NEW ENGLANDERS THE FINEST MECHANICS IN THE WORLD.

Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, who has had a large experience during many years in manufacturing in various countries, and who ranks personally as a great mechanical expert, has the following to say, in a recent interview published in the New York Sun, touching the skill of the mechanics of different countries:

"Regarding the comparative skill of mechanicians—American, French, British, Spanish, German—it would be impossible for me to mention one nation that excels in everything. Each nation has its own peculiarities and its own specialties. So far as my experience goes, and I have had a great deal of it, I should say that the New Englanders are the finest mechanics in the world. I think any one who has investigated the subject will have to admit this. The tools which are designed and made in New England are incomparably ahead of those made in any other country. There is nothing in Europe that can at all compare, for instance, with the tools made by Brown & Sharpe, of Providence, R. I., Pratt & Whitney, of Hartford, Conn., and the American Tool Company, of Boston. The Americans also excel in the manufacture of revolvers and sporting rifles, while for wood-working tools and machinery they are far ahead of all other nations. They are also ahead in automatic machinery for working metals and also in boot and shoe machinery, etc. There are, perhaps, about as many great inventions made in the United States as in all the rest of the world. The English may be considered the most skillful manufacturers of high class woolen goods. They are quite equal to any in the manufacture of velvets and plushes. The hand-made double-barreled guns used for sporting purposes have reached a higher degree of excellence in England than in any other country. The English also have a leading position as builders of ships and marine engines. Microscopic and photographic apparatus is also very well done in England.

"I find that the Germans are very good mechanics; they are quick to appreciate the advantages of a new system and to adopt it. The German tool makers have profited very largely by the introduction of American tools. Only a very few such tools, as, for instance, milling machines, etc, are imitated in England, but the Germans imitate every mortal thing of any value made in the States, and their work is only slightly inferior to that of the Americans. I have purchased and compared genuine American tools with German imitations, and have found that the castings of the former are sounder and stronger, and that the deviation from truth, though very small, in the German tools is three or four times as great as in well made American machines. The Germans excel in all sorts of cheap, bronze articles, colored printing, etc. While the Austrians are very backward in tool making, they excel in leather work.

"The Frenchmen are all-round good mechanics. The imitations of American tools made in France are nearly as accurate as the genuine articles themselves, while their instruments of precision are quite as accurate as those made in the States, but they are not made in quantities as is done there, and so the price of the French instruments is four or five times as great as the American. The French are a nation of workers; they seem to like it, and I believe, everything considered, the Frenchman is the best mechanic in Europe.

"In regard to Spanish mechanics, the number of manufactured articles which the Spaniard excels in is exceedingly small. Steel work inlaid with gold and silver and Damascus steel are their specialties. Some of this is very beautifully executed, and perhaps superior to anything else that is done in the world.

"Forty years ago England was by far the greatest manufacturing nation in the world. In America, if any one wanted a good saw, a good plane, a reliable file, or a chisel that could be depended upon, he insisted that it should be made in England; nothing except of English make would bring a fair price. At the present moment the Americans not only make their own tools, but are exporting largely to England. At the time when it was necessary to pay forty per cent duty on English steel to get it into the United States the Americans purchased it, paid the forty per cent duty, manufactured it into twist drills and other small articles paid about one and a half times the daily wage demanded in England, and sold at a price considerably below what the same work could be produced for in England a much better article than had ever been made in England. Take the Morse twist drills, for instance. I have no doubt that these are largely manufactured from English steel on which a duty has been paid. Still, they are very largely sold in England to-day. In fact, if anybody wants a reliable one, they always demand the American drill made by the Morse Twist Drill Company.

"A few years ago while in St. Petersburg I visited a large dealer in hardware. I asked him where his tools came from. He said: 'Originally we got nearly everything from England. At the present time the very cheap and poor tools are made in Russia, the common tools that we sell to everybody are made in Germany; we get a few articles from France. From England we only buy a few Stubs' files, reamers, and engraving tools, while our very high priced instruments of precision, such, for example, as micrometer calipers, squares, scales, rules, etc., come from the United States.' He told me that the sale of English goods had fallen off lately so much that he was only selling a small fraction of what he originally sold. "Some few years ago, if any one in Europe wanted a drill press, a turning lathe, a planer or shaping machine, he was sure to get it from England. When the German government decided to make their rifles on the American interchangeable plan they purchased from Messrs. Pratt & Whitney, of Hartford, Conn., about $1,500,000 worth of American tools. These were brought to Germany, and a very enterprising manufacturer in Berlin, seeing the great advantage of the American style of tools over those of European make, established a factory and commenced to build them on a very large scale. To-day this enterprising manufacturer has not only practically driven the English tools from the market on the continent of Europe, but he is also sending tools to England and selling them at prices considerably below those of English tools, and moreover, as they are close copies of American designs, they are found to be much handier and better adapted to the work than tools of English design."

