#### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

VARIOUS WAYS FOR GETTING A LIGHT Haukwitz, of London, who in 1680, un-

acid.

Friction.

BUT THE PROCESS HAS CHANGED prepared was both costly and danger-

Some Facts Noted Apropos of the Recent Death of Sir Isnac Holden, the Reported Inventor of the Lucifer Match ... A Chapter on Matchmaking.

From the Boston Herald,

10

The announcement that Sir Isaac phosphorus and sulphur were cautious-Holden, M. P., who died recently in London, was the inventor of the lucifer match may be correct, but there strong evidence to the contrary, the mixture was taken out on a sul-Phosphorus friction matches were made in Paris as long ago as 1816, and in 1827 they were manufactured almost spontaneously. The vial, cork in considerable quantities in England. and matches were kept together in a They were introduced on a commercial scale in England sixty-three or sixtybox. Another somewhat similar apparat-

four years ago, and appear to have been brought out almost simultaneously in several other cities in Europe. The name most prominently connected with the early stages of the invention the cork. By this process the phosis Pichel of Vienna, who in 1833 had a factory in operation, making, besides phosphrous matches, fuses and amadou (or German tinder) slips tipped with an igniting compound. At the same time also matches were being made by Moldenhauer in Darmstadt.

There is good authority for the belief that the friction match was the product of the ingenuity of John Frederick Komerer, who, early in the century, was imprisoned in the penitentiary at Hohensperg, in Germany, He began manufacturing after he was released from prison, but was ruined by Viennese competition and died a pauper. Up to 1862 the manufacturers of Austria and South Germany controlled the match business of the entire world.

#### PRIMITIVE PROCESSES.

and a supply of small splints of wood that had been dipped in melted sulphur The primitive method of kindling a hre was, no doubt, the use of friction. and tipped with a compound of six parts of chlorate of potash, two of Two pieces of wood were rubber together until the dust evolved by the powdered loaf sugar, and one of powoperation ignited by the heat produced. dered gum, mixed together in a paste with water. On touching the prepared This mode was still in vogue a few years ago on some of the smaller isends to the acid they burst into flame. lands of the Pacific, which had not en- But there were several disadvantages to this device, especially those arising joyed the advantages of sufficient comnerce with Europe or America to keep from the use of the acid, which, aside them supplied with more modern con- from its destructive properties, pos-The usual way of persesses great power of absorbing moisttrivances. forming this operation is to press the ure from the atmosphere, and, conse-harpened end of a stick of bard wood quently, soon became inert from diluagainst a piece of soft wood, notched tion.

to receive the point, and twirl it rap-To do away with the acid bottle a match called the "promethean" was idly back and forth between the palms patented by S, Jones, of London, in hands. The small particles cubbed off are kindled after a while, and a little dry moss is added to increase the flame, until it is large enate of potash and sugar at one end, to ough to communicate to twigs and which was attached a tiny glass glob-While this method answers ule containing sulphurie acld. A slight sulinters: cll with the uncivilized people who blow broke the glass, the released acid employ it, it requires much habit and mixed with the paste, and the match was lighted. The invention was dantreat strength, as shipwrecked marnos and "matchless" travelers have gerous as well as costly, for an acciopend to their sorrow.

In form del Fuego, at the extremity of these matches in a room or even in Bouch Amorica, early travellers, a pocket, with disastrous consequences, of the natives producing five (y) In the meantime the "lucifer match" prinkly a mean of purities a dbity stone and catching the son of the morning" (Isalah, xic., 12) more a dry, to any arthrance. -gained a footing. It was a strip of boxes form the bulk of those now conder was quickly infinited. This ap- either pasteboard or wood, tipped with sumed in this country. and and by eviliant dations.

FLINT AND STEEL.

Phosphorus, discovered by Brandt in apply the "portlands" to their cigars land, Sweden and Germany, while pro-668, was first applied commercially as a means of obtaining fire by Godfrey phurous whiff that nearly chokes them. mainly controlled by one combination Whereat the Bostonian laughs con- of capitalists, the Diamond Match der the direction of Robert Boyle, prepared and sold considerable quantities. sumedly They All Depend Upon 'the Agency of' Small particles were rubbed betweet folds of brown paper, and sulphur

phosphorus in a small vial and stirring

it about with a hot wire passed through

phorus was partially burned in a con-

light a common brimstone match was

which flame was instantly produced.

inserted and a small portion of the

ubstance withdrawn on its tip, by

ACID UTILIZED.

