# PATENTS!

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts now. The conveniences of mankind in left flank now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and workshop, the bousehold and on the farm, as well as in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenance and impliments of each in order to save labor, time and expense.

The political change in the adomistration of the continual accessions to the appurtenance and impliments of each in order to save labor, time and expense.

The political change in the adomistration of the continual continual change in the adomistration of the continual change in the adomistration of the continual change in the change in th The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care cannot be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of storneys do so at imminent risk, Horses employation of left shoulder: and but in left each and destroyed in incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of storneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth in left each banded: Isange branded J on right each and destroyed in left each shoulder; and the left shoulder: attile same on right life. All the same and and left sides, swallow fork in left each proposed on the left each plant of the patent to destroyed in the left shoulder in left each and shift in left each Range in Grant Cattle, the same of left shoulder. Cattle, the same and smit in left each and shift in left each Range in Ernet Cattle, the same of left shoulder. Cattle, the same of left shoulder and shift in left each Range in Ernet Cattle, the same of left shoulder. Cattle, the same of left shoulder and shift in left each Range in Ernet Cattle, the same of left shoulder. Cattle, the same of left shoulder and shift in left each and shift in left each and shift in left each Range in Ernet Cattle, the same of right law to each plant and shift in left each Range in Ernet Cattle, the same of right law the same of right law the same of right law the same of right law. The same of right law the same do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee.

THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, The press of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee.

Land A on left shoulder; cettle same on left hip, wattle over right eye, these slits in right ear. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, by wattle over right eye, three slits in right ear.

Lord, George, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded double if cubests. Sometimes called a swing H, on left shoulder.

Markham, A. M., Heppner, Or.—Cattle large that daily and weekly papers, and gentle in the convenience of the co eral periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its natrons from the pany is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepare and prosecute applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, design patents, and inventions, design patents, decard, David H. Echo Or. Horses Faure for each shoulder; cattle, MS on his McCarty, David H. Echo Or. Horses branded on the left shoulder; cattle same of the left shoulder. chanical inventions, design patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attenion to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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John Weddenson.

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Washington, D. C.

Britter's on each shoulder; cattle, 82 oh in Accarty, David H, Echo Or. Horses branded and in the same an action of the mark of the same and in left shoulder on the right side lange in Grant County.

Nordyke, E. Silverton, Or.—Horses An connected on left shoulder; cattle same on both birs.

Nordyke, E. Silverton, Or.—Horses An connected on left shoulder: cattle same on both birs.

Nordyke, E. Silverton, Or.—Horses An connected on left shoulder: cattle same on both birs.

Nordyke, E. Silverton, Or.—Horses An connected on left shoulder: cattle same on both birs.

Nordyke, E. Silverton, Or.—Horses An connected on left shoulder: cattle same on left shoulder; cattle same on le

Gentry, Elmer, Echo, Or. — Horses branded H. S., with a quarter circle over it, on left stiffe Bange in Morrow and Unnstalla counties.

Hayes, Geo., Lena, Or., Brand JB. connected with quarter circle over it, on left shoulder, that A. B., Ridge, Or.—Cattic, round-top A with quarter circle under it on the right lop.

Williams, J. O. Long Creek, Or.—Horses, quarter circle under the circle circle over three bars on left hip, both catalle and better. Williams, J. O. Long Creek, Or.—Horses, quarter circle under the circle over three bars on left hip, both catalle and bette with quarter circle under U on the right hip. Bange in Morrow and Umstillic counties. Hinton & Jenke, Janjitton, Or-Cettle, two byte on either hip; crop in Taght was said split in Grant county Harden, Sannai, Wagner, Or- E TF I, conversely on right pholics on bottom; or earlier

 O- (circle with parallel tails) on left shoulder Cattle same on left hip also large circle on left Hall, Edwin, John Day, Or. -- Cattle E H on right

Howard, J.L. (-alloway, Or.—Horses, — (cross with bar above it) on right shoulder, cattle came on left side. Bange in Morrow and Unintilla contains.

