A COLONY FOR SCIO.

The advance guard of the St. Michael's colony, which purchased some 2500 acres of land about four miles southeast of Scio, will arrive here in September. It will consist of some 40 or 50 young men, who will square things around and purchase homes for the main body of colonists when they arrive. The colony comprises about 120 families, of German-Austrians principally, numbering in all about 700 persons. They come from Minnesota and Dakota, and some from South Bend, Ind., where they were imployed in the Studebaker works, now closed down.

The lands purchased by the colony are situated on the north side of the Crabtree fork of the Santiam river. Some 1060 acres of the land has been surveyed and 688 acres which have been in cultivation have been laid out in 15 to 20-acre tracts. The land back of these surveyed tracts to the spur of the Cascades is left for pasturage and timber land, and on it there is some fine timber. On the line between the tracts for cultivation and the pasture lands has been laid out a site for a village. The building lots are 100x100 feet, and in the rear of each is a garden plot 100x100. There is also a plot provided for a general store, and a sawmill and a grist mill, for the operation of which plenty of water-power can be obtained by running a ditch from Crabtree fork.

The colony is not to run on the community plan exactly. Each family will have the product of its own tract of land. The tracts cultivated are not to be fenced but are marked by iron pipes at the corners, and plowing can be carried on across the whole but each raises what he pleases on his own tract for his own benefit. The colonists intend to cultivate psincipally prunes and hops, and will probably not import butter or eggs or bacon or much of anything needed for subsistence.—Albany Herald.

A REMARKABLE CAVE.

Photographer Yelton of Cripple Creek, Colo., recently returned from Cow mountain, about six miles east of that city, where he had been to obtain views of a most remarkable cavern discovered by sinking a prospect shaft. The cave was discovered by parties who were doing assessment on a group of claims on Cow mountain. A man was picking in the bottom of a 10-foot hole when he suddenly struck the point of his pick through the rock into an apparently unlimited space. He cautiously investigate and gradually opened up a pit that led to another world, to all appearances. Rocks dropped into the hole, however, struck bottom in about two seconds or less, showing that the cave was not deep at that point. The men got a rope and fastening it securely above, descended to explore the cavern, which proved to be a veritable store-house of ice. Stalagmites and stalactites of pure ice stood like cypress trees from the floor and hung like ghostly fringe from the ceiling.

Exploration was not carried very far, as a yawning abyss was encountered at a distance of about 50 feet from the enterance. Chunks of ice thrown down this abyss could be heard rattling and clanking on the sides, but never a sound of the bottom being touched.

Photographs were taken by flash-light, and the pictures revealed the ice in crystal condition forming most fanciful figures. An effort will be made to open the cave to a more thorough exploration. The chamber where these pictures were taken is 75 feet high and 150 feet wide. Beyond this the cave widens and the interior seems abyssmal.

NEW SAYINGS OF JESUS.

A London cable to the New York Sun announces that among the discoveries made at Behneseh by Messrs Grenfell and Hunt, of the Egyptian exploration fund, is a small page 5½ inches, containing eight sayings of Christ. The logia consist of detached quotations, each beginning "Jesus saith."

The first saying is: "And then thou shalt see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brothers eye."

The second saying is startling and entirely new. It reads: "Jesus saith except ye fast to the world, ye shall in no wise find the kingdom of God; and except ye keep the Sabbath ye shall not see the Father."

This being at variance with the accepted teachings of Christ, it is suggested that it is perhaps a Jewish forgery committed with a view to supporting the Jewish Sabbath. Perhaps it is an erroneous report.

The third saying is similar to that contained in John i., but the form is different. Christ describes Himself as standing in the midst of the world finding all men drunken and none athirst. "And my soul grieveth over the sons of men because they are blinded in their heart."

The fourth saying has perished, only one word remaining. This is the Greek word for beggary. As this was not used by Christ in any gospel, the legion is considered to have been new.

The fifth saying, which contains certain gaps, is of extraordinary interest. It reads: 'Jesus saith, wherever there are (here occurs a gap) and there is one (gap) alone I am with him. Raise the stone and there thou shalt find me, cleave the wood and there I am."

The latter part is entirely new and it is expected that it will arouse controversy. It seems to indicate a pantheistic philosophy, and perhaps is a reflection of the mystical occultism of the agnostics in the early Christian centuries.

