RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENN'A R. R.

EAST.	WEST
7.15 A. M.	9.14 A. M.
10.17 "	12.15 P. M.
2.21 P. M.	4.53 "
6.09 "	7.51 "
SUNDAYS.	
10.17 A. M.	4.53 P. M.

D. L. & W. R. R.

EAST.	WEST.
6.58 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
10.19 "	12.47 P. M.
2.11 P. M.	4.15 "
6.10 "	8.40 "
SUNDAYS	
6.58 A. M.	12.47 P. M.
6.10 P. M.	8.40 "

PHILA & READING R. R.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7.32 A. M.	11.25 A. M.
4.00 P. M.	6.05 P. M.
BLOOM STREET.	
7.31 A. M.	11.23 A. M.
4.02 P. M.	6.04 P. M.

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THE EYE A SPECIALTY.

Eyes tested, treated, fitted with glasses and artificial eyes supplied.

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Ruth's Apology.

Rain, rain, go to Spain!
Never, never come again!

Now, have you gone to Spain,
Dear rain?
You stay so long away,
My garden grows more dusty and
More dreary every day,
And all the vegetables are dry
And withered up and small.
Why, that old foolish rhyme I said
I didn't mean at all!

My little brook I love so well
Has thin and sickly grown,
Where once I tried in vain to cross
Are only piles of stone,
And where were little waterfalls,
With rushes round the brink,
Are only muddy, trampled pools
Where cows come down to drink.

And so, please, if you took offense,
Forgive me right away
And come and water all my flowers
Soon as you can—today
If quite convenient. Don't feel bad.
Forget and come again.
Why, "never" was just make believe
I really love you, rain,
Dear rain!
Oh, please come back from Spain!

—Youth's Companion.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

A recent issue of The Scientific American contains an account of the pine needle industry, which is becoming a very important one on the Pacific coast. From the leaves of the pine oils are extracted, which are very beneficial in complaints of a pulmonary order.

Two crops are gathered yearly, the later one being always the largest. The leaves of the young trees are preferred, yielding a better quality of oil, it is said. The leaves are stripped from the trees by women and men, who are

PLANT FOR DISTILLING OIL FROM PINE NEEDLES.

paid 25 cents a hundred pounds for the needles. Five hundred pounds is regarded as an average day's work.

The leaves are then packed into sacks and hurriedly sent to the factory. Exposure to the sun causes them to wilt and impairs the quality of the product.

The factory at which the essences and extracts of the needles are manufactured has a capacity for handling 2,000 pounds of leaves per day, but it is soon to be enlarged to about four times its present size.

In the extraction of pine oil 2,000 pounds of green leaves are required to produce ten pounds of oil. The process is the ordinary one of distillation.

The oil extracted gives an agreeable flavor to candies. Toilet soaps are made strongly impregnated with essential oil of pine needles.

Something About Boils.

Contrary to the common belief, boils are not indicative of blood disease. They are really indications of local poisoning by pus bearing germs, and the boil is an abscess. Every pus prick, every scratch, every abrasion, every cut with a razor or pocketknife, every splinter that enters the skin may cause a boil. Nor need the wound be a serious one. It may be so minute as to be invisible to the unaided eye.

Women With Whist Faces.

We have all sorts of faces, all varieties of countenances, that get their recognized expressions from close application to some variety of straining employment. Now we have the "whist face" to add to the list, says the Philadelphia Press.

It is showing itself among the women and comes from the whist club habit, which is rapidly growing, showing its strength not only at night, but in the afternoons and even in the mornings, associated with tea and wafers, chocolates and bonbons.

One expression of the whist face, though, it is said, and is told with an effort, is age. The women may shudder at the thought, but the fact remains. Intense thought and daily racking the memory to remember what cards have been played cannot but deepen the face lines and hasten what heretofore the women have left for time to accomplish without their permission.

In the whist face you will see the faraway look, accompanied by arched lines on the forehead, suddenly changing to an expression of inward contemplation, associated with a tightening of the lips. These expressions come from an acrobatic mind under training that consists in leaping from the first lead, jump by jump, over each successive play, to the ultimate effect of the next play that must be made, while keeping the mental eye on the accepted rules, not neglecting to observe and respond to signals.

Nature can recover from this sort of thing when occasionally indulged in, but when it becomes a habit, practiced almost daily and sometimes for two or more sessions a day, the expression becomes fixed and follows the wearer, no matter what her thought or occupation may be at the time.

