FINANCIAL.

DON'T HESITATE, BUT INVESTIGATE.

Dun's or Bradstreet's Will Give You a Rating on Apex Officers.

APEX OIL COMPANY

APEX OFFICERS:
President—W. S. WOODS, President National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.
1st Vice President—A. F. NATHAN, Gen. Mgr. Chihuahua & Sinaloa Development Company, Kansas City.
2nd Vice President—CHARLES I. THOMSON, Judge Court of Appeals, State of Colorado, Denver.
Treasurer—JAMES CLARKE WEITTIER, Capitalist, Kansas City.
Secy. and Mgr.—CHARLES E. FINLAY, President C. E. Finlay Real Estate Company, Kansas City.

Of Kansas City, Mo., and Beaumont, Tex. Owner of the "Largest Gusher in the World." Capital stock, $1,000,000; divided into 1,000,000 shares of a par value of $1 each, fully paid and nonassessable.

As Good as Gold.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST. Apex Treasury Stock at $1 a share is the finest opportunity for investment that the Beaumont field offers—and that's saying a good deal. One of the directors of a Kansas City National Bank in a personal letter to another banker has predicted that APEX STOCK WILL BE WORTH 3 FOR 1. When you buy Apex you get not only an interest in "The Largest Gusher in the World," and the other valuable assets of the Apex Company, but you get the benefit of the brains and sagacious business management of Apex officers, and that is more than can be estimated in dollars and cents. It means thousands and hundreds of thousands to Apex stockholders. The Kansas City banker made a conservative prediction. Apex officers are now in New York and England figuring on large contracts for the sale of Apex oil.

Treasury Stock $1 a Share.

You'd better buy it at a dollar while you have the chance. Address all orders for stock and requests for prospectus to

613 SECURITY BUILDING, 4th and Locust, St. Louis. HOLLAND S. REAVIS, FISCAL AGENT.

We Prove What We Say at Our Own Expense. Come as Our Guest to the Beaumont Oil Fields.

Any person or community wishing to purchase $500 worth of the stock, or more, may deposit the amount with their local bank, to be held by said bank until one of their number shall visit Beaumont and Galveston and personally investigate the company's holdings and its officers. Upon being notified of such deposit by the bank, we will forward free transportation to Galveston, Beaumont and return. If our representations are found to be correct, the investment is to be made; if not, the bank is to return the money held to depositors. We court investigation because we are sound and reliable.

SILVER DIME OIL COMPANY'S

STOCK IS SOLD ON ITS MERITS.
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Texas.
Capital stock, $250,000; full paid and nonassessable; par value, ten cents.

BUY OIL STOCK, BUT BUY THE BEST.

When you buy stock in the Silver Dime Oil Company you can rest assured that you are placing your money in a reliable company, backed and indorsed by men of the highest standing and integrity. A company that is bound to be a grand success and a sure dividend payer.

Good Reasons Why SILVER DIME OIL COMPANY is Recognized as the Strongest Company on Spindle Top Heights.

Silver Dime Oil Company has more land on Spindle Top Heights than any other five or ten cent company, to say nothing of its valuable holdings at Big Hill, High Island and Sour Lake, all in the recognized proven territory.

DEVELOPMENT.

The company's first well is rapidly nearing completion, and its second well has been started. In each case the company is guaranteed a gusher or no pay. In addition, the company has land enough on Spindle Top Heights for twenty more wells. This includes the recent $25,000 purchase of Spindle Top land made by the company, which makes it the strongest company on the Hill.

The Time to Buy Oil Stocks

is when a company is first incorporated, when money is needed for development, and stock is put on at its lowest price. Silver Dime stock is at its lowest to-day, and we advise you to get in at once. Our first well is nearing completion, and the price will positively advance several hundred per cent.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—All remittances should be made by draft, postal or express money order or by wire, direct to the

SILVER DIME OIL COMPANY,
Rooms 202-4-6-8 Trust Building, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Money deposited in any bank and the company notified will secure stock. Reliable agents wanted.