Hughes, Mat, Heppner, Or.—Horses, shaded eart on the left shoulder. Bange Morrow Co. Hunsaker, B A. Wagner, Or.—Horses, 9 on left shoulder, cattle, 9 on left hip. Hardlsty, Albert, Nye, Oregon—Horses, A. H. connected, on left shoulder; Cattle on the left hip, crop off left ear,

unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Coppany is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for real-parent business entrusted to it for real-patent business entrusted to it for real-patent

on left lup; on norms, in transit county. Ottor, Perry, Lexington, Or.—P O on lef

Cliver, Joseph, Caryon Chy, Or.—P O on left studies can keep your brand in free of charge.

Allyn, T. J., lone, Or. Horses Gf on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip, under bit on right ear, and upper bit on the left; range, Morrow counts.

Armstrong, J. C., Alpine, Or.—T with bar under it on left shoulder of horses; cattle same on left hip.

Allieso, O. D., Eight Mile, Or.—Cattle brand, O Don left hip hand horses same brand on right shoulder. Range, Eight Mile.

Adkine, J. J., Heppner, Or.—Horses, J. A connected on left him, cattle, same on left hip.

Bartholapsew, A. G., Alpine, Or.—Horses, J. A connected on left him, cattle, same on left him.

Bartholapsew, A. G., Alpine, Or.—Horses, J. A connected on left him, cattle, same on left him, and left shoulder; cattle same on left hip.

Brenner, J. W., Hardman, Or.—Horses, J. C., Ind., J. Heppner, Or.—Cattle branded of the on left him, derived the cattle same on right shoulder; cattle same on right shoulder. Hardman, Or.—Cattle branded of Ho on left hip and thigh; split in each ear.

Brenner, Peter, isonesberry Oregon—Horses branded P. B. on left shoulder. Cattle same on left hip, opper slope in left earned on left shoulder. Range in Grant and Morrow county.

Brown, J. C., Long Creek, Or-Op cattle, brander and things, split in each ear.

Brown, J. Lena, Or-Horses, J. B or right slope. Hardman, Jerry, Lena, Or-Horses, J. B or right slope, cattle same on right hip; split in each ear.

Brown, J. C., Hoppner, Or.—Horses, Crele (with dott in sea teo u left hip, cattle same on left hip. Brown, J. C., Hoppner, Or.—Horses, J. B or right slope, cattle same on right hip; range, Morrow canny, J. Lena, Oregon. Horse branded To on right shoulder; cattle same on right hip; range, Morrow and allocating contribute. Range in Morrow county.

Brown, J. C., Hoppner, Or.—Horses, Long of the search early county.

Brown, J. C., Hoppner, Or.—Horses, Long of the search early county.

Brown, J. C., Hoppner, Or.—Horses, Daraded To on right shoulder; cattle, same on right hip; range Morrow

by the control of the

on left side; crop on left ear and two spits and middle piece ect out on right ear; on horses and brand on the left thigh; Bange in Fox valley, Grant county.

Carsner Warren, Wagner, Or.—Horses branded O on right ribs, crop and spit in each ear. Range in Grant and Morrow counties.

Cain, E., (Side), Or.—Y D on horses on left side on left side on all colds under 5 years, on left shoulder only on all horses over 5 years. All range in Grant county.

Clark, Win. H., Leona, Or.—Horses WHC connected, on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip.

Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Cael, Chas, R., Vinson or Leona, Or.—Horses JC on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip.

Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Cael, Win, Doughas, Or.; horses JC on left shoulder; cattle same on sight hip.

Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Cael, Win, Doughas, Or.; horses JC on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip, waddled on right ear, spili in left ear. Range in Grant county.

Carl, T. H., John Day, Or.—Double cross on each jaw and two bits in the tight ear.

Carl, T. H., John Day, Or.—Double cross on each jaw and wo bits in the tight ear.

Carl, T. H., John Day, Or.—Double cross on left hip, waddled on right ear, spili in left ear. Range in Grant county.

Cook, A. J., Lean, Or.—Horses, Roon right shoulder.