A WAR OF HARD HITS

BOER LESSONS TO THE BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

English Pride Got Many a Fall—The Display Soldier Evil—Boer Bullets Made the Officers Put Off Their Gilded Trappings.

[Copyright, 1901, by G. L. Kilmer.]

ENGLAND may profit more by the lessons of the South African war than any other nation could in the same situation because she is in the business of man hunting in the wilderness. Her dominions, upon which the sun never sets, include races which have given her no end of trouble in the past, and their capacities are by no means exhausted. More than all else the British have learned how not to do things in war.

Perhaps the greatest lesson for the British war office will be drawn from the failure to end the war at the time of the march from Bloemfontein northward. Halting in the Orange Free State to gather strength, Lord Roberts drew the Boers to his front. He faced northward and Buller's army in Natal above Ladysmith faced westward, with the Boers confined in an angle. A fight of the kind that an army of 100,000 men ought to be able to put up against 20,000 should have broken the Boer resistance and left little to do except gather in fragments. But Roberts was too confident, too anxious that the soldiers eat their delayed Christmas dinner in Pretoria. With his army strung out over a line 200 miles in length he marched on steadily and in good order, but whipped no Boers.

In the American civil war it was demonstrated that hostile armies and not hostile positions are the important things. An army with fighting stuff in its ranks can take up position after position, prolonging a war indefinitely. But when an army is once destroyed its destroyers are foot loose to tackle and destroy another army. Hood's army was destroyed at Franklin and Nashville in 1864, and the result would have been the same had the blow fallen in a wilderness. The capture of Atlanta by Sherman didn't dispose of Hood's army, nor the fall of Petersburg and Richmond put an end to Lee. Had Grant marched from Petersburg to Dansville, saying, "I'll attend to Lee when I get there," he would have done just what Lord Roberts did after the Boers evacuated Bloemfontein. If Roberts could thrash the burghers at Pretoria, why not thrash them on the way to the Vaal, or at least corner them with his odds of five to one?

Without a doubt the English officers and soldiers went into the South African war puffed up with a conceit that would have been silly in an army of amateurs. They despised the Boers as fighting men, and in the end are imitating Boer methods. It was the intention to smash the burghers before they could get ready to fight. The original plan of taking them by surprise fell through. Kruger was too smart for Chamberlain. But because it was the British way to override everybody, John Bull must flounder ahead and run into ambush and slaughter. The Boers held as decided opinions about who should rule South Africa as the British themselves.

The Boers couldn't fight—oh, no! So the Briton rushed along on the open veldt, and the Boer from bush and kopje shot him down like game. He wouldn't carry a spade, nor dig a trench, nor pile up earth to shield his devoted head from a miserable Dutchman. Finally, when the individual soldier saw the tactics of the Boers on their rocky kopjes, he would throw together a pile of loose stones and duck his head behind it. These stone heaps were splendid markers and good targets for the Boers. A shell would scatter the fragments, and make every piece a missile to hurt some Briton.

The Boers intrenched whenever there were no rocks or kopjes to cover their heads. Perhaps they couldn't fight a theatrical battle, those plain, simple herdsmen of the bush, but they could take to cover and make the other fellows fight a losing game. In a military way that is the best of fighting. The British have studied prize ring rules too much for men who wish to conquer savage valor. War cannot be subject to rules when it is a raid of the strong upon the weak.

Not only did the English troops despise cover in the face of the enemy, but did their best to make a show of themselves for the Boers to shoot at. Perhaps they meant to overawe the enemy. The effort was not a success. When attacking a kopje or Boer battery, the British didn't go in by rushes, but in deep columns, marching erect. In fact, every charge was a repetition of Balaklava. It was magnificent, but it was not war. London and the sporting youth the world over thought it was sublime, that stolid British way of getting "killed most beautifully."

The Boer will ride like the wind to his kopje or river bed, then dismount, hide his pony and fight, but the mounted Briton rode like the six hundred into the mouth of hell, sitting erect, and if ordered to halt under fire would still sit erect, a good target for the Boer Mauser. For more than 25 years the trained cavalryman of America has known how to make a breastwork of his horse when caught in the open under fire. It is a mistake to call the Briton's bearing under fire true courage. He is a machine and does as he is told.