W. T. Sanford, station agent of Leeper, Clarion county, Pa., writes: I can recommend One Minute Cough Cure as the best I ever used. It gave instant relief and a quick cure. W. E. Brock.

SUN TELEGRAPHY.

One of the most practical and useful inventions of modern military science is the heliograph. This is an instrument by which signals are flashed from one station to another by the reflections of the sun upon a mirror, or system of mirrors, mounted on tripods. The invention of the heliograph belongs to England, and it has been used extensively in India and Egypt; but, like many other inventions, it has been greatly improved by American genius, so that the instrument now in use by our signal corps is considered by experts the most nearly perfect in the world.

The West is the true home of the heliograph, and during Indian wars of the past it has been of immense service in flashing to headquarters every movement of the hostile redskins. Not only did it communicate information, but under the cross-fire of these mysterious sun-signals the superstitious Indians became paralyzed with fear and imagined their opponents were in league with evil spirits.

The reason the heliograph has been so successful in such places as Arizona in this country and in India and Egypt is because the atmosphere in these parts of the world is free of clouds almost all the year round. The distance covered by some of the heliograph stations are remarkable, fifty and sixty miles being considered nothing unusual. There are in this country two stations one hundred and twenty-five miles apart, between which signals are flashed with great accuracy.

The system used in heliography is the Morse alphabet. Anybody who has any idea of the ordinary method of telegraphing by electricity with this ear alphabet will easily understand how spaces of time may be employed to indicate letters and words by means of the eye. The signals are produced by causing the reflected beam to appear and disappear or be obscured alternately at the distant point, the intervals of appearance and obscuration being varied in length so as to produce the combinations of long and short signals known among telegraphers as the Morse alphabet. The speed of the heliograph is not so great as that of the telegraph instrument, ten or twelve words a minute being considered good work. This, however, is a vast improvement over the old method of signaling by flags, with which from three to four words a minute was the most that could be done.

In heliography, it should be said, there are two distinct ways of signaling. In the first of these, known as signaling by "appearance," the reflected beam, or "flash," is obscured from the receiving station except when a message is being sent, the flash then giving the signals of "dots and dashes." In the other method, signaling by "obscuration," the flash is kept continually on the receiving station and only obscured for intervals to form signals. The first method is more easily read by learners; the second is less fatiguing to the eye and has the advantage of enabling the signaler to correct the adjustment of his instrument at any time.

In the case of a city surrounded by the enemy with no communication with the outside world by means of railroad or the ordinary telegraph, the heliograph would possess many advantages over balloons and carrier pigeons. Military authorities assert that, were the atmosphere always clear the heliograph would furnish a very certain means of communication between the cities of Washington and Baltimore in case the National Capital were besieged and entirely cut off from the rest of the country. A. B.

B. H. Bowman, publisher Enquirer, of Bremen, Ind., writes: Last week our little girl baby, the only one we have, was taken sick with croup. After two doctors failed to give relief, and life was hanging on a mere thread, we tried One Minute Cough Cure and its life was saved. W. E. Brock.

CLEVELAND AND SILVER.

Some time ago a state convention of free silver democrats was called to meet in Illinois. The occasion was seized upon by business men of Chicago, who opposed free silver, for a counter demonstration. President Cleveland was invited to be present. He declined to go in person, but wrote the subjoined letter, of date April 13th, which is understood to make public the administration's attitude in the matter of the coinage and currency questions:

"I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me, on behalf of the many citizens of Chicago, to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine. My attachment to this cause is great, and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation; but my judgment and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you contemplate. I hope, however, that the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our fellow-countrymen and to the strength, prosperity and honor of our nation.

