

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 126.

NEW BERNE, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894

PRICE 5 CENTS

BUSINESS LOCALS.

THE Public Graded School will open Monday, Sept. 3. s12t

MRS. A. T. Jenkins will resume the duties of her school on Monday, Sept. 3d, 1894. Thorough instruction in English Literature and Composition.

500,000 boxes Japanese Pile Cure were sold in 1893 in the United States. It is sold with written guarantee to cure or money returned.

FOR RENT. Two nice rooms on Craven St. known as Pelletier's law office and recently used by Miss Rowens for dress-making purpose. For Sale, a No 1 Devon Cow apply to T. W. Dewey. 1w.

600 Three lb cans Standard Tomatoes, new crop, just received, at 84 cents per can. Gold Dust Washing Powder at 20c per package. Granulated Sugar, in 10lb packages 54c per pound. Lard, in 10lb packages 54c per pound. M-gnetic and Clairette Soap at 3c per cake and a good 3 string Soap for 15c. Corned Spare Ribs just received at 10c per pound. J. W. MESSIC.

FOR Fall and Winter suits see F. M. CHADWICK, Tailor, 43 Pollock St. New Samples just received. 1f.

JUST Received—Lot Oconeechee and Tar Head snook tobacco.

NUNN & MCSORLEY

WANTED—Agents—Women or men, women preferred, to canvass for a handsome illustrated, inexpensive patriotic book. Liberal per cent. allowed. Address Women's Washington Book Agency Washington, D. C. aug 23-24

WANTED—A small second hand car. Apply to P. O. box 122

TO LET—Two offices in the Brick Building on Craven street, opposite Cotton Exchange. M. D. W. STEVENSON. 2310t

SPECIALTIES at Lucas & Lewis—Coal Oil Johnny's Petroleum Soap for the Laundry, Bath, Toilet, Shaving, for fine Laces, Flannels, China or Glass Ware, its equal is unknown. Price 5 cents. Also Copco soap for the tub, 3 cts per cake.

MACHINE and hand made brick in any quantity for sale. Apply to Chas. Reizenstein, or Joseph L. Hahn. a28 1f.

MUSIC CLASS—Will re-open my regular Music School, Monday, Sept. 1, the 3d at my residence on New Street. a212w MISS OLA FEREBEE.

WATER MILL MEAL can be had at J. W. SMALLWOOD'S. 1f.

WHEN Boraxine is used according to directions, a third of the labor and the cost of soap in ordinary washing is saved. Samples free at J. F. Taylor's.

Local News.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Howard.

J. T. Cooper—Female Institute.

Graded School—Will open Monday.

A. & N. C. R. R.—Dividend.

Pamlico Male and Female Institute will open on the 17th inst.

Wilmington is working up another welcome week celebration and the prospect is good for a fine one.

There will be regular service in the Presbyterian church tomorrow, Rev. C. G. Vardell having returned last night.

Mr. D. F. Jarvis is making some repairs to the front of his store, and taking the occasion to also remodel the show window so the displays will be seen to better advantage.

Rev. H. W. Trainum will preach in the Church of Christ Sunday, Sept. 2nd, at 11 o'clock. He desires a full attendance of the membership, and the public is also invited.

In some of the digging preparations at the Oaks Poultry Farm, two and a half miles from the city, a tomb was found about a foot below the surface.

The workmen broke through the brick but there were no signs of whoever had been buried in the tomb.

North Carolina has more small cotton mills than any other State in the nation, is building more every year, and is operating all of them by local labor.

Isn't it time for New Berne to fill into line and erect one or more.

A writer in the Charlotte Observer having expressed the opinion that Noah's ark was built in North Carolina basing his opinion on the alleged fact that Shittim wood of which it was built was found only in this State, the Beaufort Herald now wants some one to prove that the whale turned Jonah loose on Shackleford banks and that the Garden of Eden was situated in our borders.

Next Monday being the first Monday in September having been made a national holiday by act of congress will be observed throughout the United States as a holiday. It is called Labor Day. The post office will be open at the usual hours as on other National holidays. From 9 a. m. to 10 a. m., for the general delivery and for Registry and Money order business.

