



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

.....AT.....
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You will find material for
**DELIGHTFUL SPORT,
HEALTHFUL RECREATION,
BEST OF FISHING TACKLE
AT LITTLE COST.**

Ask Neils, the sporting goods man. He brought in 52 "Speckled Beauties" Saturday.

BOSTON FLOOR POLISH.
Liquid Granite, (new and a beautiful floor finish). Best Varnish for exposed work. Berry Bros' Hard Oil for Fine Inside Work. Best Japan Dryer in the city. Every care is used to assure my customers the best of Paints and Varnishes at reasonable prices.

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Examination and advice as to patentability of invention. Send for "Inventor's Guide," or "How to Obtain a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, Attorney-at-law, Washington, D. C.

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Practices in the city of Roanoke and adjoining counties. Deeds and wills carefully prepared. Titles examined. Acknowledgments and depositions taken. Collections promptly made and emitted. Commercial business solicited. 614

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NOT APPRECIATED.
JOHN BULL'S MEANNESS TOWARD A FOREMOST INVENTOR.

21 Things British Tried Hard to Crush the Discoverer of the "Bessemer Process"—The Great Change Wrought by the Invention—Bessemer's Safety Stamp.

The inventor of the celebrated "Bessemer process" is the most modest of men, shunning rather than courting observation. A few years since he was sometimes to be seen taking a "constitutional" in the neighborhood of his unpretentious abode at Denmark Hill, in England, but the venerable gentleman with the benevolent face, in the old fashioned frock coat and voluminous, many folded choker neckcloth, is now rarely seen even by his immediate neighbors.

The British public, the British government and British manufacturers did their very best at one time to crush one of the most useful men ever born in Britain, and failed ignominiously. Sheffield laughed at him, and Woolwich gave him the official cold shoulder, but Sheffield and Woolwich would be crippled indeed at the present time were it not for "Bessemer steel." Yet, even now, although foreign potentates have showered crosses and stars upon him, the English government has not conferred upon him any honor more important than an ordinary knighthood, and this in spite of the fact that he has created one of the largest and most important industries in the world.

Some fascinating calculations, made by Sir Henry himself, prove that one year's production of Bessemer steel might be represented by a solid column 16 1/2 times the height of St. Paul's cathedral, and as thick through as an ordinary gasometer—about 100 feet.

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Henry Bessemer, son of the late Mr. Anthony Bessemer, was born in Hertfordshire in the year 1813. His earlier years were devoted to art, and we find that he was an exhibitor at the Royal academy at the age of 20. At this early age he had discovered a means by which impressions of the designs on coins, medals and other reliefs could be reproduced in any numbers on cardboard. Some of his work in this line is still extant, and when specimens come into the market they bring high prices.

This led him indirectly to a more important invention. He discovered that the government of the time was robbed to the tune of £100,000 per annum by unscrupulous persons, who were in the habit of removing the embossed duty stamps on legal and other documents and using the same again. Young Bessemer invented the useful little contrivance by which the stamp is embossed on the paper or parchment of the document itself, and submitted it to the then chief of the stamp department at Somerset House.

The potentate in question saw the advantage of this system at a glance, and soon afterward the authorities expressed their willingness to make use of it. A pretty little story is connected with this invention. When his model was completed, Bessemer showed it to the young lady to whom he was then engaged. Her first comment upon it showed that she was well fitted to become the wife of an inventor. She said:

"Yes, I understand this, but surely, if all stamps had a date put upon them, they could not at a future time be used again without detection."

This proved a very valuable suggestion, for Bessemer soon hit upon the idea of a steel die with a space for a movable date, and in that form his invention was adopted by the authorities. Will it be credited that he never received a solitary farthing from the government for his services or the use of his invention?

Such is nevertheless the fact, and when he hinted mildly at legal remedies he was told by the solicitor to the stamp department that he was entitled to no compensation, inasmuch as he had presented his invention to the government gratis! This was at a time, too, when he was by no means well off, when indeed he lacked the necessary money to set up housekeeping with the clever young lady whose brilliant suggestion had resulted in a perfect stamping machine! He received many generous promises from various ministers, of course, but one government went out of power after another, and to this day he has never been compensated in any shape or form.

