

REVOLUTION THAT FAILS IS WRONG.

Lyman Abbott Elaborates His Attack on the American Theory.

Armenians Are in Error Because Their Rebellion Against Turks Is Futile.

Were the Pastor of That Race, However, He Would Fight for Death or Freedom.

DECLARES LAW IS ABSOLUTE.

Once the Principle Found, It is the Duty of Superiors to Enforce It—Majority Rule Falacious.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, the pastor of Plymouth Church, has come to the conclusion that the Declaration of Independence contains a philosophical error in the assertion that the just government derives its powers from the consent of the governed.

The sermon at Plymouth Church on Sunday night, which was to be only an amplification of his previous sermons on the fallibility of the Scriptures, and which contained the assertion of Jefferson's error, attracted more attention than his criticism of the Bible.

He did not retire from the position he took in the heat of platform enthusiasm. Discussing it yesterday he showed that his declaration was not made without careful consideration, and that it was a part of his heart belief. He said:

"There are three theories of government. One, stated by Austin, is the law of a superior for an inferior, and carrying with it penalties to be inflicted for non-obedience; the second, enunciated in a treatise by Bossuet, and adopted into the Constitution by Thomas Jefferson; that government rests upon the consent of the governed; the third, older than Jefferson, Paine, Rousseau and Austin, government by the law of God.

These are Absolute Laws. The laws of justice, truth and honesty are as absolute as the law of gravitation, as the laws recognized by all students of science. They should be sought for just as earnestly and applied as rigorously when found.

"The essence of autocracy is that might is right. In government by majorities we come in the last analysis to the same law. Now, no amount of might makes right."

"How, then, would you defend the present system of land tenure, the basis of which is might, and which has been maintained by a series of 'might's'?"

"That is a large subject. I might say that the people have consented through a long series of years to the system, and that gives to titles the stamp of validity."

"Do you consider a government founded on the consent of the governed a failure?"

"By no means. A democracy is better than an autocracy because all the people engage in the search for the divine law. Free discussion and free expression are essential in ascertaining the truth in every department of life. When the rule of Great Britain over her colonies was recognized as unjust by all the American people they threw off the yoke of a tyrant and established the better government of a democracy."

"The revolution was justified by its success, and the same applies to every people struggling against a despotic power. A revolution that fails is worse than endurance of the wrong against which a people revolt. That is the error of the Armenians. They are not strong enough to throw off the Turkish yoke, but I am free to say that I do not believe the Turks could have so long held a part of the Armenian race in subjection as they have held the Armenians, and if I were one of them I would fight with paving stones, or anything else, till I was killed, or my people free. I am sure that right in rebelling against the iniquitous rule of Spain if they succeed."

Divine, the Real Law? "We no longer believe in the declaration that the consent of the governed is necessary to government," the Doctor said.

"We did not ask the consent of the South when we coerced it back into the Union. The rioters at Chicago were not consulted when soldiers were sent to restore them to the theory that government rests historically upon a social contract was long ago exploded by the researches of Herbert Spencer, and Sir Henry Maine, who repudiated it in the four years of civil war."

"If the philosophy of Dr. Abbott requires a commentary after this statement the demand for it will probably draw from me distinguished divine a series of sermons in its presentation. His aim is to convince those who sit under his preaching, and whose minds are such, that the expediency, the variable will of majorities, the whims of the autocrat should not become the basis of government."

"Persons charged with governmental duties and all citizens should persistently search for the right and discharge all of their duties in accordance with the ascertained divine law."

NEW CELLS FOR PRISONERS.

Board of Estimate Authorizes the Building of an Additional Penitentiary Wing.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday authorized the construction of a new wing to the penitentiary, at a cost of \$225,000. It is to be 225 feet long, 50 feet high and 30 feet wide, and will add 400 new cells in four tiers.