M. Chanul's discovery, mentioned

above, was utilized in England some

twenty years after it was made, in

what was called an "instantaneous light box." The box was made of tin,

and in it were placed a small glass-

stoppered bottle containing sulphuric

acid, with enough asbestos (a fibrous

mineral unaffected by fire or acids) to

oak it up and prevent it from spiiling.

PHOSPORUS TO THE FORE.

fined portion of air and converted into

TRADE CONDITIONS. Until the introduction of amorphou matches were ignited from the result phosphorus (which was made by Prof. ing flame But as phosphorus as then Anton von Scroethe of Vienna in 1845)

the trade of matchmaking was very The emanation of phosunhealthy. phoric acid, when common phosphorus It was not until 1595 that attempts was used, gave rise to necrosis, a diswere made to use chemical agency for which destroys the bones, and the production of fire. In that year M. ease fatal effects often follow. Amorphous Chanue, assistant to Professor Thenard, of Paris, discovered that a mix- phosphorus, being entirely fixed at ordinary temperatures, workmen now en ture of chlorate of potnsh and sugar joy absolute immunity. It is only inwould ignite if dipped into sulphuric flammable when rubbed in contact with chlorate of potash or black oxide of In 1823 a phosphorus match was promanganese, and safety from accidental posed. In this case equal parts of

fire is insured by separating these materials, the chlorate being placed on ly mingled in a glass tube or vial, the match and the phosphorus on the which was kept securely corked. When friction tablet. e light was wanted, a small pellet of "Vesuvians," or "fusces," for smok-

phur-tipped splint, and, being rubbed ers' use which no wind short of a tor-quickly against a piece of cork, ignited nado can blow out, and which will light in a rainsform as well as in dry weather, have bulbous heads, made of some small receptacly called a "phosphorus slow-burning compound, such as a mixture of charcoal, saltpetre, sand, and gum, tipped with the igniting compous was prepared by putting a piece of sition of ordinary matches. Amadeu

or German tinder is considerably used in this kind of lighters. Sometimes Vesuvians and fusees are mounted or a thick, round, woven braid instead the office of the Secretary of War, and of a splint of wood. "Flamers," for was traversing the long balls at the oxide of phosphorus. To procure a the same purpose, have thick heads of War and Navy building, sedate, unas-

flaming mixture, on either a wax taper or a wooden stick. As a contrast to present prices, it may be mentioned that "instantaneous many doors along the corridor. For a licht boxes" above described, contain- mement he watched the man as he ing 100 matches with the acid bottle, were originally sold at 15 shillingsabout \$3.60-each, but the introduction of the lucifer match sent the rate down to a penny. "Congreves" were first sold in boxes of fifty at 2 shillings and sixpence, or 60 cents a box; then the price fell so that eighty-four could

#### be purchased for a shilling-24 cents. MACHINERY.

Most of the processes of match manufacture are now effected by machinery, and many ingenious inventions have been introduced for making the wooden splints. Readers old enough to recall the "war times" of the '60s will doubtless remember that most domestic matches (few were imported then, because of the high tariff) were which a 1-cent internal revenue stamp He had been told that the paymaster was affixed) was an oblong block of wood about It2 inches in length and three-fourths of an Inch square, which was supposed to have been split lengthwise by two sets of knives acting at right angles to each other, into little sticks; but the operation was so imperfectly performed that the matches could usually be separated only with great difficulty, and the piece of paper pasted on the end opposite the brimstone was rarely called upon to hold the matches together. Another variety much better in quality, which came later, was in the form of comb-shaped "cards," a "gang" of small circular saws being used to divide the matches, Sawing wasted too much wood, and dental fall or blow would ignite a box knives were next employed, as will be seen by examining the "Portland matches," the "card" now containing twenty-four instead of a dozen splints. -so named, probably, from "Lucifer, But the use of "card" matches is lim-

the value density to the first and steel an inflammable mixture composed of The splints are usually made of a left the car the total by exclusion action white plue, though some tain home. The splints are usually made of a left the capital for his Green mounentimony, with enough of powdered aspen is used in Sweden. The square

### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE.

saw all the sights with the eyes of and begin to puff immediately the tip is ignited, they generally inhale a sul-phurous whiff that nearly chokes them, main facture in the United States is manufacture in the United States is main facture in the United States is returned he announced that his conclusion was that there was no place like America.

"Europe," he declared, "is pretty muc ompany, but a rival has lately arisen. Probably \$7,500,000 worth are annually all a fraud. The importance and unique ness of everything is grossly exaggerat-ed to attract American tourists and get their money.