The State of Texas, County of Galveston:
Personally appeared before me, R. S. Rowland, who makes oath as follows: I am Vice President of the Silver Dime Oil Company of Galveston and Beaumont, Tex., and as such officer have met and shown into the books, accounts, deeds, etc., of the Silver Dime Oil Company the following named gentlemen, who came to Galveston and Beaumont upon the terms of the Red Letter offer of this company: Alf F. Rector, County Attorney Saline County, Marshall, Mo.; J. E. McAmis, County Treasurer Saline County, Marshall, Mo.; Earnest D. Martin, State Senator, Marshall, Mo.; E. W. Parker, Real Estate and Loans, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; M. V. Wright, Director Farmers' Bank, Norborne, Mo.; E. W. Patton, Druggist, Richmond, Mo.; B. F. Crose, Real Estate and Loans, Algona, Ia.; James F. Prince, of Prince Bros., Merchants, Prince, W. Va.; T. W. Daniel, connected with same firm, Prince, W. Va.; R. T. Wells, a business man of Monticello, Ark.; N. R. Tisdal, Merchant, Ardmore, I. T.; George R. Bane, Real Estate and Loans, Kingfisher, Ok.; P. H. Thompson, Manufacturer, Salisbury, N. C. That each of the above gentlemen has expressed himself as entirely pleased with the situation, that everything is as good, or better, than represented, and in each instance the party so visiting the field has left here a large stockholder, confirming purchases already made, and frequently investing a larger sum. R. S. ROWLAND.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of November, A. D. 1901.
(Seal) R. H. TIERNAN,
Notary Public in and for Galveston County, Texas.

New Harmony, Ind., Dec. 6, 1901.—Silver Dime Oil Company, Galveston, Tex.: Gentlemen—Having visited Galveston and Beaumont, Tex., on your red-letter offer, I take pleasure in saying that your system of carrying on your business is perfect, and that there is more oil at Beaumont than I ever expected to see. I find you own more than twice as much land surrounded by Gushers on Spindle Top than any other five or ten cent company chartered. Your proposition from beginning to end is much better than represented, and I now subscribe for 1,000 shares more stock. Yours truly,
(Signed) HOMER LICHTENBERGER.

Nevada, Mo., Dec. 2, 1901.—Mess. Silver Dime Oil Co., Galveston, Tex.: Sirs—After carefully examining the property of the Silver Dime Oil Co., and its books, records, deeds, etc., and assuring myself that its business was conducted honestly and by honest men, I can say that they own more property than they advertise; that this property is very valuable, being in proven oil territory, and that I can see no reason why this Company should not make big money in the near future. I find their two properties on Spindle Top Heights are surrounded by gushers, and that they will have exceptional facilities for handling and marketing oil. After looking the field over, and making a pretty thorough investigation, I believe it the best Company in the field to-day. Yours truly,
(Signed) E. T. STEELE.

MISS HELEN GOULD RECEIVES A DEGREE.

Becomes Honorary Master of Letters of New York University—Exhibit for World's Fair.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Dec. 14.—Miss Helen Gould was one of five women to receive the honorary degree of Master of Letters to-day from New York University for "eminent services to education" in a woman's organization auxiliary to the university. The women thus honored were: Miss Emily Ogden Butler, Mrs. Mary Palmer Draper, Mrs. Katharine Bacon Smith, Mrs. Martha Buell Munn, Miss Helen Miller Gould.

The degrees were conferred by Chancellor MacCracken at a reception at noon to-day in the university building. Chancellor MacCracken announced that a gift of $5,000 had been received from the president of the Woman's Advisory Committee for the establishment of a museum of pedagogy with the understanding that this shall be applied in the first place to an exhibit of the work done for education during seventy years by New York University, and that this shall form an exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1903, and afterwards become the property of the School of Pedagogy. The second principal aim of this museum will be to illustrate the history of education in the metropolitan district, including the Greater New York and Jersey City.