Mr. W. J. Young, superintendent of the institution for the blind tells the News and Observer that 100 more white blind pupils will attend next term, and that these will take the place of 100 deaf-mutes who go to Morganton. A good many replies to the inquiries regarding the number and names of blind children in the various counties are coming in. As the JOURNAL announced recently the authorities are making special efforts to bring every blind child in the state within each of the benefits of the asylum and to that end they earnestly request every one who knows of a blind child to send his or her address in. Free care and tuition is given. Let this fact be as thoroughly made known as possible.

Coming and Going.

Mr. S. W. Ferree, of Bayboro was in the city yesterday.

Prof Hughes of the Collegiate Institute arrived on the str. Neuse.

Mr. B. B. Davenport returned from a pleasure trip to Philadelphia New York, Coney Island Manhattan Beach and other watering places. He reports a very pleasant trip.

Miss Jennie Brown, left for Morganton to teach school.

Hon. F. M. Simmons returned to Raleigh.

Miss Bessie Hall came up from Beaufort and left on the steamer New Berne to visit relatives in Connecticut.

Dr. John S. Long, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Yost of Baltimore, returned on the steamer Neuse. From his hearty appearance the trip must have been a very pleasant and beneficial one.

Mr. D. M. Hollowell went down to Wildwood to visit her sister.

Rev. C. G. Vardell, who and child returned from Blowing Rock.

Capt. Geo. W. Wallace went down to Morehead to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duffy returned from Mt. Airy.

Mr. John Simmons, of Pollocksville who has been spending some time at Black Mountain and Cotuit springs came up en route to his home.

Mrs. Geo. E. Branch of Wilmington came up on the evening train and left on the steamer Neuse to visit in Norfolk. Mr. Branch accompanied her to New Berne.

Mr. John E. Matlocks came up from Pollocksville en route to the University and stopped at Mr. C. E. Foy's until this morning.

Miss Ina Kinsey of La Grange, who has been visiting friends in Onslow county, passed through to her home. Miss Mary Boggs of Catharine Lake and Miss Della Marine of Marines, accompanied her to enter Kinsey Seminary which re-opened Thursday.

Found Dead in Bed.

Mr. Bryan H. Gaskins, who lives on the opposite side of Neuse river, about six miles from New Berne was found dead in his bed Friday morning. He went to bed as usual not sick at all, but he had had a heart affection which troubled him at times for some one or two years.

Mr. Gaskins was about 56 years old. He was twice married and leaves three children by each wife. His last wife also survives him. He has two brothers and a sister living in New Berne.

Mr. Gaskins was a good man and neighbor and a member of the Disciple church.

The Fifth Ward Hose Reel Arrives.

The Fifth Ward Hose Reel No. 1, arrived yesterday by N. N. & W. line. It is a pretty machine and has the appearance of doing good service. This is the first reel the city has bought in addition to those it had before the construction of the water works, but it is likely that more will follow. They should be purchased and scattered over the city as fast as companies are formed to manage them and the finances of the city will permit.

Five hundred yards of hose were already in the house awaiting the coming of the reel, it proved of good service in the fire of Wednesday night. Now should another fire occur the company can work to better advantage.

Prof. Bernier Arrives.

Prof. Bernier, the Magician of the Cyrene company arrived last from Wilmington and is at Hotel Albert. He gave us a call last night and on the spur of the moment voluntarily gave some simple but clever tricks performing them very expertly.

Prof. Bernier informs us that not only will he perform the handcuff and other good tricks Monday night, but that on each night his programme will be entirely changed unless by special request some certain feat is requested to be repeated.

Fusionists Win.

The fusionists won. They carried the day in the Republican convention.

The convention endorsed W. H. Worth for Treasurer, and Faircloth, Furches, Clark and Conner for the Supreme Court bench just as nominated by the Populists.

J. M. Moody, an ex-Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor, who wrote a letter against fusion was hissed when he got on the platform.