J. Lisenard Stewart, president of the State Prison Association, and Warden Phillips urged that the cells be constructed 8 feet long, 4 feet 8 inches wide, with 7 feet in the clear from floor to ceiling. Corrugated iron should be used for the walls, and the cells be made as comfortable as possible. Mr. Phillips, however, said that now they had to put two men in a cell, and that condition of affairs was a disgrace to the city. At the next meeting of the board the matter will be finally disposed of.

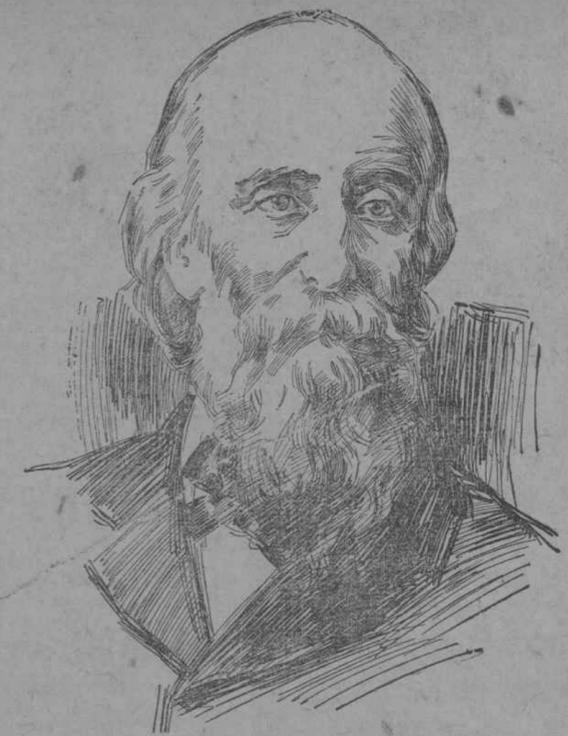
WANTS HER BACK ALIMONY.

Mrs. Harriet Burton Causes the Arrest of Her Former Husband.

Washington Burton, an importer of favoring extracts, at No. 77 Barclay street, was arrested yesterday upon an order obtained in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, in a suit brought by his wife, Harriet, for \$450 back alimony.

She got a separation from her husband on March 25, 1887. She got \$15 in week alimony. By the terms of the decree neither could marry again. Mrs. Burton says her husband went to South Dakota, married a divorcee and returned to New York with Louise D. Gardner, of Sioux Falls.

Then Burton returned and paid up the alimony to March 16 last, and quit. He was released in \$500 bail.



Dr. Lyman Abbott, Who Attacks Our Theory of Government.

Plymouth Church's pastor explains further his radical statements of Sunday rejecting majority rule. Divine law is the only law, he declares, that any power may enforce. He says revolutions should never be attempted until there is a reasonable certainty of success, as to fail is to commit the wrong of inviting harsher conditions. Therefore, he argues, the Armenians are in error.

TALMUD RITE REVIVED.

Brownsville Jews Follow an Ancient Custom in Burying the Poor Free of Charge.

The orthodox Jews of Brownsville, Brooklyn, revived a custom last week that had been in disuse since the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. This ancient custom is called Chesed Sotet Emet, meaning the absorption of the dead. It is not commanded by the Old Testament, but it is enforced by the Talmud, and the Society of Tes Wohv Kishew, which has a synagogue on Thirteenth avenue, near Eastern Parkway, thought this would be a proper time to engraft it upon their local laws for religious as well as charitable reasons.

The Tes Wohv Kishew has a cemetery of its own. It often occurs that the members of the society have to assist themselves in order to afford orthodox sepulture to those who are too poor for their relatives to pay expenses.

Such was the case on Thursday, when Michael Neuman died. He was very poor and the society had to assist him. When it was known that he was dying a committee consisting of Henry Myersfeldt, David M. Berger, Samuel D. Rosenfeld and Solomon Sapper visited the house.

"Are your relatives too poor to bury your funeral expenses?" they asked of the dying man.

