THE DYING CENTURY PASSED IN REVIEW

NATURE'S LEGACY FOUND UN-DER THE SOIL.

Riches Have Come and Are Still to Come to Those Who Dig and Drain for the Mineral Wealth Imbedded in Mother Earth.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. For the new century the term "mineral development" will have a broader meaning than it had a hundred years arts has made necessary a score of minerals which were almost unknown to the last generation. Asphaltum, gypsum, graphite, asbestos, metallic paint, manganese, antimony, platinum -these are among the comparatively new substances which engage the efforts of the miner and which have become common to the needs of the people. And these are but incidents in the mineral development of the

From the time of Solomon gold has been the chief quest of the miner, in spite of the truth that the world's enacted in Pennsylvania were duplicated production each year is fabuloused in the middle West. At the present was more valuable. In the United the Lima field is the most productive in States, from 1888 to the discovery of the United States in a total of 50,000, gold in the Klondike country, the 000 barrels a year. production of gold was steady at an average of \$33,000,000 a year, while the thirty-five states and territories that produce coal have been yielding \$175,-000,000 annually,

SOUTH AFRICAN FIELDS.

As between the modern coal mining and the modern gold mining there is small choice in method. One is about as humdrum as the other. New gold processes enable the miner to work profitably ores such as were dumped as worthless "tailings" twenty years ago. The greater part of the gold production of the world is from deep mines, bearing low grade ores that re-spond to economical treatment. The Klondike and the South African Cape today hold most of the promise to him who would seek gold in the old poetic

The gold fields of the Witwatersrand being with the magic of a San Fran-cisco. Gold in the Sutherland hills, sylvania. In 1883 gas was piped into in 1870, had pointed to the riches of Pittsburg from the Murryville district the Rand. Now the workers of the Rand mines are figuring upon shafts 5,000 feet in depth-an indication of the capital that may be necessary soon to operate the diggings. Even in South Africa the history of California may be repeated when greed for gold has peopled it. For following the great stampede for gold in 1849, it was discovered that the wheat crop of California was more valuable than the riches of its mines.

Of silver the mines of the United States and of Mexico produce a large percentage of the world's output. In the United States the production of have been simplified and cheapened silver has increased steadily since the from the taking of ores from the '60's, in about the same proportion tha the gold production has increased. Like the mining for gold, the modern processes are stripped of all that is romantic, while as compared to the value of iron products, silver is sec-

Within the last 100 years the United States has taken second rank in the able degree. This machinery has made production of iron ores. Great Britain leads with 15,000,000 tons, the Uni ted States falling slightly behind it, Germany ranks next, followed in order by Spain, France Austria-Hungary, Russia and Sweden.

Michigan leads the United States in production far beyond all other states. Alabama and Pennsylvania are close competitors for second place, Twentysix states and two territories are iron producers. In the Lake Superior country, however, the business of iron mining has marked the whole country with its canals, locks and immense docks for storage and shipment, Yet, with all of this production, the United States is an importer of iron ores above \$1,000,000 annually.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER. Iron-making processes have been

revolutionized within the last fifty years. New furnace methods and new forging machinery have worked wonders for the trade, cheapening the product even in the face of an increased demand.

Since 1880 the United States in the production of copper has led the world, Electricity has emphasized the demand for the product, and in copper wire alone a vast proportion of the 250,000,000 pounds produced in the United States is made up. Montana has taken the lead over the Lake Superior country, with Arizona having second place. Still, the Calumet Lieutenant Commander Calkins in Ainslee's and Hecla of the upper Michigan pen-

Walking to Work

Is the only way in which the business woman, employed in store or office, can get open air ex-

ercise. Is it any wonder that she often grows pale and thin and develops a tend-ency to "weak lungs." When-ever there is pain in breath-ing, soreness of the chest, obstinate cough, bleeding from the lungs or any other symptoms of disease of the respiratory or-gans, begin the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and con-tinue the use until cured. Ninety-eight in every hundred who have used "Golden Medical Discovery" for "lung trou-ble," have been permanently

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure heart-burn.

cured.

