

TO HARNESS THE NILE

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROJECT.

Planned to Construct Great Reservoir at Irrigate Egypt's Deserts.

A tremendous task is to be undertaken by the English in Egypt—nothing less than the creation, for purposes of irrigation, of a reservoir having two or three times the superficial area of Lake Geneva. Ex-Consul General F. C. Penfield describes the proposed undertaking in the February Century, in an illustrated article appropriately entitled "Harnessing the Nile." He says: "Engineering skill is to rearrange nature's surface on the Egyptian frontier, and pond back into Nubia a body of water 140 miles long, crossing the tropic of Cancer, and extending southward nearly to Korosko—a goodly step on the journey to Abu-Simbel and Wady-Halfa—by means of a great dam across the Nile at Assuan. The Pyramids and the Sphinx have borne testimony through the centuries to the grandeur and power of execution which dwelt within the Nile valley; and what more fitting monument than the same valley be the theater of a gigantic engineering exploit, audacious perhaps, but certain of success, and ministering to man's necessities, rather than to his vanity.

As a building achievement the scheme is on a scale worthy of a Rameses or a Pharaoh. To create in the heart of the African desert a lake having from two to three times the superficial area of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, and control it with scientific precision, so that the impounded flood may be turned into distant channels at will, is a stupendous undertaking. But the engineers claim that their plans can be carried out to the letter; they have estimated the exact cost of the dam, computed almost to the gallon the volume of water that will be imprisoned, and figured the necessary resistance to be provided at every point of the masonry. In Cairo, the experts of the ministries of public works and finance, likewise, have calculated to a nicety the sum from taxation that will come into the public treasury through the country's augmented productivity.

Subordinate to the great dam, a smaller one, not unlike the barrage at the apex of the delta, ten miles to the north of Cairo, is to be made at Assiut. Its function will be to give a sufficient head to the river to force the water into the system of irrigation canals that vein hundreds of thousands of acres between Assiut and Cairo. The completion of the Cairo barrage (it was begun by Mehmet Ali Pasha, from the plans of a French engineer, but not made effective until England took the country in hand) so developed cotton culture as to add to the public revenue of the country at least \$10,000,000 annually. It may safely be concluded that the Assuan reservoir is but one of a series which will in time be constructed southward to the Victoria Nyanza. The re-establishment of the Khedival authority at Khartoum will determine this.

The Egypt of the map shows more than 400,000 square miles, an expanse nearly seven times as great as New England; but the practical Egypt—that which produces crops and sustains life—is barely as large as the states of Vermont and Rhode Island taken together. This is the ribbon-like strip of alluvial land bordering the Nile, a few miles wide on each side, and measuring not more than 10,500 square miles. The extension planned, and to be completed in the next six or eight years, wholly by irrigation, is no less magnificent in conception than the resulting canal. The Libyan and Arabian deserts of 2,500 square miles, or twice the area of Rhode Island. This will be exploitation in its truest sense, and its accomplishment will be a verification of the ancient saying that "Egypt is the Nile, and the Nile is Egypt."

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Or do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

HOW ELEPHANTS CROSS RIVERS

It is a Great Sight—Huge Beasts Swim Beautifully.

In Fearson's Magazine Livy, Cleveland Moffet relates some stories that were told him by a celebrated hunter of big game, Peter Burgess of Bristol. Many years ago, when the world was younger than it is now, Livy described in that wonderful way of his how elephants could be carried over a stream. Mr. Burgess has a similar topic—how elephants swim a river. "It is a great sight to see a line of elephants crossing a river with steep banks. They go down slowly, striking the ground with their trunks before each step, and never making a slip or miss, although you feel every minute as if they were going to take a header into the water. Then they wade or swim, as the case may be, and they swim beautifully, not hesitating to cross half a mile of deep water if need be. I must say, however, that the sensation of sitting on the back of a swimming elephant is the reverse of pleasant; you fancy yourself on an enormous barrel which may roll round at any moment and take you under. Besides that, they swim so low in the water that you are sure of a wetting, which in India means an excellent chance of fever. Having crossed the stream, they must climb to the top of the bank, and this is the most peculiar operation of all. Down on their knees they go, and with trunk and tusks dig out a foothold for themselves, and so, step by step, work their way to the top, their position being sometimes like that of a fly climbing up a wall. As they reach the top they give a lurch sideways and shoot one leg straight over the bank, then give a lurch to the other side and shoot out the other leg in the same way, which brings them into the position of a boy hanging by his arms from the edge of a roof. Then they come to their knees, and, finally, with a great scrambling and kicking of their hind legs, bring themselves to level ground again. In spite of these perilous ascents and descents I never knew an elephant to miss his foothold, although there was a case where one of the herd got stuck in the mud and sunk gradually deeper and deeper until only his head and part of his back could be seen. The rajah ordered ten other elephants to be brought up, and they were hitched to the unfortunate animal, and by pulling together at the given word brought their bellowing comrade out of the mud with a plump like the pop of a 1,000-ton cork."

