

Uncle Sam Refinery No. 2, on the Banks of the Missouri, Nearing Completion

From Northern Texas to the Great Lakes Uncle Sam's company, backed by the common people of the Nation, will secure and maintain supremacy of the oil trade regardless of the dirty millions of the Oil trust. One hundred and twenty-two more distributing stations will be established during the next six months in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Northern Texas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois.

Refinery No. 1, at Cherryvale, Kas., now in successful operation. Refinery No. 2, on the banks of the Missouri by Atchison, now partly built and being rushed to completion, will be ready to refine oil in less than 100 days. Lands secured and specifications submitted for Refinery No. 3 at Tulsa, I. T., on the banks of the Arkansas, where foundation work will commence in ten days.

Cash paid in for stock and refined oil for the past three days averaged a little better than TWO (\$2,000) THOUSAND DOLLARS per day. FOUR (\$439,000) HUNDRED THIRTY-NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS now paid in cash, and FIVE THOUSAND (5,400) FOUR HUNDRED stockholders now enrolled, besides public sentiment is with the company. Strong effort will be made to secure the BALANCE of TEN THOUSAND STOCKHOLDERS and ONE MILLION DOLLARS CASH during the next 60 days. This is a poor man's company, fighting for principle as well as financial gain. If you are in favor of a square deal in the oil fields, better invest your mite and use your influence for the Uncle Sam Company, as it is the only formidable foe to oil trust oppression west of the Appalachian mountains.

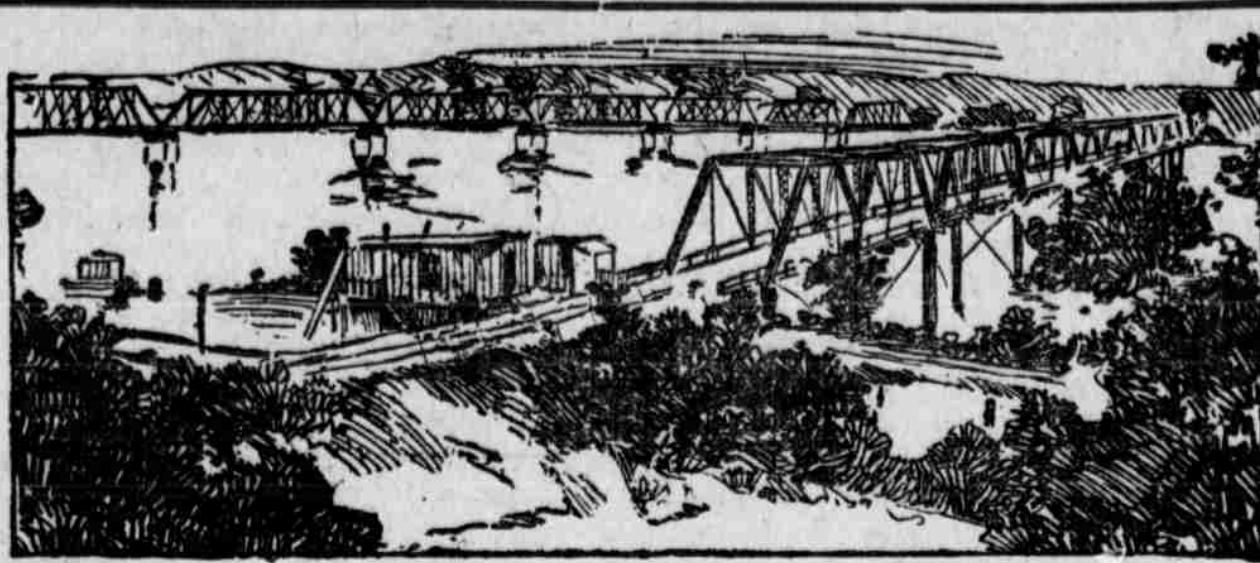
From the Northern Indian Territory Oil fields, clear across Kansas from its southern to northern border a main trunk pipe line will be completed to the banks of the Missouri at Atchison, where, by light steel barges, the great trade centers of Northern and Central Missouri valley states will be reached by river free from oil trust railroads, while from the great refinery soon to be built on the banks of the Arkansas at Tulsa, Indian Territory, a refined oil line will be built down the Arkansas river to Fort Smith, where barges will be loaded and taken to Little Rock, Arkansas, and on down to the Mississippi river to the Gulf and Uncle Sam sold all over the lower Mississippi valley states where Uncle Sam already has over ONE THOUSAND stockholders to defend its rights and more joining every hour.

