CUTICURA

Soap, Ointment and Pills the World's Greatest Skin Cures.

PRICE THE SET $1

Complete Treatment for Every Humour, from Pimples to Scrofula.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum, all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them, that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

The grandest testimonial that can be offered the Cuticura remedies is their world-wide sale, due to the personal recommendations of those who have used them. From a small beginning in the simplest form, against prejudice and opposition, against monied hosts, countless rivals, and trade indifference, Cuticura remedies have become the greatest curatives of their time, and, in fact, of all time, for nowhere in the history of medicine is to be found another approaching them in popularity and sale. In every clime and with every people they have met with the same reception. The confines of the earth are the only limits to their growth. They have conquered the world.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "A Book about Cuticura."

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.

M. E. CHURCH,

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. M. Green, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—L. Green, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel Sunday school at10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

GREAT PROJECTS AFOOT.

Current Year Will Be Memorable In History of Engineering.

The year 1904 promises to be one of unusual importance in the annals of engineering progress on the North American continent. In all human possibility we will see inaugurated during the year several great engineering works great not only in the magnitude of the operations involved, but in their prospective influence upon commerce and industry, both national and international.

The first of these great tasks to be undertaken is the construction of the Isthmian canal. The dimensions of this problem are vast as measured by similar enterprises in other parts of the world, and the opportunity will now be given to American engineers and American contractors and builders of machinery to utilize all that knowledge, skill and experience in conducting public works that have already done so much to make our own country great. The economical solution of the problem calls for mechanical appliances to a degree almost unprecedented, and for the machinery, we confidently look to our own engineers and to our own shops.

Another great engineering enterprise already started, but to be energetically pushed this year, is the plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad company to connect its system with the cities of New York and Brooklyn by tunneling under the Hudson and East rivers. Here again, is a problem that in its solution includes new and practically untried engineering methods.

In the state of New York the popular vote technically approves of the expenditure of a hundred or more millions upon the thousand ton barge canal connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic seaboard.

In many of the inland states the companies controlling the great railway systems have an enormous volume of work either in progress or contemplated which has for its object the creation of new works to take the place of those planned and executed by a past generation of engineers.

The enormous traffic developed by the growth of our domestic commerce has brought into use heavier locomotives, larger cars and stronger bridges and the resulting saving in operating expenditures now warrants an outlay for reduction in distances, gradients and curvature that would have been deemed wasteful extravagance by the preceding generation.

Northward, in the Canadian possessions, the coming year will doubtless see a notable beginning made in what will become another great transcontinental railway. This Grand Trunk Pacific railway will be nearly 4,000 miles long and will connect the Atlantic seaboard at Halifax with the shores of the Pacific ocean at Port Simpson. It will be the most northerly railway line of importance on the continent, practically following for much of its length the great divide separating the waters of the St. Lawrence basin from those of Hudson bay. Its purpose is to open up to population, trade and commerce vast areas of wheat land, timber land and mines that are now valueless by reason of the lack of transportation facilities.

A NOVEL DIRECTORY.

Keeps Your Friends' Telephone Numbers Always In Sight.

The needs of the hustling business man are always in the ascendency in the mind of the inventor, and a contrivance lately completed and patented has as its purpose the helping of the hurried man in his hurry hours.

The affair is a rotary telephone directory, a cylinder attached to the telephone arm bearing in its periphery the names and telephone numbers of the principal concerns with which business is done. A thumbscrew at the side enables the telephone user to rapidly turn the cylinder and find the concern he is desirous of talking to. As the names are of course arranged alphabetically, the ease with which the desired information is obtainable through this method is apparent.

ROTARY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

Fresh Air Cure For Grip.

An English physician adds grip to the maladies for which fresh air is the best specific. He says:

"I have lately attended a case of influenza. I saw the patient thirteen times. As yet we have no antitoxin for influenza, though we know the microbe, so that I could only watch and wait. However, I gave various drugs, etc., that were perhaps of some little value. But of those thirteen visits only two were of direct and certain value to the patient. On these two occasions I opened a window. The first time the patient was under six blankets and miserable for want of air. The second time she had had four hours of distressing nausea, which vanished with the advent of a little fresh air. The public knows about open air for tuberculosis, and it has heard that we now treat pneumonia with open windows. Why can't it help itself to air in case of grip?"

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

A GRANGE OF 800 MEMBERS.

Largest Organization of This Kind In the World.