"They are," was the response. "Do you believe in Jehovah, the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob?"

"Yes," he replied. "Have you confessed and asked pardon for your sins?"

"I have confessed, and I hope they are forgiven me."

The committee then said: "We have confessed and is absolved. We render him a service for which he can attend—men and women—gathered in the synagogue and partook of a sacerdotal dinner that was attended by religious ceremonies."

GREAT BOON FOR SHOPPERS.

They May Now Get Delicious Luncheon at the New English Tea House.

Right in the heart of the shopping district an English tea house has been established by the Manapara Tea Company, at No. 124 West Twenty-third street. In London such places are numerous, but this is really the first one in the field in New York. It promises to fill a want long felt by women who appreciate the best of tea properly made.

Tea drinking there is a pure delight, as the many impurities. Scattered about the long salon are dainty little tables, where the most delicious blend of India and Ceylon teas is served by pretty, white-capped maids. The china is the daintiest and thinnest of eggshell; the silver trays are covered with the snowiest of napkins, and the fragrance the most delicious you have ever known tea to possess.

And the delight does not end there, for the Manapara waitresses know how to brew tea such as that all its tonic and beneficial properties are retained, but none of the bitter taste associated with tea as many know it in this country.

While much of their success is undoubtedly due to the fact that they understand how to make tea, still the quality of this is really its secret. Selected from the choicest of young buds, it is made ready by machinery, which insures its absolute cleanliness and purity. The teas of Ceylon and India are recognized as the standard of excellence, and possess a flavor unknown to those grown in China and Japan.

With the teas, biscuits and all sorts of crackers are served, and sandwiches may be had, making a light, refreshing luncheon possible at the cost of from five to fifteen cents. Later in the season, broken biscuits, as they are made in Virginia, will also be served, and English afternoon tea will be a feature every day at 5 o'clock, when hot muffins and crumpets will tempt shoppers to rest a while and enjoy these in their perfection, which means accompanied by Manapara tea.

YOUNG BLACKMAILERS HELD.

Three of the Tenderloin Gang Will Face a Higher Court.

Three of the members of the Tenderloin blackmailing gang, Edward Brown, Miller and Adams, were yesterday held to answer in the Jefferson Market Court. Hunches, known as Helly, was committed for further examination to-morrow, the police claiming they want him in another case.

These are the young men who investigated into private rooms and there extorted money from them by threats of making serious charges against them. They were caught by Detective Post and a Parkhurst Society agent.

It was said yesterday that Brown, known as "Jack Lev," whose parents live at No. 127 Eighth avenue, made a complete confession to Magistrate Simms and several Police Inspectors, firmly establishing the guilt of himself and his companions. This confession was of such a nature that it was used, but will be kept for the higher courts.

FIREMAN SAVES TWO CHILDREN.

Gropes Through Blinding Smoke to Their Bed and Carries Them Out.

Lamp Explodes and Sets Fire to a Flat While They Were Alone and Asleep.

Father at Work and the Mother Had Gone to Market, Locking the Door After Her.

THE CHILDREN WERE UNCONSCIOUS.

Bennett Was There Before the Fire Engine, and, Directed by a Tenant, He Found the Apartment Where They Slept.

A kerosene lamp, left on a shelf over a stove, in which a fierce fire burned, exploded and set fire to the third floor apartment in which Charles Anderson lived at No. 225 East Twenty-fifth street, yesterday morning. Anderson was at work. Mrs. Anderson had gone to market. They have two children, William, three years old, and a baby fourteen months old. The little ones were asleep in a room adjoining the kitchen when their mother went out, locking the door after her.

Mrs. Mary Mitchell lives on the fourth floor of the same tenement. She detected the odor of smoke and traced it to the Anderson apartment. The smoke poured from beneath the rear door. She ran down the stairs, giving the alarm, and Mrs. Luft, the janitress, took up the cry in the street. Some one turned in an alarm, but Engine Company No. 16 is housed only two doors away, and Fireman Bennett was on the third floor of the tenement house before the alarm bell had half finished its message.