J. C. Pritchard said the Republicans were this year willing to keep their principles in abeyance in order to win in this campaign. He "would almost vote for the devil to defeat the Democrats." He wanted the 120,000 Republicans and the 50,000 Populists welded together.

The fusion resolutions were adopted by acclamation and V. S. Lusk shouted "North Carolina is redeemed. Thank God."

A & N. C. R. R. Dividend.

Newspapers, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1894. The Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company have declared a dividend of two (2) per centum upon the capital stock of said company, payable on the first day of October, 1894, at the office of the Treasurer.

F. C. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

That oily and rough skin cured, and the face and hands beautified by Johnson's Oriental Soap, medicated and highly perfumed.

Miss Corinne Harrison.

Miss Corinne Harrison, daughter of John M. F. Harrison and Virginia Harrison, born in the city of New Berne, N. C., on the 21st day of November, 1858; died in Chapel Hill, N. C., Aug. 20th, 1894; age 35 years. She graduated at Greensboro Female College, May 1875, with the valedictory. She began teaching school at Durham, N. C., in the fall of the same year. She came to New Berne in 1878 and established a private school, which she taught successfully for four years, and then gave it up in the interest of public schools in her own native home. She went to Quincy, Mass., in the interest of public graded school work so as to establish the same in her native city but did not remain, but took a position in Quincy—went from there to Boston, where she taught for six years, bearing the record of one of the best teachers in that city from the Superintendent of the Boston public schools, and then she stopped her teaching to perfect herself in the Ling System of physical culture and English at the Harvard Annex, which she hoped to make a specialty, and then she came South as Principal of the Henric-Wythe school at Norfolk, Va., where she established the Ling system, which she made a success.

She remained principal of this school till the death of the founder, and through her influence and advice the Board of Education of that city bought the building for a high school, asking her to return and take charge of the work which she had so successfully managed.

Her latest work for education so dear to her heart was that done during the summer at the Schools of Methods throughout the South, and at the National Teachers' Association, Asbury Park, N. J., at which place her address on "What Makes What Makes the Teacher," won for her a national reputation.

After those duties she went to Chapel Hill to rest quietly until her fall work should begin. Strange to say that her last words in the interest of education were said where her first were when she started her work as a brave, courageous girl, showing then as always, an enthusiasm and zeal for the best, moral, and intellectual progress as a standard of education.

Miss Harrison was not only possessed of high culture and refinement but she was an instructress with very advanced ideas—a teacher of teachers. A paper which she read before the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, one of the largest and best gatherings of its kind in the South, was strongly complimentary for its advanced ideas and progressive thought, the ideas were not only progressive but to a large extent new. We have heard more than one remark that Miss Harrison's death was a loss to the State.

Dr. Jno. S. Long, who has just returned from Baltimore, and was horrified to hear of Miss Harrison's death says: "She was an honor to New Berne and to the whole State. She possessed a strong and resolute character and was a born teacher. Her education had been carried far beyond her early advantages at home and at Greensboro Female college, in advanced Northern schools and under learned Northern Professors until as a scholar she stood among the foremost lady teachers of her State. She had a most sweet and womanly temper towards her friends and those who knew her. She was full of ambition, and of a determination to go forward. There was absolutely no limit to her plans. She acknowledged nothing to be impossible that was in the road of duty and excellence as a teacher, and her character stood high among the noblest Professors of the land. New Berne should cherish her memory and the whole State should honor the name of such a woman."

HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY.

Durham has had a baby show and raised fifty dollars by it for the church.

The Civil Service law seems to be more talked about than enforced.

An engine made entirely of papier-mache has been added to the fire department of Berlin.

Two-thirds of the cotton consumed by the world during the past sixty-seven years came from the United States.

It is a poor politician who cannot hatch up a plausible reason for even his most indefensible acts; and he is a poor voter who cannot see through them all.

The memorial bronze doors which the Astors will put in trinity church, New York, are nearly complete. It took three years to finish them, at a cost of \$100,000.

