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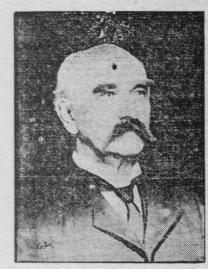
Than

HOW VALUABLES ARE SAFELY KEPT

Probably there are comparatively cured by a strong lock and inside of form metalliferous deposits for the use few people in St. Paul who know that this another heavy steel door that is there is a place where they may deposit their money, jewelry, papers and other valuables at a nominal cost, and | wall of the vault the small boxes are have them most safely and securely guarded against loss by fire or theft.

There are just such places in this city, as there are in every large city, and interesting, indeed, is the working of those modern strong boxes known as safety deposit vaults.

One of these concerns in a downtown building has 800 tiny safes in which valuables may be deposited and



CAPT. R. G. RHOADES. Custodian of a Local Safety Deposit Vault.

remain at all times under the direct and watchful care of a competent custodian during the day and of a faithful watchman at night.

Capt. R. G. Rhoades is in charge of one of these deposit vaults during the day, and in the twelve years of his service he has seen many little ro-mances enacted by the depositors. Capt. Rhoades keeps a watchful eye on his many vaults of treasures, which range from old family relics to the most important papers of the largest concerns in the city.

To become a renter of a safe in the vaults, one has to go through considerable red tape, which is, however, necessary for the protection of the company and of the patrons.

In the first place when the application is made, a description of the prospective depositor is taken that is second only to the famous Bertillon system in use by the police. This completed, the depositor is given a key. There is no duplicate to this key in existence. He is the sole possessor of it and it can only be used by him, and then only in the presence of the custodian who has a second key, the patron's key is known as the master key, but it is perfectly useless without the second key held by the custodian, as is the custodian's without the presence of the master key.

Given a Pass Word.

After selecting his box, which is numbered and his key is turned over to him he is given a private pass word. He must not divulge this word to a living person and he and the custodian are the only ones that know it.

In time, of course, the custodian bebut even then the formality of giving the pass word must be gone through each time the box is unlocked.

Then the patron is at liberty to make his deposit. What it is concerns no one but himself and no one but himself is supposed to know what he has put in the vault for safe keeping. The custodian must not know, and under no circumstances must he touch a thing that is in the box, even if requested to do so by the depositor. The custodian is simply the guardian of the vault. His key must be at hand when the depositor would open the box, he must see that none but the real depositor gains access to the box, and there his duty ends.

That these vaults or boxes are fire and burglar proof is apparent to the casual observer, and when the details of the construction are announced, the first impression is greatly strengthened. The vault which contains the smaller safes is a two-story structure. It is built of three thicknesses of chilled steel plates, welded together from the inside. The floor and roof is of railroad iron and around the whole is a fire wall, two feet thick, built of cement and steel railroad rails. The outer door at the first glance would afford but little or no protection. It is made of thick polished oak and apparently could be broken through by a strong man with little effort.

Net Work of Wires.

A close examination, however, reveals the fact that the door is a net work of wires and once closed the slightest touch will set a number of the personal affairs of their patrons. gongs ringing in a messenger office nearby and there will be a rush to see who the disturber is.

Next to this is the first real door. It tons and equipped with a time lock, the mechanism of which is equal to that in the finest watch ever construct-

This door is secured by huge steel bolts which catch behind the steel door casing, and once the door is shut, the bolts shot home, it is impossible to open it until the appointed hour set by the time dial.

Then comes a grating which is se-



The Past GUARANTEES

The Future

St. Jacobs Oil

Has cured thousands of cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises and other bodily aches and pains is a guarantee that it will cure other cases. It is safe, sure and never failing. Acts like magic.

Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 5oc. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

locked by the regular combination lock. With all these doors and the solid indeed safe, and yet they are locked, each one doubly until the whole affair becomes a wearying series of locks within locks, and the mind of an expert mechanic is alone able to cope

with it. For a safeblower to set out to work his way into the vault would be a waste of time. Even if he should force the wooden door without sounding an alarm, which is impossible, he would be confronted by this five tons of steel, built and put together by master mechanics, who are trained to build doors against such as he, and it is safe to say that it would take him a lifetime to

Special Instructions.

