RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENNA. R. R.

EAST.	WEST.
7.13 A. M.	9.14 A. M.
10.17 "	12.15 P. M.
2.21 P. M.	4.58 "
6.09 "	7.51 "
SUNDAYS.	
10.17 A. M.	4.53 P. M.

D. L. & W. R. R.

EAST.	WEST.
6.58 A. M.	9.09 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.	
7.34 A. M.	11.23 A. M.
4.02 P. M.	6.04 P. M.

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HYGIENE

An English scientist who lately descanted upon the medical value of lemons has inspired several others to point out the virtues of the onion, which is in high favor with many persons. It is with the onion as with the lemon—its devotees regard it as a panacea for a good many ills and as a preventive of many of the disorders to which flesh is heir. Appealing to chemistry, we find the onion is really a very ordinary vegetable, but there is one point which distinguishes it, and that is the somewhat high percentage of sulphur it contains.

Possibly the virtues ascribed to it depend on the presence of this element. Like the lemon, the onion may also lay claim to antiscorbutic properties—that is, to qualities which render it a preventive of scurvy. Its mineral constituents include a proportion of potash salts, and probably its antiscorbutic qualities depend upon these latter compounds.

Contagion In the Schoolroom.

Common means of contagion are these: Kissing, exchanging handkerchiefs, ribbon, chewing gum, whistles, slate and lead pencils, which are almost always, consciously or unconsciously, carried to the mouth. Coins also are treated in the same way. Drinking cups, by their common use, often spread diseases. Schoolbooks are ready carriers of contagion. Then also may be mentioned the dangers from overcrowding the schoolrooms, which leads to the breathing of impure air and the dissemination of germs. Wraps which are not absolutely needed often hang where they dry and are aired in the schoolroom.

Would Have Us Eat Insects.

M. Daguin, a distinguished French naturalist, calls attention to the fact that insects are among the most wholesome and harmless of creatures to eat, because they live almost exclusively on vegetable food. He condemns crustaceans, headed by the lobster, because they live upon dead things.

Make Believe Meat.

Vegetarians particularly will be interested in a "vegetable substitute for meat" which has been newly patented, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. The mere fact that it is declared by the inventor to have the flavor and nutritive properties of meat while actually of purely vegetable ingredients, would amount to little were it not that the chemistry section of the patent office has indorsed the claim as truthful. As a matter of fact, the compound appears to contain protein and other elements utilizable in the body for making flesh and blood and for fuel in about the same proportions as in beef or mutton.

The Gradometer.

An instrument called the gradometer has been designed to enable the occupants of any vehicle to determine at a glance every inequality of the ground over which they are traveling. The new instrument may be attached to the side of the seat of any vehicle or to the top tube of a bicycle, and the grade the vehicle is ascending or descending can be seen in an instant. The instrument consists of a nickel plated casing six inches long, containing a curved glass tube filled with spirits, leaving a small bubble, which acts the same as a spirit level.

Invention of a Motorman.

George Wray, a Pittsburg motorman, has patented a car fender which, he asserts, will make it impossible for a person struck by the forward end of a car to be carried under the wheels. He also says that his device will pick up any object four inches above the level of the rail, and that therefore it would be impossible for a car equipped with it to pass over even a child lying prone on the track.

Wood Too Hard to Burn.

There are certain kinds of wood that are too hard to burn, or refuse to ignite for some other reason, such as ironwood and the good brier root, but it is a curiosity to come across a piece of common deal—the soft, light wood of which so many boxes are made—that cannot be set fire to.

The piece of wood in question was common white deal from Sweden, but was remarkable for its comparative weight. It had formed part of a boat belonging to a whaler and had been dragged below the surface of the water to the depth of more than half a mile by a harpooned whale. The length of line and the short distance from the point of descent after being struck at which the whale rose to the surface was a proof of the depth to which it had dragged the boat.

Only part of the boat came up again at the end of the line, and it was taken on board when the whale had been killed. That piece of wood was so hard that it would not burn in a gas jet. The weight of water had compressed it.—London Standard.

Birds' Songs.

A French writer, Henri Coupon, says that, notwithstanding the fact of their simplicity, the songs of birds cannot be imitated with musical instruments because of the impossibility of reproducing their peculiar timbre. The notes of birds, while corresponding with our musical scale, also include vibrations occupying the intervals between our notes. The duration of birds' songs is usually very short, two or three seconds for thrushes and chaffinches, four or five seconds for blackbirds, but from two to five minutes for the lark.