One of our exchanges says that a journalist is a man who talks about being on a newspaper, but is not. A newspaper man is one who is on a newspaper and makes no fuss about it.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales, is at her most winning best when she visits the sick and sorrowing in hospitals, and she is especially gentle to little children. She was touched and amused when an invalid child in an accident ward lately shyly addressed her as "Mrs. Princess of Wales."

A special to the Richmond Dispatch tells that Louis Belrose, Jr., of Washington City, attempted suicide in Asheville, by placing the hilt of his sword against a tree and pressing his body against its pier. He did this three times; the sword pierced his liver once and it is doubtful if he can recover from the wounds. Mr. Belrose was formerly a lieutenant in the United States navy and is about 45 years old. He is in company with his family, in Asheville for his health. Despondency on account of ill health was the cause of his attempted suicide.

GASKILL'S MATTRESS MACHINE.

One of the Greatest Labor Saving Devices of this Day and One That Will Doubtless Prove a Money Maker.

Within the next few years fully two-thirds of the mattress makers of the United States, and of all other mattress using countries, will be thrown out of employment, or the manufacture of that commodity on which we pass more than one-third our life will be three times greater than the demand. This is a somewhat startling statement, but one which is thoroughly conservative in light of the splendid results easily obtained from the mattress making machine recently perfected by our townsman Mr. Thomas Gaskill, and for which a patent was granted on August 21th. The statement is rather too conservative, in truth, for whereas it is based on work accomplished by two men who are wholly inexperienced in the art and science of mattress making, it follows that labor of experience will do much more; thus the great probability is that within several years many of the men who now earn their daily bread in a mattress factory will be compelled to turn their attention to other pursuits.

Expert workmen are only able, to-day, to finish forty cotton top mattresses. An employer who has eight workmen who average forty mattresses per day of ten hours, considers himself fortunate in the possession of workmen so clever. With eight workmen and Gaskill's mattress maker, one hundred and twenty mattresses in a day of ten hours is not especially good work; it is only ordinary. Right men who are thoroughly familiar with the operation should do better work, but our estimate is minimized.

Another advantage the machine has over the man is that the work turned out is not only greater in quantity and finer in finish, but is robbed entirely of its present disagreeable operations. Mattress making by hand entails upon the workmen the breathing of untold quantities of dirt, and dust into the lungs; the very first operation is to run the body head first into the rear end of the tick and carefully lay the straw; this must be kept up until the tick is full of straw before the workman has a chance to breathe pure air. For nearly one hour his nose is within six inches of the straw, and his head and body shoved well into the tick and though he may have been, just prior to entering, as clean as a clear sky, when he emerges he is the color of simple dirt—his eyes are blinded and his ears and nostrils full of dirt and dust.

The whole process of filling a mattress, whether it be a cotton top straw or the finest hair or wool article, is accomplished with the machine by merely turning a small crank, the operator being some distance from the tick. A box or chute contains the straw and both are forced into the tick when the box is withdrawn the straw remains in the tick. The only thing left to do before the mattress is all ready to be lain on is the sewing up of one end and tufting. One man easily sews and tufts a mattress in half an hour. Two men with the machine can easily fill a tick in five minutes; therefore when eight men are at work, two filling ticks and six sewing and tufting the output every hour is twelve mattresses, or one hundred and twenty in one day of ten hours. The same eight men without the machine and doing their level best could only turn out forty good mattresses.

The great beauty of the machine is its extreme simplicity, and though free from any complication, it can be easily turned in a few seconds into a machine that fills a single size or quarter size mattress. It must be seen from the foregoing that this invention is a great labor saver. A manufacturer who now employs twenty-four men to produce one hundred and twenty mattresses per day will be enabled with the machine to produce the same number of mattresses with only one-third the number of employees, thus dispensing with eighteen employees. Each workman must cost at least one dollar per day, which would be a saving to the manufacturer who used the machine of \$4,368 per year. Thus it is clear that Gaskill's mattress machine is of great value, though it costs only a few dollars to make it.