Bennett put a brave shoulder against the rear door, and, braced with his feet until the lock broke, he went headlong into the smoke-filled hall.

"Look for the babies!" Mrs. Mitchell called up to him.

Blinded and choking, the fireman groped his way through the hot smoke to the bedroom. He smashed a window, and, although the draught intensified the fire raging in the kitchen, it cleared the air, so that, when he turned back into the room, he could see the two little children.

Bennett bundled them up in the bed clothing, regardless of heels or heads, and rushed from the chamber into the hall, where the smoke was almost as dense. Other firemen were there, and with their assistance Bennett and his precious bundle reached the street.

Mrs. Anderson just then pushed her way through the crowd and snatched her babies from the blackened and scorched men. Dr. C. H. Reed was summoned to attend them. The older one recovered rapidly, but the baby did not regain consciousness for several hours.

Had the fire station not been so near, or Fireman Bennett less prompt, both children would undoubtedly have perished. The fire was confined to the kitchen, and the damage was only slight.

ARBuckle PRISONERS FREE.

Police Unable to Connect the Four Men Who Were Arrested with His Death.

The death of Frank P. Arbuckle, the millionaire mine owner, of Denver, Col., who was found unconscious at One Hundred and Fifty-third street and Eighth avenue last Thursday morning at 2:30 o'clock and afterward died, is still shrouded in mystery.

Joseph Davidson, Samuel Stewart, Frederick Meinger and George Stevens, who were arrested on Friday because they had been with the dead man on the preceding evening and were suspected knowing something of the manner of his death, were arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Police Court yesterday.

Madge Radcliffe and May Kinard, the two girls who had their shoes shined at Arbuckle's, who were arrested, were in court, but could not throw any light on the mystery.

After the discharge of the prisoners Detective Valley telephoned to Frederick Feigl, of No. 236 West Thirty-ninth street, where the widow and brother of the dead man were staying, that he had a new clew in his possession that he would secure the ones who had robbed Arbuckle. In which direction his clew led he refused to say.

Mrs. Arbuckle's widow, of the dead man, and his brother, started for Denver with the body last night. Charles Wake, an agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, who was yesterday arrested and offered her a check for \$25,000, the amount of the policy held by Arbuckle in that society. She was too prostrated by the shock of the death to receive any money, and the check will be forwarded to Denver.

MILLIONS FOR THE CITY.

General Collis Will Make Builders Pay for Grating-Covered Spaces at Vault Rates.

General Collis said yesterday that he intended to enforce the local ordinance—section 194, article 10, Chapter 6, of 1880—and compel all covered openings in front of buildings to be paid for as vaults at the rate of \$2 a foot. He expects to secure a revenue of \$250,000 a year for the city from this. Covered arcways will come under this ruling.

An inspector of the department of Public Works last week stopped Charles Buek, while laying an open lot between two of a row of stores he is building at Amsterdam avenue and Eighty-ninth street, and refused to issue a permit for a vault.

Buek protested, but the Commissioner decided that all gratings were covered areas within the meaning of the ordinance. Several builders who have seen General Collis have told him the new tax would amount to about \$500 on thirty-foot store buildings.

For an inside city lot the charge for grating arcways and perforated platforms will be about \$300, and for corner lots \$700. The Commissioner of Public Works has lost between \$5,000,000 and \$8,000,000 by the non-enforcement of the ordinance.

Push for Licenses. About 200 rush cart peddlers, general street vendors and newsdealers crowded into the Aldermanic offices yesterday, anxious to secure licenses under the recently enacted ordinance. Raids by the police have forced the peddlers to give up business until they could secure the Aldermanic designation. No license can be granted to any man unless the Alderman of his district consents. Meanwhile the city has received about \$5,500 for licenses.