The sixth saying coincides in part with Luke, iv:24: "No prophet is accredited in his own country, neither doth a physician work cures upon them that know him."

The seventh saying is similar to Matthew v:14 but is incomplete.

The eighth saying is undecipherable.

It is suggested that the date of the document must be from the year 150 to the year 300 A. D., probably not later than 200 A. D.

The greek of the logia which has been seen by the correspondent of the Sun, is so clear that a dispute as regards words is impossible. A controversy can only arise in regard to the interpretation of the new passage.

REPRODUCED IN OREGON.

It is a well known fact that at certain times of the year Link river, a stream a mile and a quarter long, which connects the great water systems above and below this point, becomes almost dry, says the Klamath Fall express. This state of affairs, however, lasts, as a rule, but a few hours, during which time people have been known to walk across the river 300 feet wide, without getting their feet wet. The bottom of the river has been dug out in many places by the action of the water, forming large potholes, and when the river becomes dry these holes are filled with trout which are left stranded. At such times it is a common occurance to see men and boys knocking the fish on the head with clubs and in this way secure many a good meal.

There are many traditions regarding this phenomenom among the Indians here, but the real cause of the low water in the river is the action of the wind. The course of the wind is southeast, and the high winds which prevail in the spring and fall are from the south, and blow up the river. The outlet from the upper lake being small, the force of the wind keeps the water back in the big lake causing the river to become very low.

"Nothing has shown the absolute demagogy of William J. Bryan more clearly than a single line of his Fourth-of-July letter to the Tammany society, in which he asserted that the principles of the Chicago platform are gaining ground, 'the failure of the republican policies to restore prosperity having given a new impetus to the movement.' This is demogogy of the cheapest type, while it might be overlooked in the ward heeler or curbstone orator, is inexcusable in a presidential candidate or ex-candidate. The 'republican policies to restore prosperity' have not yet been placed upon the statue books, owing to the delay enforced by Mr. Bryan's own followers, who control the senate and have made it impossible to enact a single line of the legislation which promises prosperity. Mr. Bryan knows this. He knows that the effect cannot be expected before the cause exists. Yet he gravely, and with premeditation, in a letter deliberately written for political effect, talks less than four months after the inauguration of his successful rival, about 'the failure of the republican policy,' knowing that not one line of republican legislation has been enacted, and that his party is responsible for that fact. This sort of political pettifogging is beneath a reputable politician or statesman worthy the confidence of any party or people."—Albany Herald.

FINE FLAX FROM BARLOW.

Another sample of the flax being produced this season for the Oregon Woman's Flax Association has been sent to the office of J. V. W. Montague, secretary of the association, by C. U. Barlow of Barlow Oregon. Mr. Barlow sowed two acres May 13, under contract with the association and he writes that at the present time it is in splendid condition. The stalks measure from 48 to 54 inches, and Mr. Barlow says that they will average between 51 and 52 inches when ready for pulling. This will give a fiber over four feet in length which can be appreciated when it is considered that the celebrated Courtrai fiber is not more than 36 inches, while the fiber grown in Northern Ireland does not attain that length. The two remaining conditions for first-class fiber strength and fineness cannot be demonstrated until the flax is pulled, but, where Oregon fiber has been produced heretofore, its strength has been very satisfactory, and the fineness nearly equal to the best. These two last conditions depend largely upon methods of cultivation and planting, which will naturally improve after experience has been gained by the farmers.

The prospect at present for the flax industry is exceedingly encouraging. Mr. Barlow estimates the yield per acre of the flax he has sown to be at least 4½ tons of straw. This is more than double what is taken from Minnesota flax fields, or in Canada, and xceeds largely the yield in any other part of the world.

Mrs. W. P. Lord president of the association, was in the city yesterday, and with the indomitable energy she has evinced in laboring for the flax industry, has discovered a new enterprise in this connection, that could be make to yield large profits to investors. In the vicinity of Scio, there are over 1000 acres of land sown in flax for the seed, to be used for linseed, in the process of getting which no use has ever heretofore been made of the straw or fiber. It has been accepted as a fact that the straw of seed flax was unmerchantable. Mrs. Lord states there is a machine now to be obtained that will put the branching stalks of seed flax in condition so it can be retted and scutched with profit. The fiber obtained makes excellent binding twine and good coarse crash, for which there is considerable demand. She estimates that by the use of this machine, the straw from this 1000 acres of seed flax can be made to yield $20,000 in one season. The returns the first year would yet be large, after paying for the plant. The straw itself could be had for a trifle, as it is now regarded as worthless.