Wolcott (N. Y.) grange enjoys the rare distinction of having 800 members on its roll. Wolcott is a village of only about 1,300 population, but the surrounding country has been worked over and over, and nearly every farmer and farmer's wife is numbered as a member. F. R. Pierson has recently been elected for his second term as its master, and its present secretary, Mrs. J. H. L. Roe, has been elected for her twenty-third successive term.

F. R. PIERSON.
(Master of Wolcott grange.)

The grange was organized Sept. 8, 1875, with thirty-one charter members. Twenty-two of them are now living, and eighteen are still members of Wolcott grange. From its very beginning Wolcott grange has had a substantial growth, owing largely to the activity of a few of its members and its central location, having four townships of Wayne county to draw from. Although it has granted demits to forty-six members and death and suspensions have claimed many more, nevertheless it has attained the proud distinction of being the largest grange in the United States. It does not change its officers very frequently. It has had only eleven masters and three secretaries.

Wolcott grange makes a special feature of its literary work and has an annual printed programme containing also a list of the officers and of the entire membership. It also gives special attention to the social features of the grange. It holds an occasional grange fair, and once a year a farmers' institute is held under its auspices.

The Grange In Politics.

There needs to be a word of warning passed along the line that the grange must keep its hands off partisan politics and keep politics out of the grange or its influence is gone. Those who are not its friends would be only too glad to see the Order interested in partisan political feuds and contests. We have a very strong notion that an official of a state or the national grange should never become a candidate for any important office so long as he holds such official position. We commend the following resolution adopted by the Connecticut state grange recently to every other state organization:

Resolved, That the state grange of Connecticut, loyal to its past record, will ever hold itself aloof from all partisan politics and will strenuously oppose any action that will tend to array any one class of our citizens against any other. The honor, good name and prosperity of the good old state of Connecticut are of more importance than any individual or class interests, and we hereby pledge our adherence to it.

That resolution has the right ring! It is worthy of ratification by every state grange in the Union.

The Grange Develops Talent.

One advantage of the grange is to develop talent. Many a farmer, until he joins the grange and has taken part in its literary and educational work, finds it difficult to speak five minutes on an assigned topic in any public meeting with any degree of interest to his hearers. He had not before believed that he could write a paper on any subject that would be worth the reading. As one farmer said, "I would rather hitch up and drive a mile to carry information than write one postal card." But in the grange he finds opportunity to formulate his ideas into words, and often there is found to be rare worth in what he has to say. The grange educates in many ways. It helps men to know themselves.

A Remarkable Fact.

New Hampshire grangers are very nearly equally divided as to sex. The total membership in the state is 26,800—12,631 men and 13,669 women. The gains for the year are: By initiation, 3,108; by demit, 339; reinstatement, 378; charter members, 242; total, 4,067.

At the recent Illinois state grange meeting Hon. Oliver Wilson of Magnolia was re-elected master for the ensuing term. Mr. Thomas Kelley of Dunlap was renominated for secretary, but, having served in that capacity for twenty-five years, declined re-election.

There was never such a demand for grange literature and never so many newspapers running grange departments as now. The membership is increasing so rapidly that publishers find it good business policy to use at least a column of grange matter each week.

Fredonia (N. Y.) grange held its thirty-fifth annual election recently. It was the first grange organized in the state of New York, or in the world, for that matter. Mr. U. E. Dodge, who was elected lecturer, was the first master of this grange.

Fruitland grange of Delaware is "the mother of masters," as it were. It has furnished three masters for the state grange and more are in training.

Pennsylvania added 5,000 new members to its roll of Patrons. This year State Master Hill asks for 7,000.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

GRANGE INSURANCE.

Magnitude of the Business In the Great Grange States.

Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies have made a tremendous growth during the past few years. And since the Patrons of Husbandry have become so powerful in numbers and influence they have found the insurance feature of the Order more and more popular until today there are flourishing grange insurance companies in at least fifteen states, carrying about $120,000,000 in policies, strictly among members of the Order.