Some of these small safes are marked in a manner that indicates that there are special instructions regarding the opening of them. For instance, there is one box that contains papers belonging to a big local corporation. When this box was rented the stipulation was made that it should only be opened in the presence of two or more officers of the company. It would be impossible for even the president of the company to come with the key and the pass word and get at the contents of the box alone. Sometimes four are required to be present when other boxes are opened. In many instances all the children of a family must be there and so it goes, and thus every

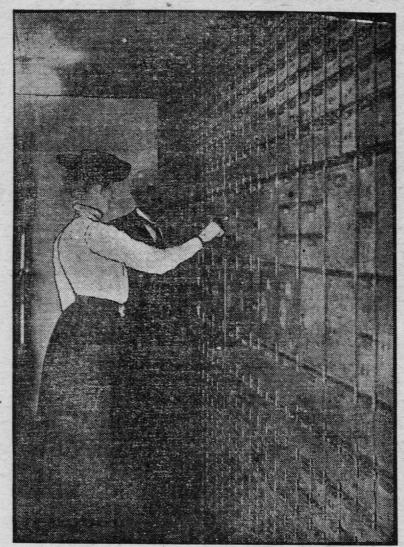
Hay fever is a subject of perennial investigation. By inquiries among 400 persons at North sea resorts, Dr. Thast has confirmed the assumption that its chief peculiarity is an idiosyncrasy of the olfactory nerve in respect to the odors of certain flowers, and that the only places should be too for the order. only places absolutely free from it are those with scanty, low vegetation, without much blossoming. While no remedy will cure once for all in a few applications, the experience of these persons shows that it can be relieved and even cured by local treatment.

The new self-luminous mixture of a French chemist, claimed to require only a very short exposure to light and to be unusually brilliant and lasting, consists of twenty parts of dehydrated sodium carbonate, five of sodium chlo-ride, one of magnesium sulphate, 500 of strontium carbonate and 150 of sulp-hur. The well-mixed materials are kept at a white heat for three hours in a muffle from which the air is carefully

The largest pendulum ever made is that with which Messrs. Berbet and Flammarion have been demonstrating the earth's rotation, in Paris. A lead ball of fifty-six pounds is attached to a fine plano wire about 210 feet long. The oscillation lasts sixteen seconds.

Color photography, through the bleaching action of light upon certain dyes, has occupied the attention of Karl Worel for more than three years. He has found that paper coated with suitable proportions of certain red, yellow and blue dyes, reproduces the color of the light falling upon it and all the children of a family must be there and so it goes, and thus every precaution and every possible means of safety and preservation that can be imagined are provided.

No names of depositors are disclosed by the company. Everything in connection with the deposit or depositor is kept a secret, and in fact the com-



SHOWING A DEPOSITOR OPENING ONE OF THE SAFES.

pany knows but little of the deposits, but it satisfies itself as to the depos-

A pretty little romance was culmi-nated a short time ago at a local deposit company's vaults. A few years ago a young man and a young woman came and took a box. It was taken in both their names and the couple began to deposit savings in it. They always came together, for one of them alone could not have gained access to it. They deposited their savings, coming in when there was a mite to be added to the fast-growing fund and finally coming in one day not long ago, the man radiant, the woman blushing and removed their savings.

They were to be married and the safety deposit vault had enabled them to save sufficient money to make their start in life an auspicious one.

This is only one of many of the same kind. There are others, perhaps, that do not terminate as happily but the officials of the company are loath to divulge any information regarding

Private rooms, provided with desks and writing materials, are provided for the use of the renters. These rooms may be locked and the contents of the is a ponderous affair, weighing five little safe gone over, safe from any prying eye. In every possible way the affairs of the patrons are guarded and the result is really a philanthropic in-

> Besides the safety vaults there are storage facilities. Here lie valuable packages, trunks, boxes, etc., safe behind the barred and bolted doors of a modern vault.

A Trunk Mystery. In one of these there lies a trunk that has been opened twice in twelve years. What it contains is a mystery that perhaps will never be solved. No one is allowed in the vault unless accompanied by the custodian. A scrub woman cannot go into it to clean it unless the custodian is present. Every precaution is taken in this department as well as in the safety vaults sec-

The depositors patronize the vaults steadily. They pay the rent and sometimes it is years at a time that the boxes will not be opened. Sometimes deposits are made for a brief time by people passing through the city. Just what each vault contains would form food for an active imagination for a long time as the whole place smells of mystery. The institutions are rapidly growing in favor and make excellent places for the deposit of all manner of valuables and are well patronized,

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

After it's life in the arts, M. Ditts tells us, a metal is gradually returned to the earth in most cases in its original form. Iron and tin are reconverted into oxides; copper into oxides, and sulphides; silver into sulphides, and sulphides; silver into sulphides, and lead into sulphides and carbonates; gold and platinum, usually found pure, disappear through friction and mechanical action. In the soil the more ore less altered metals are further changed by saline substances and water, and

curcumin, auramine and a certain amount of anethol, and writing paper—free from wood pulp—was passed through a strained glass picture or a colored positive. The anethol was then removed from the print by soak-ing an hour or two in benzine. No perfect fixing agent has been discovered, but placing the print in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper for two or three hours, gave fair results.