Croker Departs for West Baden, Ind.

New York, Dec. 14.—Richard Croker, with a party of friends, has left the city for West Baden, Ind., where he will be the guest for a week of David Gideon, the well-known breeder of horses.

He says he will not discuss politics in general or proposed changes in Tammany Hall until his return.

PARIS TUNNEL AIR IS BAD.

Authentic Analysis Shows an Excess of Carbonic Acid Gas.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Dec. 14.—(Copyright, 1901, by the New York Herald Company.)—An authentic analysis of the air in the tunnels and cars of the Metropolitan, presented to the Municipal Council this week, pointed to an excess of carbonic acid gas.

The Council has decided to invite the company to study means of purifying the atmosphere.

It is now clear that the very favorable analyses made a month ago were simply decisions given in the interests of stockholders.

As an outcome of the long-discussed question of smoking in the carriage of railways, the Western Railway Company of France has this week inaugurated nonsmoking carriages on its Dieppe and Havre expresses.

Special inscriptions state that smoking is absolutely prohibited in such carriages, even with the consent of other passengers.

A similar rule has long been in force in Germany.

STATEHOOD FOR OKLAHOMA.

Delegate Flynn Believes Indian Territory Will Have to Wait.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma called at the White House to-day.

"Congress will not pass a bill making one State of both Oklahoma and the Indian Territory," he said. "I think we will undoubtedly get statehood for Oklahoma, but the Indian Territory will, in my opinion, be provided with a territorial form of government. There is really no government in the Territory now. The Indian councils and the Dawes Commission are the head of the government."

Read the "Want" pages for bargains in secondhand furniture.

EUROPE PASSING THROUGH SEVERE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

France Feels the Effect and Shows It in Bitter Arguments on Finances—Year's Deficit May Reach $24,000,000, Almost the First Since the Billion-Dollar War Indemnity Was Paid.

GOVERNMENT TO ASK FOR A LOAN OF $53,000,000 THIS WEEK.

BY J. CORNELY.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Dec. 14.—This week in politics has been occupied mainly by the debate on the budget, which had been delayed by the futile and rather scandalous discussion over the Chinese loan bill.

With a general election approaching, it is quite a natural thing that the opposition should charge the Government with having squandered the public money, and with having carried on a policy leading the country to ruin.

A strong weapon is placed in the hands of the opposition by the condition of French finances.

As every one knows, the whole of Europe is passing through an industrial and, consequently, a financial crisis.

To the economist and the philosopher there is nothing alarming in this.

It is a "growing pain."

Machinery has been improved and supply increased, while demand has not grown in proportion; thus leaving a considerable stock of unsold products.

Hence, the uneasiness that weighed upon capital and labor has invaded the industrial domain.

An exactly similar thing occurred with the wine growers of France.

The phylloxera ravaged their vineyards, which were restocked with American vines—thanks to which more wine than can be drunk is produced.

There you have the cause of the crisis about which the people of the south of France are complaining with traditional exaggeration.

NEARLY EVERY EUROPEAN COUNTRY IS DEPRESSED.

This uneasiness has a depressing effect upon the budget of nearly every country of Europe.

In our case it is evidenced by a deficit which, gauged by the returns of the first eleven months of the financial year, will amount to $24,000,000 for 1901.

This accident is the more painful because we are not accustomed to the like.

In fact, ever since that grand effort made thirty years ago by the National Assembly in order to pay an indemnity of $1,000,000,000 France had been wont to see her budgets display increased receipts.

Consequently, the opposition pounded upon the present deficit, with the idea of making political capital out of it.

A fact which deprives the opposition's criticisms of much weight is that the Government's adversaries are fain to employ the same terms as were used twenty years ago, when there was no real deficit; while another reason, having a like effect, is that the opposition itself is partially responsible for the deficit it laments.