THE WIDOW TAX.

In Mindanao a Wife's Death Costs the Widower One Hundred Plates.

Becoming a widow or a widower is a much more serious business than getting married among some of the tribes in the Philippines. In Mindanao "marrying in haste" often leads to a prolonged "repenting at leisure," for they have an institution there known as the "widow tax"—"chabaloan" the natives call it. Upon the death of the wife the widower must pay a certain sum of money or its equivalent in goods to his father-in-law before he can go a-courting again. As money is a scarce article among these natives, the tax generally is paid in plates of common "stone china," which are much used by the natives as a medium of exchange. It is considered the proper thing for the bereaved one to pay 100 of these plates to his father-in-law for permission to look about him for a successor to the deceased helpmate.

If the husband dies, the widow at once becomes the property of her parents-in-law and so remains for life unless some relative comes forward and produces the necessary number of dinner plates. The natural result of this is that married people are all extremely solicitous for the health of each other. In sickness the invalid is sedulously attended by the partner of his or her joys and sorrows, the well person perhaps being moved more by the thought of those hundred plates than by real affection.

Divorce is unknown among these people, but a man may have as many wives as he pleases. It will be seen that in case of an epidemic which would sweep away his wives a married man would be in dire extremity. In the case of a death of a much married man his parents come into a small fortune, for they either have enough slaves to render future work on their part unnecessary or they receive enough plates from the families of the widows to set up a crockery store.

DWARFING AN OAK TREE.

The Japanese Trick by Which It Is Accomplished.

The Chabo Hiba, a dwarf Japanese pine tree, was recently sold for $1,200. It is six feet high and alleged to be 850 years old. It has long been supposed that the process by which Japanese gardeners succeeded in dwarfing forest trees was a long and costly one. It is now said that it is a simple process and that any one can do the trick. The following directions are given for producing a miniature oak tree:

Take an orange and scoop out the pulp. Fill the interior with a rich mold and plant an acorn in the center of it, leaving the hole in the rind for it to sprout through. Put it in a sunny place and water it frequently. Soon after the first shoots have appeared the roots begin to break through the orange skin. Take a sharp knife and shave these off carefully and keep them shaved. The tree will grow about five or six inches high and then stop. In a year it will be a perfect miniature oak. When the roots cease to grow, the orange skin should be varnished over and imbedded in a flowerpot.

The Japanese dwarf all kinds of trees and make them live to a great age. Some of these dwarfs, like the Chabo Hiba, are well known, and their owners have documentary evidence attesting their great age. The older they are the more valuable, of course, they are. In Japan certain families follow the calling, trade, art, or what you will, of growing dwarf trees from generation to generation, and you can buy a miniature oak 500 years old from a descendant of the man who first planted the acorn. Not only forest trees, but fruit trees and flowering shrubs, are dwarfed by these clever gardeners.

The Chinch Bug.

The Ohio experiment station is receiving letters indicating an extensive outbreak of chinch bugs in certain parts of the state. The following remedy, the formula of Professor Forbes of Illinois, is therefore offered:

"Dissolve one-half pound hard or soft soap in one gallon of water and heat to the boiling point. Remove from the stove and add two gallons of coal oil, churning the mixture with a good force pump for 15 minutes. When the emulsion is formed, it will look like buttermilk.

"To each quart of this emulsion add 15 quarts of water and apply to the corn in a spray, preferably before 10 a. m. or after 3 p. m. The bugs should be washed off so that they will float in the emulsion at the base of the plant. A teacupful to a hill is generally sufficient, but the quantity must vary with the number of bugs infesting the corn."

The progress of these bugs through a field may be obstructed by making a shallow, V shaped trench with the corner of a hoe and filling it with coal tar, the tar to be renewed in two or three days. They may also be destroyed by plowing them under and harrowing and rolling.

Agricultural Brevities.

Eggplant is one of the most delicious vegetables known. Gather the plants before they become seedy.

Tan bark is a splendid thing to put in the apiary to keep the grass and weeds from growing up in front of the hives to bother the bees.

