the marshal's bullet had touched a vital spot, and he, too, fell back dead. Maurice Blunk also shot at Graham, but it is not thought the bullet took effect.

Graham is from Indianapolis; he is said to have killed three men before.

A National Usury Law.

Atlanta Constitution. In Capt. Howell's letter printed under the head of "Editorial Correspondence" in Sunday's Constitution in the misplacing of a page of the manuscript mixed up what he wrote on the subject of usury. What he said on this subject is this: "If the Government proposes to continue the control of the currency of this country, it is a duty it owes the people to fix a uniform rate of interest, and whatever rate of interest is charged in excess of this rate should be declared usurious and illegal, this law should be enforced as rigidly as the laws relating to counterfeiting are now. We need a national usury law and uniform rates of interest fixed by law so that the humblest man in the land can get money at the same rate as the rich speculator. There can be no healthy state of finance when it has put

the price of money up by a combination of circumstances to 819 per cent one day and in a week dropped it to 3 per cent. There is fairness in making a Georgia farmer pay 20 per cent per annum for money and the New York speculator 5 per cent. It is as easy to regulate the rate of interest that one man can demand of another as it is to regulate the number of grains to a dollar.

Governor Tillman on the Financial Question.

The wise solution of the silver question vitally affects the welfare of every laborer and producer in the United States, as well as the predominance of the democratic party. The repeal of the Sherman law and a disregard of the silver plank in the national democratic platform will ultimately destroy both political parties and produce a new alignment, with the creditor and manufacturing States on one side, and the debtor and producing States on the other. If we are to have the gold standard and silver becomes a mere commodity, there will be grinding poverty and distress in the home of every wheat grower and cotton raiser in America, and the next presidential election will find democracy, entrenched in New York, confronted by a solid South and West, battling for the principles of democracy, whatever may be the banner they unfurl to the breeze.

The present crisis is the result of a conspiracy brought on by the failure of the treasury to redeem silver certificates as coin (silver or gold, as allowed by law), begun by Harrison and continued by Cleveland. The repeal of the Sherman law without rehabilitating silver may restore confidence, but just as it will double the purchasing power of gold, it will also double the number of paupers and slaves in the United States.

B. R. TILLMAN, Governor.

Dr. Woodward's Story.

Dr. J. W. Woodward, a progressive farmer of Montmorency, was in Aiken last week, and related to us the following story of the narrow escape of two of his children:

He says they went out in his cotton field near his house to play. For several hours they amused themselves under the tall branches of cotton, utterly oblivious of the flight of the hours. As they could not see beyond the tall cotton, in making their return, they took a direction away from home. Wandering vainly, the night was overtaking the little fellows apace. They were missed, of course, and search was instituted, the premises being scoured without avail. The cottonfield was then sought, and in a little while their cries were heard and the trail of sound taken up. The elder of the lads was discovered perched aloft on a very tall cotton stalk, looking over the field for signs of his home. Lifting the little fellow from his eyrie the overjoyed father led the two back to the house and turned them over to their mother. He then purchased two bells, attaching one to each of his children so that in the future, should they wish to play in the cotton it may be done.

The doctor says his belled children attract considerable attention about Montmorency, but it can't be helped. He will take no chances of losing his idolized pets in his tall cotton.

Seminoles Incensed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 30.—Little Tiger, chief of the Seminole Indians, is on his way to Tallahassee to see Governor Mitchell about the flogging of his boy by a white man named Henson, near Coconut Grove, Biscayne, Vay County. The boy persisted in poaching on Henson's land, and defied him. The flogging incensed little Tiger, and he threatened to go on the war path. The whole tribe are much wrought up over the affair, and white settlers are apprehensive of trouble.

Little Tiger will not reach Tallahassee for several days yet. He will, it is said, demand big money damages for the insult to his tribe, and if he don't get it they will be ugly. Governor Mitchell has been advised to pacify the chief, and the matter may be referred to the Interior Department for settlement. Reports from Biscayne confirm the threatening demeanor of the Indians in the country west of there.

Ayer's Ague Cure never fails to neutralize the poisons of malaria, and eradicate them from the system. This preparation is purely vegetable, contains no harmful ingredients, and, if taken according to directions, is warranted to cure fever and ague. Try it.

A VIVID DESCRIPTION

OF THE WORLD'S FAIR AND ITS WONDERFUL EXHIBIT

By Our Fair Correspondent—You May Not Be Able to Go, So Read This, the Next Thing to It.

WINDSOR HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA, July 28, '93.

DEAR ADVERTISER: While going through the great Fair and trying to see as much of it as possible, I could not then find time to attempt to write any description of what I saw. Besides it is very laborious and tiresome to walk through it day by day for a week and try to get only a glimpse of the numerous and various and wonderful things that are there. It is impossible to give any sort of description that would give any fair idea of it in a short letter. If it were written in a book, and each article described in its history and in all its aspects, it would fill a series of volumes.

The fair grounds are situated on the border of the lake, seven miles from the city. There are ample and various ways of reaching them. The elevated railroads, street cars, drives, boats, and other means of transportation, carry the people to and from the Fair by the thousands in a very short space of time. Everything goes in a rush, every move in a push. It is as Julian Ralph says: "The voice of the geni of the West crying clang clang, hustle! Clang clang, be lively!"

On reaching the grounds the whole spectacle is almost bewildering. The huge white buildings cluster around the lagoon, and large statues are placed all through the enclosure.

There are a large number of buildings, but some of the main one are, the Transportation building, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Agricultural building, Electricity building, U. S. Government building, Fine Arts building, Woman's building, Fisheries building, Music Hall, etc.