"I was very sick indeed." writes Mrs. Mollie Jacobs, of Felton, Kent Co. Delaware. "and our family doctorsaid I had consumption. I thought I must die soon for I felt so awful bad. Had a bad cough, spit blood, and was very short of breath. I had pains in my chest and right lung, also had dyspepsia. Before I took your Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Felleta' I was so weak I could not sweep a room, now I can do a small washing. I feel like a new person."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure heart-burn.

insula is the greatest single copper mine in the world. Nearly \$100,000,000 is invested in copper mining in the

Lead production in the United States has grown from 1,500 short tons in 1825 to more than 200,000 tens in the present. This, because of a mixture with silver and other metals, has a distinct bearing upon the production of other minerals. Zinc, nickel and tin have been added to the mineral assets of the country and are included in the annual showings of wealth from

metals. No gold excitement, perhaps, ever exceeded the stampede that followed the discovery of oil in the Drake well at Titusville, Pa., in 1859. Petroleum became the shrine of adventurers and the phrase "struck oil" became a distinct Americanism. Following the ago. The growth of the mechanical Drake well the whole country was prospected for the dark, viscid, ill-smelling fluid. Owners of worn-out, rocky farms became rich in a night Fortunes were made and fortunes lost, for every state in the union was searched for the black oil.

OHIO AND INDIANA OIL. In 1885 an era was marked in oil development in the discovery of the Trenton limestone and the development of the Lima, Ohio, oil field. Within a year the Indiana field was opened and the scenes that had been

Oil development in this period has been scarcely more than the development of oil in a commercial sense. As compared to crude petroleum the philosopher's stone of the ancient is nothing. It has been a mine in itself to the chemist, yielding a score of byproducts that are of great value to the

Natural gas as a discovery has been scarcely second to oil in its mportance and in the rush that it occasioned. It was first discovered at Fredonia. N. Y., in 1821, and on the occasion of Lafayette's visit to America in 1824 Fredonia received the French patriot with an illumination from its gas well. In 1885 the Fredonia product aggregated 6,000,000 cubic feet.

In the Kanawha Valley in 1841, William Thompkins discovered a jet of gas escaping from the rocks above his rival those of California in the palmy days of '49. They were discovered in 1885, and Johannesburg sprang into being with the magic of a San Fransalt works. Using a hogshead as a and the possibilities of the new fuel were demonstrated. The development of the Indiana gas field has been too rocent to call for more than passing mention. Its most striking feature has been in the readiness with which an agricultural country has been turned into manufacturing as a chief industry.

> IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS. Throughout this development which has made the mineral resources of a country one of its chief sources of wealth, inventor and skilled craftsman have been busy. Mining methods ground to the finishing of the market product. The pipe line has widened the geography of oil and gas deposits. Rapid and cheap transportation has made coal a universal commodity. Mining machines are doing the work of picks and shovels, and mining machinery has been perfected to a remarkventilation possible in deep mines, and today men are working nearly a mile below the surface. New processes have enabled one of the greatest gold mines in the world to handle ore that only a few years ago would have been deemed worthless. In like manner ores low in other metals are worked profitably and from veins that would have been impossible before the advent of machines, Machine mining has made the thinnest of coal veins profitable. And so all along the line, until in spite of the mining rushes that spring up and die out economic proesses and the perfection of machinery seem to promise to the world a steady stream of mineral wealth flow ing into her lap. The extravagance of mining has been the example set in the new gold fields of the earth; the economy of mining has resulted from that excess. In this economy has come the sober, steady pace of method which is promising to the new century that the earth has not been despoiled of riches that lie to the hand of the miner. It is only that the last century has put the stamp of business upon an industry that once was scarcely more than a gambler's chance.

THE REAL AGUINALDO.

Dewey's Navigating Officers Sums Up His Character.

"Emilio Aguinaldo is a Tagalo of the

Tagalos, a municipal captain and the on of a municipal captain. He was born in Cavite Viejo, and became the chief magistrate of that town before reaching the age of twenty-seven. A few months later he tried to make his birthplace the capital of an Orientai republic. Before the end of 1896 he had beaten the forces of Captain General Blanco in two brisk engagements, and snatched the reins of authority from the feeble hands of the Katipunan cabinet. His financial affairs have also a place in history. Upon his marriage in 1896 he borrowed a few hundreds of dollars to provide a home. In 1897 the Spanish authorities, after offering thousands to get him killed or captured, promised millions to induce him to become an exile. Under some pressure from defeat and privation, a treaty was accepted, and the leaders sent to Hong Kong in January, 1898. The English courts limited Aguinaldo's share of the indemnity to less than three per cent. of \$400,000 in Mexican silver. But the fund was kept intact, and employed for the purchase of arms when Spanish duplicity and Admiral Dewey's victory justified the revival of the insur-

"From his birth in 1869 to his assumption of authority in 1896, Aguinaldo's career was commonplace. He did not go abroad for education or adventures. The photograph of a Chinese sailor has been published as evidence that he served under the dragon flag. In reality, he went to college in Manila, but failed to win a decree from this clerical masters-probably because he did not attain perfect command of the Spanish language. For a few years he had obscure employment near home. It is said that he was a schoolmaster, a clerk in a store, or a writer at the naval arsenal. His public life began when the twelve electors chose him to succeed his father in the onerous and unprofitable cares of a municipal captain. Since his return from exile he has never lacked funds. Taxes have



Prospectus of the Siegel-Cooper Co.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Profit-Sharing with our Patrons.