Nothing but the very earliest tobacco grown on light soil and especially treated for that purpose will produce anything desirable in domestic spotted tobacco, says a New England Homestead correspondent.

From now till frost the battle with weeds should not cease.

In spraying potatoes with bordeaux for fungous disease two or three sprayings are generally made at varying dates between July 1 and Sept. 1.

Sowing Grass Seed.

There are many who think they can get better crops of grass by sowing the seed in August or early in September without grain than in any other way. We think this is correct when the land has been well prepared and the season is favorable. The one drawback is the chance of a fall drought, which will not allow the seed to germinate or burns out the tender shoots as they come up. Yet there is scarcely one year in ten when this will happen if the land is well worked and the seed quickly follows after the stirring of the soil. And one may take his chance almost at any time from July to Sept. 15 to obtain good weather. We seldom have six weeks of weather in succession unfit to sow the grass seed.—Boston Cultivator.

The Time to Cut Timber.

A good time, if not the best, to cut timber or fell trees is in midsummer, when the leaves are full grown. If the trees are cut from the 1st of June to the 1st of September and left two or three weeks until the green leaves are dried before cutting or splitting, the leaves will draw the sap from the body of the tree and thus quickly season the wood and prevent sap rot and worms. The 1st of August is one of the best times to deaden trees, says Field and Farm.

BEAN DISEASES.

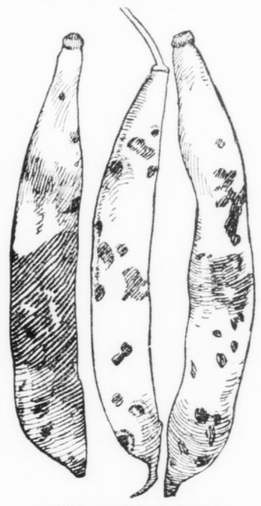
Fungous Troubles and Remedies. Points of Bean Growing.

Even the humble garden beans are not exempt from fungous enemies which have so asserted themselves as to become troublesome to the growers of this useful vegetable. Since 1894 the New Jersey station has been studying diseases of truck crops, and beans have received a full share of attention. In bulletin 151 seven fungous diseases of beans are considered, namely:

1. The anthracnose or pod spot. 2. The bean bacteriosis. 3. The lima bean mildew. 4. The lima bean pod blight. 5. The bean rust. 6. The bean leaf spot. 7. The bean leaf blotch.

All of these were met with in the field studies of the diseases, but the first three, being the most common and serious enemies, have been the subjects for special treatment.

The bean seed is often infested with the anthracnose and becomes thereby



ANTHRACNOSED BEAN PODS.

a prominent, if not the chief, means of tiding over the inactive or winter season. The same is doubtless true with bacteriosis.

It has been shown that soaking the seed in fungicides, while destructive to the fungus, is not always without ill effect upon the seed itself. Experiments differ upon this point, and further investigations are here needed.

There is only one opinion as to the desirability of discarding all diseased seed before planting and using only that which is mature and healthy. This is strongly urged.

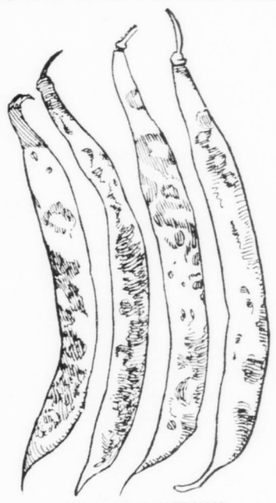
It has been demonstrated through seven consecutive years of beans upon the same land, two crops each season, that the anthracnose is checked by fungicides. The same is true of the bacteriosis. The bordeaux mixture has proved of substantial value as a remedy for bean mildew.

While the experimental sprayings have been at intervals of ten days, it is not recommended that they be more than three in number for the ordinary wax sorts. For pole varieties or any that require the whole season sprayings once in three weeks would perhaps be most profitable, and yet the distribution of the drenching rains should determine the times of the applications.

It was shown that old spotted pods when used as mulch greatly increased the disease upon the area thus covered. All such refuse, whether of pods or stems and leaves, should be burned.

A rotation of crops is desirable from the standpoint of freedom from disease, but it has been demonstrated that with frequent spraying beans may be grown with profit indefinitely upon the same land.