Bolts and bars are cheap; but a lively brain in the head of a genius is so organized and arranged that obedient servants—more iron and wood—that they become instruments by which thousands and thousands of dollars are annually saved, the manufacturer—this brain and its ideas are priceless, invaluable, and will very likely be the bases on which a price is set for this wonderfully clever machine.

Mr. Gaskill has been most fortunate in securing the aid, co-operation and hearty support in the business, end of his invention of our citizen Mr. Frank Patterson—a gentleman in every way well and ably qualified to look after the dollars and cents that should find themselves traveling toward the purse of the inventor. The patent is owned jointly by these two, Messrs. Gaskill & Patterson, and while the one has had the invention genius to give to the world the truly wonderful piece of mechanism, the other will be the genius who shall show to the world that "there are millions in it."

Last night after we had seen Mr. Geo. Wyman—a gentleman who is enthusiastic over the invention and who will very probably aid in putting it on the market—and Mr. Gaskill made a number of mattresses in a few minutes as though it were child's play, we turned to the inventor and said:

"Mr. Gaskill, would you tell us how you came to hit on this idea? Tell us the story of the invention."

"Why certainly," was the ready reply. Mr. Gaskill is a tall, slender, happy-faced man, beneath whose merry exterior lay a seriousness and depth of thought little dreamt of by the casual listener whose sides more than often ache from inordinate laughter produced by some joke or anecdote that falls from the inventor's lips as deftly and softly as a sunbeam from heaven. There are stored into the innermost recess of his active brain devices that may make him to rank some day with the ablest inventors of the times. And the world will know much of him at no distant day.

"One day," he began "about three years ago, I stood watching one of Mr.

GASKILL'S MATTRESS MACHINE.

One of the Greatest Labor Saving Devices of this Day and One That Will Doubtless Prove a Money Maker.

Within the next few years fully two-thirds of the mattress makers of the United States, and of all other mattress using countries, will be thrown out of employment, or the manufacture of that commodity on which we pass more than one-third our life will be three times greater than the demand. This is a somewhat startling statement, but one which is thoroughly conservative in light of the splendid results easily obtained from the mattress making machine recently perfected by our townsman Mr. Thomas Gaskill, and for which a patent was granted on August 21th. The statement is rather too conservative, in truth, for whereas it is based on work accomplished by two men who are wholly inexperienced in the art and science of mattress making, it follows that labor of experience will do much more; thus the great probability is that within several years many of the men who now earn their daily bread in a mattress factory will be compelled to turn their attention to other pursuits.

Expert workmen are only able, to-day, to finish forty cotton top mattresses. An employer who has eight workmen who average forty mattresses per day of ten hours, considers himself fortunate in the possession of workmen so clever. With eight workmen and Gaskill's mattress maker, one hundred and twenty mattresses in a day of ten hours is not especially good work; it is only ordinary. Right men who are thoroughly familiar with the operation should do better work, but our estimate is minimized.

Another advantage the machine has over the man is that the work turned out is not only greater in quantity and finer in finish, but is robbed entirely of its present disagreeable operations. Mattress making by hand entails upon the workmen the breathing of untold quantities of dirt, and dust into the lungs; the very first operation is to run the body head first into the rear end of the tick and carefully lay the straw; this must be kept up until the tick is full of straw before the workman has a chance to breathe pure air. For nearly one hour his nose is within six inches of the straw, and his head and body shoved well into the tick and though he may have been, just prior to entering, as clean as a clear sky, when he emerges he is the color of simple dirt—his eyes are blinded and his ears and nostrils full of dirt and dust.

The whole process of filling a mattress, whether it be a cotton top straw or the finest hair or wool article, is accomplished with the machine by merely turning a small crank, the operator being some distance from the tick. A box or chute contains the straw and both are forced into the tick when the box is withdrawn the straw remains in the tick. The only thing left to do before the mattress is all ready to be lain on is the sewing up of one end and tufting. One man easily sews and tufts a mattress in half an hour. Two men with the machine can easily fill a tick in five minutes; therefore when eight men are at work, two filling ticks and six sewing and tufting the output every hour is twelve mattresses, or one hundred and twenty in one day of ten hours. The same eight men without the machine and doing their level best could only turn out forty good mattresses.