Carl, T. H., John Day, Or.—Double cross on left hip, waddled on right and under him probable of the probable of th

Donalas, W. M. Galloway, Or.—Cattle, R.D. on right sing, swallow fork in each ear; horses, R.D. on left hip.

Donalas, O. T. Donglas, Or.—Horses TD on good the right stills, eattle same on right hip.

Ely, J. R. & Sans, Donglas, Or.—Horses brands, and ELY on left shoulder, cattle same on left side, split is consist.

His connected on right shoulder, cattle same on left side, split is a graduate of the Yale class of '28.

Dis Cyrus A. Barron, of Boston, is the last survivor of the famous "Transcend-left some on right is p. Karmark, hole in right and crop of left in the left side, split is registed over it, on left side, split in the bright men and on left side country.

Was Henry, Repper, Or.—Korses, F. on right hip horses, F. on right shoulder, cattle same on left side crop off left side, split in left same on left side crop off left side, with bar under our right shoulder, cattle same on left side same on left side same on left side over it, on left side crop off left side.

Was Henry, Repper, Or.—Korses, F. on right hip horses, F. on right shoulder, cattle branded same on left sides and left hip.

Was Henry, C.S. Bardman, Or.—Horses, T.C. Cattle brander.

Was Henry, C.S. Bardman, Or.—Horses, T.C. Cattle brander.

Was Henry, C.S. Bardman, Or.—Horses, F. on left side over it, on left side, split in left.

Was Henry, Repper, Or.—Cattle brander over it, on left side over it, on left side over it, on left side over it,

western, Jane Western, Jane Western, Gilman-French, Land and Live Stock Co., Fossil Or.—Horses, anchor S on left shoulder, vent waterns, Liske, Heppiner, Or.—Horses branded waterns, competed on left stiffe. Cattle, same on left stiffe. Connected on left stiffe. Waterns, Liske, Heppiner, Or.—Horses branded waterns, and the stiffe. Connected on left stiffe. Waterns, Liske, Heppiner, Or.—Horses branded waterns, and the stiffe. Waterns, Connected on left stiffe. Waterns, Liske, Heppiner, Or.—Horses branded waterns, Liske, Heppiner, Liske, Heppiner, Liske, Heppiner, Liske, Heppiner, Liske, Heppiner, Lisk

Hast A. B. Ridge, Or.—Cattle, round top 4 with quarter circle under it on the right hap. Hange in Merrow and Umstilla counties.

Hinton & Jenks, Tangitton, Or.—Cattle, two barron either hip; crop in Taght are and split in left. He was a six in such ear. Hange is Grant county Harbon. Sanniel. Wagner, Or.— If I is connected on circle bandles on bottom county. Harbon. Sanniel wagner, Or.— If I is connected on circle bandles on bottom county.

Harbon. Sanniel wagner, Or.— If I is connected on circle bandles on bottom county. Walker Dirabeth & Science on right hip and on left side, swallow fact it right ear and silt in left. Range in Haystack district. Morrow county.

Hals, Millon. Wagner, Or.—Herses branded



Or La Grippe, though occasionally epi-denic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint

is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "Last Spring, I was laken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely pres-trated, and so difficult was my breathing on came. I procured a bottle of Aver's Cherry Postoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not be icine."-W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D.

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#### RELATING TO PEOPLE.

MRS. GLADSTONE has just passed ber eighty-first birthday, and her vitality is as wonderful as that of her husband SENATOR HOAR dictates all his corre spendence to his stenographer in the senate chamber while the senate is it

George Washington, who died in Savanuah recently, was the great-

Germany," says the delighted father, bitions and jealousies of some of those the emperor never refuses to stand as who had been of influence during the godfather to the seventh son of a Revolution would lead them to attempt seventh son," and Mr. Cleveland was to gain great personal power. There s accommodating as the emporor.