Defects of the British army system that have been pointed out by specialists have come in for a sad showing up at the front. The officer is only a play soldier. Fighting with him is not a life career, but a boom for his social prospects. A social bankrupt or a jilted lover buys a commission to go off and hide himself in a grave far too good for him. The British colonel doesn't know his captains, and the captains do not know their men. The men learn nothing from the officers, for the classes are far apart.

In artillery fighting the men do the work. All depends upon the man behind the gun, and he is a man, not a popinjay from some fashionable square. The British guns in South Africa have been well served, and the naval guns, the pride of the jackies, have done the best of all. The ranks do the fighting in war and need intelligent and well timed direction as to when the blows shall be struck. A man seeking to be glorified—usually he is a wearer of shoulder straps—is more than a nuisance in the field; he is little better than a traitor, for he plays the enemy's game to perfection, killing his own people without the slightest chance of gain for the cause.

Colonial troops made splendid records in South Africa. They were independent, hardy and resourceful, led by officers of their own type. In saddle they were more nearly a match for the Boers than the best trained English cavalry. In the long run the colonial soldier would have proved the best fighting card England has. The western habit of independence, every man looking out for himself and able to boss himself in an emergency, is a good outfit for a man who has to fight rough and tumble. Fighting in masses is out of the question in a struggle like that in Cuba and in South Africa.

The line officer is the most important personage in modern fighting. A crisis is decided by rushes and the rushing party not greater than a company. It is the same in cavalry and infantry. In a rush the officer must lead and not command simply. Hence the best officer is a man who has been one of the rushers and knows what is wanted. The British do not promote from the ranks, and the army is weak in good line officers who can fight.

In the matter of officers the question settled itself in a practical way in South Africa. The young blood who went out to be glorified flaunted his epaulets, his bespangled coat and shining sword. The Boer marksmen had merry fun with these birds, and a series of "regrets to state" were followed by the enumeration of titled victims who had been glorified with a vengeance, and still the flag had not got on toward Pretoria. Then away went the sword, off came the shoulder straps; a rifle and a suit of common khaki make an officer in action look like one of the men. Being brought to the level of his men in looks the officer will in the end learn from the men how to make men fight. This will be a blessing for the army, although there will be fewer gazettings for "deeds of derring do" and Belgravia and Soho square short in army lions. In brief Great Britain is at last finding out what it means to fight intelligent foemen who regard their lives dearly. The Zulus, the Afrids and the natives

IN ACTION AN OFFICER LOOKS LIKE HIS MEN.

of India may not take the trouble to kill the British scientifically in revenge for their wrongs. Life is cheap for them. But the white man is not that kind of a customer. British ingenuity has been put to a severe test, and that, too, by a handful of amateurs who never saw a book of tactics nor a drill ground.

How to fight great battles is a matter for speculative study. Success depends upon the capacity of a general for original ideas. In this case originality wins the game. But as to plain fighting common sense governs, and common sense is to be had for the taking of it. No one would expect to excavate a tunnel with shovelers recruited from among supers on the mimic stage. Neither can battles be won by soldiers who are mere players at war, who are out for display and not for stern business.

Incidentally military men the world over have seen in South Africa that a few determined men with long range repeating rifles may hold up a whole division of troops for hours, that in a battle the supporting column must stand off over 2,000 yards or be slaughtered while waiting to join action and that the front line is liable to be defeated before its supports can march to the relief. Reconnoitering in South Africa has been most difficult and hazardous, but the neglect of it has cost the British fearful disasters. A modern army has so many tricks up the sleeve that reconnoitering is absolutely necessary to success no matter how heavy the dole of blood exacted of scouting battalions.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

The United States, according to The Churchman, has 107 social settlements. The rest of the world has 55.

The Hair and Salt Water.

"It puzzles me," said a hairdresser at one of the popular resorts, "why women are so careless about their hair. I am kept busy all winter trying to get hair in good condition that was spoiled in the summer. There is nothing that hurts the roots of the hair as sea bathing does, yet many women bathe nearly every day for a month of two, and seldom have the hair properly washed afterward, and then they wonder why it falls out in winter, and have massage and tonics for six months to make it healthy again.

"They often think, because only a part of the hair gets wet, just under the edge of the cap, that there is no harm done, but that is just where the harm comes. It is at the roots that the water does most damage."

A Bachelor's Philosophy.

A woman's way is her own way.

It is a wise woman who does not get into an argument with her servant on washday.