Dividends Commence June 20, 1906



Picture of the first two carloads of pumps and boilers for the big river refinery on the banks of the Missouri by Atchison.

When the Uncle Sam company secured the 32-acre farm on the Missouri river just south of Atchison and announced that it would build refinery No. 2 at this location, certain wise men said the Uncle Sam company would never build the said refinery. Well, it is a case of making good again and of throwing the lie back into the teeth of these hirelings. Go up to Atchison now and you will find from ten to thirty men pushing the work on the foundations of the site and building the foundations for the big tanks and distillate tanks already completed, also office building, water lines and also laid several car loads of material on the grounds and more coming. The big river refinery, when fully completed, will have a capacity of FOUR THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED BARRELS per day, and in less than four to six months the main trunk pipe line will be completed to it clear through from Northern Indian Territory and also running through the very heart of the great Kansas oil fields. It will then be no longer possible for the oil trust to cheat the producers out of their oil and to invest every man who has enough independence to say that right must win. They all look alike to the Westerners and the time is not far distant when justice will prevail in these oil fields and the same medicine meted out to both alike. Uncle Sam company presents a solid line up for success, supported by a strength that cannot be broken down or beaten back. Just as well get on the right side today and send down \$5.00 or \$10.00 or \$15.00 and help a good cause to succeed more rapidly and at the same time secure stock which will increase in solid value in the next two years to FIFTEEN TIMES its selling price offered to you in this announcement. \$1,000.00 worth of stock sent immediately after reading this will secure you FIVE THOUSAND shares, par value \$5.00 each, and the chances are one hundred to one that the stock will be selling at par in less than a year. About one-third of the big river refinery is now shipped and with the present rapid development this refinery will be ready to refine oil in one hundred days.



Mammoth bridge across the Arkansas river at Tulsa, I. T., where work commences in ten days on Uncle Sam Refinery No. 3.

About three weeks ago the Oil trust had a threat at the oil producers of the Indian Territory if they did not meet in Kansas City of some other place and bring influence to bear on Attorney General Hadley of Missouri to cease prosecution of the oil trust that they would boycott the oil fields. The Uncle Sam company made a proposition to the Commercial Club of Tulsa to build Uncle Sam refinery No. 3 at Tulsa. During the last week negotiations have all been closed and work will commence in ten days on the foundations. Specifications for the refinery have been rushed to Eastern builders and the steel will be put onto the grounds just as quick as it can be hauled from the manufacturers. The Tulsa Uncle Sam refinery will start July first with a capacity of THREE HUNDRED BARRELS every twenty-four hours and will be increased to SIX HUNDRED BARRELS daily in sixty days from July first. Distributing stations will be located in every principal city in both Oklahoma and Indian Territory and a refined oil line built to Fort Smith and the refinery increased until when fully completed will have a capacity of TEN THOUSAND BARRELS per day. The man or men who think the Uncle Sam company is going to stop with a small capacity will see his mistake inside of two years. Don't wait until Uncle Sam has TEN THOUSAND stockholders and a MILLION DOLLARS cash back of it, and until it increases its capacity over EIGHTEEN THOUSAND barrels of oil per day, and until it has the trade of the Central West, and then expect to buy this stock even at \$1.00 per share. Remember the stock is being sold. Every day now the completion of the chain of three big refineries with pipe line connecting them by the main trunk line is being made. Now is the time to get in. Buy your stock at once. Buy your stock at once. Buy your stock at once. Uncle Sam company has at Tulsa one tract of TWELVE ACRES also a block on the river front right at the foot of these bridges, besides TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN lots. This property was furnished by the citizens of Tulsa. Besides this the company holds an option on three acres more. The company will have a river outlet for small barges from Tulsa four months out of the year, and there are some of the largest gas wells in the West in and around Tulsa. A gas line runs within three hundred feet of where the company will commence work. There is oil on every side of Tulsa for from thirty to fifty miles. The most of the production is very high grade, worth 15 to 20 cents per barrel in the well. The fields have only been exhausted and by a little development a production of several thousand barrels per day can be secured in a radius of five or six miles from the refinery location.