Nevertheless, Mr. Downey, with hi keen sense of humor and his habits of observation, managed to enjoy himself. He still finds pleasure in telling how he shocked some of the natives at Pisa The guide was pointing out to him nd his wife the wonders of the famous caning tower.

"Grand! wonderful, magnifique! Is it not, monsieur?" said the Italian, in Frenchified English.

He threw his head back and waited with a satisfied air for a gush of clouent admiration.

"Say," said Mr. Downey slowly, cock-ing his head to look both ways at the tipsy tower, "do you know, we'd never have such a building in Chicago, We'd condemn It. Fil teil you what Fil do. 1 will make the city a proposition to straighten that tower, and I'll do it as heap as anybudy

proud inhabitant was amazed. He The d for breath.

"Why, m-my g-g-good man," he stan-merod, "if we did not have the tower lean we would not have the tourists here and could not get their money.

Balfour's style was generously verbose. Erskine's, on the contrary, was crisp and vigorous. Coming into court on day Erskine noticed that Balfour's ankle bandaged. WITH

Icin

gate." Balfour answered in his usual

my brother's garden." he said, "and on coming to a gate I discovered that I had to climb over it, by which I came

plied Erskine, "that your brother's gate was not as lofty as your style, or you would have broken your neck." cice, that he wished to go to his home

THE

PATENT

We Make It.

We Warrant It.

We Wholesale It.

Scranion, Olyphani, Carboniale,

in Vermont, but that he had been obliged to stop in Washington to get the money that was due him, as the regimental paymaster had given him an order-for the money, payable in Washington, For hours h had been **Snow White** wandering about the city and the pub-lic buildings, looking for the officer to whom his order was directed, but as of a very poor quality. Each bunch the yet he had been unable to find him. general was in this building, and he was now looking for his office. The president's face beamed. He knew that the paymaster general was not the person who actually paid the individual soldier, and he did not know where the proper officer was to be found, but he did know that through his assistance this bronzed and ragged private, who exemplified the great self-sacrificing loyalty of the nation could be paid, and taking a blank card from his pocket, he held it against the wall and with a short pencil wrote up-

on it as follows: "This poor soldier is in distress be cause he can get no pay. Will paymaster general please have him put on the right track to get his pay.

"Nov. 9, 1864. A. Lincoln." Handing this message to the veteran he directed him where to find the office of the paymaster general and instruct ited, and the individual matches in ed him to present the card at the door It is unnecessary to state that th soldier promptly obtained his pay and

Downey.

191

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

#### NEGLECT IS SUICIDE.

Plain Words From Mrs. Pinkham, Corroborated by Mrs. Charles Dunmore, That Ought to Bring Suffering Women to Their Senses.

If you were drowning and friendly hands shoved a plank to you, and you refused it, you would be committing suicide!

Yet that is precisely what women are doing if they go about their homes almost dead with misery, yet refuse to grasp the kindly hand held out to them!

It is suicidal to go day after day with that dull, constant pain in the region of the womb and that bloating heat and tenderness of the abdomen, which make the weight of your clothes an almost intolerable burden to you. It is not natural to suffer so in merely emptying the bladder. Does not that special form of suf-

fering tell you that there is inflammation somewhere? Shall I tell you what it is?

It is inflammation of the womb! If it goes on, polypus, or tumor, or cancer will set in.

Commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of women in this condition have

been cured by it. Keep your bowels open with Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and if you want further advice, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., stating freely all your symptoms-she stands ready and willing to give you the very best advice. She has given the helping hand to thousands suffering just like yourself, many of whom lived miles away from a physician. Her marvelous Vegetable Compound has cured many thousands of women. It can be found at any

respectable drug store. MRS. CHARLES DUNMORE, 102 Fremont St., Winter

Hill, Somerville, Mass., says: "I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could ham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the boaring down pain, and the whites very ended hadly. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for eight (V) months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pain; that

was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect vile. 1 am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible. I am, indeed, very grateful for the good Mrs. Pinkham's remedies have done me."

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produced in Great Britain, where the faily consumption is estimated at 200.-

000,000. More than one firm in that country produces 10,000,000 a day, and one Birmingham establishment turns out daily eight miles of thin wax paper and converts it into "vestas." In Sweden and Norway, where, of late years the trade has developed with great rapidity, there are some 60 factories, 6,600 matchmakers being employd in Jonkoping alone, Germany and Austria together have as many as 450 factories. One firm in Schutenhofer, in Bohemia, employs 2,700 persons, The four principal manufacturers in Vienna fursish employment to 6,000 people. In France making matches, like the trade a tobacce, is a government monopoly.

