LIFE IN GREATER NEW YORK

Coney Island's Jamboree Attracts Half a Million People.

COST OF LIVING ON THE JUMP

Food and Shelter Advancing at an Alarming Pace—Activities of the City's Army of Night Workers.

Coney Island wound up its season with a week's jamboree culminating in a succession of riots on Saturday night. Acts of rowdyism were common during the week, but the climax came Saturday night when 500,000 people thronged the streets and resorts. Most of them were in a state of turmoil during the entire evening. Gangs of rowdies insulted men and women, restaurants and saloons were wrecked, confetti, mixed with pepper, was thrown into the eyes of visitors, women's dresses cut and several persons were injured by the roughs. So great was the disorder that the parade scheduled for the evening had to be called off.

An attempt had been made to liken the Coney Island festival to the New Orleans Mardi Gras and many strangers had been attracted to the seaside resort with the expectation of witnessing scenes that have made the celebration in the southern city famous. As a matter of fact, the Coney Island show is gotten up by the merchants and saloon keepers of the island to attract the crowds and dollars at the end of the season. There is no real Mardi Gras spirit in the affair here. If it is given again it probably will be visited by diminished crowds unless the presence of the militia or an increased police force insures safety.

Rise in Cost of Living.

Food and shelter in New York City are rising by leaps and bounds. Regarding the cost of "high living" one of the leading clubs gives some interesting figures, showing the cost of necessaries in August, 1905, and the same month this year. The principal items are:

	1905.	1906.
Milk and cream	$138	$185
Butter and eggs	398	428
Fish and clams	324	403
Fresh meats	830	831
Salted meats	166	172
Vegetables and fruits	645	702
Groceries	308	448

In poultry the prices are substantially the same for both years. Also in flour, coffee, condensed milk and crackers.

Game which is salable in September is shown to be much dearer this year, as for example partridge, which sold last year at $3.50 to $4 a pair.

In milk the price has increased from 4 cents a quart to 4½ cents, this increase being partly due to the fact that the milk is pasteurized before being brought to the city. In groceries most of the articles have gone up in price, especially in imported canned vegetables, which, since the new customs regulations, are being purchased uncolored. Almost every other article used in the restaurant has increased. For example, charcoal used for broilers is now 80 cents a bag, where a few years ago it cost 40 cents. Hard coal is also dearer.

In the line of fish and clams the following prices are quoted: Soft shell crabs, $1.25 a dozen, as against 75 cents a dozen; lobsters, 30 cents a pound, as against 23 cents a pound; Spanish mackerel, 40 cents, as against 25 cents; kingfish, 45 cents, as against 35 cents; fresh mackerel, 45 cents each, as against 30 cents; tub butter has advanced from 24 to 26 cents, print butter from 28 to 30 cents, unsalted butter, 28 cents, as against 31 cents, and eggs, 29 cents per dozen, as against 28 cents.

Supplementing club living expenses, the following table shows the prices paid by a family for household expenses for one month in 1904, contrasted with the expenses for the corresponding month in 1906:

	1904.	1906.		1904.	1906.
Milk	$.84	$1.05	Potatoes	$.34	$.48
Bread	1.20	1.50	Fish	.35	.50
Rice	.26	.33	Barley	.17	.20
Butter	.42	.56	Tea	.02	.03
Salt	.07	.10	Starch	.03	.04
Pepper	.03	.05	Wash soda	.02	.02
Flour	.32	.40	Candles	.04	.06
Meat	.76	1.13	Coal	.55	.60
Sugar	.38	.46			
Onions	.17	.23	Totals	$5.97	$7.47

The constant increase in rents in the metropolis has become a matter of study by Superintendent F. E. Bauer of the bureau of dependent children of the charities department. Recently a poor woman offered her brood of little ones to the city to take care of, claiming that she could not pay for their housing any longer. The disintegration of families is not, perhaps, an immediate sociological menace, but there is evidence of severe hardship being experienced among the humble, and in time the city will have its housing problem to deal with.

In fixing rents, the landlords compute so much per room. Based on this, a table has been prepared, showing the increase of the average room rent since 1900. The average per room was in:

1900	$2.50
1906	$6.50
1903	3.50

New York Never Sleeps.

The night workers of Manhattan are a mighty army that march to their posts when the day workers have left off and are at rest, a quiet army working so noiselessly that most of us never think of them, never realize the tasks they accomplish while others are on pleasure bent or resting after the labors of the day.

There is no computing the thousands of workers busied through the night hours. The only thing that tells the tale to the average uninvestigative citizen is the light that shines from buildings all over the city from the early hours of the evening until the dawn of the sun brings the day again. The early workers on their way to their places of business meet the night workers returning, leaving off the task where they are to take it up, so the wheels are kept turning.

In the restaurants in the heart of the pleasure districts and a few scattered eating places through the lower parts of the city, the doors are never shut and there are waiters and cooks working through the night to serve the orders of the late revelers. In the telegraph offices there are men that sit at the instruments to click off and receive the messages of life and death that flash back and forth, regardless of the hours. In the telephone exchange is the force that is ready to make the connections that come all through the night, some the gay messages of the frivolous pleasure-seekers, but more often the calls of emergency and need. Flying back and forth through the night as well as the day, though in lesser numbers, are the uniformed boys that deliver messages of importance, the boys with the slips of yellow paper that fall like bombs with their words of sorrow and joy into the midst of sleeping families. There are the many watchmen, who go their silent rounds through the night to guard treasures from marauders, and the hosts of policemen stationed all through the city to keep the evildoer at bay and whose tap on the sidewalk, the signal of "All's well," or the call to a partner for him, is one of the ominous sounds that fall on the silence of the night.