Little drops of water may make the mighty ocean, but it takes the bathing suit girl to make the watering place.

Women are satisfied to let the milliner decorate their hats with birds' wings. They know their husbands will attend to the bill.

Higher education has done incalculable good for the sex, but the average woman still sits down on the floor to put on her shoes and stockings.

Silence is golden, which probably accounts for the fact that so few women live to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary.

A Misnomer.

Mrs. Noozy—I think it's the most ridiculous thing to call that man in the bank a "teller."

Mrs. Chumm—Why?

Mrs. Noozy—Because they simply won't tell at all. I asked one today how much my husband had on deposit there, and he just laughed.—Philadelphia Press.

Mutual Admiration.

"Jiggins thinks he has the smartest small boy in the world."

"Well, Jiggins can't help giving the youngster credit for superior discernment. He is absolutely sure he has the wisest father in existence."—Washington Star.

In the Music Temple.

The organ recitals in the Temple of Music are daily features of the Pan-American Exposition. Many celebrated organists are on the programme for October. Victor Herbert's famous orchestra will be at the Temple of Music from Oct. 14 to the close of the Exposition.

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FEEDING WHEAT.

Best Utilized In the Form of Meal Mixed With Other Grain.

A large production of wheat and a corn crop cut by drought in many sections bring up the question of feeding wheat in place of corn. J. T. Willard of the Kansas station finds from a study of experiments and standard statistics on the subject that wheat and corn fed in the form of meal are of equal value for feeding.

In feeding wheat satisfactorily a number of considerations must be kept in view. The kernels being much smaller than those of corn there is much more danger of their escaping mastication and passing out undigested. Many farmers who regarded it as unprofitable to feed wheat whole found on crushing or grinding it that all difficulty disappeared. It is especially necessary when fed to steers or milk cows. In animals with smaller mouths there is less waste than with cattle, and some have observed a positive advantage with sheep in feeding it whole. This was due, however, to the greater consumption of whole grain than ground.

Ground wheat has an important disadvantage in feeding in that it is apt to form a gummy mass, which adheres to the teeth, making it difficult and disagreeable to handle by the animal. This fault has been the source of some of the poor results in feeding it and is best obviated by feeding it mixed with some other grain, as corn, oats or Kaffir corn. Animals fed upon a mixture are also less liable to become cloyed than when fed on wheat alone.

In discussing the feeding value of wheat the grain only has thus far been in mind. In this year of extreme scarcity of roughage it may not be amiss to inject a word of suggestion that wheat straw is much better than nothing and that in all probability the farmers of the wheat belt can contribute to the needs of their less fortunate fellow citizens and add to their own profits by preserving, baling and marketing their straw instead of burning it as usual.

HAIRY VETCH.

A Forage Plant Now In the Foreground For Fall Sowing.

Hairy vetch is so much in the agricultural foreground just now that the accompanying sketch may not come amiss to those who have not seen the plant. It is a perennial or biennial from western Asia and has given such

HAIRY VETCH.

fine promise in various parts of the United Sttaes as to elicit much approval. The seed is generally sown in drills, with some kind of grain to hold it upright.

It is recommended to sow in fall—August to middle of September—for winter and spring forage. If sown with rye and successfully grown, it will give excellent feed at a time when there is usually a shortage. Wheat and vetch also furnish good green fodder in spring.

"I sometimes think myself he's not a good actor."

"Good! Why, I'm willing to bet even his liver doesn't act right."

"It is an error to allow automobiles to whir along even faster than the bicycles."

"Still to whir is human."—Philadelphia Times.

Little Things to Worry About.

She—There! I knew I had forgotten something.

He—What is it?

She—My bathing suit.

He—Oh, I wouldn't worry over a little thing like that.—Philadelphia Record.

Scrappy.

Urban—Why, old man, those chickens of yours are regular gamecocks. What makes them such fighters?

Suburban—I'm sure I don't know unless it comes from feeding them scraps.—Detroit Free Press.

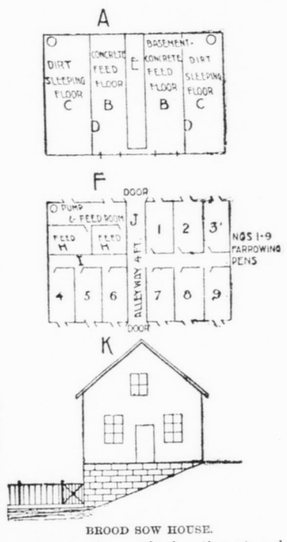
HOUSE FOR BROOD SOWS.