Mr. A. Bush, of Salem, was in the east recently on business, and during the trip was conversing with a gentleman from Massachusetts. The latter learning Mr. Bush's home, commenced to berate congress for putting tariff duties on flax and similar products, which, he said was done simply in deference to a few women in Oregon, who wanted to experiment in flax culture. Upon inquiry as to his reasons for not desiring such a tariff, it was learned that he was a linen manufacturer in Massachusetts. The point illustrates the strength the few women in Oregon have mustered in their energetic campaign for flax culture in the state, and shows the characteristic disposition of the Eastern manufacturer, who would protect his finished product, but throw open the market for raw material to the entire world.—Oregonian.

A news report to the Oregonian states that the task of maintaining the Northwest stove foundry in the penitentiary is felt by the board of control. The legislature of 1893 appropriated $65,000 for the purchase of the plant, and that was used in paying for it and purchasing stock. The opinion was not universal that this was a wise investment for the state. According to Governor Pennoyer's message to the legislature of 1895, the business showed a profit of $16,872 80 and allowing 40 cents a day for convict labor, a profit of $4,028 24. This statement, it is said is decidedly Pennoyeresque, being founded on a system of figuring that will not bear investigation. About two years ago the present board, comprising the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, sold the foundry plant, stock and raw material on hand to J. Lowenberg for $28,000. A contract leasing to Mr. Lowenberg such number of convicts as was required to run the plant at the rate of 35 cents a day, was also entered into. The foundry has been in operation the last two years with 100 convicts employed. It is shut down this month, but it is the intention to start up again in August. The purchaser has been unable to meet the contract payments, and the state has received but a small amount either in payment for the plant, stock and material or for convict labor. Its security is the plant stock and material on hand. The board has not deemed it expedient to foreclose. The demand for the foundry product has not been large, but the prospect for an increased demand the coming fall gives some hope that the state may not again have to assume ownership of the foundry.

Probably no amendment which had been added to the tariff bill by the senate will give more general satisfaction than that which imposes a tax on every certificate of stock and bond other than those issued by the government, nation, state or municipal. In addition to raising revenue to a large amount from a class who will not find it a burden, this amendment, if it remains in the bill until it becomes a law, as it probably will, will drive the places known as 'bucket shops' out of business, because to fail to pay the tax on each transaction will be to acknowledge that they do not actually sell the stock, but merely accept bets on whether the price will go up or down, and to make their proprietors amenable to the laws of gambling; to pay the tax will bankrupt them. It will probably also lessen the business done in the legitimate stock exchanges because the tax will add to the expense of buying and selling stock for speculation, but there are thousands who will regard it a blessing to the country if stock speculation as a business, was entirely broken up. It is a business that produces nothing useful and adds nothing to the real wealth of the country, while it annually demoralizes and drives to the dogs thousands of business men who might continue to be useful citizens if it were not for stock speculation.—Heppner Gazette.

Last Monday's free-silver meeting demonstrated one thing and that is that the people have had enough of Pennoyer and Pennoyerism. While he was introducing the "Savior of the workingman" cries of "shut up," "sit down," "give Bryan a chance," etc, were hurled at him with a vehemenance that was most surprising considering the time and place. It must have been a terrible plunge for his pride to take after an elaborate swell of his robust chest for free-silver fireworks, to be told to "shut up" and "sit down" by the very people who placed this blatant demagogue in power. Indeed how the mighty have fallen.—Portland Chronicle.

Many a farmer, who made his two day's pilgrimage to Lebanon to see the reed shaken by the wind of the boy orator of the Platte, left his field while he took this opportunity to raise his voice in the general calamity howl of hard times.

UNCLE SAM'S MILK CHECKS.

A Story of a Dairy, a Lead Mine, Lead Coins and of Some Queer People Who Wanted Wages Reduced.