The leading points in bean growing are: First, to have strong, healthy seed of the least susceptible growing; second, planted not too close or deep; third, in rich, well drained soil, and fourth, spray with bordeaux or its equal, soda bordeaux, at three week intervals. To this is added the not less



PODS WITH BACTERIOSIS.

important point of burning all the refuse of the field as soon as possible after the crop is harvested.

These experiments indicated that no distance is superior to six inches in the row for bush beans of the golden wax sorts when the rows are 20 inches apart, but it should be stated that less space is required in the second than in the first planting of any season.

A Salmon's Leap.

One of the directors of the Norwegian fisheries has been endeavoring to discover the height a salmon will leap when clearing a waterfall which obstructs its passage up stream. Masts were placed below the fall to insure accurate measurements. It is stated that a fish can leap to the height of twenty feet. When a fish failed to clear the fall at one bound, it remained in the falling water and then, with a rapid twist of the body, gave a spring and was successful.

About the Limit.

"Bilkins, what is the most mortifying thing you can conceive of?"

Bilkins—I guess it's when a woman's sons having grown over the head of their father, who is of small stature, the thrifty mother has the outgrown clothes of her sons revamped for the old gentleman's use.—New York Times.

His First Impression.

Civil Service Examiner—What do you know about Budapest?

Applicant For Position on Police Force—Budapest is the name of a cattle disease. It is usually fatal!—Chicago Tribune.

Both, Perhaps.

Teller—I heard of a young girl that married a man one day and applied for a divorce the next.

Weller—From perversity, I suppose?

Teller—No, from Chicago, I believe.—Catholic Standard and Times.

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FOLLOWED THE LEADER.

A Case Where Naval Cadets Turned Discipline Into a Joke.

Among other good stories told by Cyrus Townsend Brady in his "Under Tops'ls and Tents," published by Scribners, is this:

It is related that a large number of naval cadets were negligent in following the service in the chapel, which was after the ritual of the Episcopal church. An incautious officer in charge on Sunday morning made a little address to the church party on the subject, saying he supposed that some of them erred through ignorance, but if they would observe him carefully and do as he did—in military parlance, follow the motions of the commanding officer—they would not go wrong.

Word was passed quietly through the battalion. They marched into the church. The officer in charge took his place in the front pew, settled himself in his seat and calmly blew his nose. Three hundred noses were blown simultaneously with a vehemence that was startling. The officer looked around and blushed violently in great surprise. Three hundred heads "followed the motions of the commanding officer." Six hundred cheeks violently tried to blush, a hard thing to for a midshipman to do, and so on through the service.

The man could not stir without instant imitation. He finally confined himself strictly to the prescribed ritual of the service, looking neither to the right nor to the left, not daring to raise a finger or breathe out of the ordinary course. This enterprise also was a startling success.

The cadets received other instructions later in the day from a furious officer who sternly resented their innocent statements that they did not know which was ritual and which was not and that he had not instructed them that blowing his nose stood on a different plane from saying his prayers. It was a huge joke everywhere.

BEE AND HIVE.

If the hive rests on the ground, it will be too damp.

It will pay to use foundations by filling all frames full.

Set the hive a little above the ground to admit of a circulation of air.

From 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. includes the hours of successful operating with bees.

Procure new blood in the apiary. Inbreeding is as objectionable with bees as with live stock.

It is necessary to unite all weak colonies that will be unable to build up into strong stocks.

Care should be taken to save all young brood and the brood combs of those containing brood.

On account of it being the only material that can be depended upon to stay pine is the best material for hives.

Combs should not be left in empty hives about the apiary. That is the worst place they can be left, as moths are always to be found near the bees and are sure to infest the combs.

One advantage in closed end frames is that a hive full of combs may be handled as though it were a single piece instead of a collection of loose pieces, thus saving work, worry and time.

If the bees cannot conveniently enter the hives during the sudden changes of cool weather, quite a number will be lost; hence care should be taken to have the entrances arranged so that the bees can enter readily.

Silence You Can See.

There is no such thing as silence in this world. It is an impossibility. That is partly the reason why science has enabled us to see it.

The explanation of the paradox is this: Silence, as we understand it, simply means that there are sounds too delicate or too loud for the ear to register. In other words, when we can't hear anything we call that condition "silence." But wherever you are there are sounds around you. Even in the deepest mine the air vibrates and makes a sound. An instrument has been invented that will catch these sounds and permit of the vibrations being represented pictorially on a screen, and in that way you may see silence and properly understand what it means.