MES ANNE S AUSTES, the newlyof the victory there would be established as accommodating as the emperor.

elected mayor of Pleasanton, Kan., is in America a constitutional monarchy described as "a buxom woman of two modeled after that of Great Britain hundred pounds, and quite intelli. The nation as we now know it was a Her husband be a railroad em- government yet to be created. playe. She was the lending speaker in the compaign which resulted in her influence - having talked this matter election and electioneered so eleverly over, agreed to go to Washington, ask that she went into office with a may him to accept the crown of empire and nold was subdued, gracious and respect

## HE REFUSED A CROWN

IN EXAMPLE OF WASHINGTON'S NO-BLE AND UNSELFISH NATURE

How This Action Impressed Gladstone and Carlyle-It Seemed Incomprehensible to Bonaparte-Washington's Relations with Trumbuil and Arnold. [Copyright, 1883, by American Press Associa-

Mr. Gladstone, in one of his chats with Chauncey M. Depew, said that he was inclined to the belief that all in all perhaps the greatest man since Martin Luther was George Washington, and the great English statesman went on to explain what he meant by this characterization. He did not regard Washington as intellectually possessed of such genius as any one of half a dozen men whom he could name. His military genius is undisputed, although of course it is hardly fair to compare it with that displayed by John Churchill or Napoleon or Wellington. Judged simply by results, it was as great as the victories of any of these men, since it led to the establishment of a nation destined to be

re-eminent in the nations of the world. Every one who has studied the military movements of the Revolution on both sides is aware that Washington was very greatly helped by the distractions which existed in Great Britain and which made it impossible to concentrate its efforts in the American colonies. What the result would have been had Great Britain sent a Wellington commanding a great British army in case he and Washington joined in battle no man

Yet Mr. Gladstone thought that in some respects Washington stood the greatest tests. His so called Fabian



GENERAL WASHINGTON.

narily skillful avoidance of battle when defeat would have been almost certain and when it required strategy of the highest order to avoid it, was carried out with the patience and the conviction of genius. His retreat after the battle of Long Island was of itself, in Gladstone's opinion, sufficient evidence of great military ability to justify his appointment as commander in chief of the American armies.

But it was not in respect of military quality that Mr. Gladstone regarded Washington as so pre-eminently great. It was in the perfect balance of all his greater moral and intellectual qualities that this pre-eminence lay. His patience, according to Mr. Gladstone, was something exceeding that of any other man who achieved greatness, for it was patience under extraordinary irritations. and patience exercised for no personal

ambition, but simply for the cause.

His conception of what the government which he was seeking to establish should be was quite as distinct and com-prehensive as that of Hamilton, Jay, Madison or Jefferson, although he probably could not have set forth in legal argument as they did the reasons for that conception. They were admirably set forth in his messages, and especially in his farewell address, although there are indications that some of the messages were written by Hamilton, while the farewell address was unquestionably written by Livingston, although some writers believe that Madison wrote it. But if the phraseology was that of the secretary the ideas were those of Washington, and he uncloubtedly set them forth to his secretaries, asking them, who were more familiar with the literary use of the pen than he, to put them in fitting

Mr. Gladstone regards the finest triumph of noble, unselfish, patriotic and majestic impulse to be illustrated by one brief incident in Washington's career. When Washington refused the crown, then the world had the finest exemplification of a noble, majestic nature.

The ingident is not as familiar as it should be. American youth know that Washington captured Cornwallis, made a brilliant retreat after the battle of Long Island and worried and fretted the British armies into exhaustion during a seven years' war. They also know that he was president twice and declined to become president a third time. There are not many who know that the only time tears were seen in his eyes and the manifesta tion of great personal sorrow was made to those about him was upon that occasion at the close of the war when his army, encamped upon the banks of the Hudson, was about to be disbanded. There



WASHINGTON REFUSING THE CROWN were men who were fearful that the am

So a company of officers-men having

believed that these officers and friends of his had come upon some such errand as led them often to seek him for counsel. He was in a happy frame of mind that morning. The war was ended victoriously, and he had already been in con-sultation with Hamilton and some others respecting the form of civil government which the now free colonies should un-

They offered him the crown in but a single sentence. A few wears before, across the river, Washington, being seatnot one jot. ed at breakfast, had been approached by an officer, who said to him that Benedict Arnold had fled after an attempt to betray West Point into the hands of the British. The news was appalling and to Washington must have been extraordinarily painful, since for Arnold he had a personal affection which he bestowed upon only two or three of his other officers. Yet so great was his self command. so superb his capacity for suppressing emotion, so thoroughly had he schooled himself to face adversity with calmness, that those about him only saw a look of sad sternness come to his countenance as he uttered the now historic words. "Whom can we now trust?"