"The situation confronting us demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger should no longer remain indifferent and over-confident. If the sound-money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster, it must be crystallized and combined, and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people, with scant opportunity thus far to examine the question in all its aspects, have, nevertheless, been ingeniously pressed with suggestions, which, in this time of misfortune and depression, find willing listeners, prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

"What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is a time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation, which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill exchanged for the illusions of a debased currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world. If our people were isolated from all others and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people only were concerned in the maintenance of their precious life among themselves, they might return to the old days of barter, and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization were satisfied with this it would undoubtedly fail in its high and noble mission.

"In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of things he has to sell is nominally enhanced, the cost of things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the best prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive, and that even if they were real and palpable he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment. It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earners that it would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices, an increased cost of all the needs of his home must belong to his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson.

"An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes, and are, therefore, not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

"I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals, according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation, or whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefitted by a financial scheme not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country.

"In our relations to this question we are all in business, for we buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our inter-dependence. Merchants and dealers are in each neighborhood, and each has its shops and manufactories. Wherever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found, related in one direction to those whose wants they supply, and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributaries. A fluctuation in price at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in financial or business centers of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere. If reckless discontent and wild experiments should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in the time of distress and national discredit would be the poor as they reckon their loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and workingman as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home.

"Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometalism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion; nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government."

THE INCOME TAX STUPIDITY.

An impressive exhibit of the stupidity of socialistic legislation in general is found in the fact that the classes chiefly intended to be hit by the income tax are the very class that escape it. The great real estate owners in cities and the large landed proprietors and bonanza farmers of the country districts were the men principally aimed at by the populists and featherhead element of the democracy who forced the income tax through congress, but the supreme court's decision releases them from its operation. The tens of millions of dollars of the Astors' incomes from their hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of real estate which the Peffers, Blands, Allens, Sibleys and the rest of the sans culottes in congress were particularly anxious to assail easily eludes and baffles them.

The part of the tax which stands is the part which is ordinarily most difficult to collect. The income from notes, bonds, stocks and the other securities which the tax covers can dodge the collector to a considerable degree, and the larger this income is the larger the proportion of it which can conceal itself. Moreover, the fact that some of the income covered by the act at the outset is exempted by the court's decision will throw obstacles in the way of the collection of the tax on the remainder. The temptation to evade this part of the tax will be increased by the circumstance that the persons called upon to bear it will feel that there is an especial discrimination against them. The element of the population which it assails is smaller than was originally designed, and the objections brought against it as a class tax will be correspondingly increased and intensified.

All calculations of the amount which the tax will yield are, therefore, the merest conjectures. The estimates made at the time the law was passed was that it would bring from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 into the treasury, but the exemption of rents and state, county and municipal bonds is likely to cut down the sum more than one-half. The division in the court on the general question of the constitutionality of the whole law is destined to bring suits on points not yet touched, with the hope of securing a re-examination of the act. All this will be costly and embarrassing to the government. Unquestionably an earnest effort will be made next winter to repeal the law. In its present shape it is much more obnoxious than it was in its original form, and as the pleas that it would bring in a large revenue, and that that revenue would be needed, are no longer valid, no argument can be advanced to justify its retention.—Globe-Democrat.

Art Centers.

Here is a bit of Howells:

"Then I suppose you've quite a large school of resident artists in Boston?" says Westgate, the Englishman.

"Well no," replies Mrs. Campbell, of Boston, "but we've a very large school of non-resident Boston artists. Our painters all have to go to New York to get a living."

"Then I suppose New York is the artistic centre of your country?"

"Not at all. We have critics here."

The lesson of the municipal elections in the different states is to the effect that the democrats are everywhere disorganized, dispirited and disgusted, with little or no prospect of being in any better condition for the great battle of 1896.

Our partrons will find De Witt's Little Early Risers a safe and reliable remedy for constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaints. W. E. Brock.

HOW PIS'N IS SPREAD.

"Somebody has been spreadin' pis'n," Congressman Culberson is wont to say with a mysterious frown.

"Judge," a fellow statesman will ask, when something hasn't turned out as expected, "what do you suppose it means?"

"Somebody has been spreadin' pis'n," the shrewd old philosopher will reply, with a meaning shake of the head.