Thina, Japan, Brazil, and other counries now manufacture matches, and hose of China compete with Swedish goods in the German markets.

HELPED HIM GET HIS PAY.

President Lincoln's Kindness to a Tired and Lost Soldier. from the New York Independent. Conflicting Legal Styles. One day in November, of the year re-A good anecdote is told of the two cel obrated barristers, Balfour and Erskine ferred to President Lincoln had been at

suming and unattended, when he met a worn soldier, in a tattered uniform of "Why, what's the matter?" asked Ersblue, evidently at a loss among the

Instead of replying, "I fell from

point and then accosted him. "My good man, whom do you wish to

roundabout manner: "I was taking a romantic ramble in wandered uncertainly from point to

blood.

into contact with the first bar and graz-ed the epidermis of my leg, which has caused a slight extravasion of the

"You may thank your lucky stars," re-

face, replied that he was just from the army of the Potomac, having been discharged the day before, upon the expiration of his three year term of ser-

The soldier looked at his questioner and, noting the kindly interest in his

closest the only instruments of ed piece of sandpaper. So popular did

to give out the spark. Minute fragother kinds since invented. merts of steel were thrown off by striking it against the flint, and these carticies, rendered intensely hot by the friction, were caught on tinder. Tinder tip was experimented with by Mr. Derwas made by partially burning linen or cottom rage until nothing remained of them but carbon in a very attenuated state. It is very susceptible of ignition, but it does not flame up and will not immediately communicate fire productions "congreves," in honor of to paper or wood, because the ccmbustible parts of these, substances are combined with others that retard. They were not widely used for a numrather than aid, combustion, and therefore require a certain time to separate before ignition is possible. Another and more inflammable substance, therefore, was necessary to take fire from the tinder, and this was found the "congreve" was originally of wood, in sulphur. The pointed ends of thin slips of highly resinous or very dry quently came into limited use. pine wood were dipped in melted sulphur, and, thus prepared, instantly ig-nited when applied to the incandescent tinder. These bits of prepared wood were the first "brimstons matches." They were exceedingly malodorous, and to avoid their use "match paper," or "touch paper," a thick paper impreg-nated with saltpetre, or amadou, a feltlike substance, prepared from the fungus Polyporus fomentarius, were sometimes substituted for tinder as the recipient of the spark from flint and steel, and would communicate fire without the intervention of the sulphur match. Blacksmiths occasionally ignored flint and steel in lighting their forge fires, by striking soft iron wire smart blows with a hammer, making it red hot in a few seconds, and thrusting it into a little heap of powdered brimstone and sawdust, which it immediately kindled.

#### POPGEN ILLUMINATION

Early in the century an ingenious Frenchman utilized the well-known fact that the rapid compression of air creates intenso heat, in a light-striking apparatus made like a poogen closed at the end. Placing amadou in the who fills his matchbox and ticket pockclosed end and forcing the piston down ets with "Portland matches" whenever with geat force, sufficient heat was he goes to New York, and takes great senerated to kindle the tinder, and a light could be procured from it with a delight in offering them to his friends there to light their cigars. This brand of matches is little known on Manhatbrimstone match. This apparatus was uncertain and easily put out of order, tan Island, and as the smokers, thinkand never came into common use. ing they have their customary lights,



sum to render it adhesive when mixed ones are cut out very simply by knives, diversal of the first quarter of with water. These matches were ig- and the round ones are shaped by passgrowing coutury the dist and steel nited by drawing them through a fold- ing through perforations in steel plates. a process invented in 1842 by a Mr. mor light in the civilized world, they become that, although they were Partridge, rious forms of apparatus were used. long ago disused, they have left their There are several kinds of machines in all emoloyed these two substances name behind to be popularly applied to for producing the splints. By one pro-There are several kinds of machines

cess a log of fifteen inches' length, stripped of its bark and soaked or steamed, is put into a machine, which A friction match with phosphorus unrolls it, as it were, in a continuous ip was experimented with by Mr. Der- strip as wide as the log is long and of strip as wide as the log is long and of the thickness of a match. This strip as it comes off is divided into seven osne in Paris as early as 1816, but the first really practical phosphorus fric- as it comes off is divided into seven, tion matches were made in England in 1827 by John Walker, a\*druggist a match. These narrower strips are a match. These narrower strips are of Stockton-on-Tees, who called his broken into lengths of six or seven feet, productions "congreves," in honor of and after the knotty and imperfect Sir William Congreve, the inventor of parts have been removed, are fed into the war rocket known by his name. a second machine, which cuts them into match sticks at the rate of 15,000,000 ber of years afterward; but they a day. Another splint-cutting machine, sprang into favor as soon as their invented by John Jex Long, of Glasgood qualities became known, and were the direct ancestors of the matches of two match lengths, and is capable used at the present day. The body of of producing 17,000,000 daily.