But when these officers proposed to him the empire and tried to put the scepter in his hand Washington broke down. There was sorrow and there was anger in his countenance and in his man-



JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

ner. Tears came to his eyes, and when he dismissed them with a sad gesture and only a brief word these men realized that Washington had been shocked and grieved that it could have entered into their hearts that he for one moment could have regarded an empire as possible or could have fought through those seven years that he might himself attain the

In that action Washington not only rerealed his morai greatness, but, according to the opinion of Mr. Gladstone and other great English thinkers who have studied his life, made it impossible that a monarchy could ever be established in the United States.

Carlyle, who had no great opinion of

the American Revolution, believing, if his private talks with Americans whom he met have been correctly reported, that it was little more than a guerrilla warfare, nevertheless has said that this half sorrowful, half angry and contemptuous repulse to those who were bringing to him a crown was something greater than the command of the American armies through seven years to ultimate victory It was an act that Europeans could not understand

Bonaparte was always inclined to believe the story purely apocryphal, although he was a great admirer of Washington and paid a higher tribute to his military genius than some other great captains have done. But it was incomprehensible to Bonaparte that a man should have conducted a prolonged warfare to success without any idea of personal aggrandizement, and, moreover, Benaparte himself had no conception whatever of any other form of republican government than that hideous nightnare which followed the French revolution

Washington's greatness was impressed upon some of the great men of the times in which he lived even before the world understood his victories, and there are some anecdotes traditionary respecting his relations with two of the ablest men of the Revolutionary period which have not become threadbare by constant repetition, and which illustrate this impression of greatness which he gave to his contemporaries.

Two of the ablest men produced by the Revolutionary era were Jonathan Trumbull and Benedict Arnold. They were both natives of eastern Connecti cut. Arnold was born only a few miles from Trumbull's home. Trumbull was a man of great piety, splendid executive capacity and possessed in the highest degree the qualities of statemanship. Arnold was intellectually brilliant but even in childhood had revealed deficient moral quality. He would have made great business man, and was in fact em-



BENEDICT ARNOLD. barked on such a career when the guns at Lexington brought him into the field Trumbull who was governor of the Connecticut colony, greatly admired Arnold's energy in getting his company together within an bour after the messenger brought the news of Lexington, and at the bayonet's point demanding powder from the hesitating New Haven authorities, and then, equipped, leading them in the march across country to Boston. It was Trumbull who advised Washington of this exploit, so that Washington became early impressed with Arnold's military ardor and ability. Arnold's achievement in taking an army across the wilds of Maine to Quebec, which has been likened by some writers to the marches of Xenophon or Hannibal, gained for him the warmest

friendship of Washington.
Arnold's letters show that the only man in Revolutionary times for whom he felt either fear or respect was Wash ington. In Washington's presence Ar to promise him the support of the army ful. Some of his letters indicate that he

in establishing thus a personal throne. had for Washington a feeling he had for When they approached him Washington no other man, something of affection, and it was apparent to those who studied the life of Arnold that the only person before whom he stood tamed and whose authority he cheerfully acknowledged was Washington. That indicates something of that great moral quality which led Mr. Gladstone to speak of Washington as perhaps the greatest man since Luther. When he was contemplating his awful treachery the only thought that gave Arnold pain was that Washing-

Trumbull, although not so conspicuous in the agitations which led to the revolt of the colonies as Sam Adams or John Hancock or Roger Sherman or Thomas

Jefferson, was nevertheless regarded by Washington as the strongest friend that he had to lean upon. It is probable that he revealed more of his confidences to Trumbull than to any other man. They were something alike in their moral qualities, although Trumbull was of Puritanic piety, while Washington was not though each of them was a religious man.

