

NEW GOLD FIND IN CRIPPLE CREEK

SURPASSES FAMOUS "JEWELRY BOX" OF CRESSON MINE.

Fabulous Vein Is Tapped in Vindicator's Virgin Territory—Millions in Sight.

A gold discovery said to surpass anything ever known in Colorado has been made in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek. The far-famed "jewelry box" opened in the Cresson mine a year ago is said to pale into insignificance beside this new find. A complete new vein system has been tapped that is in virgin territory, and that may extend clear to the surface. Efforts are being made to suppress all facts as to the fabulous richness of this new ore, but mining men familiar with the situation say there are unquestionably many millions in sight.

A fabulously rich vein, entirely new to the property, a few weeks ago was opened in a chance prospecting cross-cut run from the sixteenth level. The importance of the new find could not be realized until further development had been done, and the management has protected the strike from publicity since its magnitude began to be realized.

Recent advances in the stock on the exchanges of the state have indicated to outsiders that something big was in foot and gradually the facts have been leaking out. Today there are those who speak knowingly of the find and do not hesitate to declare it the most important disclosure in the camp in years.

Cripple Creek has sorely needed this fresh stimulus to deepening. The story of the Vindicator is being re-echoed in kind by all the new work being prosecuted in its great mines at depth. Everywhere the story is one of new ore bodies, increased values, reserves that guarantee heavy production for many years above the level of the Roosevelt drainage tunnel.

The "jewelry box" of the Cresson was extraordinary in the concentration of values in its ores, but the Vindicator strike, in quantity and total worth, bids fair to far exceed it both in ultimate extraction and importance to the mining industry of the camp.

Following the strike in the sixteenth level, developments to open the new vein were started in the fourteenth with a view to determining its possible extent. In the meantime the drift at the original discovery depth was being prosecuted, with the result that recently while the new work at the fourteenth was bearing fruit, the drift at the lower level was proving a new shoot a length of 400 feet and a width of from thirty to forty feet. Practically the entire vein filling is high grade ore.

As broken the bulk or course ore is being to the chlorination mill, the screenings running above the milling train and going to the smelters.

Estimates of the contents of the new vein might be considered premature, but in the great vein system of the Vindicator past experience convince that a new vein of this richness and magnitude adds many millions to the worth of the property, and will provide an increased tonnage of high grade from the mine for many years.

The strike of the new vein is such that it can be declared an entirely distinct discovery from anything heretofore worked, and there is every reason to believe that it will hold its value and prove virgin territory practically to the surface. Developments so far possible all tend to support this belief.

IT'S LARGEST DROP HAMMER

World's Record is Beaten by This Mechanical Wonder.

The Chambersburg Engineering Company of Waynesboro, Pa., has eclipsed its own world's record in making the largest steam drop hammer in existence, or ever made. When all parts are assembled this latest record breaker tips the beam at 400,000 pounds, or 200 tons. It towers 26 feet 6 inches in height, or 20 feet 2 inches above the floor.

This immense mechanical wonder was shipped to a large eastern concern for the manufacturing of drop forging cranks for engines of abnormal size. It took three special freight cars to haul the eight pieces created.

The frames and the lower part of the hammer are constructed of open mesh cast steel, while the lower part of the cylinder is made of air furnace cast iron. The ram and anvil cap are composed of forged steel. The total weight of the anvil exceeds 330,000 pounds and the ram and piston rod aggregate eight tons.

Putting on the Stamp.

Merchant—"Did you put my letter as I told you, John?"
John—"Yes, sir; but I had it weighed first, and as it was double weight I put another stamp on it."
Merchant—"That's right. Only I hope you didn't put the extra stamp on so that it would obliterate the address."
John—"Indeed, I didn't, sir. I just stuck it on top of the other stamp so as to save room."