The novel theory that volcanic eruptions produce glacial epochs is advocated by Paul and Fritz Sarasin, German geologists. It is calculated that a lowering of the mean annual temperature by 7 degrees or 8 de-grees F. would be sufficient to give all the phenomena of glaciation, and the vast quantity of dust thrown off by the Krakatoa eruption of 1884, and remaining suspended in the air for years, satisfies these theorists that the simultaneous eruption of many vocanoes could so vell the sun as to give the necessary slight lessening of temper-ature. This would make possible a new ice age at any time.

Simple eye strain is at the root of many of the ills of nervous patients, in the opinion of Dr. George S. Hull. The brightness of California's sunshine sends may visitors to local oculists, who, in relieving the eyes, relieve also the stomach trouble, headache, insomnia, depression, spinal exhaustion, and even tuberlucosis, for which long health trips are taken.

Spectroscopic observations prove that auroras occur much more frequently than has been supposed. At a new observatory near Gottingen, the auroral line was distinctly seen in the northern sky by E. Wiechert from Nov. 1 to 9, and he was led at first to suspect that the phenomenon is always with us. But it could not be detected on clear evenings of December and Spectroscopic observations prove on clear evenings of December and January. The line again appeared in all parts of the sky on Feb. 28 and March 3, and it was calculated that if March 3, and it was calculated that if the aurora's height was not less than thirty miles, the same method should detect it as far as the south of Italy. In all these observations the naked eye showed nothing but a faint general luminosity of the sky, not half as bright as the Milky Way.

Internal parts of the living body in action have been photographed by Dr. P. H. Eykman. In investigating the motion of the tongue, pharynx and larynx in swallowing, he fixes an electric contact on the Adam's apple, the movement of which closes the current feeding the X-ray tube at a perfectly definite movement during the motion. To get a distinct photograph it is necessary to repeat the motion 120 or 130 times. The position of the contact is altered for obtaining pictures of other phases of the swallowing. Despite the difficulties of this curious experiment, fairly good photographs have been made, and they throw new light on the working of the organs of the throat.

he could throw no light on the matter. Callato said that the woman, Rosetta, had brought the child to him three or four years before the storm of 1893. He averred that the woman had said that the father of the child was a steamheat man who had been drown.

that the father of the child was a steamboat man who had been drowned. The Filipino admitted, however, that he was a man, "who paid no attention to things."

Thus was the identification of the girl involved in hopeless confusion, so far as accounting for the method of her transfer from the storm-beaten coast of Cheniere to Shell Beach was concerned, but the father and his sons were sure that the girl was of their flesh and blood. Other links were found and the struggle between the Terrebonne and the Lees culminated in court. in court. It was at the courthouse of Pla-quemines Parish that all the parties

quemines Parish that all the parties concerned met. Emmet Tingle, counsel for Capt. Terrebonne, had filed a writ of habeas corpus, praying for the possession of the child. In the writ it was claimed that the child was the daughter of Capt. Terrebonne, and that she was being held by the Lees, who were educating her in a different religion from that held by her father, and who were using her as a servant. At noon the skiff ferry brought over Capt. Terrebonne, Mrs. Pesch, a New-Orleans woman whose testimony was to add weight to that of Capt. Terrebonne, and his sons, and Henry Mooney, attorney for Mrs. Lee and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Capt. Terrebonne, in blue blouse and

Capt. Terrebonne, in blue blouse and Capt. Terreponne, in blue blods and trousers, freshly ironed, a stiff black straw hat on his head and a large curved-handled cane in his hand, was a few trees. The three sons. picturesque figure. His three sons from twenty-five to thirty-three, were dressed neatly and more in accordance with city conventions.