BERNHARDT ON SARDOU.

She Describes His Methods of Conducting Rehearsals.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has begun the rehearsals of "La Tosca," the play she is to revive at the Theater des Nations at an early date, says the London Post. In an interesting letter, from which I send you some extracts, the great actress describes M. Sardou's mode of conducting rehearsals: "What has always specially struck me," says Mme. Bernhardt, "is the very personal character of M. Sardou's methods. He gives his attention in the first place to the minor roles. As the work advances he proceeds on larger, more general lines, until it seems as if the stage is too small and one pines for more space in which to allow the action of the piece to develop, unhampered by material limitations. It is said that M. Sardou is very masterful when conducting rehearsals. I have found him, on the contrary, most conciliatory, and ever ready to adopt the suggestions of others when they deserve to be taken into consideration. He regards even the stage carpenters, the scene-shifters and the firemen as part of the public and is careful to note and to take hints from their impressions. In this respect he adheres to the practice of Alexandre Dumas. Like Dumas, too, he is not oversensitive as to the fate of his prose, and never hesitates to cut his text when necessary. Nothing escapes his notice. He pays attention to even the pettiest details. He tries the chairs, sees that the doors open and shut readily, chooses the dress materials and the upholstery, studies the perspective from the auditorium and mounts to the upper galleries so as to assure himself that the public in the cheap seats can see and hear everything. He lives all the roles, and at every rehearsal acts the entire play right through three or four times over. He is very sensitive to cold and always makes his appearance muffled up in furs and a comforter. He hands his coat to an attendant, complains at once of the draughts, puts his coat on again and again dispenses with it. About 3 o'clock he takes some slight refreshment, usually a glass of port and cakes, which he shares with the actors and actresses. While thus engaged he invariably relates a string of anecdotes, of which he has a most inexhaustible fund, bearing, for the most part, of course, on spiritualism, a subject in which he is deeply interested."

New Planet.

Eros is the name selected for the newly discovered little planet between Mars and the sun by Herr Witt, the discoverer, though Mr. S. C. Chandler of Cambridge, Mass., the astronomer who computed the planet's orbit, pleaded to have it called Pluto. Mr. Chandler's computation has been verified by examination of the star photographs taken at the Harvard observatory station at Arequipa, in Peru.

Selfishness is a weakness, yet it is about the strongest force some people have in them.

A spinster says the opportunity is more often a failure than marriage.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

GOV. THOMAS SENDS A MESSAGE.

Warns the Legislature of the Proposed Encroachments of Combined Corporations and Urges the Passage of Restrictive Legislation.

Denver, Feb. 22.—Governor Thomas yesterday sent the following message to the Legislature:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: When I assumed the office of governor I deemed it my duty to invite your attention to some subjects of needed legislation, among which was the rapid concentration of leading industries into general systems, popularly known as "trusts." Concerning this subject, I then declared that "the combinations known as trusts have naturally flourished and expanded under the friendly influences of the present administration. In the process of absorption they have overlooked nothing. The few pursuits which yet remain outside the charmed circle are present subjects of investigation. They include some industries peculiar to the West, and some which are in competition with trusts already established. The tremendous economic and political influence of these modern aggregations needs no discussion. Whether the evil can be eradicated by peaceful methods is problematical. That it can be mitigated is highly probable.

An enactment whereby forfeiture and dissolution shall follow the direct or indirect merging of any home corporation into a general combination of kindred interests in other states, by whatever name such combination shall be known, is urgently demanded. Let us prevent, as far as we can, the spread of this contagion within our borders, and resist by all methods known to the law the extension of the so-called trust system to the pursuits which have thus far so gently promoted our prosperity and the development of our resources. Separation of church and state is an admitted essential to constitutional government. Every reason upon which that doctrine is founded demands a like divorce between the trusts and the state. If the remedy suggested be severe, it must be remembered that the disease is desperate. Many of our sister commonwealths are helpless in the presence of creatures they have brought into being but can no longer control. Let us profit by their mournful example if we would avoid their fate.