Designed to Accommodate Fifteen Animals.

A. J. Lovejoy of Illinois furnishes to Breeder's Gazette plans for a house to accommodate 15 brood sows.

In the accompanying diagram A is the basement, 24 by 36 feet, used for feeding and sleeping after the pigs are old enough to leave the pens in the first, or ground, floor; B B are concrete floors for feeding, C C portions of the basement for sleeping, to be divided by 2 by 4; D D are set on edge to hold bedding from feed floor. The sleeping part can have either dirt or plank floor. E is an alley four feet wide running through the center of the basement, with a swinging division either side that can be pushed back while feed is being poured into the troughs. This can be reached from the floor above either by the stairway leading down to the basement, or spouts can be made from the feedroom above direct to each trough.

F is the first, or ground, floor; G room for mixing feed and for a pump, H H feed bins; 1 to 9 are farrowing pens in which sows can farrow and remain with pigs for a week to three weeks; I alley running through building from east to west, J alley running north and south. There should be a



BROOD SOW HOUSE.

window in the south elevation at each farrowing pen, with two in each end elevation, and the same in the north side of the building.

K represents the end elevation.

While the writer would not have a hoghouse under any consideration, I think if I had to have one for the uses named, and where it could be set against a small hill, this would suit me as well as any. If sows were to farrow in cold weather, the basement could be temporarily divided into farrowing pens by movable partitions. A loft over the first, or ground, floor could be used for storing bedding.

The New Large Waist.

Small waists are going out of fashion. They are doomed soon to be quite extinct. Broad waists are henceforth to be the fashion and in their turn to be sung in verse and prose. Doctors will rejoice at this, but the ladies? Well, let them think of the beautiful Josephine's waist and of the everlasting quoted Venus of Medici's waist, and they will become reconciled to the new broad waist fashion that is or that is soon to be.

This explains the present rage for the Josephine "boudoir gown," as tea gowns are now called. It is made of soft Indian cashmere, gathered on to a silk yoke, formed like a bolero, and a soft Japanese scarf is tied round the waist as high as possible. Japanese silk "boudoir gowns" are also fashionable and lovely at the same time.

Handy With a Gun.

Lady Hopetoun, the first vice reine of united Australia, is one of the few ladies who have taken up the art of shooting not from the point of view of pheasants, grouse or deer, but with an eye to the gun. She is a remarkably good shot. Nor is this accomplishment a new one of hers. When she was last in Australia during her husband's previous term of office, she surprised and delighted the Australians with her skill. Her facility in making bullseyes is said to have played no inconsiderable part in establishing the popularity of the couple. No doubt united Australia will be as proud of the vice reine's skill with the deadly weapon as Victoria was in the previous term of office.

Laughs In Persia.

In Persia the man who laughs is considered effeminate, but a free license is given to female merriment.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

And the Fan Went On.

The thermometer was doing business at the new stand it had taken up at number one hundred and something in the shade and, with the electric fan in the corner, was about the only object in the room which showed special evidence of life.

"Pop," presently came in a small voice from the sofa—"pop, doesn't motion produce heat?"

"Yes, my son, so keep quiet."

There was silence for a moment, then:

"Pop, doesn't all motion produce heat?"

"Yes, my son; all motion. Even the motion of moving my lips to answer your questions causes more heat than is necessary this weather."

Once more the silence was broken.

"Motion causes friction, does it not?"

"Yes."

"And friction causes heat?"

"Yes."

A pause of several minutes.

"That electric fan over there is in motion, isn't it, popper?"

"Yes, yes. Don't bother me so much."

Another pause.

"Say, pop, if that fan is in motion, and motion produces friction, and friction causes heat, why don't you stop it? It's hot enough, isn't it, without any more motion than is necessary?"

But there was no reply, and the fan went on.—Boston Journal.

Erin's Land.

Only about 1½ per cent of the total area of Ireland is under woods, while there is over 23 per cent of uncultivated land in the country.

Neuralgia.

The Prayer of a Nerve for More Blood.

Neuralgia may attack any part of the body but most frequently occurs where the nerves are most abundant.

In the head,
In the face.
Sometimes the heart nerves seem to twist
Twinging rheumatic pains of the extremities
Sharp and intense at times
In the intervals dull and heavy.