Waiting in the courtroom were Mr and Mrs. Lee and Alice Lee, or Alice Terrebonne, as she was soon to be declared. Mrs. Lee carried a little girl baby eight months old. Alice is small baby eight months old. Alice is small and undeveloped for fifteen years of age, but not abnormally so. She wore a neat dress of pink calico, delicately flowered: a hat, with pink and white flowers; black stockings and low-quarter shoes. She consented to have her photograph taken, but was shy, and began to cry when spoken to by any-body but Mrs. Lee, Capt. Terrebonne, his strong counte-

nance impassive, seated himself in a chair against the front railing. His three sons took seats near him. Further on were Mr. and Mrs. Lee and the baby. Alice was given a seat to herself, near the judge. Now and then during the proceedings she placed her handkerchief to her eyes. They were big and brown and looked like the eyes of Capt. Terrebonne and his three sons. Her nose and brow, too, were remarkably similar to these features in the

faces of the four men. Proceedings were opened by the reading of the writ. Then ensued a preliminary legal battle that lasted for almost an hour and a half. Mr. Mooney desired a continuance on the ground that three of his witnesses had not been subpoenaed. First, he took the position that Alice Terrebonne was called for by the writ, and that the Lees knew no Alice Terrebonne. Mr. Mooney also endeavored to file an in-tervention for the society. In short, there was combat for points. Judge Hingle ruled that the trial would have to go on, as a writ of habeas corpus was usually returnable in twelve h and the defendants had been given seven days, so that there was no ex-cuse on the ground of failure to secure

Finally, Capt. Terrebonne was placed on the stand. He and his sons, with one exception, speak nothing but French. Nearly all the inhabitants of Plaquemines speak French, but an interpreter was used for the benefit of coursel from New Orleans

counsel from New Orleans.
Capt. Terrebonne told of the loss of Capt. Terrebonne told of the loss of his family, and swore that the little girl in the pink dress was his daugh-ter. The demeanor of the old sailor was calm. His answers were made positively, but without any show of excitement. He told of the night of the storm. Alice was in her mother's arms. They were calling to him. He had saved four of his children, but in seeking to reach the mother and Alice he was struck on the head by a wave-tossed board.

First he said that four children had

been saved, but afterward he spoke of five having been saved.

"I count now the little girl, Alice," replied the old man simply, when questioned as to the discrepancy.

Capt. Terrebonne said that Alice was six years old when the storm occurred

toria Madelina Hanna, "known as Vic Hanna." The girl was pretty and bright-eyed, and must have won the affections of the Filipino and his companion, for her nickname with them was "Sugar."

In May, 1901, Mrs. Agatha Lee, of Daisy Postoffice, made application to the home for a "brunette girl," and after proper investigation the authorities of the home signed articles of agreement with her and turned the child "Vic Hanna" over to Mrs. Lee.

In January, 1902, Capt. Manuel Terrebonne went to Daisy and identified the girl as his daughter Alice. At first

diction will be fulfilled. Whether it is or not no stock will be sold at that Next Wednesday, Aug. 20th.

a share would be sold in ten days' time. Sales to date indicate that the pre-

Last Sunday we predicted that the block of 75,000 shares offered at 25c

A Well of Liquid Asphaltum

A ST. PAUL COMPANY

MAKES A PHENOMENALLY RICH STRIKE IN

Gold THE CALIFORNIA OIL FIELDS

Tests just made at the State University by Prof. Frankforter fully confirm the opinion given by Prof. Lehnen and others as to the superior qualities of the oil. A letter just received from President Welsh from Fresno says that the well is good for at least 100 barrels a day. This makes it worth at least 20 ordinary fue! oil wells, and makes this stock worth at least \$1.00 a share. But to keep faith with the public we will continue to receive subscriptions until the expiration of the ten days, or until next Wednesday, Aug. 20th, at 25 cents a share. After that no stock will be offered at any price until after further development work is done. Cash must accompany

the order, and no order accepted for less than 100 shares.

Authorized Capital, 250,000 Shares.

Twenty

Times

Better

Stock Full Paid and Non-Assessable. Par Value, \$1.00 Each,

NOW SELLING FOR PER

ST. PAUL-FRESNO OIL CO. 503 Phoenix Building

SWALLOWED BY GULF-FOUND TEN YEARS LATER

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16—The recovery of his lost daughter Alice by old Capt. Manuel Terrebonne is truly a modern miracle, a romance that exceeds the most darling flights of fiction. Little Alice was torn away from her father and lost in the Gulf of Mexico during the most terrible storm within memory. So remarkable was her escape that it seems as if she must have been saved by an angel. For nearly ten years her father was as certain of her death as he could possibly be of any fact. But now she has been returned to him, after ten years' absence, alive and as well as on the day he last saw her.