Best Ways

To brighten linoleum, for ten square yards heat two eggs lightly, then add a quart of lukewarm water and mix thoroughly. With a soft flannel dipped in the mixture wipe the linoleum. When dry repeat, being careful not to step where you have wiped. Open windows and doors and it will dry quickly.

Do not spend time or strength scouring discolored tin—boil them, not to long, in strong borax water. Wash in soap suds, rinse and dry with fire heat. Now rub them thoroughly with a cloth wrung dry from kerosene. This will soon evaporate, leaving no disagreeable odor.

It is not economy to let your kitchen fire go out at night. It will take more coal to start a fire in the morning than it will to keep it up. Clean out the ashes at bedtime, put in a supply of coal, close the draughts and leave the front covers slightly ajar. The fire will keep and not consume much coal.

It is not wise to use an old agate or porcelain lined kettle in which season after season successive crops of fruit have been cooked and possibly more or less scorched to the kettle. It costs too much time, labor and sugar to put up fruit to run any risk from a poor kettle. Do not get too large a kettle; the best results are secured when not more than two quarts are cooked at a time.

It is important, if not necessary, that the housewife should know how to test eggs. Dissolve salt in water in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls to a pint of water and drop in the eggs one at a time. If strictly fresh they will sink at once to the bottom and remain there. If several days old they will sink more slowly, and if over a week they will float, showing a little above the water.

Obstinate ink stains will yield to the following treatment: If fresh, put salt thickly over the spot to absorb the ink. In a few seconds shake off and with a cloth apply sweet milk, being careful not to spread the spot. Cover again with salt, let remain a little longer, wet with milk again and repeat until the stain disappears.

Have you a greasy kettle or spider to clean? Wipe it with an old rag or some soft paper and the cleaning will then be more sure. Newspapers are a fine thing to polish windows or mirrors. Keep squares of paper hung on a hook near the kitchen table and you will be surprised and pleased at the various uses you will find for them and how much work they will save. Whenever we go abroad in very cold or windy weather, we cover the chest with several layers of newspapers.

There is quite a scope for study in hanging pictures. Study the effect of light and position. Give strong light to dark or somber pictures. Those of bright tints like fruit, may be placed in a lesser light. If a picture has many figures or details it will appear at best advantage to be hung low, in nearly a direct line of vision. Photographs should not have heavy or dark frames, light or enamelled wood or gilt. Medallions and small water colors may have a wire drawn tightly across the back at the center and be caught on a small screw in the wall, so that the wire is not seen.

Paste that will keep sweet almost indefinitely is made by dissolving one ounce of good glue and one ounce of gum in warm water. When boiling stir in some flour which has been beaten smooth in warm water and cook until it is of the consistency of boiled starch. When cold stir in two teaspoonfuls of oil of lavender or any of the essential oils.

Arranging Flowers

Here are five golden rules which should be observed by those who of ten arrange flowers. Use plenty of foliage. Put your flowers in very lightly. Use artistic glasses. Do not put more than two, or at the most, three different kinds of flowers in one decoration. Arrange your colors to form a bold contrast or, better still, a soft harmony. The aim of the decorator should be to show off the flowers. At the vases that contain them; therefore the simpler ones are far preferable to even the most elaborate. Glasses for a dinner table should be either white or a delicate shade of green or rose color, according to the flowers arranged in them.

Some Carpet Notes

Do you know that carpet-like ancient Gaul is divided into three classes? First there is the Jacquard—carpet with cut or uncut pile and a mechanical repeat form pattern. In this class are included Brussels, wilton and grain. Then there is the enlightening title of non-jacquard. Axminster and chenille carpets are in this group. Finally, there is the printed class, which includes fabrics on which the design is printed after weaving. Favor is awarded to carpets in the following order: Brussels comes first, followed by wilton, axminster, ingrain, tapestry and last of all velvet.

Although vinegar may be used for cleaning the outside of copper cooking utensils, care should be taken to avoid letting any fall on the tin lining of the pan. To clean the pan inside and out, by far the best method is to scrub it with soda, hot water, and soap. The outside may then be polished with a rag dipped in vinegar.