A man of vast wealth now, Sir Henry Bessemer can afford to regard the troubles of that period of his life with comparative indifference, though he has since had more ample reason to cherish a dislike for all British governments and politicians. But his disappointment in this instance taught him a very salutary lesson. When he made the great discovery of his life—that by which it is possible to convert pig iron into steel by a simple and inexpensive process—he kept his discovery a secret. To some extent it is a secret to this day. The importance of the discovery can hardly be overestimated.

Before the Bessemer process came into use steel could not be bought under £50 a ton, and its price prohibited its use in numberless departments of industry where it is now considered essential. At that time, too, only 51,000 tons of cast steel were produced in Sheffield in a year. In 1892, 33,546 tons of steel were manufactured in the world every day according to the Bessemer process, the selling price per ton averaging £5 perhaps. It is chiefly due to Sir Henry Bessemer that one is almost as safe on a modern ocean steamship as on land, and that the modern structure of steel is nearly as imperishable as the Pyramids.

Such a discovery, it might be supposed, would be hailed with enthusiasm by those interested in the iron trade of Great Britain. Not a bit of it. Bessemer met with every possible discouragement. The steel manufacturers of Sheffield were dead against him from the first, and the government ignored him.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

MRS. BROWNING'S SONNETS.

Edmund Gosse Tells an Interesting Story of How They Were Named.

Edmund Gosse tells in his late essay on Mrs. Browning's sonnets how her volume of "Sonnets From the Portuguese" was christened, as follows: "During the months of their brief courtship, closing, as all the world knows, in the clandestine flight and romantic wedding of Sept. 13, 1846, neither poet showed any verses to the other. Mr. Browning in particular had not the smallest notion that the circumstances of their betrothal had led Miss Barrett to any artistic expression of feeling.

"Their custom was, Mr. Browning said, to write alone and not to show each other what they had written. This was a rule which he sometimes broke through, but she never. He had the habit of working in a down stairs room, where their meals were spread, while Mrs. Browning studied in a room on the floor above. One day, early in 1847, their breakfast being over, Mrs. Browning went up stairs, while her husband stood at the window watching the street till the table should be cleared. He was presently aware of some one behind him, although the servant was gone. It was Mrs. Browning, who held him by the shoulder to prevent his turning to look at her and at the same time pushed a packet of papers into the pocket of his coat. She told him to read that, and to tear it up if he did not like it, and then she fled to her own room.

"Mr. Browning settled himself at the table and unfolded the parcel. It contained the series of sonnets which have now become so illustrious. As he read his emotion and delight may be conceived. Before he had finished it was impossible for him to restrain himself, and, regardless of his promise, he rushed up stairs and stormed that guarded citadel. He was early conscious that these were treasures not to be kept from the world. 'I dare not reserve to myself,' he said, 'the finest sonnets written in any language since Shakespeare's.'"

"When it was determined to publish the sonnets in the volumes of 1850, the question of a title arose. The name which was ultimately chosen, 'Sonnets From the Portuguese,' was invented by Mr. Browning as an ingenious device to veil the true authorship, and yet to suggest kinship with that beautiful lyric called 'Caterina to Camoens,' in which so similar a passion had been expressed. Long before he ever heard of these poems Mr. Browning called his wife his 'own little Portuguese,' and so, when she proposed 'Sonnets Translated From the Bosnian,' he, catching at the happy thought of 'translated,' replied: 'No, not Bosnian—that means nothing—but from the Portuguese. They are Caterina's sonnets.' And so, in half a joke, half a conceit, the famous title was invented."

The Metal of the Standards.
There are no products of human skill on which a greater degree of care is expended than the standards of weight and measure used among the civilized nations of the globe. Two things in particular have to be considered—accuracy and durability. Nature does not furnish any single metal or mineral which exactly answers the requirements for a standard of measure or weight that shall be, as nearly as possible, unalterable.

The best substance yet produced for this purpose is an alloy of 90 per cent of platinum, with 10 per cent of iridium. This is called Iridio-platinum, and it is the substance of which the new metric standards prepared by the international committee of weights and measures are composed.

It is hard, it is less affected by heat than any pure metal, it is practically nonoxidizable, or not subject to rust, and it can be finely engraved. In fact, the lines on the standard meters are hardly visible to the naked eye, yet they are smooth, even, sharp and accurate.