The great beauty of the machine is its extreme simplicity, and though free from any complication, it can be easily turned in a few seconds into a machine that fills a single size or quarter size mattress. It must be seen from the foregoing that this invention is a great labor saver. A manufacturer who now employs twenty-four men to produce one hundred and twenty mattresses per day will be enabled with the machine to produce the same number of mattresses with only one-third the number of employees, thus dispensing with eighteen employees. Each workman must cost at least one dollar per day, which would be a saving to the manufacturer who used the machine of \$4,368 per year. Thus it is clear that Gaskill's mattress machine is of great value, though it costs only a few dollars to make it.

Bolts and bars are cheap; but a lively brain in the head of a genius is so organized and arranged that obedient servants—more iron and wood—that they become instruments by which thousands and thousands of dollars are annually saved, the manufacturer—this brain and its ideas are priceless, invaluable, and will very likely be the bases on which a price is set for this wonderfully clever machine.

Mr. Gaskill has been most fortunate in securing the aid, co-operation and hearty support in the business, end of his invention of our citizen Mr. Frank Patterson—a gentleman in every way well and ably qualified to look after the dollars and cents that should find themselves traveling toward the purse of the inventor. The patent is owned jointly by these two, Messrs. Gaskill & Patterson, and while the one has had the invention genius to give to the world the truly wonderful piece of mechanism, the other will be the genius who shall show to the world that "there are millions in it."

Last night after we had seen Mr. Geo. Wyman—a gentleman who is enthusiastic over the invention and who will very probably aid in putting it on the market—and Mr. Gaskill made a number of mattresses in a few minutes as though it were child's play, we turned to the inventor and said:

"Mr. Gaskill, would you tell us how you came to hit on this idea? Tell us the story of the invention."

"Why certainly," was the ready reply. Mr. Gaskill is a tall, slender, happy-faced man, beneath whose merry exterior lay a seriousness and depth of thought little dreamt of by the casual listener whose sides more than often ache from inordinate laughter produced by some joke or anecdote that falls from the inventor's lips as deftly and softly as a sunbeam from heaven. There are stored into the innermost recess of his active brain devices that may make him to rank some day with the ablest inventors of the times. And the world will know much of him at no distant day.

"One day," he began "about three years ago, I stood watching one of Mr.

GASKILL'S MATTRESS MACHINE.

One of the Greatest Labor Saving Devices of this Day and One That Will Doubtless Prove a Money Maker.

Within the next few years fully two-thirds of the mattress makers of the United States, and of all other mattress using countries, will be thrown out of employment, or the manufacture of that commodity on which we pass more than one-third our life will be three times greater than the demand. This is a somewhat startling statement, but one which is thoroughly conservative in light of the splendid results easily obtained from the mattress making machine recently perfected by our townsman Mr. Thomas Gaskill, and for which a patent was granted on August 21th. The statement is rather too conservative, in truth, for whereas it is based on work accomplished by two men who are wholly inexperienced in the art and science of mattress making, it follows that labor of experience will do much more; thus the great probability is that within several years many of the men who now earn their daily bread in a mattress factory will be compelled to turn their attention to other pursuits.

Expert workmen are only able, to-day, to finish forty cotton top mattresses. An employer who has eight workmen who average forty mattresses per day of ten hours, considers himself fortunate in the possession of workmen so clever. With eight workmen and Gaskill's mattress maker, one hundred and twenty mattresses in a day of ten hours is not especially good work; it is only ordinary. Right men who are thoroughly familiar with the operation should do better work, but our estimate is minimized.

Another advantage the machine has over the man is that the work turned out is not only greater in quantity and finer in finish, but is robbed entirely of its present disagreeable operations. Mattress making by hand entails upon the workmen the breathing of untold quantities of dirt, and dust into the lungs; the very first operation is to run the body head first into the rear end of the tick and carefully lay the straw; this must be kept up until the tick is full of straw before the workman has a chance to breathe pure air. For nearly one hour his nose is within six inches of the straw, and his head and body shoved well into the tick and though he may have been, just prior to entering, as clean as a clear sky, when he emerges he is the color of simple dirt—his eyes are blinded and his ears and nostrils full of dirt and dust.