Co-operation with our Employees.

HE great success attained since 1887 by Siegel, Cooper & Co., has induced and given warrant to the enterprising owners to further ingratiate themselves into public favor by consolidating their two mammoth establishments into a co-operative enterprise on a profit-sharing basis. They recognize the tendency of the present age to be in the direction of co-operation of employers with employees, as well as in profit-sharing with patrons. To accomplish this desired condition, a new Company, the Siegel-Cooper Co. (Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$24,000,000.00, of which \$14,250,000.00 is divided into 285,000 shares 6 per cent. cumulative Preferred Stock of \$50.00 par value, and \$9,750,000.00 into 195,000 shares Common Stock of \$20.00 par value, and \$9,750,000.00 into 195,000 shares Common Stock of \$50.00 par value.

The charter of the Company provides that, after full dividends of 6 per cent. per annum have been paid on the Preferred Stock, and full dividends of 3 per cent. per annum have been paid on the Common Stock, all additional dividends shall be apportioned and paid on the basis of 1/3 in amount on the Preferred Stock and 3/3 in amount on the Common Stock.

To carry out the plan of Co-operation

with its employees, \$2,000,000.00 of the Common Stock has been placed in trust, the annual dividends of which will be distributed among such employees as have been or may hereafter be with the New York or Chicago establishment for a period of three years during their satisfactory continuance in the service of the new Company; such dividends will also be continued and paid to employees for life who, after ten years of service with the new Company, become incapacitated for further employment, thereby practically providing a pension fund for faithful employees in their old age.

To carry out the plan of Profit-Sharing

it is proposed by the present owners, who are the owners of all the stock of the new Company, to offer to the public through the undersigned 200,000 shares (fully paid and non-assessable) of the 6 per cent. cumulative Preferred Stock at par, upon which the full 6 per cent, dividend must always be paid before the Common Stock receives any dividend whatever, the Preferred Stock also having a prior right to all the assets of the Company.

In order to give double assurance to the general public, whom it is desired to interest as Stockholders (instead of Speculators) and who may not be fully conversant with such investments, the money required to pay dividends on said 200,000 shares has been set aside and will remain on deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, respectively, to secure the dividends of 6 per cent. per annum, payable 3 per cent. semi-annually, for a period of five years, i. e., until July 1st, 1905, on all such Preferred Stock as may be allotted in their respective territories, and each Certificate of Stock so allotted will have an endorsement by said Trust Companies, respectively, to that effect. We thereby offer, we believe, not only an absolutely safe 6 per cent. investment, but one which will without question yield considerably more.

Under no circumstances will any

of the Preferred Stock not so allotted, nor any of the Common Stock, be sold, the present

owners having no desire to sell out, but intending to remain with the business; 'they will therefore not part with any more stock than they believe necessary to fully carry out their plans for co-operation and profit-sharing, as previously stated.

The owners confidently believe that, by inaugurating the liberal policy above outlined towards their employees, they will in return be rewarded by more faithful service, and courteous attention to patrons, the result of which must be beneficial to the new Company as well as augment the continued good will of the public.

Furthermore, it can be calculated to a certainty

that with many thousands of new stockholders exerting their personal influence toward the success and welfare of the business, larger patronage and correspondingly greater earnings for the new Company will be assured. It is from the increased benefits and material advantages which these changed conditions are expected to bring about, that the present owners feel confident of better pro rata remuneration on the stock which they retain, and in a measure justifies them in parting with any portion of their interests in an established and exceptionally profitable business.

The SIEGEL-COOPER CO. Co-operative Stores will take possession Monday, July 2d, 1900, of the two great department stores of Siegel-Cooper Co., New York, and Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, in their entirety, covering a floor space of over thirty acres, with their millions of dollars' worth of Merchandise, Store Fixtures, Delivery Plants (consisting of many hundreds of Horses, Wagons, etc.), Machinery, extensive Stable Properties, and all the appurtenances required for the complete operation of the two stores, and also its Palatial Fireproof Store Building and Real Estate in New York City, which alone represents an asset of many millions of dollars, free of all encumbrances or indebtedness whatsoever. so that the Siegel-Cooper Co. (Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago) will start its career without owing a single dollar.