Collective Action Among Farmers

To Improve Their Borrowing Capacity

Washington, D. C.—What cooperation among farmers can do to improve their borrowing capacity at banks is thus described in Bulletin No. 409, "Factors Affecting Interest Rates and Other Charges on Short-Time Farm Loans," recently published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"In some parts of the country where farmers, if they obtained loans at all as individuals, were compelled to pay very high interest rates, plans have been tried out under which groups of farmers have been able collectively to establish relations with banks. In several localities of the Central Western and Rocky Mountain regions, farmers have formed temporary agreements under which they act collectively as guarantee associations for approved loans of members. The added security from the association has enabled members to obtain loans at reduced rates of interest. Another plan, illustrated by what has been done in a Texas community, involves a temporary agreement between a group of farmers and a bank, but differs from the plan previously mentioned in that the added security consists of a reserve fund left with the bank. Each borrower allows the bank to retain 5 per cent of his loan for a reserve fund, which is held as a guarantee for all the loans made under the agreement and is returned to the farmers at the termination of the agreement.

"Under another plan, which has been employed in several communities of the Northwest, a group of business men agree to deposit a sum of money with a bank and guarantee the loans given to farmers for some specific and approved purpose. In all such cases farmers have been enabled to obtain credit on more favorable terms than usual.

"In a number of localities in this country, groups of farmers have organized cooperative credit associations or credit unions. Usually each credit union makes definite arrangements with some bank which the latter acts as a depository and furnishes loans on specified terms. Thus one of the unions in North Carolina receives 3 per cent interest from its bank on deposits subject to check and 4 per cent on savings accounts left on deposit three months or longer, and pays 5 per cent interest on its loans from the bank. The credit union in turn pays its own members 4 per cent on their savings accounts and furnishes them loans at 4 per cent. Such a credit union not only accustoms its members to the use of check and savings accounts but also enables the members to obtain loans for approved productive purposes on better terms than they could obtain elsewhere."

One at a Time.

At a charity bazaar in a small provincial town a great attraction was a tiny gray suede glove, which lay on a rose pink satin cushion. Above it was displayed a notice which read: "The owner of this glove will, at 7 p. m. this evening, be pleased to kiss any person who purchases a ticket before that hour."

It was such a sweet little glove that it could only belong to a lovely girl. At least so thought the long queue of young men who were waiting eagerly as the clock struck 7.

Promptly to the minute old Maydock, the local butcher, appeared. Maydock is a worthy person, but not a beauty. He calmly picked up the glove and remarked: "Well, mate, this glove belongs to me. I bought it this morning. I'm ready for you, so don't be bashful. One at a time, please."

Evidence Against Him.

"Not guilty, sir," replied the prisoner.
"Where did you find the prisoner, constable?" asked the magistrate.
"In Trafalgar Square, sir," was the reply.
"And what made you think he was intoxicated?"
"Well, sir, he was throwing his walking-stick into the basin of one of the fountains, and trying to entice one of the stone lions to go fetch it out again."

Wished to Speak to Him.

Having been shown the speaking tube and had its uses explained, Flynn, the new porter, blew a mighty blast in it. Hearing the whistle, Mr. Hobart came to the tube and inquired: "What's wanted down there?"
" 'Tis Ol' Paddy Flynn. Ar ye the boss?"
"I am," said Mr. Hobart.
"Well, then," yelled Paddy Flynn, "stick yer head out av th' second story windy wrole Ol' shiep out on th' sidewalk. Ol' want to talk t'ye!"

It Was Only Fair.

Two Irishmen were working on a farm. When dinner time came they were called to dine off a large basin of broth. The farmer's wife had only one spoon, so she gave Pat a fork. Poor Pat was setting noisily, while Mike was very busy. When the broth was about one-third gone Pat said: "Arrah now, Mike, you dig a bit now and t'is shawl!"

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