Capt. Terrebonne was to make an investigation. Capt. Terrebonne was told that he would have to wait pending this investigation. Agent Raycroft went to Daisy and acknowledged that there was a resemblance between Alice and Capt. Terrebonne. Callato, the Filipino, was found in Baton Rouge, but his statements were conflicting, and her collid the his feath to be of a conflicting, and her collid the his feath to be one of a fact. But he was her seems a resemblance between Alice, and capt. Terrebonne in Baton Rouge, but his statements were conflicting, and her collid the his feath to be a collid to her matter. Callato to his capth to the feath to be a collid to he had to he had to the feath to be a collidation to the collid the his feath to be a collidation to the collid the but her was a resemblance between Alice and Capt. Terrebonne in Baton Rouge, but his statements were conflicting, and he collid the his feath to be a collidation to the collidation of the colli

iere Camnaida, in the Gulf. He was a stout-hearted, weather-beaten fisherman, devoted to his family. On October 1, 1893, the morning dawned wet and cloudy. All day there was a slow drizzle. Toward evening the storm clouds, fierce and ominous, began to form themselves over the Gulf. At nightfall they broke and swept onward with a rush that brooked no opposition. Earth and heaven seemed to have entered into a league to destroy the little island lying helpless in the path of the wind, the tides and the surf. It was the historic storm of '93.

the surf. It was the historic storm of '93.

Capt. Terrebonne had often battled with the elements, but this time the strife was too much for him. The waves swept completely over the island. He made the most heroic efforts to save his family. Swimming and battling with the waves, he carried four of them successively to a place of refuge on a ship. While he was carrying the fifth, little Alice, aged only six, he was stricken on the head by a floating spar and rendered momentarily unconscious. In an instant his daughter was snatched away from him and swallowed up in the raging water. Capt. Terrebonne was picked up himself, but he and everybody else were certain that the little girl had been drowned.

When the great storm was over Capt. Terrebonne had lost his wife and six children, including Alice. He had to begin life anew.

He moved to Grand Isle, where he resumed his struggle with the see for

He moved to Grand Isle, where he resumed his struggle with the sea for an existence. His sons grew up and became strong men. Gradually they lifted the burden from his shoulders.

Some of them married. He himself remained a widower.

Eight years after the storm Capt. Terrebonne received word that a Terrebonne received word that a girl resembling his youngest daughter Alice had been seen at Daisy Postoffice, La. He could hardly believe it possible, but he went to see for himself, and recognized the child who had been recognized the child who had been swept away when she was six years old. He could recognize her by her features, but she also possessed a peculiar scar on the ear which no one else would be likely to have. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee had secured her from a waifs' home, which in turn had taken her from a Filiping fisherman at Shell

ner from a Filipino fisherman at Shell The child could give no clear account of how she was saved from the storm, but the only explanation seemed to be that she caught hold of a piece of wreckage and was blown across the surface of the waters until she was cast up on the coast of Louisiana.

After finding his child another severe struggle awaited the old captain. Her adoptive parents were unwilling to give the child up. They alleged that a father would be unable to recognize a child who had been lost so young and whom he had not seen for so many

It became the one idea of the old man's life to regain his child. Finally, after a year of waiting, during which time he made many unsuccessful attempts to secure possession of his daughter, she was finally restored to

his keeping by order of court.
Little Alice Terrebonne's life from the time she was swept away by the waves until her appearance with the Filipino is a mystery that will perhaps never be completely unraveled. She could speak French perfectly before the storm but now she only speaks the storm, but now she only speaks English. Her mind is a blank so far as the storm is concerned, but this condition has often occurred in older persons who have experienced a great

Her strange history first came to the knowledge of the public in August, 1896, when A. E. Nunez, sheriff of St. Bernard Parish, discovered her at the house of Callato Caballo, a Filipino fisherman, at Shell Beach. Caballo, could give no satisfactory explanation of his possession of the girl. She had been brought to him by his wife, an Indian woman. The woman had never explained in a satisfactory wearen explained in a satisfactory manner how she had come by the child. Idendisappearance of this woman, who is now believed to be dead.

disappearance of this woman, who is now believed to be dead.