By comparing the pictures of noises with those of that condition of things known as silence we gain an idea of the difference between a noisy night, for instance, and one when "absolute silence reigns," as the novelist puts it. It is rather surprising to find so much disturbance at the time when everything appears to be perfectly quiet.—Pearson's Weekly.

The total number of timber rafts on all the rivers of European Russia is said to be more than 80,000 yearly, with a total of some 25,000,000 logs.

GRAIN SHRINKAGE.

What Wheat, Corn and Oats Lose by Storage—The Corncob.

Wheat fluctuates in weight according to the dryness of the air. The extent of this variation under ordinary conditions does not exceed 6 per cent, but where the grain is taken from an intensely dry climate to a comparatively damp one the gain may amount to 25 per cent.

Oats stored in the fall lost in one instance over 3 per cent by the following May, less than 2 per cent in the second instance and exactly 2 per cent in the third and in a fourth lost but seven pounds in 100 bushels.

Corn, when the entire plant is stored in the silo, suffers a very considerable loss in weight. As an average of four tests this loss amounted to 8.32 per cent. In other cases the loss varied from 14.57 to 20.36 per cent.

When the entire plant is cured in the field, subsequent variations in weight are determined by the dryness of the air. At the Connecticut station, where 27.36 tons of corn were cut Sept. 1 into shocks, hauled to the barn later and stored for fodder, the gross weight was but 4.8 tons. On Feb. 8 following the weight was 7.5 tons. In a duplicate test 25.5 tons of green corn weighed but 5.2 tons on Nov. 11 and gained to 8.5 tons by Feb. 8.

When the corn is husked in the field, the loss of weight suffered by the ears depends on their condition when hauled to the crib. Very damp corn cribbed early in October shrunk in weight 30 per cent by the middle of February, while dry corn cribbed Oct. 21 had shrunk by the last of January 11 per cent. In another case corn very dry when hauled shrunk by New Year's less than 3 per cent. At the Iowa station the loss in an entire year was 20 per cent in one case and 9 per cent in another.

The relation between the weights of kernels and cob does not stay constant as the ears dry. When first husked, fully 25 per cent of the weight of the ears lies in the cob. By spring less than 20 per cent of the weight of the ear is in the cob. An elaborate set of experiments at Houghton farm showed that the shelled corn lost in weight but about 7.45 per cent from October to March, while the cobs lost fully 36 per cent.—D. C. Smith, Michigan Station.

FLOWER AND TREE.

A few pieces of charcoal dropped into the water assist in preserving cut flowers.

The hole for a tree should be made wide and deep and the bottom be filled with rich earth.

The seeds of nearly all forest trees do best if not allowed to become dry before planting.

For the finest flowers sow pansy seed in the fall. Protect the young plants through the winter, and you will be well rewarded.

The sweet william is a biennial, but will sow their own seeds and come up year after year, as do hollyhocks, thus making them practically perennials.

One of the handsome perennials that flower in July is the digitalis, which has long spikes of blue thimble shaped flowers. It makes a striking clump.

The principal advantage in fall sowing of flower seeds is that the plants grow stronger, root deeper and flower earlier and longer than those from spring sown seed.

The grape is one of the most desirable fruits to plant. It is inexpensive to get a start with, it bears early, it is productive and easily managed, and the fruit is delicious and wholesome.

Couldn't Stand Satire.

A burglar, while attempting to rob a bloated bondholder of Maryville, by mistake got into the humble residence of an editor next door. After unsuccessfully fumbling about for suitable assets for some time he was disgusted to observe the tenant of the house sitting up in bed and laughing at him.

"Ain't you old Skindersen, the capitalist?" inquired the housebreaker.

"Nary time," chuckled the journalist. "I'm the editor of The Screaming Eagle."

"Jerusalem!" said the burglar, looking at his stemwinder. "And here I've been wasting four precious hours on this branch almshouse. I say, old quill driver, you never poke fun at your subscribers, do you?"

"Not the cash ones."

"Exactly," said the burglar, taking out his wallet. "Here's six months' subscription to call this thing square. If there's one thing on earth I can't stand, it's satire."—Tit-Bits.