If our civilization should ever be lost, and relics of it should be discovered in some brighter age in the remote future, there is nothing which would bear higher testimony to its character than these standard measures of Iridio-platinum, for the production and preservation of which the science of our day has done its very best.—Youth's Companion.

Dean Stanley's Bad Handwriting.
Dean Stanley's bad handwriting is a matter of common notoriety, and I have often been asked if it was true that the printers refused to set it up. The fact is, that when the "copy" for the "History of the Jewish Church" was sent in the printers reported that they would have to charge a special rate for composition, as no man could set up such manuscript on the ordinary terms. We accordingly had the work copied out by a skillful amanuensis before it was set in type, as this proved to be the least expensive way of meeting the difficulty.

Once he wrote to my father a letter on an important matter, but there were some passages in it which, in spite of every effort, proved un decipherable. My father was consequently compelled to underline these sentences and to return the letter, with a request that they might be rewritten. In due course the dean replied, "If you cannot read my writing, I am sure I cannot do so, but I think I meant to say" so and so, and the sentence was rewritten in a form scarcely more legible than before.—John Murray in Good Words.

Origin of "Viz."
The contraction "viz." is a curious instance of the universality of arbitrary signs. There are few writers who do not appreciate the fact that the little contraction may be used in "good form" writing of all kinds, but there are probably even fewer persons who have any idea of its origin. It is a corruption of the word videlicet, the terminal letter of which was formerly made in the shape of a "z," but was never intended to represent that letter, being simply used as a mark or sign of abbreviation. It is now always written and expressed as "z" and will doubtless continue to be so used as long as written language exists. It is, however, as we have said, one of the many arbitrary modes of expression used by the masses, who never give a thought as to their origin.—St. Louis Republic.

His Bad Habit.
"He is a fine young man," said Mabel's father. "I am surprised that you treat him so harshly."
"Perhaps you don't know him as well as I do, father?"
"I know him pretty well. He has no bad habits at all."
"He has one of which I disapprove very much."
"He has?"
"Yes; I can't break him of proposing to me."—Washington Star.

Like Some Shoes.
"They say that the paving brick is only 8 inches long."
"I always knew that it was under the foot."—Syracuse Post.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York Stock Market.
New York, June 11.—The upward movement of prices on the stock exchange received fresh impetus to day in the steady buying of the granger shares induced by the Western crop reports. More than a hundred thousand shares of this group of stocks changed hands at steadily advancing quotations. Burlington was in greatest demand, the principal purchasers being a newly formed pool operating on the basis of the reported increased acreage of corn in the Western country tributary to the road and the stock advanced 3 1/2 per cent, closing within 1/4 of the highest point. The general market opened strong, and the trading was in a larger scale than for many days past, the brisk demand for the grangers stimulating speculation in the rest of the list. The market closed buoyant in tone.

Closing stocks were as follows:
Atchison, 10 1/2; Adams Express, 145; Baltimore and Ohio, 63; Chesapeake and Ohio, 22 1/2; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 84 1/2; Chicago Gas, 74 1/2; C. O. C. and St. Louis, 44 1/2; Del. Lackawanna and Western, 160; Distillers and Cattle Feeders Co., 19 1/2; Erie, 11 1/2; Erie preferred, 25; Great Northern preferred, 130; Lake Shore, 147; Lead Trust, 35 1/2; Louisville and Nashville, 58 1/2; National Cordage, 1 1/2; National Cordage preferred, 3 1/2; N. J. Central, 99 1/2; Norfolk and Western preferred, 14 1/2; Northern Pacific preferred, 20; Northwestern, 98 1/2; Northwestern preferred, 143 1/2; N. Y. Central, 102 1/2; N. Y. and New England, 44; Pacific Mail, 29 1/2; Pullman Palace, 173; Reading, 16 1/2; Rock Island, 71 1/2; St. Paul, 68 1/2; St. Paul and Omaha, 39 1/2; Southern Pacific, 24 1/2; Sugar Refinery, 118 1/2; Union Pacific, 14 1/2; Western Union, 93 1/2; General Electric, 36 1/2; Southern, 13 1/2; Southern preferred, 40; Tobacco, 115 1/2; Tobacco preferred, 114 1/2.