Laying Uncle Sam Pipe Line Across Neosho River

The above picture was taken near Neosho Falls, Kas., about two weeks ago, as the Uncle Sam pipe line men completed the pipe line across the river. At this point it is just about sixty miles due north of Cherryvale. Since then about four miles more of the main trunk pipe line has been completed. Completing of this pipe line to the Missouri river will make this company independent and free. Better send down a hundred dollars or so and help the good work along. This company is making a square fight as can be proven from the books. Money invested goes to buy more pipe and more refinery material. Every day more pipe line will be completed until the company has over 300 miles in main trunk lines and laterals to the different oil fields.

Write or Wire for Further Particulars and Pictures and Reports of the Oil Fields and Refinery.

Space will not permit us to enter into further detail relative to the giant strength of the Uncle Sam company. However, the company has complete reports and several pictures of the oil fields and the refinery work which we will be glad to send to you. You should not delay a single hour after reading this announcement until you write for more full particulars or remit for your stock as this stock is going to be sold. Hundreds of investors have paid this price for the stock several weeks ago. It may be advanced any day and you had just as well secure some of it as to let someone else secure what you want.

Uncle Sam Company Should Build Up to a Daily Capacity in Two Years of Eighteen Thousand Barrels Per Day.

This company does not intend to even try to make one-half of the wonderful gains now being stolen by the methods of the present oil trust, however, there can be great profits earned without working a hardship on any one. This shall be the policy of Uncle Sam. You can depend on a square deal if you join our band and help the good fight along. There is no reason why Uncle Sam with the three refineries forming a chain of refineries from the Arkansas to the Missouri cannot in a very short time build up to over EIGHTEEN THOUSAND barrels of crude oil daily. The company will go forward very fast in a very few months and then the stock will all be sold and will grow in value by leaps and bounds while you sleep. The time to get in is now. We wish to state further that it is probable for this stock to go past THREE DOLLARS per share. At any rate the future is a bright one and worthy the consideration of any business man.

Will Benefit the Citizens of the Central West.

The oil trust, through a few slick tongued orators at the oil fields, have repeatedly misrepresented the value of Kansas and Indian Territory oil. They get interviews into newspapers by deception and knock the Uncle Sam company and every other independent enter-

prise, but the people are getting onto them and the time is not far distant when Kansas and Oklahoma will be too warm a place for them. Better join our band today and thereby help the true interests of home industry and home people as against those who would barter the rights of home people away.

Can You Afford to Turn Down an Investment in This Growing Enterprise?

As you will notice by the following quotations on stock, so many shares, when sold, will pay for so many rods of main trunk pipe line. It is very important to complete this pipe line, and a special effort will be made to have it completed by the time the big river plant is ready to receive oil. Of course, if the line is not entirely completed the company will use tank cars from the nearest railroad station at the end of the completed pipe line, and make the big pipe line a big payer from the word go—every mile of pipe line completed knocks off that much freight. We think that we can certainly pay for TWENTY MILES of this pipe line each month, and we base our calculations on the results from the past, when the company was not one-hundredth as strong as it is today. The offer on stock is as follows, and following each quotation is the number of rods of pipe line your remittance will enable the company to buy:

\$1,320 will pay for one mile of the main trunk pipe line, and buys 7,000 shares, par value.....	\$7,000
\$700 will pay for over 1/2 mile, and buys 3,500 shares, par value.....	\$3,500
\$500 will pay for nearly 1/4 mile, and buys 2,500 shares, par value.....	\$2,500
\$300 will pay for nearly 1/8 mile, and buys 1,500 shares, par value.....	\$1,500
\$200 will pay for nearly 1/10 mile, and buys 1,000 shares, par value.....	\$1,000
\$100 will pay for over 1/12 mile, and buys 500 shares, par value.....	\$500
\$50 will pay for ten joints, and buys 250 shares, par value.....	\$250
\$20 will pay for four joints, and buys 100 shares, par value.....	\$100

MONTHLY PAYMENT OFFER.