Some fifty years ago the Hon. Learned Hebard was appointed executor of the estate of William Williams, who was a grandson of Jonathan Trumbull, and whose father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the settlement of the estate Judge Hebard came across a vast amount of correspondence, including letters which passed between Washington and Governo Trumbull. Some of these letters were formal business documents: others were of a more confidential nature. They revealed on the part of Washington a freedom from reserve which none of his other correspondence shows. One or two of them contained that term which Washington publicly applied to Gov-ernor Trumbull, and which for many line of men, the last of them scarcely years was regarded as a nickname for the visible in the mist, and a thrill of dis American nation, "Brother Jonathan."

was also found, which shows that this peets, he knew that few of them would man of genius and clear intellect, a man live out another night on the ice. They born to be of authority himself, had had shouted until they were hoarse, recognized in Washington that quality and looked into the endless gray until of greatness early in the time of the they had no heart for looking longer. Revolution and before he had demonstrated it to the world. Trumbull's letters, while not extravagant, for he was not the man to use extravagant terms, indicate that Trumbull regarded Wash of Providence," said Capt. Knight, in ington as having been specially furnished by Providence with those greater qualities, not only military, but moral, which were necessary to establish the American nation. He had almost the feeling Friction of the Skin. for Washington which Arnold had, al-Revolution enjoyed.

Thus the impression and influence of this day, like Gladstone's, the same impression has been given by a study of his life E. JAY EDWARDS.

### OUTSTRIPPING THE WIND.

knots an hour, a ship may be making twelve or fifteen knots an hour. Now. it is obvious that if the ship is sailing sails more quickly than before, but parently improved. more quickly than the wind it-self is blowing. Let us consider the difficulty in the light of the following experiment: Place a ball at one side of the billiard table, and with the cue, not held in the ordinary manner, but lengthwise from end to end of the table, shove the ball across the cloth. The cue here represents the wind, and the ball the ship sailing directly before it; the ball of course travels at the same rate as the cue. Now, suppose a groove in which the ball may roll be cut diagonally across the table from one corner pocket-to the other. If the ball be now placed at one end of the groove and the cue held horizontally, parallel with the long sides and moved forward across the width of the table as before, the ball will travel along the groove (and along the cue) diagonally across the table in the same time as the cue takes to move across the width of the table. This is the case of the ship sailing at an angle with the direction of the wind. groove is considerably longer than the width of the table, more than double as long, in fact. The ball, therefore, travels much faster than the cue which impels it, since it covers more than double the distance in the same time-It is in precisely the same manner that a tacking ship is enabled to sail

#### faster than the wind. A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

The Terrible Night and Day Passed on the Northern Icebergs A sealing brig, immersed in the densest fog and driven by the gale, was running down a narrow lane or opening in the ice, when the shout of breakers ahead and the crash of the bows upon a reef came in the moment. The crew sprang overboard upon the heaving ice-field, and almost immediately saw their strong and beautiful vessel sink into the ocean-The adventure is related in: "After cebergs with a Painter."

Without food or extra clothing the orty men were remote from all help. To the west lay the precipitous shore of Cape Bonavista, and for this, the nearest land, in single file, with Capt. Knight at their head, the men commenced at susset their dreadful and

almost hopeless march. All night, without refreshment or rest, they went stumbling and plung-ing on their perilons way, now and water to even up the difference in the then sinking into the slush between level of the two oceans would drown the ice-cakes, and having to be drawn out by their companions. But for their Mexico and Yucatan. Would be culeader and a few other hold spirits, the gineers and sensational editors passed

slowly, all the morning, all the fore-poon, all the afternoon; and then, be-higher than it is on the western side.



M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro. Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sorewhich led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which bettan to extend to other parts of the hody. Aftertrying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

wildered and lost in a dreadful cloud traveling along parallel with the coast, the poor fellows passed the cape without knowing it.