Chicago Market.
CHICAGO, June 11.—Wheat started skyward with a rush to-day, advancing 2 1/2 c early on bad crop reports, bad weather and a big world's visible decrease, but profit taking on the bulge shaved off a large part of the gain, July finishing but 1/4 c higher than yesterday. Corn closed 1/4 c lower, oats 1/4 c lower and provisions at declines.

The leading futures ranged to-day as follows:
Wheat, No. 2—June, opening, 78 1/2@79 1/2, closing 79 1/2; July, opening, 79 1/2@80, closing 80 1/2@80 1/2; September, opening, 88, closing 81 1/2. Corn No. 2—June, opening, 51 1/2, closing, 50 1/2; July, opening, 52 1/2, closing, 51 1/2; September, opening, 53, closing, 52 1/2. Oats No. 2—June, opening, 30 1/2, closing, 30 1/2; July, opening, 30 1/2@30 1/2, closing, 30 1/2; September, opening, 30@30 1/2, closing, 30 1/2. Mess pork, per bbl.—July, opening, 12.57 1/2, closing, 12.55; September opening, 12.82 1/2, closing, 12.82 1/2. Lard, per 100 lbs.—July, opening, 6.62 1/2, closing, 6.62 1/2; September, opening, 6.80, closing, 6.82 1/2. Short ribs, per 100 lbs.—July, opening, 6.32 1/2, closing, 6.35 1/2; September, opening, 6.50, closing, 6.52 1/2.

Cash quotations were as follows:
Flour firm; winter patents, 3.90@4.20; winter straights, 3.40@3.90; spring straights, 4.00@4.30; bakers, 3.90@3.20. No. 2, spring wheat, 80 1/2@83 1/2; No. 3, spring wheat, 80; No. 2 red, 79 1/2@80; No. 2 corn, 51 1/2@51 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 50 1/2; No. 2 oats, 30 1/2; No. 2 white, 23@33 1/2; No. 3 white, 32 1/2@33; No. 3 rye, 70; No. 2 barley, 52@53; No. 3, nominal; No. 4, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 1.48 1/2; prime timothy seed, 5.50; mess pork, per bbl., 12.50@12.55; lard, per 100 lbs., 6.52 1/2@6.55; short ribs sides, (loose), 6.25@6.30; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 5 1/2@5 1/2; short clear sides, (boxed), 6 1/2@6 1/2; whiskey, distillers' finished goods per gallon, 1.24 1/2; sugars cut loaf, 5.13; granulated, 4.69; standard A, 4.56.

Cincinnati Produce Market.
CINCINNATI, O., June 11.—Flour strong; wheat strong, higher; No. 2 red, 89. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 53 1/2. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 35. Rye nominal. Pork firm, 13.00. Lard easier, 6.40. Bulk meats quiet, 6.25. Bacon firm, 7.25. Whiskey quiet, 1.25. Butter firm. Sugar steady. Eggs firm, 10 1/2. Cheese slow, easy.

New York Money Market.
New York, June 11.—Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan 1; closed 1. Prime mercantile paper 2 1/2@3 1/2. Sterling exchange firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.89 1/2@4.89 1/2 for demand, and 4.88 1/2 for sixty days; posted rates, 4.89@4.90. Commercial bills, 4.87@4.87 1/2. Silver certificates, 97 1/2. Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm.

Whooping Cough.
There is no danger from this disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given. It liquefies the tough mucus and aids its expectoration. It also lessens the severity and frequency of paroxysms of coughing and insures a speedy recovery. There is not the least danger in giving the remedy to children or babies, as it contains no injurious substances. For sale by the Chas. Lyle Drug Company.

Backlen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by Christian and Bahne.

Knights of the Maccabees.
The State commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children, we tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."—Signed, F. W. STEVENS, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at Christian & Bahne's drug store. Regular size, 50c and \$1.

If you want a superior nickel cigar ask your dealer for Gold Seal.
You've No Idea
How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

For washing Dishes,
there's nothing like Pearline.
Why don't you begin the use of it in that way, if you're one of the timid sisters who still think that Pearline "eats the clothes?" Then you can soak things in it for a year or two, and test it in every way, until you become convinced that Pearline can't do any harm. But it won't eat your dishes, that's sure. It won't clog up the sink pipes, either, as soap does. And that cloudy effect that you've probably noticed on cut glass and china when it's washed with soap—that won't be there if you wash it with Pearline.

Send it Back
Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

Roanoke Times Brings Better Returns to Advertisers than any Paper in S. W. Va.