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

From the elevated railroad we reached first the Transportation building. Here we saw exhibited all the different kinds of transportation from the earliest ages to the present time, from rude carts and wooden rails to the magnificent and luxurious palace cars of Pullman and Wagner, and all the progressive improvements in water transportation, from the canoe to the finest and largest modern vessels; very interesting were the models of the three ships in which Columbus came over. In this department were many foreign exhibits. The German and French had specimens of their best cars. They cannot compare with Pullman's, however, but seem to be very pretty and comfortable. The peculiarity of their structure is that the cars are divided into sections of four seats each, and are not open like our cars, something like our sleeping cars with the divisions permanently fixed. The model of the Victoria, the ship that went down a short time ago in which so many lives were lost, attracted a great deal of attention.

MUSIC HALL.

We visited Music Hall. Thomas's Orchestra was thundering forth some of the finest pieces of the great master composers. It was a great treat and we enjoyed the whole programme thoroughly. This hall is devoted to concerts by famous musicians, and contains no exhibits, but the interior and exterior are highly ornamented with carvings and statuary. The acoustic properties are very fine. The place was crowded with people pushing and pressing along, and I was not expecting to see any one that I knew. But in this great crowd I met Misses Mary and Marion Haskell, two of my school mates in Columbia, and was pleased and delighted to meet a familiar face in that vast throng of strangers.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

We visited the Woman's Building. It was adorned by the beautiful statue of a woman. This embraced exhibits of woman's work, from the plan of the building to the smallest item. It is the headquarters of the lady managers, and there are their reception and committee rooms. Contributions are there from women in all parts of the world. It is a proud and grand display of woman's work.

We were rather tired after a day's tramp over an extended territory and were longing for a rest, so we went to the Children's Building to rest a while.

CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

This is the place where all sorts of gymnastics, games, etc., are provided for the entertainment of the children. Women leave their babies there to be cared for while they are seeing the Fair. People leave their children there and get checks for them like a piece of

baggage. George enjoyed the gymnastics and other sports, very much, but he took good care to keep at a safe distance from the check room. I did not blame him, for many of the babies that were left were crying and seemed to be much distressed and greatly neglected.

LIBERAL ARTS.

We visited the great Manufactures and Liberal Art Building. It is said that no one has ever seen everything in that gigantic building. The whole Paris exhibition could have been placed within its walls. There I saw the huge Columbian clock and tower, showing the time at Greenwich, Madrid, Paris, and Chicago; Tiffany's wonderful \$1,000,000 show case of diamonds; beautiful Italian statuary; the old watches of Cromwell, Milton, Lady Jane Grey, and other distinguished persons; Hindoo idols; China service used by Queen Victoria; fac simile of the Salon of the Dutchess of Metternich; fac simile of Japanese house and parlor with furnishings; the celebrated Dore vase, and thousands of things, enough to occupy one's time indefinitely.

We spent a whole day in the art museum. Every kind of art is there. Ross Bonheur's cattle pictures, many works in bronze, beautiful frescoes, marble figures, charcoal, pastel, and porcelain. The tapestry pieces are very fine, many of them covering the side of the long room. There I met Miss Alice Spring, the art teacher at the "College for Women," and Miss Fulkerson, the vocalist.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Government Building is very large, and I believe the most intricate and the hardest to see of all for it contains a vast variety of exhibits: Models of the Government departments at Washington; the Patent office; the Smithsonian institute, which is very curious and interesting, containing many old relics, such as Washington's sword and pewter camp service, and a vest embroidered by Marie Antoinette, the twelve goblets used at the Passover feast, silverware brought over in the Mayflower, etc.

ELECTRIC BUILDING.

We visited the Electric Building at night. It is a very brilliant sight, and the place is lighted up so as to be equal almost to daylight. A very wonderful thing then is Edison's latest invention, the kinetograph for taking instantaneous pictures. It reproduces the speech of a person and the likeness also.

I reckon I have gone far enough as I could not describe the whole exposition. I have only touched upon a few things, but it is well worth seeing by all who can go. I would not have missed it for any consideration. We have seen the great lakes, some of Canada, Niagara Falls, the St. Lawrence river, and Montreal. If I have a good opportunity I may write you again.

MAMIE J. NORRIS.

The Case Dismissed.

Mr. Richardson, of the Southern Express Company, called on Governor Tillman to-day in reference to the arrest of an agent of the company at Clintonwood for violating the dispensary law. The agent delivered a box of whiskey to a consignee and was afterwards arrested.

Mr. Richardson showed the Governor that the violation was unintentional on the part of the agent. There was nothing about the box to indicate its contents—in fact everything would throw off suspicion. The box was labeled "canned tomatoes" and the agent didn't know that it contained anything else. All these circumstances were related to the Governor and with the consent of the Attorney General the case against the agent was dismissed.

Agents hereafter will be given specific instructions how to act under such circumstances.

As an after-dinner pill, to strengthen the stomach, assist digestion, and correct any bilious tendencies, Ayer's Pills are considered the best. Being sugar-coated, they are as agreeable as any confection, and may be taken by the most delicate.

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 appealingly 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 cord to a chair would so that it would come back to the hand when thrown makes a fortune out of his scheme. The modern sewing machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the "bill of material" 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 troubles, annoyances and such things as dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler, as he is running on the road. "I would make them in such a way." "What was the man that made this saucerpan thinking of?" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how to put it so that he could be 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 the others 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, saucerpans 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 ring or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

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 will be refunded 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 of Patents fees, will be \$100.00. 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 _____ Patent of _____ Dollars 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 by 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 who 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 patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the hundred dollar prize.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States. The Press Claims Company, John Wedderburn, manager, attorney, 918 1/2 Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

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