Some interesting statistics have been gathered by the New England Homestead bearing on the subject. In Connecticut grange insurance has been in force for sixteen years, and the 1,500 policies now cover a value of $2,044,000. The average cost per thousand is $2.40. Maine carries $9,050,000 in 9,038 policies at an average of about $2.60 per thousand. Massachusetts has over $1,000,000 in 850 policies and has been in the business for two years only, as the state forbids the incorporation of any kind of a mutual fire insurance company without at least $1,000,000 in risks when the charter is applied for. New York has twenty-two grange companies, carrying $58,738,632 in 39,450 policies. Losses and expenses for three years amount to $336,000, the average yearly cost to insured being $2.25. Some of the New York companies carry as much as $9,000,000 and only two of them less than $1,000,000 in risks. The law limits the business of mutual companies to three counties in that state. Pennsylvania, with eight companies, comes next, with $18,209,000 in risks carried by 9,833 policies at an average cost of $1.93 per thousand since organization. New Hampshire has $3,000,000 in insurance on farms in 4,174 policies and has been in the business for sixteen years. Her fire losses in 1902 were $11,866. Michigan carries $12,000,000 in insurance. There are about twenty companies in that state, mostly new ones, and State Master Horton says that the average rate since organization is between 80 and 90 cents per thousand. Other states have grange insurance as follows: Kansas, $2,142,000 in 1,582 policies; Ohio, $8,396,000; Colorado, $237,000; Delaware, $643,000; Rhode Island, $200,000; Washington, $230,000; West Virginia, $200,000; Oregon, $560,000.

The strong feature in this Patrons' insurance is the high quality of selected risks among the most desirable class of farmers and the economy with which the business is managed.

GRANGE TOPICS FOR 1904.

FIRST QUARTER.

General Topic—"Good Roads."

January—Is national aid to road building advisable, and what can the grange do to secure it?

February—To what extent is state aid to road building justifiable?

March—What can be done by local action to secure better roads?

SECOND QUARTER.

General Topic—"Good Crops."

April—How important is the adaptability of the crop to soil and demands of the local market?

May—What are the relative merits from cultivation and fertilization derived by growing crops?

June—Can improvement be made in the present method of marketing crops?

Small Potatoes

result from a lack of

Potash

in the soil. Potash produces size and quality.

We have valuable books which explain more fully the fertilizing value of Potash. We will send them free to any farmer who writes for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Mayer, Wilson & Co., San Francisco, California, are sole agents for the Pacific coast.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

FARMERS' READING COURSES

A Valuable Feature of Literary Work In the Grange.

Teaching by means of correspondence has now come to be an established method of reaching the people. It is now recognized that not every one is going to college or to special schools, and yet every one should be taught in the things with which he lives. "Correspondence schools" are now established in various lines. These schools are in no sense competitors with the ordinary schools, but are supplementary to them, extending their influence.

A closely related enterprise is the reading course, and this is now adapted to many lines of work. One of its most recent developments is in the line of agriculture, and this work is specially adapted to farmers, since so few of them can go to an agricultural college. The rural mail delivery is making these courses workable. The largest of the farmer's reading course enterprises is in New York state, where there are two such courses emanating from the college of agriculture at Cornell university and maintained by the state—one for farmers and one for farmers' wives. Each of these numbers several thousand readers. It is not the primary purpose of these courses to set the readers at books, for those who are confirmed in the habit of reading books are able to help themselves. Therefore simple beginners' lessons are prepared and sent free to farmers and their families in the state. With the lessons are sent questions for the reader to answer, and correspondence is then maintained with the reader on the points of difference between reader and instructor. Farmers often organize themselves into reading clubs, and the grange affords one of the most favorable opportunities for pursuing these courses. In the New York farmers' reading course are lessons on soil, fertilizing, stock feeding, poultry houses, orcharding. In the farmers' wives' course are lessons on saving steps, home sanitation, the home garden, practical housekeeping, food for the family, furnishing and reading for the farm home.

THE JUVENILE GRANGE.

Organized In 1888, Its Growth Has Been Slow.

The idea of training the boys and girls of the farm home for future usefulness by the organization of juvenile granges originated in Texas in the year 1888, when the first young people's grange was organized. A resolution directing the executive committee to prepare a suitable ritual was passed at the session of the national grange in Sacramento, Cal., in 1888. Jonathan J. Woodman, P. M., of the national grange drew up the present ritual, which was adopted at Atlanta, Ga., in 1889. Since that the work had practically died out, to be revived again during the last few years in New England and Michigan.

At the recent meeting of the national grange in Rochester it was voted to procure the requisite regalia and working tools for conferring the juvenile degree.

Any child whose parents are members of the Order is eligible to membership in the juvenile grange. He must be eight years of age and under fourteen, for at the latter age he may become a member of the subordinate grange.

In strictly rural communities, where there is less to occupy the young in a social way than in villages, the juvenile grange seems to flourish best. It gives young people a most valuable mental and social training at an age when impressions are most easily made and prepares them for membership in the subordinate grange when they arrive at the proper age. It cultivates the polite graces. It gives self confidence. It inculcates truth and morality. The granges should not lose this grand opportunity for molding the lives of farmers' boys and girls and instilling early the excellent principles of our beneficent Order.

THIRD QUARTER.

General Topic—"Good Citizens."