What's the Use of Waiting?

"They" say "all things come to him who waits," but we have not been waiting, and we don't propose to wait. We KNOW our prices are right, our work A-1, and if you don't bring us work we will come after it, in one way or another, either by bringing to your notice our prices, facilities and quality of execution, or personal interviews. We are not grumbling; far from it. We've had our share; we are still getting our share. But we have placed at your disposal a modern, and almost ideal, printing establishment, with such facilities as to command admiration from all with whom we have business intercourse. We are not waiting; haven't time to wait.

An Up-to-Date Printing Office.

One of the vows the writer made when he was "devil" in a country printing office was, in effect, that if he ever owned or managed a printing establishment, it would be kept clean, at least by comparison. At that time he hardly felt the force of the vow, for he has learned after years of experience that it is necessary immediately after one "going over" to start at the beginning and go over it all again. It never ends—just like a housekeeper's duties—but not like the boy who sees no use in washing his face because it will get soiled again. But, a clean printing establishment is just as necessary for the proper execution of work in our line as light and heat and power. And the vow has been kept. Come and see.

All Together

One of the things which has contributed largely to the success of our establishment is the systematic working "together" of all our forces in all departments. This has reduced to a minimum the "lost motion" which is usually to be found in large industries. If a minute can be saved here, another there, it is done—an hour is gained—thus we take care of the fleeting moments. Five minutes wasted daily by each of our employes would mean the interest on \$10,000 a year. In these days of close margins each moment of time must be productive.

We Do Not Believe

There is another city in the State which sends such a small proportion of its orders for printing and blank books away to our Northern friends as Roanoke. All honor to our bankers and business men; that is—most of all of it. We must reserve a little, as this is our "own country."

We Print Anything

That can be desired or devised from movable type, paper and ink—and brains. Brains are just as important in our work as paper or ink or type. It is the combination that tells. We do not mean to be egotistical at all; but combining these things to bring forth a harmonious result has been our study—and we do claim to know our business right thoroughly.

In Our Press-Room

Can be seen the rapid, diminutive and monster cylinder presses, including the famous "Promise Keeper," turning out thousands upon thousands of sheets every day. Our largest and best paper cutting machine, the automatic cutting knife sharpener, and tableting appurtenances are on this floor. The wonderful and powerful electric motor, which propels the machines on all three floors, is also on this floor. Over in one corner, hardly noticeable, is kept in readiness, as a supplementary power, an improved Gas Engine, to be attached at momentary notice, in case of accident to the electric motor, or for other causes. This precludes the possibility of a "hole" in the power question.

On the Second Floor

A long row of small presses, used for cards, envelopes, statements, note heads, tickets and small work. Here, also, is probably the most wonderful piece of mechanism in our establishment—the Railroad Ticket Printing Machine. Think of it the next time you purchase your ticket. Secured behind iron bars and double locks, it at once suggests government bonds, with all these safeguards.

Further Along

On this floor is the type-setting department, where expert minds and fingers think and act rapidly and correctly, interpreting at times handwriting that would make Horace Greeley turn green with envy. Large, extra large fonts of type permit the handling of very large orders in a most satisfactory and expeditious manner. Our force in this department can set up about as many pages in a day as a man can read. A plentiful supply of Algebraical, Astronomical, Geometrical signs and characters, accented letters, and "odd sorts" enable us to handle difficult and intricate work in special lines.

On the Top Floor

Is our Blank Book Manufactory, ruling machines, including one which is probably the largest south of Philadelphia; our various wire stitchers, which will take wire from a spool, cut it the proper length, shape it, and drive through a book three-fourths of inch thick, or one not so thick, 120 a minute; then our paging and numbering machines, board and paper cutters, book presses, which exert a pressure of twenty tons or more, perforating, punching and eyeletting machines, and the engraving department—which latter is an innovation for this section.

What Can We Not Do

What such facilities? A card, a circular, note head, envelope, pamphlet, price list, catalogue, book, railroad rate sheet or time table, a ruling blank or a 1000-page ledger, on any or all, we assure our friends we are AT HOME, from January 1st to December 31st.

The Stone Printing and Manufacturing Co.,
Printers, Engravers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
Opposite Hotel Roanoke.
EDW. L. STONE, President.
... ROANOKE, VA.