There was once a dairyman who did a large and prosperous business. He was known and respected by a large community, and nearly all the people who knew him did business with him. I do not know what his real name was, but they called him Uncle Sam. At the early day when these things happened there was very little money, and people used bar lead, bullets and tobacco for change. Finally Uncle Sam, who was a rather unusual character, read a passage in one of Aristotle's works in regard to the invention of money, that "it was afterward determined in value by men putting a stamp on it in order that it may save them the trouble of weighing it."

So Uncle Sam built a stamping machine which would stamp out an English penny's worth of lead and was worth a pint of milk, as he was then selling milk. These checks proved to be quite convenient. People found them all full weight, and Uncle Sam's workmen and servants took their pay in them. People also sold him their cows for them, and Uncle Sam sold milk for them. Sometimes the people used the lead coins for bullets and for weights, but Uncle Sam didn't care very much. Although it did cost him something to coin them, he had passed them at their lead value. In fact, Uncle Sam would exchange coins for bar lead at any time, weight for weight, as a matter of public convenience. Some other people made coins in a mold occasionally, but people generally weighed them in order to find whether they were as heavy as Uncle Sam's coins. Uncle Sam said he didn't care how many coins they made, and he would take them himself if they were full weight.

A lead mine was discovered not very far from Uncle Sam's, and lead went down in price to about half what it had been. A great many people who had some of Uncle Sam's lead began to wonder what he was going to do about the matter. The checks were worth only a halfpenny now. They discovered that Uncle Sam was still receiving them for a penny's worth of milk and that he was continuing to pay them out to his workmen just as before.

His business was enlarging, and he was stamping out these checks in larger numbers than ever. People sold him hay and cows for them at the same rate, for he had said that he intended to maintain the parity of his checks and the penny. People didn't use his checks for bullets now, for bar lead cost only half as much. And Uncle Sam requested his friends not to make any of these checks out of bar lead, for he didn't like to accept halfpenny checks for a penny unless he had passed them off on the public for a penny's worth of labor.

The next thing of note that happened to Uncle Sam was this: The people who owned the lead mine heard about his scheme, and they got up a convention in order to see if something couldn't be done for lead. They wanted to get the good old prices. They proposed that Uncle Sam should coin the whole output of their mine free and let them cart away the checks, since they owned the lead. They tried to make Uncle Sam believe that this would double the price of lead and he could go right on doing business as if nothing had happened. There was also some talk to the effect that people couldn't pay their debts unless they could get some cheap money to pay with.

The working people were getting a penny a day, and many of them thought these lead pennies they were getting were too good and would buy too much at the stores. They joined the free coinage movement in order to get a cheap penny which would buy only half as much as the present penny, with a view of restoring lead to its old price, so people could pay their debts in cheap money. They said they would trust to luck to get their wages doubled.

Some of the wiser ones shook their heads and said Uncle Sam certainly couldn't carry the whole lead output at twice its market value. They were confident that if he should attempt to do so the lead coins would soon pass at their junk value. This would upset credits and business and ruin the whole community.

When I finish the translation of this story and learn how the tangle was settled, I will write again.—Francis E. Nipher in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dr. CHAS. E. GEIGER.

...WILL BE IN FOREST GROVE after August 3d to practice his profession and will be found at the residence of Dr. Wm. Geiger. Special attention paid to Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Children and all Chronic Diseases.

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption They will recommend it. For sale by the Delta Drug

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

EAGLE MARBLE WORKS!

T. G. HARKINS

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE

Importer and dealer in

American and Scotch Granite Monuments.

OFFICE AND WORKS

228, Salmon St. PORTLAND, OR.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

HILLSBORO HOUSE

J. NORTHROP, - Proprietor.

Corner Second...and...Washington Street

NEWLY FURNISHED AND RENOVATED

A FIRST-CLASS TABLE, AND ALL accomodations for the convenience of guests.

☞Charges Reasonable

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

$100-80-$20

It's merely a problem in economy without the usual risk. The new list of 1897

$80 RAMBLER BICYCLES $80

brings "a wheel people know and trust" to a proper popular estimate of good Bicycle value.

FRED T. MERRILL CYCLE CO.