Under ordinary circumstances a second reference to the same topic might be justly regarded as gratuitous. Conditions have, however, arisen since my induction into office, then apparent but not then clearly perceived, which impel me to again address you, and to recommend the enactment of some of the bills heretofore introduced and intended to effectuate my former suggestion. These conditions are, in brief, the projected concentration of some important home pursuits into the hands of eastern combinations, and which will become effective at an early day if the plans now formulated do not miscarry.

In the city of Denver are two illuminating companies. Both are consolidations, over-bonded and over-capitalized; and both earning large profits upon their actual and watered capital. If we are to credit well-founded statements these companies are about to merge into a third concern, controlled and owned by two thousand miles away, with an alleged stock and bond issue of nearly 100,000 shares, greater than that of the combined corporations, and upon which large profits are confidently guaranteed.

The various smelting plants of the state—with two exceptions—contemplate absorption by some enormously capitalized company which will also acquire similar plants wherever they may exist throughout the Union, thus converting them into one establishment. Of the exceptions, one uses a process of its own and has never manifested any desire for combination. Of the other, it may be said upon general principles of human conduct that it will join the combination whenever the temptation to do so becomes sufficiently attractive.

The great packing houses of the Middle West—controlling the meat industry of the globe—are at present perfecting the details of a trust which, to become effective from the standpoint of its promoters, must take in the yards and establishments of other states. Its so-called capital will, of course, be vastly in excess of the combined stock and bonds of all existing plants.

The reasons given for the consolidation of these interests have become trite from continued repetition. The action is denounced because it systematizes the industry, lessens cost of production and reduces prices to consumers. The public welfare is the ostensible motive that prompts the sacrifice—it must be something else that prompts the capitalization.

It may be true that unification of an industry results in decrease of cost to the consumer of its products, but the fact is not apparent in our actual experience. It is true that decrease in cost of production follows consolidation, but this is because the trust becomes the sole customer of its raw material, and fixes the prices accordingly. It is also largely true because it becomes the sole employer of the class of labor which converts the raw material into the finished product, and therefore, determines their number, and to a large extent, their wage rate. On the other hand, it limits supply to demand, artificially promotes high prices, and gathers its millions accordingly.

Apart from its manifold social, moral and political dangers, the most far-reaching evil of the modern trust is its inevitable absorption of the pursuits and properties which are subsidiary to it. The Standard Oil Company—originally a refiner of petroleum—first destroyed its competitive refiners and then, as the sole customer of the oil wells, acquired them also. In rapid succession it swallowed the manufacturers of all the subsidiary products of petroleum. Pipe lines, railways and steamships have disappeared within its capacious maw, and the end is not yet. It is now acquiring control directly or indirectly of the gas and electric light

plants everywhere, and will soon be master of all forms of illumination besides those excepted. This is true of every other trust and, if the smelter and packing trusts are permitted to complete their organization, it is but a question of time when all mines, smelters and mine owners will belong to the one, and all stock yards, cattle and car ranches to the other.

I trust the time has not come when a Colorado legislature will be passive in the presence of pending dangers like these. No land can prosper or be free whose property is congested, whose earnings are not diffused among themselves, and whose wage earners are dependent upon the pleasure of artificial creations officered and controlled by strangers familiar only with terms of profit and loss.

These huge aggregations have multiplied marvelously during the past twelve months—1898 is the year of glory, but it is also the year of trusts. The people have been diverted by the pomp and circumstance of war, during which period trusts, representing \$350,000,000 of capital, real and fictitious have been organized. We can only speculate what this means to the next future.

It is urged that the perils which many apprehend from these modern systems are largely imaginary, and that they are but a step in the evolution of industrial evolution, engineered and directed by men of the highest standing and morality, whose good sense and high character are a guarantee of safety and prosperity. It is, nevertheless, true that the development of the modern trust has not verified such assurances. On the contrary, it has created or exposed a dual character in man. The voice that intones the litany is the same that commands a rise in the price of grain when hunger is abroad. The pen that signs a check for the erection of a church or a library is the same that approves the vouchers of the lobbyist. The hand that gives freely to the cause of temperance in New York is the hand that regulates the output of the Kentucky distilleries. The influence that deplores the decadence of public morality is frequently the same which tempts the public servant to his downfall.