The captain looked back from time couragement passed over him. Unless Some of Trumbull's correspondence there was some change in their prospens also found, which shows that this peets, he knew that few of them would

# PECULIARITIES IN MASSAGE.

Light friction of a part reduces surthough in his case there was personal in- face temperature, says the New York timacy and almost an equality of rela-tion which probably no other man of the healthy adults, whose arm-pit temperatures on both sides was equal, and whose free temperature on the surface which Washington created and exerted of both forearms was before massage apon these two men—one of brilliant eighty-eight degrees Fahrenhelt or ability, but morally bad; the other of intellectual and moral integrity and of statesmanlike quality—suggest how if was that to men of all quality the impression that he gave was that of greatness, exactly as to the greatness of the opposite limb remained constant the greatness of the opposite limb remained ness, exactly as to the greatest intellects of this day, like Gladstone's, the same imtwo degress, and in three cases nearly four degrees. After firm friction, rolling, squeezing and kneading of the skin of the limb in all cases, the free cutaneous temperature rose to ninety An Illustration of How a Yacht May Ac. five degrees: but the armpit tempera ture remained the same on both sides Every yachtsman knows that a ship whilst in seven cases an interesting can sail faster than the wind: that is phenomenon was noticed on the oppoto say, if the wind is blowing ten site side-viz., the right limb sensibly perspired and the free surface temperature of the untouched forcarm fell to eighty-four degrees during the time straight before the wind it cannot, at that the firm friction of the left limb the utmost, travel faster than the was in progress. In regard to light wind itself is blowing-as a matter of friction, it has been impossible to defact, it will travel much more slowly, tect any effect on the patients sense of If, on the other hand, the ship is sail- locality or on the temperature sense. ing at an angle with the wind, it After firm friction of a part for tive seems at first sight that the wind must | minutes comes a decided increase of net with less effect than before, but as | the sense of touch, and the sense of loa matter of fact the ship not only cality has, in most instances, been an-

#### CHINESE PUNISHMENTS. A Horrible Phase of Justice Among the

Mongolians. In December, 1891, I was in Canton One afternoon I visited the principal law court. Two prisoners in chains were introduced—one an old man, too infirm to walk, the other a youth, tolerably vigorous, but abject and forlorn in demeanor. The presiding mandarin appeared, sat down and sipped his tea, while an official pattered out a long oration, presumably an indictment, for the prisoners proceeded, as I understood, to plead "not guilty." followed, says a writer in the Spectator, was this: The old man was held up-not held down-while two stolid Chinamen flogged him with long, pliant canes above the knees. The youth was divested of his chains, which were then piled up in front of him. Upon these he was compelled to kneel, while his feet, hands and pigtail were all attached by a cord to a post behind him and tightly secured.

The cries of the victims and the complete composure of the spectators were allica disconstiner. I said as much to my guide, whom I generally regarded as an amiable being. His reply was: "This very interesting. I never seen this before." though I have no doubt he had. The explanation of the dreadful scene-excuse there could be nonewas that, by the law of China, no man can be executed until he has confessed his guilt. These two individuals had been convicted beyond doubt of heinous crimes, but they refused to confess. The alternative before them was execution or death by torture, and apparently they preferred the latter. The ceremony I witnessed was to be repeated de die in diem until either life or resolution gave way. How the end came, of course, I never knew.

### Water Level of Two Oceans

When the Panama canal was first proposed, there was a greatery about the dangers courted in opening up such a "ditch," some extremists de-claring that the "lives of millions of human beings were at stake." general alarm was caused by the argument that the waters on the Pacific side of the isthmus were hundreds of feet higher than were those on the Atall Southern America and most of party would have sunk down with fa-tique and despair, and perished.

keir opinions or wrote editorials on the subject. It now transpires, as a At daybreak they were still on the result of actual survey that the Atlau-rolling ice-fields, beclouded with fog. tic and not the Pacific is the higher of and with nothing in prospect but the the two oceans, and that in place of terrible cape and its solitary chance of the difference being hundreds of feet deliverance. Thirsty, famished and as had been affirmed the surface of the water on the cast side of the isth-