In addition to the Uncle Sam Company selling its treasury stock at the above cash prices, the company also makes the following monthly payment offer, so that investors of limited means can secure part of the present allotment before a big advance occurs, which is certain to come. Offer is as follows:

7,000 shares, \$200 cash, 6 monthly payments \$200 each
5,000 shares, \$150 cash, 6 monthly payments \$150 each
3,000 shares, \$90 cash, 6 monthly payments \$90 each
2,000 shares, \$60 cash, 6 monthly payments \$60 each
1,000 shares, \$30 cash, 6 monthly payments \$30 each
500 shares, \$15 cash, 6 monthly payments \$15 each
250 shares, \$7.50 cash, 6 monthly payments \$7.50 each
100 shares, \$3.00 cash, 6 monthly payments \$3.00 each

SPECIAL OFFERS.

For a few days the company will sell stock in Fifteen Thousand (\$15,000) lots—par value \$15,000—for \$2,800 cash.

This amount of money will pay for considerably over two miles of main trunk line. Where a club of men go together the company will issue stock as directed in amounts of 100, 500 and 1,000 share certificates—just as directed.

SPECIAL INSTALLMENT OFFER.

Fifteen thousand (\$15,000) shares for \$500 cash and six monthly payments of \$400 each. The chances are ten to one that long before you have the six payments made, the value of your stock will have increased double, and be selling at close to 50 cents per share, if not higher.

In Conclusion.

The charter name of this company is "The Uncle Sam Oil Company." Its authorized capitalization is TEN MILLION SHARES. Par value, one dollar each. Every share of stock draws the same amount of dividends as any other share. The officers of the company are: James Ingorsoll, President; J. H. Ritchie, Vice President; H. H. Tucker, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. These men also constitute

the Board of Directors. All of the stock of the company has been sold for cash or its equivalent from the start. You cannot buy a single share from a single one of the above-named officers under \$1.00 per share; in fact, their stock is not for sale at any price. The management is the same now as in the beginning—the old guard are in the traces working harder than ever. This stock is offered for sale and being sold to buy pipe line and machinery for the river refinery. When you invest for stock your money goes into the enterprise to make the very stock you buy more valuable. The company is in touch with over TEN THOUSAND investors by special letter report. This announcement will appear in the principal and influential papers in the United States—will be read by over TWENTY MILLION PEOPLE. The company is a straight, legitimate enterprise—one that is already a far greater success than even the most enthusiastic expected on the start. References: Montgomery County National Bank, and Cherryvale State Bank, all of Cherryvale, Kas. The company has several pictures of the refinery at Cherryvale, and different views of the oil fields, which it will send with other information to investors who wish further information. The company is so well advertised and has so many working for it that, without a doubt, the stock will soon be sold, and investors would do well to not delay in securing the stock you want, as the company is one of great merit, and the price of the stock, with the assets back of it, offers every man an investment that he must admit is good, and far above the ordinary proposition. You will probably never have an opportunity again to invest with a company like this. It was born of necessity, on account of the black list by the oil trust of certain producing properties in the Cherryvale oil fields. It is backed by influential men in both state and nation, and if you join our band, now over five thousand strong, you will be treated fairly, and, we sincerely believe, will secure stock now at twenty cents per share, or one-fifth of its par value, that will go to par in less than a year. The company realizes that it must offer a great investment and great inducements to raise money as fast as we need it, but will make it all back in a few months with main trunk pipe line and river refinery completed. We solicit your investment in good faith, and the statements made herein we can back with proof.