I am familiar with the assertion that legislation designed for the protection of the individual and of private property against the aggressions of the trust is communistic and prevents the investment of outside capital within our borders. Laws which are just and necessary cannot be wrong. They should not be withheld through the reproach of communism or the threat of alleged investors. That capital which will not come to us unless it may gorge itself in defiance of constitutional safeguards and elementary principles of justice is too dangerous to be permitted to come at all. That investor who demands as the price of his investment the privilege of monopolizing an industry, flooding an enormous field with competition, and crushing out all forms of competition, should find neither welcome nor abiding place within our commonwealth. He is a foe to our institutions more to be dreaded than the foe in arms abroad or the communist in disguise at home.

But it is not true that legislation designed to protect independent effort and competition grounded upon the common law and the constitution, will discourage investments. On the contrary, it invites them. Capital goes where it is needed, and where profit attends its investment. These conditions abound in Colorado, and they will attract precisely in proportion that our laws guarantee protection from confiscation of property by individuals or by trusts. The mining industry cannot do otherwise than prosper with smelters competing for their output. Cattle and sheep will multiply through the stimulus of a competitive market. Cities will prosper when their utilities levy tolls based upon legitimate capitalization. All must languish when these elements disappear.

It is contended that the state has no power to stay the onward progress of the trust; that it is entrenched behind that clause of the federal constitution which gives Congress exclusive control of interstate commerce; that the machinery of state government is too weak to grapple with their far-reaching influences. This may be true, but until the fact shall be so declared by the Supreme Court of the United States our duty to make the effort cannot be evaded. We cannot be supine and shelter ourselves from the wrath of our constituents by casting the burden upon the national government. We cannot fortify our inaction by the lame excuse that laws which we may enact by the judiciary cannot be enforced. Every platform of our several political parties have for years rung with the fervent denunciations of these colossal aggregations, and the hour has come when we must prove our earnestness by our actions or accept the reproach of hypocrisy.

Nor can we evade our duty by offering the excuse of weakness. I have on another occasion reminded you that "upon all matters of national concern we are a unit; upon issues of minor importance there are none which should serve to embitter or divide us. No treacherous or powerful minority is present to obstruct. Upon no shoulders but our own can be placed the burdens of our official shortcomings."

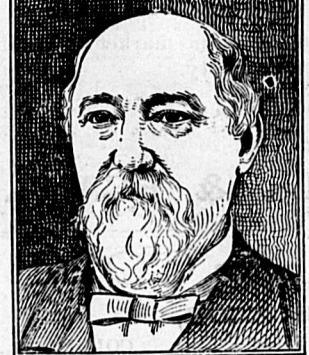
I have not attempted to enumerate the many consequences which flow from successful combinations. The closure of many of their acquired establishments; the loss of employment not only to laborers, but to clerks, managers and bookkeepers; the diversion of business to distant states, and of profits to distant communities, are but a small part of them. All of them unite in urging you to action. I therefore renew the recommendation of my former message on this subject, and earnestly beseech you not only to act in the pending emergency for the general welfare, but to memorialize the general assembly biennially and to the general assemblies of all the transmississippi states and territories to take similar action. We cannot do less. If the judiciary shall determine our action to be within the scope of our authority, we shall not have labored in vain, but if it should determine otherwise, we will accept its decision and direct our further efforts as it shall command.

CHARLES S. THOMAS, Governor.

The output of the Sedalia copper mine of Chaffee county is now from fifteen to twenty tons per day.

MISSOURI'S WAR GOVERNOR

Restored by Pe-ru-na.



GOVERNOR T. C. FLETCHER.

Hon. Thomas C. Fletcher, the noted War Governor of the State of Missouri, is a great friend of Pe-ru-na. He writes:

The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. Gentlemen—For years I have been afflicted with chronic catarrh, which has gone through my whole system, and no one knows the torture and misery I have passed through. My doctor has prescribed various remedies, and I have never found any relief until I was persuaded by a friend to use Dr. Hartman's Pe-ru-na. After the use of one bottle I feel like a new man. It has cured me of a dropping bladder in my throat, and built my system up generally. To those who are suffering with catarrh I take pleasure in recommending your great medicine. Very respectfully,

Thomas C. Fletcher. Everything that affects the welfare of the people is a legitimate subject of comment to the real statesman. The statesman is not a narrow man. It is the politician who is narrow. The true statesman looks out on the world as it is, and seeks, as far as is in his power, to remedy evils and encourage the good.