There is a large colony of Filipino fishermen long established in this region. They live just as they do in their native wilds. Alice grew up like a little Filipino, happy but savage. She played about on the seashore, dressed in nothing but a gunny sack, and was so browned by the sun that her complexion was almost Filipino. Sheriff Nunez placed the child in the care of the Society for the Prevention Sheriff Nunez placed the child in the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She was sent by President Clay to the Waifs' Home at Beauvoir, Miss., and entered as Victoria Madelina Hanna, "known as Vic Hanna," The girl was pretty and bright-eyed, and must have won the affections of the Filipino and his companion for her nickname with them

before the storm to spend three or four months each year at Capt. Terrebonne's house. She was god-mother to one of his children. She remembered Alice,

and was sure that the girl in the chair was the six-year-old girl whom sha had seen playing on the beach two months before the storm. Mrs. Pesch also corroborated Capt. Terrebonne as to the torn ear, and when asked further about it, rose from her seat, and, taking the right ear of Alice, said:

"I remember when it was made. Alice had been playing with some little girls on the beach, when she fell, and her earring caught in a friend's dress and was pulled right through the ear."

The Terrebonne family proved their case beyond a reasonable doubt, and the court handed Alice over to her old father. He proudly took her aboard his lugger and sailed away down Socola Canal for Grand Isle.

Hewitt—The first comic opera was writ-ten in 1240. Jewitt—And there hasn't been a new one written since.—New York Times.

BEATS THE WORLD.

Estimated Range Over 40 Miles.

Nearly double the range and penetrating power of any gun yet designed throughout the world.

A remarkably solid and favorable

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.

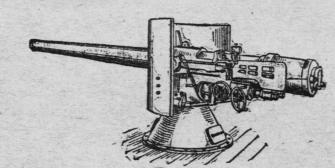
Here patriotic pride and profit meet,

The first question asked by a civilian on having his attention called to a new gun is, how far will it shoot? He naturally knows that the greater the range the greater the penetration.

The artillerist inquires, what is the penetration or energy of the piece, and from that computes the range.

To answer the question in the minds of the people, our ballistic engineer, Col. James M. Ingalls of the U. S. Army, retired, has kindly computed for us the range of the ten-inch gun, 1902 model, as follows:-

"The range at 45 degrees elevation, 600 pounds shot, 3,500 feet per second muzzla velocity, will be 40.365 miles."



The five inch, rapid-fire Brown Segmental Wire Tube Gun illustrated in the above cut has been fired 300 shots by the U. S. Government Inspector, thereby creating a new record for average muzzle velocity from a 5-inch rapid-fire gun of 45 calibres length.

This system has passed the experimental stage and is now entering upon the manufacture of this class of guns for the U.S. Government.

In the Fortifications Bill for the fiscal year, which Congress has already passed, provision is contained for fifty of the Brown Segmental Wire Tube guns, \$698,770 - 25 five-inch and 25 six-inch rapid-fire guns. These fifty guns will open the ball for the new era which they will inaugurate. Krupp was brought from small

means to a fortune now estimated at \$400,000,000 by his gun business. The Brown Segmental Wire Tube System is a far greater advance in gun making than the Krupp system

was in its day. The use of sheet steel for tubes, which tubes are then wound with wire, so far exceeds all other tubes in power of resistance, economy of construction, time of finishing and lightness of weight, compared to efficiency, that this new class of guns will rapidly take the place of all other

About \$80,000,000 per year is the present estimated average of sales for guns of five-inch bore and larger, and the sales are steadily increasing. The Brown Segmental Wire Tube

inventions and patents are funda-

TO BE OUTRANGED IS PRAC-TICALLY TO BE DEFEATED. hence, these highest powered guns will command the markets of all nations as soon as they are ready to de-Nearly fourteen years of constant

study and experiment, with the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in construction and tests, have eliminated all constructional risks and have demonstrated merit absolutely unequalled in gun construc-The Trustees for foreign rights

now offer for investment a sufficient number of shares of a foreign company to be incorporated in Europe, to pay for building one 6-inch type rapid-fire breech loading Brown Segmental Wire Tube gun for immediate use in founding a company to manufacture these guns in Europe or elsewhere for all foreign countries.

The Trustees believe that the shares will be equal in earning power to the shares of any heavy ordnance company that has been or will be or-

To stimulate quick decision and prompt action in forming the ground floor of this foreign company, these shares are now offered at 20 per cent. of their par value - \$10 shares at \$2 per share. This price subject to increase without notice.

WE DESIRE TO CORRESPOND

Immediately with men in position to place some of the ground floor shares of the proposed \$10,000,000 company for manufacturing these guns abread.

Terms, equipment and compensation satisfactory to all accustomed to the sale of high grade shares.

ADDRESS TRUSTEES FOREIGN INTERESTS BROWN SEGMEN. TAL WIRE TUBE CUL 5 4 ? BEERMAN ST., NEW YORK CITY.