For further particulars write or wire.

THE UNCLE SAM OIL COMPANY, Or H. H. TUCKER, JR., Secretary, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

FAITH IN DRUGS SHAKEN

"Active Principle" Far Below the Standard Required.

FRAUD IN THE MAKING AND THE SALE

Revelations Made by the Health Department of New York—Drastic Laws Proposed as a Remedy.

The medicinal value of the drugs dispensed in a large proportion of the drug stores of New York is so poor, and nostrums whose ingredients are kept secret by their proprietors have been discovered to be so dangerous to public health, that a movement, supported by the Department of Health, the medical societies and many of the leading physicians of the city, has been set on foot to improve these conditions. At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine that organization authorized its officers to support a bill which has been introduced into the legislature forbidding the sale of any proprietary or patent medicine containing alcohol, morphine, cocaine, opium or any other preparation, unless the ingredients and their quantities are printed on the label. It has also been recommended that a section be added that shall empower the Department of Health of all cities in the state of the first and second classes to take cognizance of the sale of poisons and other drugs and adopt measures to regulate their sale. If one may believe the tests made by the Department of Health and the testimony

of prominent physicians, and even druggists themselves, there are few drug stores in New York City where drugs which have a full medicinal value are used in compounding prescriptions. Cheaply ground drugs, whose strength is unknown and whose action cannot be depended upon, are used. Patients, in consequence, do not respond to the medicines prescribed, and the physician is at a loss to account for it. He does not know whether it is because of the patient's condition or the fault of the drugs, and he is powerless to cope with it. The variation in the strength of drugs sold in New York is so great that the lives of persons are jeopardized. According to one druggist, this condition is due to the commercialism which has crept into the business. Druggists are buying cheap drugs and few of them are equipped so that they can tell whether or not they are getting drugs which are capable of producing the results expected of them. As a result, many physicians are going back to the method of the old-fashioned country practitioner of carrying their medicines with them, prepared by chemists on the spot. So conscientious are physicians to the existing drug conditions that when they learned of the results of the tests of a number of drugs made by the Department of Health they manifested no surprise at all. These simply corroborated their own experiences.

Great Harm Being Done.

Morphine and cocaine fiends and drunkards are being made every day by the use of nostrums. According to Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the Medical Society of the county of New York, there are 3,000 nostrums on the market containing alcohol, opium, morphine or cocaine. Of these, he said, 800 contain alcohol, ranging in quantity from 15 to 20 per cent; 500 contain opium, 600 morphine and 300 cocaine. Many cocaine fiends have been made by use of cathartical snuffs, whose formulae were unknown to the users. They did not know that the snuffs contained cocaine ranging in quantity from 1 to 2 1/2 per cent. "There are only two reasons for keeping the formula of a nostrum secret—worthlessness or harmfulness," said Dr. E. Eliot Harris of New York, formerly editor of the New York State Journal of Medicine. "The harmful ones contain cocaine, alcohol, morphine and, in the case of headache cures, acetanilid, which make the user feel good, but are injurious."

Investigation of the use of poor and adulterated drugs. It was an astonishing condition of things which the Department of Health found when it began to investigate the drugs used in the city. The head of its drug department visited eight of the leading wholesale druggists, supplying, according to the department, 95 per cent of the drug stores of the city. "I asked," said he, "for the best drugs they had." Samples to the number of 25 of such drugs as scopolamine, belladonna, digitalis, lobelia, powdered senna, saffron and rhubarb were secured. Of these the acetic, belladonna, digitalis, lobelia, saffron and powdered senna have been tested. Not one of these proved to be up to the standard maintained by the Department of Health. Owing to carelessness in grinding and in the case of saffron, which sells at about \$15 a pound, and therefore tends to adulteration, to the presence of artificially colored flower petals which looked like those of the daisy, there was not one which could be depended upon for strength. Age had also affected some of them.

Better Grinding Needed.