#### DIPPING.

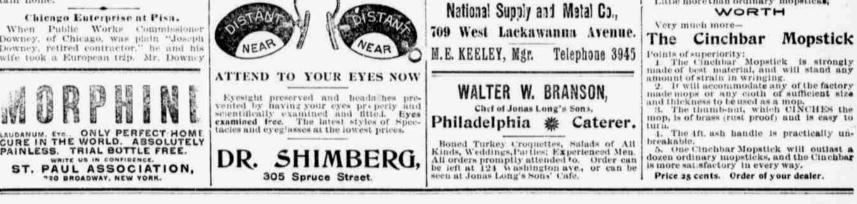
though a very thin wax taper subse-The splints are dried in revolving The igniting composition, which required drums and sifted to free them from very little friction to inflame it, confragments and splinters and arrange them in parellel order, and then are put into a "filling" machine of Amersisted of phosphorus and nitre, or phosphorus, sulphur and chlorate of ootash, mixed with gum and colored ican invention which sticks them into with vermillion, red lead, umber, prusthe dipping frames. These frames are lan blue, soot, or other pigments. 18 inches square, and each is made of The "safety match" was invented by a Swedish manufacturer of Jon-44 thin strips of wood like blind slats lying side by side, and loosely held keping, named Lundstrom, in 1856, The together by iron rods passing through employment of phosphorus in the "con-greves" rendered them linble to accithe ends. Twenty-two hundred splints are placed by the machine in parellel ental ignition, and so Lundstrom left rows between the strips of each frame, it out of the composition applied to the match, and, instead, mixed it with the so separated that no one splint touches another. Tightening the screws on the sand on the friction surface, thus seprods draws the slips together and fastarating the highly inflammable materons the splints into the frame, which al from its intimate and dangerous is then ready to go into the dipping othection with sulphur and chlorate if potash. The safety matches "light room. The splints in the frames are heated and their projecting ends are dipped in paraffine, which is kept liquid only on the box." in theory, but they may be ignited by drawing them rapby warmth in shallow, flat-bottomed pans. After this bath has been abdiy across a polished glass surface, ke a mirror of a plate glass window. Only the so-called "Portland matchsorbed the matches receive their heads, the igniting substance being in some cases kept in a uniform thin s" and a few other varieties of the wooden match are now dipped in sul-phur, stearine or paraffine having been stream in a pan, and in others supplied by an endless rubber belt. A skilful obstituted to render the splints more workman can dip 3,500 or 4,000 frames, inflammable. There is a Boston man or about \$,000,000 matches in a day

After dipping, the frames are arranged n a heated apartment to dry. Almost every manufacturer has his own special mixture for tipping the matches. One published recipe gives the ingredients as one-half part by weight of common phosphorus, four of chlorate of potash, two of glue, one of whiting, and four of finely powdered glass. As it makes a less noisy match, nitrate of potash is sometimes substituted for chlorate, Other oxidizing agents used instead of or in connection with these salts of potash, are the oxide of manganese and red oxide or dioxide of lead. According to Gautier, the igniting mixture for ordinary matches

made in France is composed of three parts of common phosphorus, two of lead dioxide, two of sand, and three of gum. The same author states that safety matches are dipped in a composition of five parts of chlorate of potash, two of sulphide of antimony. and one of glue, and that the rubbing surface is a mixture of five parts of amorphous phosphorus, four of sulphide of antimony and two and onehalf of glue.

MATCH USE GROWING.

Statisticians whose opinions carry weight estimate that the average daily sumption of matches in the United States is 225,000,000 to 230,000,000. This country has been a large importer of these articles, especially from Eng-



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as the paths they've followed down the centuries from the beginning. You'll know why some nations have declined—why others have risen—why others are yet destined to rise and fall. You'll read of every important incident in every nation's history—of every age—with no cumbering of unnecessary detail. You'll start at random any one of the

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