OPPOSITION'S SHARE IN THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Take, for instance, M. Ribot, who ran a most interesting oratorical tilt against the Minister of Finance, and who drew down the applause of the Right, and, indeed, of the whole Chamber.

He declared that the Government was squandering funds and endangering our credit.

Now, just a week ago, M. Ribot had voted with his friends of the Right, and in despite of the appeal of the Government, for an electoral bill favoring railroad employes, which would tax the country to the tune of $15,000,000 annually if the Senate should pass it.

The young Minister of Finance, consequently, had an easy task to reply to the opposition, and he accomplished it with a talent which won for his speech the honors of being placarded throughout France.

M. Caillaux laid particular stress on the point that if the Government had not proposed and the Chambers had not voted several measures relieving taxation—such, for instance, as the reform of the liquor laws—there would not have been a shadow of a fear of a deficit.

Moreover, proof that these alarming jeremiads over the condition of French business and credit are vain words is easy.

FRANCE TO ASK FOR BIG LOAN AT A LOW RATE.

Next week a loan for $53,000,000 at 3 per cent will be issued at par.

This is the first time that a financial operation will be undertaken in France under such conditions—the first time that the State offers so low a rate of interest.

There can be no doubt that the loan will be more than covered, and it will be seen that the predicted national bankruptcy has not come this year.

Now it is the budget of warships' turn to serve as a battle ground.

The Budget Committee proposes its suppression, and the Government demands that it be maintained, as it certainly will be.

The Senate, usually the calmest of bodies, has indulged in two incidental demonstrations—a petition signed by eighty Senators for the repeal of the Falloux law on secular education, and an interpellation by M. Delpech against the maintenance on the active list of Generals Billot, Jamont and Saussier.

These officers draw the same pay as if they were on active service, $3,600 a year, instead of $2,000, the total of their pension.

I have no love for discussions over the names of old servants.

HERVE, BAUDIN, AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

Nor do I like the continued attacks on that Dijon professor named Herve, who was suspended by the Higher Council of the University for having by his writings induced soldiers in the ranks to disobey their officers.

He was guilty, and he has been punished.

It is useless to harp on the string, and unfair to utilize an incident where the chiefs of our university did their duty, as a weapon of attack upon that same poor university.

Nor, again, do I like the Baudin incident.

Baudin is the deputy who was killed on the barricades during the coup d'etat of 1851. A statue is being erected in his honor.

The Government, composed of men who were on the same side of the barricade as Baudin, is billed to unveil the monument on December 22, but the Municipal Council of Paris, the majority of which is Nationalist, and which, consequently, would have been on the side of the soldiers who shot Baudin, wants to parade and "spout."

As the Municipal Council has been in the habit of insulting the Government, the latter does not want to appear on the same platform.

So, poor Baudin is once more a victim of our dissensions.

He is an unlucky individual.

Now, on the other hand, I rejoice, in common with an undivided public opinion, at the award of $40,000 of the Nobel prize to M. Sully-Prudhomme, the spiritualistic poet; of $20,800 to M. Frederic Passy, apostle of peace and arbitration, and of the same sum to Doctor Dunant, the noble hearted Swiss, who invented, founded and propagated the Geneva Convention.

That is money well employed.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE CAUSES SOUTH AFRICAN WAR REFORMS.

Miss Hobhouse's Disclosures Compel Great Britain to Begin Abandonment of Concentration Camps—Mr. Chamberlain, It Is Thought, Interfered to Make This Movement for Political Reasons.

REPORT OF BOER ATROCITIES IS MADE BY MAJOR YOUNG.

BY HERBERT PAUL.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Dec. 14.—The Government has practically decided to abandon the concentration camps.

The Secretary of War announced, at a meeting of the Primrose League at Glasgow on Wednesday, that the Western camps, which are the worst, would be broken up, that the numbers in all would be reduced, that the overflow from the Orange River would be sent into Cape Colony and from the Transvaal into Natal, and that permanent shelters on the coast would, it was hoped, be afterward provided.