Neuralgia is the result of impoverished blood caused by impairment of the nerves—a lack of nerve force.

It is a disease of the nerve centers, and the pains accompanying it are a prayer for better nourishment. They are the danger signals which warn you against a total collapse of the nervous system.

Liniments and all external applications can only give temporary relief. Permanent cure cannot possibly come until the nerve centers are thoroughly revitalized and reinvigorated by Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills. The beneficial effects of this great nerve restorative are felt thrilling through the nerve fibres as week by week and month by month the nerve force of the body is restored. Women afflicted with diseases peculiar to their sex are frequently great sufferers from neuralgia. Dr. Chase's Nerve Pills positively cures both these disorders by filling the nervous system with new vigor and life. 50 cents a box at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The genuine has portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on each package.

Costly Wedding All Right.

I am a firm believer in developing talent at any cost. I am a believer in people with means spending their money on anything that strikes their fancy, because somebody derives benefit from it. The splendor of the recent Vanderbilt wedding was a matter of wide comment, but to me it seemed only right and fair that some part of those vast millions should go to the workers in the world—in a legitimate way, of course. The immense number of wedding gifts, the lavish floral display, the extensive trousseau, all meant work for somebody—well paid work, I hope. Why should not rich people spend their money? It benefits nobody when it lies idle. There are duties and responsibilities attached to the possession of wealth, although they are not always recognized, I grant. There are also responsibilities upon the shoulders of wage earners, that of making every dollar do its full duty for instance.—Betty Bradeen in Boston Traveler

Sick Insurance.

Over 8,000,000 persons in Germany are insured against illness.

Blazing Lard.

To extinguish blazing lard never use water, as it only adds to its fury, besides sending a black smudge over everything in the room. A dash of flour or sand will at once quench the flames.

344 Ferry

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Office.

Yard in Rear.

SEVEN DEVELOPED GOLD MINES.

60 ACRES OF GOLD ORE.

—THE ARENA—

Gold Mining & Milling Company

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO.

This Property is Estimated to be now Worth More than $10,000 per Acre and will be Worth over One Hundred Thousand Dollars per Acre, with Proper Development

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

Divided into Shares of $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

The Arena Company offers 50,000 Shares at 50 cents each in a Property that is Worth over $600,000.

For the purpose of raising money to purchase the necessary machinery to make the mines produce daily fully Three Thousand Dollars in Gold, thus enriching every individual shareholder according to the shares he holds.

You can buy any number of Shares you Wish,

and make more money than can be made in any other line of investment. The gold ore is in these seven developed mines. There are 3,000 feet of ore in a vein, and these veins are true mother veins, held within walls of granite, placed there by nature. The Company has already developed this property to demonstrate that it is one of the largest gold properties of the Cripple Creek District which is the greatest gold-producing camp on earth, its output last year aggregating $23,000,000 or nearly double the amount produced in the whole State of California.

At 50 cents per share the Company is giving you a discount of 10 cents per Share to start with, making 20 cents on the dollar. As already stated, this is done for the purpose of raising $25,000 to purchase improved machinery, air-compressor drills, and electric plant. We have two large hoisting engines on this property, a commodious shaft-house, office buildings, boarding house for the men, stables, a powder-house, a large quantity of tools, etc. The reports on these mines, made by one of the best mining engineers in the State, succinctly describe these improvements.

NAMES OF MINES.

AZTEC, 210 feet in depth, with shaft-house, boiler and engine for hoisting, well timbered all the way down.
BONDHOLDER, 200 feet deep, hoisting engine and boiler, large iron shaft-house.
MEXICO and MANHATTAN, both over 100 feet deep, on same vein as the Aztec mine.
CRYSTAL, JASPER and GREAT EASTERN, on the same vein as the Bondholder and opened in depth to over 100 feet, and developments already made show over 4,000 feet of ore.

If you want to make money out of nature, become a producer of gold out of her treasure vaults. The Arena group of mines will do it for you.

We can furnish the best of references—bank and mining engineers—and our title in the property is perfect, coming, as it does through a patent from the Government. With more improved machinery, from $3,000 to $5,000 per day will be a conservative estimate of the output of these mines.

Remember that only 50,000 Shares of this Stock are for sale at 50 cents on the dollar. Orders for the number of Shares desired, accompanied by Draft, Money Orders, Express or Cash in Registered Letters, can be sent to

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