"Spreadin' pis'n" interprets itself. Putting one scheme to work to checkmate another, in politics, is "spreadin' pis'n. "And Judge Culberson has the reputation of being a pastmaster in the art of "spreadin' pis'n." There is another of the congressman's picturesque East Texas expressions which is familiar to his colleagues.

"Better look out," the old veteran in legislation will say, "somebody's goin' to float a log down on ye." Then the person warned knows without further words that Judge Culberson means to put him on his guard against some unexpected opposition. The new "Father of the House" has a paternal way with him. He will fill the role better than Judge Holman did, for he likes nothing better than to give advice. He is always ready to show a younger member how to "spread pis'n" most effectively, and he will point out the best time to "float a log down" on somebody.

Just at present the wily old politician is a bitter bit. "Somebody has been spreadin' pis'n" sure enough, and Congressman Culberson is the sufferer for it. His whole program for the organization of the Indian Territory courts has been upset. He walks along Pennsylvania avenue with his eyes on the pavement, trying to make out, who "floated that log down" on him.

The judge had it all one way with these new courts until the matter of the appointments got into the hands of the president. There was one court in the territory. After long delay and much discussion, Judge Culberson and his apt protege, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, worked out the plan for three courts to suit themselves. It was as if Culberson and Bailey had sat down in the room of the committee on judiciary and the former had said:

"Now, Bailey, we'll make three courts. We'll say in the bill that your friend Stewart shall remain in office as the judge of the new central district. Then we'll say that your friend Phillips shall be transferred to the southern district as clerk of that court. That will let Stewart appoint another Texas man clerk of the central district court. That gives our Texas people two of the clerkships, sure, and the clerkships are the offices that have got the money in them. The clerkship for northern district will be the only one the bill will not make certain. But we'll push Buck for that judgship, and, of course, he'll choose a Texan to that clerkship if he is appointed, and he is sure to be if nobody 'spreads any pis'n' against him at the White House."

Bailey, of course, acquiesced in the plan. That bill went through, nobody seeming to perceive that Culberson had loaded it for Texas. These clerkships will prove to be three of the most lucrative offices in the country. The law allows the retention of certain fees. In view of the rapid settlement of the territory now going on, it is estimated that the offices will be worth about $20,000 a year to start with. Culberson and Bailey knew this, hence their entire willingness to secure the places for Texas.

The plan went well until somebody, a couple of days before the appointments were made, called on the president and showed him what the language of the bill meant by this distribution of the officers of the old court and by the provision that the judges should name the clerks, while the president appointed the other officers of the new courts. At the same time the probable value of these clerkships to the holders of them was pointed out. The next time a Texan called at the White House he found the president's mind had been "pis'ned" sure enough.

"Texas," remarked the president, "is hardly entitled to three clerkships as well as to two of the judges. Therefore, we had better appoint Mr. Kilgore to the southern district, which now has a clerk under the terms of the bill, and give the northern district to a judge who will choose his clerk from some other state. As soon as this news reached the Texas colony, Buck Kilgore posted up to the White House and entered upon an elaborate explanation of why he would prefer the northern district, adjoining Kansas, rather than the southern district, adjoining his own state. He told the president, with an air of innocence, that he much preferred residence among the Cherokees, for whose history he had great regard, and among whom he had many friends. It was useless. The president smiled, in a way that Mr. Kilgore understood, and replied that it seemed best to give him the southern district. Kilgore went back to Culberson and reported the result, showing that that clerkship for Texas had been lost. The judge listened with his head dropped forward, as if in deep thought. When Kilgore had finished he said, simply:

"Somebody has been spreadin' pis'n." W. B. S.

La grippe is here again with all of its old time vigor, One Minute Cough Cure is a reliable remedy. It cures and cures quickly. W. E. Brock.

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for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing.

It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

This extraordinary Restorative is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature Discharges of the discharge in 30 days. Cures LOST MANHOOD Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.

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Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 30 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges.

Send for circulars and testimonials. Address HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Junction Stockton, Market & Ellis Sts. San Francisco, Cal.

We regret to note the failure of the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company at Chicago, Ill., one of the largest concerns in the country engaged in the manufacture of harvesting machinery. This is one of the companies which, according to free trade authority, was making such immense profits out of its patrons under the protective duties of the McKinley law. Free traders have evidence presented to them almost daily that competition among manufactures operates to limit margins of profit to a very narrow range. Unless we have protection we can have no assured home market, and it is for preserving this boon to American labor and capital, thus minimizing the misfortunes to which they are liable, that protectionists have always stood.—American Economist.