For the good and sufficient reason of not wishing to divulge the details of our business to our competitors, we present no balance sheet for publication. We do not however, desire to ask our patrons or the public to rely exclusively on our representations, and, therefore, the money required has been set aside and will remain on deposit with the above-named Trust Companies to absolutely secure the dividends on all the Preferred Stock to be allotted as stated. More-

over, we allude with pride to the fact that the Chicago establishment has since its inception paid millions of dollars in dividends to its stockholders, and that the New York establishment, while only in its fourth year, is not only doing a larger business than the Chicago store, but is also on a most profitable dividend-paying basis. We can also say for the benefit of subscribers, that the net carnings of our two establishments for the past year were largely in excess of the amount required to pay the dividends on all the Preferred Stock of the new Company.

There will be no change in management,

and the same men who thirteen years ago started the original Siegel, Cooper & Co. store in Chicago (and later its sister-store in New York) and who have achieved a success almost without parallel in modern retailing, have pledged themselves to continue in the management of the business of the new Company the same as in the past, and they will deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York, all of their stock holdings for a term of years to secure such pledge.

Subscriptions for the 200,000 shares of the Preferred Stock

will be received in person, or by mail, on blank forms provided for that purpose, by the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, and Siegel-Cooper Co., New York and Chicago, beginning at 10 a. m. Monday, May 7th, 1900, and will continue for a period of One Week; the right, however, is reserved to close subscriptions upon one day's notice in the New York and Chicago daily papers. The above Trust Company, for the convenience of our patrons and the public, will receive subscriptions at the Siegel-Cooper Co. store in New York, or at its own office, 54 Wall Street. All subscriptions must be accompanied by money, check, money order or draft, payable to the Central Trust Company of New York, to the amount of 20 per cent. of such subscription (equal to \$10.00 per share), for which proper receipts will be given by said Trust Company. Notice will be given as soon as practicable of the number of shares allotted to each subscriber, and the balance due must be paid to said Trust Company on or before July 5th, 1900, upon the delivery by said Trust Company of the stock allotted.

To	the	CENTRAL	TRUST	COMPANY	OF	NEW	YORK,
			54 WALL ST	REET, NEW YORK.			
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		(F1)1	18 4830(33)1)	ing 20 per cent. Hist Co. (Co-operative St		(F)	Il in number of shares)
which I	hereby s	subscribe, and promise	to pay to the C	entral Trust Company	of Nev	v York, at h	ts office, 54 Wall
Street, th	he balan	ce due on shares of	the stock allott	ed to me on or before	July 5	th, 1900.	
		Name					
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during each fiscal year.

been levied and contributions offered 1896, summoned his people to achieve prsonal will.

by rich and poor. The congress found independence under a constitution like "The data for a final astimate of has encompassed him, the historian Pills,

that he has ever indulged in the van- and municipal codes of Spain under mo, dictator and president, shows ed by the congress because it made

time to vote their president a civil list that of the United States, and the this agent of destiny remain beyond of \$50,000 and an allowance of \$25,000 strictest principles of liberty, equality our reach. He has never been confor representation, that is, for display, and fraternity. Similar proclamations victed of corruption or cruelty. His in May, June and July of 1898 contain. treatment of Spanish prisoners was "Yet there is no evidence that his ed declarations of independence and humane and even generous compared personsi tastes are extravagant, or directions for applying the military with that which Spain has given her rebels in any civil contest of the nineity of exclusiveness. His political dictatorial authority. He did not like teenth century. In July, 1898, many career, under the titles of generalissi- the parliamentary constitution adoption of the parliamentary constitution adoption. readiness to assume responsibility and the cabinet responsible to the repre- he has not been able to guide his peoa tendency to assert his own will. His sentatives of the people, preferring to ple into paths of peace, and his season points. first proclamation, dated October 21, keep them in dependence upon his of authority seems tending toward a

may say of him, as Carlyle said of Danton, that he walked straight his

own wild road, whither it led him." "PERSEVERE AND PROSPER." and it will cure scrofula, salt rheum boils, pimples and all blood humors; forces were placed in custody. But also dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh and that tired feeling. It never disap-

Sick headache is cured by Hood's

With a view of extending the benefits of our offer to as many of our patrons and the public as possible, it is proposed to allot the stock in the following order, namely:

- ist. To all subscriptions for one share;
- 2d. To all subscriptions for two shares;
- 3d. To all subscriptions for three shares;

and to continue in the same order for larger subscriptions until the entire 200,000 shares have been allotted.

Respectfully,

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

(Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago.)

A Safe Thing. Millycas-Why do you think he would make a Confidential man-Ever hear him tell a story? Millyuns-No.
Confidential Man-He couldn't possibly be short in his accounts. - New York Press.

Harduppe-You advertise that you buy books. What'll you give me for this one? Dealer-We don't want anything less than hole library. Harduppe Well, this is my whole library Philadelphia Press.