INFANTS' BODIES IN GARBAGE CANS.

Evidence of Two Crimes Found at Dock No. 44, on the East River.

Stocking Tied Tightly About One Baby's Neck Tells How It Came to Its Death.

Drivers of the Wagons Can Furnish No Information as to Where They Picked Them Up.

WOULD DO LITTLE GOOD IF THEY COULD.

No Means of Knowing How Many Cases of This Kind Occur Without Discovery—The Number May Be Large.

Evidence of two terrible crimes was discovered yesterday morning by garbage dump workmen on dock No. 44, East River. In the early morning loads of household garbage a shirt box containing the body of a male infant was found. The child was one or two days old at the time of death, and had been strangled by a stocking.

At noon, in a load of paper garbage, there was found a cigar box containing the body of a child.

Detective Corley, of the Madison Street Station, is at work on the cases, but despairs of finding any clew.

The body of the male infant was brought in by Edward Mansfield, the driver of cart No. 795, James Vicaro, who has charge of the dump, noticed a white box slide out of the front part of the cart as Mansfield was dumping his load. The box was clean and neatly tied with a piece of white string. He opened it and found the body.

Mansfield had gone out on his route. Vicaro turned the body over to the police of the Madison Street Station, and Mansfield was questioned when he returned to the dump. He could not remember from what garbage can on his route he had taken the box. The only clew that could be furnished was inferred from the fact that the box was in the front of the cart and in the bottom. From this Mansfield reasoned that it was in either the first or the second can he picked up.

About 8 o'clock he started to work at Worth street and Park row, and it was from there he took the first can. The can was on the southwest corner. Immediately in front of Koster & Bial's saloon. The next can was found at the corner of Worth and Mulberry streets, and it was at this point that Mansfield thinks he picked up the box. There is an Italian hotel on that corner. He does not remember seeing it in the wagon at any time.

Inquiry failed to throw any light on the mystery, and the chances are that it will never be solved. It is the experience of the police in cases where attempts are made to dispose of the bodies of infants that the bodies are never hidden near the residence of those who are guilty. The box might have been taken to the garbage can from anywhere within the radius of half a mile from the dump, and all around there are great tenements full of people of all nations.

The other box came in at noon. It was found in a pile of paper and there is absolutely no clew in this case.

It is not an uncommon thing to find the bodies of infants in the garbage dumps. The first was discovered two months ago. Doubtless many go through to an ocean burial without discovery.

KEELER DENIES HER STORY.

Says He Did Not Force Nellie Clayton to Sign a Paper.

The trial of Nellie Clayton's suit to recover \$2,000 from Theodore Keeler, Jr., in whose family she formerly worked, for alleged assault, was resumed before Judge Gieseler, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mrs. Mille Getman, at whose house the assault is said to have taken place, testified that she had heard Keeler tell the Clayton woman that he would kill her if she did not sign a paper. Her son corroborated her statement.

Keeler took the stand. He said that the Clayton woman had told him that during his absence a man had called to see his wife. He asked Mrs. Keeler about it, and she denied it. Then they called on the Clayton woman at Mrs. Getman's.

"I asked Nellie," he said, "whether she would sign the paper. She said it was untrue. I then gave her a paper to sign and she went downstairs and signed it. I did not offer her any money."

FREE CURE FOR MEN.

A Michigan Man Offers to Send His Discovery Free.

Claims to Be a Benefactor to Weak-nerved Mankind.