Good Business Maxims.

Carefully examine every detail of your business. Be prompt in everything. Take time to consider and then decide positively. Dare to go forward. Bear troubles patiently. Be brave in the struggle of life. Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing. Never tell business lies. Make no useless acquaintances. Never appear something more than you are. Pay your debts promptly. Shun strong liquor. Employ your time well. Do not reckon upon chance. Be polite to everybody. Never be discouraged. Then work hard, and you will succeed.—Notes and Queries.

The offer in New York of a prize for an epic poem has brought out over a thousand lengthy conributions. If a single memorable line can be found in the whole of them, the competition is a good thing, but the chances are 100 to 1 against it.

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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of Washington County Oregon, administrator of the estate of Minerva Cunningham Brown, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims, properly sworn to, to me, at Beaverton, Oregon within six months after the first publication of this notice.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1896.

FRED J. BROWN,
Administrator of the estate of Minerva Cunningham Brown. 43-47

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, administrator of the estate of John T. Walker, deceased, and has duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as such. All persons, therefore, having claims against said estate are hereby requested and required to present them, with proper vouchers, to me, at the law office of Thos H. Tongue, at Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. T. W. THOMPSON.

Gaston, Oregon, March 22, 1896. 43-47

L. P. FISHER, newspaper advertising agent, 21 Merchant's Exchange San Francisco, is our authorized agent. This paper is kept on file in his office

Thunder Clouds Halt at Rivers.

Prof. Arthur Schuster delivered at the Royal Institution, in London, the other evening, an interesting lecture on "Atmospheric Electricity," dealing chiefly with thunder storms and aurora borealis. He mentioned as a remarkable fact that a thunder cloud could not cross a river. Most of us knew of the danger of standing under trees in a thunder storm, but science took us further and proved that oak trees were more dangerous than beech trees, owing, probably, to the large amount of oil contained in the latter. It was also a safe plan to get wet, but the wetting ought to be thorough; for a traveler who took the precaution to have dry feet, on receiving a lightning shock, had his stockings burnt.

Doctor H. R. Fish, of Gravols Mills, Mo., a practing physician of many years experience, writes: De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal for indolent sores, scalds and burns. It stops pain instantly, heals a burn quickly and leaves no scar. W. E. Brock.

Nobody is calling Rhode Island a doubtful state now. Very few persons are giving that designation to Missouri any longer either. Last week's elections prove that the swing into the republican column, made by Missouri last November, was to be permanent.

Poor Senators.

A.—"There are very few poor men in the senate now-a-days."

B.—"Yes, but there are plenty of poor senators."—Life.

PURE

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We secure patents and to induce people to keep track of their bright ideas we offer a prize of one hundred dollars to be paid on the first of every month to the person who submits to us the most meritorious invention during the proceeding month. We will also advertise the invention free of charge in the "National Record," a weekly newspaper, published at Washington, D. C, which has an extensive circulation throughout the United States and devoted to the interest of inventors.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

The idea of being able to invent something strikes most people as being very difficult; this delusion the Company wishes to dispel. It is the simple things and small inventions that make the greatest amount of money, and the complex ones are seldom profitable. Almost everyone, at some time or another, conceives an idea, which, if patented, would probably be worth to him a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas are usually dismissed without thought. The simple inventions like the car window which could be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, the sauce pan, the collar button, the nut lock, the bottle stopper, the snow shovel, are things that almost everyone sees some way of improving upon, and it is these kind of inventions that bring the greatest returns to the author.

The prize we offer will be paid at the end of each month, whether the application has been acted upon by the patent office or not. Every competitor must apply for a patent on his invention through us, and whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a valuable patent.

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—VIA—

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—OF THE—

SOUTHERN PAC. CO.

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South				North
6:15 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:20 A M
10:45 A M	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	7:00 A M

Above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany; also at Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:

6:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	4:30 P M
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7:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	5:35 P M
8:50 A M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	4:22 P M
12:15 P M	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1:45 P M

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

4:00 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:25 A M
6:00 P M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	7:12 A M
7:25 P M	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5:50 A M

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