July—What is the duty of the farmer in the management of the affairs of his political party?

August—What is the duty of the farmer in the management of the affairs of state or nation?

September—What is the duty of the farmer in the management of local affairs, including churches, schools and roads?

FOURTH QUARTER.

General Topic—"Good Homes."

October—What constitutes the essential features inside the ideal home?

November—What are required as the outside attractions of the ideal home?

December—What should the different members of the family contribute to an ideal home?

NAHUM J. BACHELDER,
Lecturer National Grange.

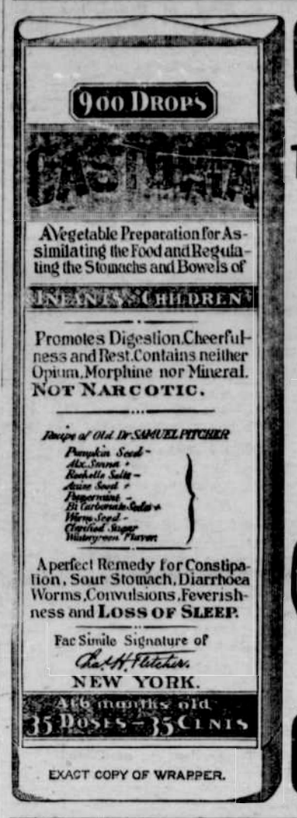
Concord, N. H., Dec. 29, 1903.

Libraries For Granges.

In Michigan and Ohio the traveling library is becoming a feature of grange work of considerable importance. These libraries consist of twenty-five or thirty-five volumes, which are sent out by the state libraries to the grange reading clubs or other associations of citizens. They may be retained three months, with the privilege of renewal. The grange receiving these libraries pays only the cost of transportation. One grange in Ohio secured over $75 worth of books at the small cost of about a dollar for postage and express. At the end of six months these books were returned and others secured, thus giving opportunity for the reading of good books at a very slight expense. The traveling library system has expanded wonderfully in the state of Ohio. Last year there were 923 traveling libraries loaned, aggregating over 27,000 volumes.

At the last meeting of the national grange an amendment to the bylaws was adopted to the effect that "the executive committee of a grange—national, state, Pomona or subordinate—cannot act authoritatively for the grange between grange sessions without the approval of the master."

Secretary Freeman of the Ohio state grange reports an increase in membership of 2,000 in that state during 1903. The amount of money received from all sources was $10,387.39, and there is, altogether, $14,835.92 in the treasury.



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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A New Jersey Floral Society.

Vineland, N. J., has a unique floral society, which appears to be officered mainly by women. Newly elected are the president, Miss A. E. Gay; vice presidents, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. J. P. Gage and Mrs. H. Gove; librarian, Mrs. S. S. Gould; treasurer, Mrs. Godkin.

Cut and Come Again.

Sweet alyssum shows to its best advantage planted on the edge of pots or beds containing large plants. It hangs down over the sides a fringe of dainty white flowers. It literally seems to say, "Cut and come again."

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription changed hands in San Francisco, August 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500, and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

Chronic Sores Eating Ulcers

A Constant Drain Upon the System.

Nothing is a source of so much trouble as an old sore or ulcer, particularly when located upon the lower extremities where the circulation is weak and sluggish. A gangrenous eating ulcer upon the leg is a frightful sight, and as the poison burrows deeper and deeper into the tissues beneath and the sore continues to spread, one can almost see the flesh melting away and feel the strength going out with the sickening discharges. Great running sores and deep offensive ulcers often develop from a simple boil, swollen gland, bruise or pimple, and are a threatening danger always, because while all such sores are not cancerous, a great many are, and this should make you suspicious of all chronic, slow-healing ulcers and sores, particularly if cancer runs in your family. Face sores are common and cause the greatest annoyance because they are so persistent and unsightly and detract so much from one's personal appearance. Middle aged and old people and those whose blood is contaminated and tainted with the germs and poison of malaria or some previous sickness, are the chief sufferers from chronic sores and ulcers. While the blood remains in an unhealthy polluted condition, and the sore will continue to grow and spread in spite of washes and salves, for the sore is the outward sign of some constitutional disorder, a bad condition of the blood and system, which local remedies cannot cure. A blood purifier and tonic is what you need—something to cleanse the blood, quicken the circulation and invigorate the constitution, and S. S. S. is just such a remedy. It counteracts and removes from the blood all the impurities and poisons, and gradually builds up the entire system; and when the blood has been purified the healing process begins and the ulcer or sore is soon entirely gone. S. S. S. contains no mineral or poisonous drugs of any description, but is guaranteed purely vegetable, a blood purifier and tonic combined and a safe and permanent cure for chronic sores and ulcers. If you have a slow-healing sore of any kind, external or internal, write us about it, and our physicians will advise you without charge. Book on "The Blood and Its Diseases" free.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 28, 1903.