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a national curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know of its virtues, and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must protect them from disease. The disease that is at once the most prevalent and stubborn of cure is catarrh.

A Substitute for Chimney.

Mechanical engineers look with favor on the proposed substitution of mechanical draught in place of chimney draught for furnaces. The former can be accomplished either by forcing the air into a closed ash pit and maintaining therein a pressure in excess of the atmosphere, or by exhausting the air and gases from the flue or uptake, thereby creating a partial vacuum, causing a constant upward air flow to the combustion chamber. The first method being a forced, the latter an induced draught, centrifugal fans being used in both cases. Two main advantages are claimed—Independence of weather conditions and adaptability. Economically there is also something to be said in favor of the proposition, and from a health point of view—the suppression of smoke—the advantage is manifest. The chimney is an ancient device that in large plants to be built will begin to disappear.

Baltimore, Feb. 13.—The story sent out from Chicago that General Passenger Agent Austin of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had reported rate cutting on the part of rival lines, to the Receivers, is strenuously denied at B. & O. headquarters. Mr. Austin, in a letter, absolutely denies that any such cases have come under his notice and denounced the report as a "fake" pure and simple.

A Ranch That Has a 120,000 Cattle.

The X. L. T. ranch, in the extreme northwest corner of the Panhandle of Texas, the largest ranch in the world, has an area of five thousand square miles. Its herds of cattle aggregate 120,000 head, horses 1,500, and the calf crop branded in 1897 exceeded 31,000. Surprising as it may seem, all the work on the ranch is done by 125 men, one man to every 24,000 acres.—February Ladies' Home Journal.

Suggestions for Women as to the Care of Dirty Underwear.

It is one thing to have pretty belongings and another to keep them so. Nothing can this be more truly said than of woman's underwear, so generally ruined in washing with strong soap, and by hard rubbing. Silk and woolen underwear should never be washed on a cloudy day. When ready to do the work, fill a tub with warm water in which dissolve a fourth of a bar of Ivory soap, and wash the articles through it with the hands, rinse in cold water, and press with a hot iron while damp.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

High Light.

Borrowed trouble is never as satisfactory as the real thing.

When a woman gets no valentines she thinks they are silly.

The woman with a Madonna face generally sits pigeon-toed.

The individual who takes life easy frequently has to borrow coal.

A woman who tells a man that she hates men always means other men.

The military spirit makes some men want to fight after the war is over.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It cures Catarrh of the Nose, Throat, Lungs, and Bladder, and is the only remedy that cures the disease. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 50 cents per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Our landlady has taken down 'Home Sweet Home.' " "What did she put up in its stead?" "No Quarrelling About the Thermometer."

Denver Directory.

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We are prepared to buy mill and machinery, or entire plants from \$100 to \$10,000 or will sell the same for you on commission.

We will also exchange larger machinery for smaller plants, with suitable charge for the difference in size.