There is always more or less suspicion attached to anything that is offered free, but sometimes a man who offers with generosity that he cannot rest until his discovery is known to the world, in order that his fellow-men may profit by what he has discovered, it is upon this principle that a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., desires to have a certain prescription put into circulation which will cure them of any form of nervous debility; relieve them of all doubt and uncertainty as to the means of recovery, and restore the organs to natural size and vigor. As it costs nothing to try the experiment, it would seem that any man suffering with the nervous troubles that usually attack men who never stopped to realize what might be the final result, ought to be deeply interested in a remedy which will restore them to health, strength and vigor, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery. As the remedy in question was the result of many years' research as to what combination would be peculiarly effective in restoring to men the strength they need, it would seem that all men suffering with any form of nervous weakness ought to write for such a remedy at once. A request to H. C. Olds, box 1107, Kalamazoo, Mich., stating that you are peculiarly liable to nervous debility, will result in the receipt of a trial, which will be answered by giving it a trial, will be answered by giving it a trial, will be answered by giving it a trial.

The prescription is sent free, and although some may wonder how it can be so good, it is a fact that his discovery, there is no doubt about the offering being genuine. Cut this out and send to Mr. Olds so that he may know how you came to write to him.

"Complete Manhood"

AND How to Attain It.

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

NINETY AND NINE WOMEN.

All Apply to Be Assistant Civil Service Examiners, but Only Two Can Be Chosen.

The Civil Service Board wants two assistant examiners, and recently decided to select women. The Board believes Secretary S. William Brisbane says, that women are more painstaking, more accurate and better workers than men. They will give their whole time to the work, whereas men, who have heretofore been employed to do the same work, give only a part of their time. The salary is \$900 a year.

Having decided to employ women, the Board advertised, and yesterday women came to be examined. There were young women and old. The youngest was eighteen, the oldest fifty-three. They had teachers, clerks, typewriters and stenographers, schoolgirls, and three or four of them even said they were housewives. There were ninety-nine in all.

To be successful the applicants must be "well up" in spelling, arithmetic and writing, and able to correct spelling, do examples in arithmetic and know something of history and geography.

The two chosen will assist in conducting examinations and in looking over and marking papers after the examinations are over.

THANKSGIVING WEEK AT THE GRAND OLD HOUSE.

BALMANN BROTHERS, Formerly SIXTH AVENUE, AND 17TH STREET, N. Y. CITY. East 14th St. EAST SIDE.

A BLANKET AND COMFORTABLE OUTBREAK.

For this week only. A prodigious effort to outdo everything attempted heretofore by anybody. CURTAINS, PORTIERES, Etc., by the way.

Wool Blankets. Lace Curtains. White or Ecoru. Nottingham.....1.10 to 3.00. Muehlen, French ruffle edge, from 1.90 to 3.75. Irish Point.....2.25 to 9.00. Point de Paris.....5.00 to 14.00. Brussels Lace.....7.00 to 18.00. Renaissance Lace.....7.50 to 43.00.

Lace Bed Sets-- Spread and Shams. Embroidered Nottingham, 1.90 to 7.75. Worth Double. Irish Point.....11.00. Applique.....10.00. Cluny.....6.00.

Heavy Curtains and Portieres. India Silk Stripe.....2.00 to 4.25. India Orientals.....6.00. Chenille.....3.75 to 9.50. Silk Tapestry.....4.50 to 5.00. Jute Velours.....18.00 to 30.00.

Table Covers, etc., to Match. Silk Window Curtains, 5.00 to 20.00. Silk and Satin Sofa Cushions. Cover Covers.....4.00 to 12.00. Mantel Draperies.....2.00 to 8.00. Window Shades, Large Variety.

TOY DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN. Main Floor (to the rear). SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Axminster Carpets, made, laid and lined.....per yd. 98c. Reed Rockers, basket roll back and arms.....\$2.98. Oak Chiffoniers.....\$3.98. Inlaid Frame Parlor Sets.....\$16.65.

JAMES R. KEANE & CO.

Modern Home Furnishers, 3d Ave., cor. 77th St.

The sale of first-class furniture goes right along at James R. Keane & Co. Only the best kinds in the market at the most reasonable prices, and you pay when it's convenient to you.

For this very handsome Parlor Stove, a splendid heater, enjoy your ride and an economical burner, while paying for the wheels.

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