Some years ago while at work, I fell over a truck and severely injured both of my shins. My blood became poisoned as a result, and the doctor told me I would have running sores for life, and that if they closed up the result would be fatal. Under this discouraging report I left off their treatment and resorted to the use of S. S. S. Its effects were prompt and gratifying. It took only a short while for the medicine to cure up the sores, and I am not dead as the doctor intimated I would be, neither have the sores ever broken out again, and some 12 years have elapsed since what I have described occurred.

JOHN W. FUNDIS,
Care Schmulbach Brewing Co.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Ayer's Pills Act directly on the liver. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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REGULATOR R C N LINE

Regulator Line.

PORTLAND-THE DALLES ROUTE.

Steamers:

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Connecting at Lyle with the

Columbia River and Northern Railway Company for

Wahkaicus, Daly,
Centervilie, Coldendale
and all other Klickitat valley points.

Steamers leave Portland daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m., connecting at Lyle with C. R. & N. train for Goldendale at 5:30 p. m., train arriving at Goldendale at 7:35 p. m. Steamers arrive The Dalles 6:30 p. m. Steamer leaves The Dalles daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m. C. R. & N. train leaving Goldendale at 6:16 a. m. connects with this steamer for Portland, arriving at Portland at 6 p. m.

For detailed information of tickets, berth reservations, etc., call or write to Alder street wharf, Portland, Or.

H. G. CAMPBELL, Manager.

A TYPELESS PRESS.

Brooklyn Lithographer's Machine Outdoes the Linotype.

A wonderful printing machine, which promises to revolutionize the printing business, has been perfected in a large lithographing plant in Brooklyn.

This little machine prints as fast as a typewriter can operate, uses no type, movable or unmovable, but instead a polished plate of metal, from which the impression may be erased as from a slate. It counts and measures the spaces in every line and "justifies" it with mathematical accuracy. When the printing is done and the plate erased, it leaves a little paper scroll which, when started through the machine again like the hurdy gurdy roll, may be locked up alone in the building, and it will of itself print the whole matter over again absolutely without human direction.

This miracle of mechanical ingenuity, which might, with the exception of the presses, be carried by a boy on his back, occupies no more space than the top of a dining room table, requires less power to operate than a woman exercises in running a sewing machine and may be manufactured for one-tenth of what a linotype or monotype sells for. The inventor is W. S. Timmis, a small, dark, keen eyed man of about thirty-five years, who tells enthusiastically of his product, but says nothing of himself. He has christened his machine the lithotype.

The first operator sits at a keyboard similar to that of a Remington typewriter. As the characters are touched a strip of paper not unlike a ticker tape issues perforated mysteriously from the machine. This ribbon runs into another device operated automatically, which in turn grinds out the proof in an endless column printed as from movable type, with black ink on white paper.

Corrections are made by writing the corrected word, line or paragraph on the machine and pasting it over the erroneous composition. Then comes the second process.

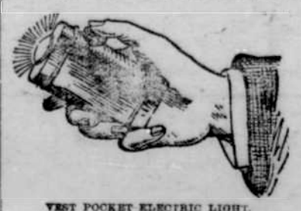
The long column of printed matter is cut into strips and "made up" into the sized pages desired by pasting on a board, after which the printed surface is pressed against a specially prepared flat aluminium plate. The result is a grease impression on the aluminium of every letter and character. The aluminium plate, which is as thin and light as cardboard, is then clamped on a cylinder of a printing press. The grease characters prove as distinct and far more durable than metal type, it being possible to run off a million copies without the slightest tendency toward effacement.

The new invention means, among other things, no typesetting, no type distribution, no melting of metal, no stereotyping, no justifying of lines, no standing matter, no money invested in type—only a machine the size of two typewriters and a press.

VEST POCKET LIGHT.

A Novel Adaptation of the Burglar's Dark Lantern.

A vest pocket electric light, weighing only seven ounces and measuring less than 3½ by 2½ inches, with a thickness



VEST POCKET ELECTRIC LIGHT.

of not quite one inch, is the latest novelty offered by dealers in electrical goods.

A push button at the side closes the circuit, and the light supplied from two cylindrical dry batteries through a small bulb with reflector and bullseye lens is more than sufficient for the ordinary purposes of the house. For tourists and travelers the invention should be particularly useful.