This is a most sensible and humane decision, which does credit to those responsible for it, though it has been adopted rather late in the day.

It is, of course, a complete justification for the criticisms of the Liberal party, without which it would never have been taken.

HONOR DUE MOSTLY TO MISS HOBHOUSE.

The chief honor, however, belongs not to any party nor to any politician, but to the courageous and unselfish efforts of the English lady who has been ignominiously expelled from South Africa.

I believe that any other public man except Mr. Brodrick would have acknowledged his obligations to Miss Hobhouse, who first discovered the truth and appealed to the conscience of the British people.

Miss Hobhouse was guided by pure humanity, and had no ends of her own to serve.

Her family, a very well known one in the West of England, are divided in politics, and she herself had never before taken any part in public affairs.

It was not her wish to publish any account of these camps at all.

When she first returned from South Africa last spring she communicated with the Government and entreated them to act.

After waiting for some weeks and finding nothing was done, she yielded reluctantly to the pressure of friends, and her pamphlet appeared.

The result has amply justified its publication, and should be more than recompense to her for all the obloquy she has endured.

The War Office has not even waited for the report of Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Deane and other ladies whom, in consequence of Miss Hobhouse's pamphlet, it appointed to inspect the camps.

It has surrendered unconditionally.

REASON TO BELIEVE THAT CHAMBERLAIN INTERFERED.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Chamberlain has interfered, though the camps are not under the control of his department, and has insisted upon a change.

He is no more of a sentimental philanthropist than Mr. Brodrick, but he has a much keener eye for the trend of public opinion, and is a man of business.

He must have been fretted by the slovenly manner in which the returns from these camps were compiled.

The statistics for October are long overdue, and have not been issued, and they are said to be the worst of all.

If so, no Government could have faced the storm of indignation which they would have excited if they had been given to the world without some promise of better things.

It is a gross calumny to say that the British people are indifferent to the sufferings of the Boer women and children.

On the contrary, they are deeply distressed by them. And this feeling is shared by thousands who believe in the original justice of the war.

MR. BRODRICK MAKES ANOMALOUS DISCLAIMER.

Mr. Brodrick, also at Glasgow, made the astounding statement that he did not defend the camps.

He might as well have said that he did not defend the conduct of the campaign; for he is directly personally responsible for both.

They were, he said, military necessities.

How can military necessities be indefensible?

He added that since Lord Milner returned he had improved the military situation.

Lord Milner has no more to do with the military situation than I have. The improvement of the military situation is due entirely to Lord Kitchener and to the blockhouse system which he has set up.

It would have improved still more if the Government had sent him earlier and larger re-enforcements.

The reasons for bringing the war to an end, whether by military or diplomatic means, grow stronger and more urgent every day.

I am not referring to the cost, which the country is well able to bear, but to the increasing bitterness of the conflict.

ONE SUPPORTED REPORT OF BOER ATROCITIES.

So many Boer atrocities have proved to be fictions that all such stories should be rejected unless they are supported by sufficient evidence.

Unfortunately, that is the case with the narrative of Major Young, transmitted by Lord Kitchener to the War Office.

Major Young's dispatch, which is grave and temperate in tone, gives particulars of odious cruelty inflicted upon our wounded officers and men after the engagement at Brakenlaagte six weeks ago.

It is impossible after reading this document to doubt that some wounded men were shot, that others were robbed and that robbery was accompanied by needless torture.

Major Young does not suggest that the Boer leaders approve of this ruffianism.

On the contrary, he frankly says that they do not.

But they are responsible for exercising proper control over the forces under them, and it is their duty to punish such miscreants as they deserve.

It is earnestly to be hoped that they will do so, but the prolongation of the war is only too likely to relax the bonds of discipline still further. And for this evil there is no remedy.

A Milk Dealer's Lament.