107 Sixth St., Portland, sell them. Second hand wheels "awfully cheap." Live agents wanted.

BRANCHES: Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle, Washington.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 411.

This is the very best Smoking Tobacco made.

Blackwell's Genuine
BULL DURHAM

You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share of $250,000 in presents.

COLUMBIAN PRIZE WINNERS.

CONOVER PIANOS

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGANS

WERE GIVEN

HIGHEST AWARDS

At the World's Exposition for excellent manufacture, quality, uniformity and volume of tone, elasticity of touch, artistic cases, materials and workmanship of highest grade.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION FREE.

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.

CHICAGO, ILL.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE WORLD.

GOING EAST?

If you are, Do not Forget

Three Important Points

First—Go via St. Paul, because the lines to that point will afford you the very best service.

Second—See that the coupon beyond St. Paul reads via the Wisconsin Central because that line makes close connections with all the trans-continental lines entering the Union Depot there, and its service is first-class in every particular.

Third—For information, call on your neighbor and friend—the nearest ticket agent—and ask for a ticket reading via the Wisconsin Central lines, or address

JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pas. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis. 41

or GEO. S. BATTY, General Agent, 246 Stark St, Portland, Or.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

EAST AND SOUTH . .

—via—

THE SHASTA ROUTE

—OF THE—

SOUTHERN PAC. CO.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:

				Nort
6.00 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	9.30 A M
7.45 A M	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	8.00 P M

Above trains stop at all stations between Portland and Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Eugene, Cottage Grove, Drain, Oakland, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY:

8.30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	4.30 P M
5.20 P M	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	7.30 A M

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS

.. AND ..

Second-Class Sleeping Cars

ATTACHED TO ALL THROUGH TRAINS

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND & CORVALLIS

Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

7.30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	5.50 P M
8.50 A M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	4.20 P M
12.15 P M	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1.05 P M

☞At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Central & Eastern Ry.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

4.50 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8.25 A M
6.10 P M	Lv	Hillsboro	Lv	7.13 A M
7.30 P M	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5.50 A M

Direct connection at San Francisco with Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail steamship lines for JAPAN AND CHINA. Sailing dates on application. Rates and tickets to East Portland and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA can be obtained from A. S. Penoe, Ticket Agent, Hillsboro.

R. KOEHLER, Manager Portland. C. H. MARKHAM, Gen. F. & P. Agt.

HILLSBORO-PORTLAND

EXPRESS!

WILLIAM TUPPER, Prop

Having purchased Mr. Anderson's interest in this line, I hereby announce that I am prepared to execute all commissions entrusted to me. Regular trips to Portland are made on

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays

Returning on the days following. Special attention given to the execution of small orders. Leave orders

RIBBONS AND . . .

. . . CARBON PAPER

FOR

TYPEWRITERS

AT

INDEPENDENT OFFICE

Extraordinary.

The regular subscription price of THE

Independent is $1.50

And the regular subscription price of the WEEKLY

Oregonian is $1.50.

Any one subscribing for THE

Independent

and paying one year in advance can get both THE

Independent

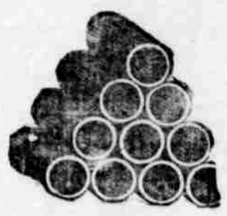
—and WEEKLY—

Oregonian one year for $2.00

All old subscribers paying their subscriptions for one year in advance will be entitled to the same offer.

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING COMPANY

NORTH PACIFIC . CLAY WORKS .



A Full stock of

DRAIN TILE

Constantly on hand

Orders Solicited.

JAS. H. SEWELL, Hillsboro, Oregon.

O.R.&N.

.. TO ..

THE EAST

GIVES THE CHOICE OF TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL

ROUTES

Great Northern Ry.	Oregon Short Line
VIA SPOKANE	VIA SALT LAKE
Minneapolis	Denver
St. Paul	Omaha
AND	AND
Chicago	Kansas City

LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

OCEAN STEAMERS LEAVE PORTLAND EVERY 5 DAY

.. FOR ..

SAN FRANCISCO

For full Detail, call on O. R & N. Agent J. I. KNIGHT, Hillsboro, Or., Or Address, W. H. HURLBURT, Gen'l Pass. Agent. Portland, Oregon

E. C. McNEILL, President and Manager.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.