A Drowsy Protest.

The early riser with his tricks
Through all the year doth thrive.
The man who shoveled snow at six
Now mows the lawn at five.
—Washington Star.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Poor Jonesy!

Last night by merest chance I took
A faded blossom from a book
And crushed beneath my clumsy feet
A thing that was so fair and sweet
Some twenty Mays ago.

One summer's evening by the sea
My heart's ideal walked on with me
And from a bending brier vine
Broke off this blossom—true love's sign—
Some twenty Mays ago.

Sweet were the fields in fading light,
With roses closing for the night,
And sweet her promise made to me
That summer evening by the sea
Some twenty Mays ago.

Ah, well! I go alone my way,
Content, yet single, getting gray;
The light of love for me died down;
The blossom [illegible] brown
Since twenty Mays ago.

"And did she die?" Ah, no; not she;
She married [illegible] and [illegible] me.
She's [illegible] of [illegible]
And [illegible]—I [illegible]
He [illegible] a [illegible]
—Baltimore World.

Four Ministers

Tell of Magical Results Brought About in Burning, Itching, Bleeding Skin Troubles by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Dr. Chase's Ointment draws more praise from ministers, physicians and lawyers than any other medicine in the world. It is endorsed by every profession.

Extracts from their Letters.

Rev. W. N. Edwards, Baptist minister, 109 Trinity Place, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

"For over fifteen years the itching piles have been a source of constant annoyance to me, and frequently, too, the suffering has become intense. At times there was bleeding and the itching and burning was beyond endurance. The results I have derived from Dr. Chase's Ointment have been magical and the benefits lasting. I feel it a duty to fellow sufferers to recommend it."

Rev. J. N. Van Natter, Methodist minister, Albion, Wis., writes:

"My wife was terribly afflicted with protruding piles and contemplated a surgical operation when her notice was drawn to Dr. Chase's Ointment, and less than one box effected a cure."

"I then used it for an unsightly and troublesome skin affection, which had baffled medical skill for twenty-five years. Dr. Chase's Ointment thoroughly cured it. For piles and skin disease it is worth its weight in gold."

Rev. J. A. Baldwin, Baptist minister, Arkona, Ont., writes:

"For over twenty years I was a great sufferer from itching and protruding piles. I used many remedies and underwent three very painful surgical operations, all without obtaining any permanent benefit. When about to give up in despair I was told to use Dr. Chase's Ointment and did so, finding relief at once. I used three boxes, and am entirely cured. The itching is all gone. I have advised others to use it, believing it would cure them as it has me."

Rev. Chas. Fish, Methodist minister, 192 Dunn avenue, Toronto, Ont., writes:

"Ten years ago eczema began on my ears and spread over my head and hands. During that time I was a great sufferer. I tried many remedies, and some of the best physicians—specialists on skin diseases—treated me. The first box of Dr. Chase's Ointment gave much relief and five boxes completely cured me. I think my cure a marvel, and gladly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Just as good for every form of skin trouble, no matter how long standing. 50 cents a box, all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Afterwhile.

Afterwhile we'll go loafin
Where th' willers swish an bend,
Where th' blackbirds sing in chorus
All th' summer without end.

Afterwhile we'll go fishin
'Neath th' summer sunset skies
An, returnin, tell our neighbors
Jes' about th' same old lies.
—Denver Times.

Social Geometry.

Miss Freeman—Why, I thought you knew her! She lives in the same square with you.

Miss Hutton—Perhaps. But she does not move in the same circle.—Philadelphia Press.

Stuck.

Penner—Say, give me a synonym for "psychic," will you?

Wright—Well, there's "psychological."

Penner—All right. How do you spell it?

Wright—Why—er—oh, I give it up. Why not use "psychic?"

Penner—I would, but I don't know how to spell that.—Philadelphia Press.

Why Care if the Baby Is Healthy?

Muggins is not handsome, and he knows it. When his first baby was born, he asked, "Does it look like me?"

Of course they replied in the affirmative.

"Well," said he, with a sigh, "break it to my wife gently."—London Tit-Bits.

344 Ferry

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60 ACRES OF GOLD ORE.

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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 5,000 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 $24,000,000 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, 260 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 development parts 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 Goverment. 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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501 Equitable Building, DENVER, COLORADO.

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