We have the largest stock of re fitted machinery in the West—refitted means thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class repair. Read the following and meditate, but don't meditate too long, for if you do, some other fellow may call and take the very thing you were thinking about; just listen at these remarks: 1. Eastman Kodak, suitable for micro work, \$15. 2. Hoskins assay furnace, for special assay work, \$10. 3. Lot of chemicals, in fact, a whole assay outfit complete, \$125. 4. Becker button balance and weights, \$25. 5. Boiler and rock drilling plant and enough pipe to run tunnel, 100 feet, \$20. 6. Ladner rock drill, new lot and ready for use, \$12. 7. 10-ton Fairbanks wagon scale, \$75. 8. 30 wood cut pulpers, 100 lbs. per foot line shaft, \$50. 9. 30 hangers, 3,000 feet pipe in 10 feet condition. Valves and fittings of all kinds. 10. 100 lbs. of 1/2 inch, 3/4 inch, 1 inch, 1 1/2 inch, 2 inch, 3 inch, 4 inch, 5 inch, 6 inch, 8 inch, 10 inch, 12 inch, 14 inch, 16 inch, 18 inch, 20 inch, 22 inch, 24 inch, 26 inch, 28 inch, 30 inch, 32 inch, 34 inch, 36 inch, 38 inch, 40 inch, 42 inch, 44 inch, 46 inch, 48 inch, 50 inch, 52 inch, 54 inch, 56 inch, 58 inch, 60 inch, 62 inch, 64 inch, 66 inch, 68 inch, 70 inch, 72 inch, 74 inch, 76 inch, 78 inch, 80 inch, 82 inch, 84 inch, 86 inch, 88 inch, 90 inch, 92 inch, 94 inch, 96 inch, 98 inch, 100 inch, 102 inch, 104 inch, 106 inch, 108 inch, 110 inch, 112 inch, 114 inch, 116 inch, 118 inch, 120 inch, 122 inch, 124 inch, 126 inch, 128 inch, 130 inch, 132 inch, 134 inch, 136 inch, 138 inch, 140 inch, 142 inch, 144 inch, 146 inch, 148 inch, 150 inch, 152 inch, 154 inch, 156 inch, 158 inch, 160 inch, 162 inch, 164 inch, 166 inch, 168 inch, 170 inch, 172 inch, 174 inch, 176 inch, 178 inch, 180 inch, 182 inch, 184 inch, 186 inch, 188 inch, 190 inch, 192 inch, 194 inch, 196 inch, 198 inch, 200 inch, 202 inch, 204 inch, 206 inch, 208 inch, 210 inch, 212 inch, 214 inch, 216 inch, 218 inch, 220 inch, 222 inch, 224 inch, 226 inch, 228 inch, 230 inch, 232 inch, 234 inch, 236 inch, 238 inch, 240 inch, 242 inch, 244 inch, 246 inch, 248 inch, 250 inch, 252 inch, 254 inch, 256 inch, 258 inch, 260 inch, 262 inch, 264 inch, 266 inch, 268 inch, 270 inch, 272 inch, 274 inch, 276 inch, 278 inch, 280 inch, 282 inch, 284 inch, 286 inch, 288 inch, 290 inch, 292 inch, 294 inch, 296 inch, 298 inch, 300 inch, 302 inch, 304 inch, 306 inch, 308 inch, 310 inch, 312 inch, 314 inch, 316 inch, 318 inch, 320 inch, 322 inch, 324 inch, 326 inch, 328 inch, 330 inch, 332 inch, 334 inch, 336 inch, 338 inch, 340 inch, 342 inch, 344 inch, 346 inch, 348 inch, 350 inch, 352 inch, 354 inch, 356 inch, 358 inch, 360 inch, 362 inch, 364 inch, 366 inch, 368 inch, 370 inch, 372 inch, 374 inch, 376 inch, 378 inch, 380 inch, 382 inch, 384 inch, 386 inch, 388 inch, 390 inch, 392 inch, 394 inch, 396 inch, 398 inch, 400 inch, 402 inch, 404 inch, 406 inch, 408 inch, 410 inch, 412 inch, 414 inch, 416 inch, 418 inch, 420 inch, 422 inch, 424 inch, 426 inch, 428 inch, 430 inch, 432 inch, 434 inch, 436 inch, 438 inch, 440 inch, 442 inch, 444 inch, 446 inch, 448 inch, 450 inch, 452 inch, 454 inch, 456 inch, 458 inch, 460 inch, 462 inch, 464 inch, 466 inch, 468 inch, 470 inch, 472 inch, 474 inch, 476 inch, 478 inch, 480 inch, 482 inch, 484 inch, 486 inch, 488 inch, 490 inch, 492 inch, 494 inch, 496 inch, 498 inch, 500 inch, 502 inch, 504 inch, 506 inch, 508 inch, 510 inch, 512 inch, 514 inch, 516 inch, 518 inch, 520 inch, 522 inch, 524 inch, 526 inch, 528 inch, 530 inch, 532 inch, 534 inch, 536 inch, 538 inch, 540 inch, 542 inch, 544 inch, 546 inch, 548 inch, 550 inch, 552 inch, 554 inch, 556 inch, 558 inch, 560 inch, 562 inch, 564 inch, 566 inch, 568 inch, 570 inch, 572 inch, 574 inch, 576 inch, 578 inch, 580 inch, 582 inch, 584 inch, 586 inch, 588 inch, 590 inch, 592 inch, 594 inch, 596 inch, 598 inch, 600 inch, 602 inch, 604 inch, 606 inch, 608 inch, 610 inch, 612