The "active principle," as the druggists call it, in each drug is not distributed evenly and to a certain fineness. Standards of fineness have been established for different drugs. They must be ground neither too fine, for they may be too strong, nor too coarse, for they may be weak, or uneven in strength, or absolutely inert. Screens containing different numbers of meshes to the square inch are used to determine the fineness. In the case of lobelia, for instance, it should be ground so that all of the particles will pass through a screen having fifty openings to the square inch. About a third of the lobelia obtained through a screen of 100 meshes, while some of it would not pass through a screen finer than 20. All the other drugs had this unevenness, so that one could not be sure whether he had the right strength or not, or whether or not there was any of the "active principle" in the drug. The normal dose for scopolamine, which is used to reduce fever, is about ten drops. In the samples examined by the department some were so weak that twenty-two drops would have been required of the tincture in order to obtain the strength of a normal dose. In other words, a doctor prescribing a normal dose would have obtained less than half of the "active principle" which he wished to give. The life of a child might depend upon the quick reduction of a fever. In such a case he might lose the life because of the weakness of his medicine. The sixteen samples of belladonna ranged in quantity of "active principle" from 84 to 600 per cent. The nor-

mal dose of the former would be eight drops, of the latter about fifty drops. Some of the samples looked like weeds, hayseed, tea leaves and sawdust. Digitalis is used as a stimulant in heart disease. The samples ranged in "active principle" from 39.4 per cent down to 3.5 per cent, the normal being 3.08 per cent. The character of digitalis and some other drugs, according to the Health department, is such that they deteriorate and become inert in course of time. Digitalis should, however, at least every year. It is sometimes adulterated with a beautiful but worthless leaf. There seems to be a tendency among many druggists in replenishing stock to mix fresh material with the old.

It did not require the evidence of the Department of Health's tests to convince some physicians of the untrustworthiness of many drug stores. "It often happens," said Dr. Herman M. Biggs, "that we do not get the results expected from digitalis, which is prescribed for heart disease. Gelatine coated pills are often of no value. For some reason they do not dissolve, and the patient gets no benefit from them at all. Whether it is because they have been in stock for a long time or because the gelatine is of a poor quality, I do not know. Oftentimes a druggist will have a stock of tablets of various mixtures on hand. He gets a prescription which corresponds to the contents of one of his tablets. If it is to be put in capsules, he pulverizes the tablets, which may be old, and puts the powder in the capsules. Belladonna and digitalis deteriorate rapidly. If a druggist is perfectly honest he will be constantly getting fresh drugs; if not he will let his old stock serve."

Disappointing Results.

The carelessness, to say the least, of some druggists and the intentional substitution of drugs which others are guilty of are illustrated by a couple of instances related by Mr. Andrews. In one a child was sent to a drug store on the West side, uptown, to have a prescription filled. The child did not go to the drug store where the prescription had been filled first. This did not cease the druggist to whom the child went, however. He took the bottle over the counter and filled it with something, probably the compound which was represented by the corresponding number contained in his book and returned the bottle to the child without changing the label in the least. The members of the family who were to take the medicine did not receive the expected benefit, but, on the contrary, were injured seriously by it. The other case was that substitution of a cheap chemical for the higher priced

one required and the consequent injury of the complexion of a handsome woman. An Eighth avenue masseuse had a prescription for improving the skin, which she had procured from a physician. She took it to a druggist and had it filled. She applied some of the concoction to the face of a patron, a woman who had a beautiful skin. The woman's beauty was ruined for a time by an unpleasant eruption. Analysis of the compound proved that the druggist had used as the base a drug worth about one-sixth of that called for in the prescription. "I presume," said Dr. Eugene H. Porter, state commissioner of health, "there is hardly a drug store in the state in which you will not find medicines of poor quality, and many inferior drugs, rendered so by ignorance or indifferent preparation. Many druggists cannot help themselves. They are not in a position to know. They think the goods are all right. A first-class pharmacist using large quantities of drugs ought to know something about them, however. I think the two questions, pure drug and the control of starvations, are very important."—New York Tribune.