The milk dealer, who also sells meat and other necessaries of life, sighed as a customer went out indignant because the dealer insisted upon his having a receptacle for his intended purchase of milk.

"They come here," said the dealer, "and expect me to furnish them with milk, bottles and all. But I've gotten tired of that sort of game. Those bottles cost us quite a sum, and in nine cases out of ten where we let them go out we never see them again, notwithstanding the promises of customers to return them. Then, of course, we have to buy more bottles. I was 'easy money' so long that the milk department of the store was cutting into the profits.

"What do they do with the bottles? Why they use them to put up catsup and fruit. I got after one woman that had been working me for bottles for some time, and a search warrant showed thirty-five of my bottles on her preserves' shelves."—Detroit Free Press.

HELD UP ON OLIVE STREET.

John Powell Assaulted and Robbed in Early Morning.

John M. Powell, a laborer living at No. 213 South Third street, was assaulted by two highwaymen, who broke his jaw, at Sixth and Olive streets at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They robbed him of $6 and made their escape.

Powell met the two men in a saloon near his boarding place. After they had a few drinks they started out together. At Sixth and Olive streets they assaulted him. Powell was felled to the ground with a blow on the head from some blunt instrument. They kicked him several times because he called for help. He walked to the City Dispensary, where it was found that his jaw was fractured. Doctor Voerster dressed his injuries and sent him to the City Hospital. Powell furnished the police with complete descriptions of the highwaymen.

Two negroes with revolvers attempted to hold up Charles Tiemann of No. 2408 North Ninth street at Twenty-first and Eugenia streets at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. At that instant two men approached from Walnut street and the negroes fled without waiting to secure their booty.

OIL COMPANIES FILE APPEAL.

Beaumont Operators Oppose Decision for a Receiver.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 14.—The oil companies which are affected by the claim of Mrs. Anna E. Snow of California to an eighteenth interest in the output of the Beaumont oil fields, have filed their appeal from the decision of Federal Judge Bryant, appointing a receiver.

The case goes first to the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans and afterward to the Supreme Court. The appeal rests on the contention that Mrs. Snow's claim is stale, and that even if she is entitled to an interest in the land, she has no claim on that which is taken from it by others.

Troops to Leave Columbus Barracks.

Columbus, O., Dec. 14.—General orders for the removal of troops and officers numbering 440 from the Columbus barracks were received to-day. The troops are to go to the Presidio at San Francisco, and from there embark for the Philippines.

THROUGH SLEEPERS ST. LOUIS TO JACKSONVILLE VIA M. & O. R. R.
Leaving St. Louis at 8:00 p. m. daily. Secure reservations and excursion tickets at M. & O. office, 505 Olive street, or Union Station.

Killed Bride, Cut His Throat.

Elkhart, Ind., Dec. 14.—Ora Strine, aged 25, killed his bride and cut his own throat here to-day. He was arrested, but probably will die. The couple have been married only three weeks.

FINANCIAL.

What Mr. Emery Saw At the Turnagain Mines

The report of John N. Emery, a substantial business man of Newcastle, Pa., who was sent out to investigate the Turnagain Arm Gold Mining Co.'s Oregon properties, has been sent in by him to the stockholders of the company at Newcastle, Pa., in whose interest he made the investigation—is a voluminous document, too long to be given in full here, but

We Will Send His Report to Any Person Who is Interested.

He found more than he expected—and he was expecting a good deal.

In his report he says: "All work done in and about the mine was FIRST-CLASS. Ample timber for mining purposes, plenty of water to supply power for electric lighting and working drills; the tunnels were heavily timbered, tracks well laid, ventilation good, and all work had been done with a view to permanence."

He found that there was now on the dumps and ready for shipment 1,350 SACKS OF ORE—150 TONS MORE THAT CAN BE TAKEN OUT AT ONCE, AND NOT LESS THAN 500 TONS THAT CAN BE TAKEN OUT AS FAST AS WORK CAN BE PUSHED.