The whole process of filling a mattress, whether it be a cotton top straw or the finest hair or wool article, is accomplished with the machine by merely turning a small crank, the operator being some distance from the tick. A box or chute contains the straw and both are forced into the tick when the box is withdrawn the straw remains in the tick. The only thing left to do before the mattress is all ready to be lain on is the sewing up of one end and tufting. One man easily sews and tufts a mattress in half an hour. Two men with the machine can easily fill a tick in five minutes; therefore when eight men are at work, two filling ticks and six sewing and tufting the output every hour is twelve mattresses, or one hundred and twenty in one day of ten hours. The same eight men without the machine and doing their level best could only turn out forty good mattresses.

The great beauty of the machine is its extreme simplicity, and though free from any complication, it can be easily turned in a few seconds into a machine that fills a single size or quarter size mattress. It must be seen from the foregoing that this invention is a great labor saver. A manufacturer who now employs twenty-four men to produce one hundred and twenty mattresses per day will be enabled with the machine to produce the same number of mattresses with only one-third the number of employees, thus dispensing with eighteen employees. Each workman must cost at least one dollar per day, which would be a saving to the manufacturer who used the machine of \$4,368 per year. Thus it is clear that Gaskill's mattress machine is of great value, though it costs only a few dollars to make it.

Bolts and bars are cheap; but a lively brain in the head of a genius is so organized and arranged that obedient servants—more iron and wood—that they become instruments by which thousands and thousands of dollars are annually saved, the manufacturer—this brain and its ideas are priceless, invaluable, and will very likely be the bases on which a price is set for this wonderfully clever machine.

Mr. Gaskill has been most fortunate in securing the aid, co-operation and hearty support in the business, end of his invention of our citizen Mr. Frank Patterson—a gentleman in every way well and ably qualified to look after the dollars and cents that should find themselves traveling toward the purse of the inventor. The patent is owned jointly by these two, Messrs. Gaskill & Patterson, and while the one has had the invention genius to give to the world the truly wonderful piece of mechanism, the other will be the genius who shall show to the world that "there are millions in it."

Last night after we had seen Mr. Geo. Wyman—a gentleman who is enthusiastic over the invention and who will very probably aid in putting it on the market—and Mr. Gaskill made a number of mattresses in a few minutes as though it were child's play, we turned to the inventor and said:

"Mr. Gaskill, would you tell us how you came to hit on this idea? Tell us the story of the invention."

"Why certainly," was the ready reply. Mr. Gaskill is a tall, slender, happy-faced man, beneath whose merry exterior lay a seriousness and depth of thought little dreamt of by the casual listener whose sides more than often ache from inordinate laughter produced by some joke or anecdote that falls from the inventor's lips as deftly and softly as a sunbeam from heaven. There are stored into the innermost recess of his active brain devices that may make him to rank some day with the ablest inventors of the times. And the world will know much of him at no distant day.

"One day," he began "about three years ago, I stood watching one of Mr.

ASTOUNDING NEWS!

Collegiate Institute Prizes.

This school offers three prizes this year. One to that pupil who shall attain to the highest average grades on recitation and examination during the scholastic year.

One to the scholar who shall make the greatest progress in all the studies.

Another to the pupil who makes the greatest progress in Recitation and Recitation during the year and on the Commencement.

No pupil can compete for these prizes unless he shall attend the first week and who shall be in school the entire scholastic year—also must submit a good report.

E. P. MENDENHALL.

IN-TER-EST-ING

WHOLESALE

PAPE AND DEYO,

NEWS

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants.

ADVERTISING COLUMNS

as well as in other parts of the

PAPER

IS THERE

Another Item in any part of the Paper as interesting to the people of this section as

THE FACT that we are

Facilities for handling heavy shipments unsurpassed