STARVATION IS A DREAM

But the Doctor Who Said So Died After Fasting Five Weeks.

Dr. Richard A. Terhune, the dean of the physicians of Passaic, N. J., by whom he was always spoken of affectionately as "Doctor Dick," died there recently of intestinal cancer. He had not eaten anything for over a month, and to the layman it seemed a living example of the fact that he was a living example of starvation if he had plenty of water to drink. Dr. Terhune had always declared, and would argue on the subject whenever he had an opportunity, that persons who had fasted for what is called starvation were really the victims of fright, and had simply died because they were afraid they would not get food. The aged physician, who was a stalwart man, became ill about seven months ago. He speedily diagnosed his ailment as intestinal cancer and gave out a fatal prognosis of his own case. All the Passaic physicians and scores more from the neighboring towns and cities called on him in the months of his illness, and many suggestions as to treatment were made to him. He turned a deaf ear to all and only employed such palliative measures as suggested themselves to himself and his son, Dr. Percy A. Terhune. About five weeks before his death "Doc-

tor Dick" found that he could no longer retain food, and he gave up eating. After that time nothing passed his lips except water, and now and then a little medicine. One Sunday night several physicians dropped in to see him, and he took the opportunity to enlarge upon his nonstarvation theory. "You see," he began with a smile, "I cannot retain anything but water, and yet I am strong and able to move freely about in bed. I am proving my old theory that no one ever really dies of hunger. So-called death from hunger is simply due to terror, if there is plenty of water to be had. "I will call to your attention the case of a young girl that came under my own observation. She was ill with a disease which was pronounced incurable by skilled physicians. The girl did not eat anything for forty-eight days except half a soda cracker a day. Did she die? Not a bit of it. On the contrary she got entirely well, and in the forty-eight days she did not eat she pursued the even tenor of her way, went to parties and danced, too. "You know very well that doctors don't know so much after all," continued the old physician, shaking an admonishing finger at his auditors. "Nature does the work and we get the credit." After bidding good night to his callers "Doctor Dick" went quietly to sleep and died at 4:30 o'clock the following morning. Dr. Terhune was 77 years old. He retired from active practice about two years ago, but had frequently been called in consultation up to the time of his illness. Besides his son he leaves a daughter, Miss Bessie Terhune. The funeral was held at the First Reformed church at Passaic.—New York Times.

Pointed Paragraphs.

A tramp works hard trying to avoid work. A little luff is apt to make silly people appear stuck up. The business of a cradle manufacturer is rocky, but profitable. Many of our best home ties look very much like mother's apron strings. There's nothing cunning about the toothache, even if it is acute pain. Often a man casts a shadow over his charitable acts by talking about them. Civilization enables a woman to wear a tailor-made gown and eat with a fork. Never judge the cigar a man gives you by the price he claims to have paid for it. Don't get discouraged. No man is really down and out until the undertaker gets busy. It sometimes happens that a modest man

employs a press agent to do his boasting for him. No matter how much a man owes he is always ready to liquidate if invited to face the bartender. After a man has acquired a certain amount of wisdom he would rather add to it than make a display of what little he has.—Chicago News.

Wordy Warfare.

"Do you know what the longest word in the language is?" asked the literary editor. "You're thinking of 'smiles,'" said the poet. "Because it has a smile between the first and last letters." That's simple. But how about one that takes in the whole earth, hey? "Yes," retorted the other. "You're thinking of 'beleaguer.' But I know of one that has a whole lake between the first and last letters." "Of course. 'Baker.' That's simple. But how about one that takes in the whole earth, hey?" "Dead easy. 'Bertha.' And there is a still longer one that has the sun for its second syllable." "Everybody knows that. 'Lawson.' Then there's— " "Hold on! That won't do." "I say it will. And there's another—" "Which includes the whole sky. Certainly. 'Risky.' But that's nothing. I can tell you of one—" Here, providentially, somebody came in to inquire where the subscription department was, and the trouble ceased.—Chicago Tribune.

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