(The picture above shows Mr. Emery standing alongside some sacked ore—this is drawn from a photograph.)

Mr. Emery thinks the stock at 25c is a splendid investment. He advised raising the price to 50c—which may be done.

HE SAID IT WAS TOO CHEAP AT 25c

for in his opinion

WE HAD THE BEST MINE ON THE COAST.

If Mr. Emery had made his visit to these mines one month later, his report would have been even more optimistic than it was.

A Telegram has just been received from the superintendent of the Oregon mine, saying that Tunnel No. 5 (the picture above shows this mine) had cross-cut the main vein, and showed it to be

15 FEET WIDE!

The mine is worth DOUBLE to-day what it was when he made his report; for none of the officers of the company looked for a greater width than eight or ten feet at this depth.

Suppose you write to any bank in Baker City, Oregon, and find out from men ON THE GROUND, what they think of the Turnagain mines in Oregon.

That will only cost two cents.

WE HAVE ANOTHER RICH MINE.

This great property in Eastern Oregon only represents one-half of our holdings.

We own 38½ claims in Southern Alaska, a group of placer mines, from which with a few men, working with pick and shovel, we took about $15,000 worth of gold in 90 days, this summer. A MERE SURFACE SCRATCHING.

We have sent up to these mines the finest hydraulic equipment that ever went into Alaska, and next season will have our Giant Hydraulics at work, each of which has a daily capacity equal to the handwork of 500 men.

What a magnificent showing this company will make in 1902!

Here is an opportunity for any person with a little money to make a sure provision for the future.

Our output is gold. Not copper, nor oil, nor coffee, nor any other commodity that fluctuates with the market—BUT GOLD, THE BASIS OF ALL VALUES.

We have two great MINES—not PROSPECTS. We shall rival the greatest mines in the history of mining, for both properties have the gold IN SIGHT.

But all these facts can be established to your entire satisfaction if you will write for them.

SHARES OF STOCK ARE NOW SELLING AT 25c CASH—33 1-3c ON TIME—FULLY PAID UP. NO ASSESSMENTS, NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

Will You Write For Further Particulars?

The Turnagain Arm Gold Mining Co.

MINNEAPOLIS. MILWAUKEE. ST. LOUIS. BOSTON.

(Note—In Buying Shares, Make All Checks, Drafts, etc., Payable to Lee S. Ovitt, Trustee.)

ADDRESS:

S. P. BEVIER, Agent, 3d Floor Odd Fellows' Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Healthy Old Age

Netherland, Tenn., April 16, 1900.

I am 50 years old. My trouble was change of life. I truly sympathize with any woman who suffers as I have. After the torture and pain of two years I purchased two bottles of Wine of Cardui and took it according to directions. In a short time it began to relieve me. Now I feel like another woman. I cannot speak too highly of its merits. You may think I am exaggerating but I say I would not take $1,000 for the good it has done me. Mrs. M. E. MATTHEWS

Whether to live to a healthy old age, the mother of strong sons and fair daughters, or to go down to a premature grave after a life saddened by misery and barrenness, is the choice a woman may make for herself. Mrs. Matthews' statement shows how a suffering woman can clearly make the right choice with:

WINE OF CARDUI

at hand to regulate the declining function and keep her in perfect health. If this important functional change finds a woman in poor health, serious circumstances invariably follow. The shock aggravates existing disorder and old age is full of suffering. How many women fade quickly after prime because the change of life overtakes them in ill health? To a healthy woman the change need have no terrors. It is necessary to women wishing to enjoy old age, to take the Wine of Cardui treatment before it is too late, to eradicate every kind of "female diseases" from the system. You can secure a dollar bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist and take it in your own home.

Owenby, N. C., February 23, 1900.

I have used Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught for the change of life and find them a great help to me. I thank you for your medicine and the good it has done me. Mrs. M. S. OWENBY.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.