The clang and rattle of the cars, the surface, the elevated and the subway, goes on almost as relentlessly through the night as through the day for the convenience of the late and the early traveler, with the force of motormen, conductors and guards to man them. In the postoffice there is the shift of men who sort the night mails, sending them out on their journeys to distant places and arranging the incoming mail for the first deliveries.

Power Delivery Wagons.

The power wagon delivery system in New York City has passed the experimental state and these horseless wagons now bowl easily along the streets of the metropolis, guided with wonderful precision amid the dense traffic, now passing a plodding horse delivery wagon, now overtaking a procession of cabs, only to be held up at some busy cross street by the signal of a policeman. At the sound of his whistle it again resumes its ten-mile an hour speed. The motorman, with his hand on the controlling lever, makes every second count. The manager of the garage, says the Power Wagon, can tell where any wagon is at any given time, when it will be back, how much current it will have when it gets back and, therefore, how much further it will run before recharging.

One New York firm has made its deliveries quickly and economically by electric vehicles since the spring of 1899, notwithstanding the fact that the retail trade of the house comes from all parts of New York, as well as the suburban territory in New Jersey and on Long Island. They have not used a horse in connection with any of their vehicles in more than seven years. This service has proved to be exceptionally efficient. A record of the work of the wagons is kept which considers one wagon as a unit and not as a part of the whole system. A check is thus had upon the motorman and delivery man as well as upon the actual efficiency of the machine. Each vehicle has a book, numbered corresponding to its own number, wherein is entered every item of the care, operation and repair. These books are kept by the manager and from them, with their record of odometer mileage, weight of loads and number of packages delivered, can be determined the exact cost a ton mile, a vehicle mile or the hundred parcels, or any other variation of computation that may be desired over any period.

Aside from the practical superiority of the motor system the saving in wages alone, to this firm, figuring $15 a week as the average wages, would amount to more than $20,000 a year.

Electric Execution for Mosquitoes.

An electric lamp inclosed in a pretty little cage formed of fine metallic chains almost touching each other, and held rigid by metallic rings above and below, is the very latest thing in lethal chambers. Its destined victim is the mosquito. By this invention—recently explained to the savants of the Paris academy by Mr. Chaulin—the insect is pleasantly attracted to its doom. An unseen alternating electric current passing through the chains does its business as it endeavors to investigate the attractive luminous object inside.—London News.

If you have anything to trade advertise it in the For Exchange column of The Bee Want Ad page.

GETTING NEXT TO TRUTH

Missouri Town Proposes a Law Making Lies a Penal Offense.

It is going to mean something to be a Kirkwood liar if an ordinance now before the board of aldermen becomes a law. Also cost something. Kirkwood is a Missouri town.

The ordinance is for the regulation and control of lying within the corporate limits of Kirkwood. It provides heavy penalties for prevarication. It will cost $5, at the least calculation, for anybody to toy with the truth. No matter if it is a wobbly little fib, predestined to early death from inanition, the price will be $5.

Whoppers will command prices all the way up to $100.

Liars will also run the risk of being locked up from twenty-four hours to six months, according to the size of their lies.

The ordinance was drawn up by Attorney Albert B. Chandler. Mr. Chandler used to be a newspaper reporter.

The ordinance has two sections, one worse than the other so far as the penalties are concerned. It divides Kirkwood liars into two classes, those who tell lies that are not true at the time that they are told, and those who tell lies knowing them to be untrue, in whole or in part. Able lawyers say that this makes a distinction between unconscious liars and conscious liars. Those who lie naturally and spontaneously, without realizing it, may be fined from $5 to $100 and kept in Kirkwood jail from twenty-four hours to thirty days. For those who lie deliberately and premeditatedly the lowest fine is to be $25, and the liar may be kept in a dungeon thirty days.

The introduction of the ordinance has caused a panic. The leading liars of the town are wrought up about it. They meet each other on the street and with pale, set faces they ask: "What does it mean?"

The ordinance also picks out originators of lies. Kirkwood has some very fine original thinkers. They have fancy factories, where they make thoughts that are beautiful, but, oh, so false. They say this is too much. They cannot give up their tobasco and go back to trite, bromide truths. They are afraid they don't know how. Some are packing up to leave town.

Several kaffee klatches planned for the late autumn will be moved up and pulled off before the next council meeting. This is to avoid embarrassing complications with the village marshal.

Careful, scrupulous, conscientious liars are the only ones not dismayed by the ordinance. These have always felt that the profession was overcrowded, and have yearned for greater exclusiveness. They see their dreams of an aristocracy of liars about to come true. With the prices so high that plebeian liars will have to turn their attention to something else or move to jail, they expect to have a circle that will be really select.

The hoi polloi have one recourse. When the pressure becomes too strong to bear they can go outside the city limits and lie as much as they want to, and the Kirkwood constabulary will be powerless. Some of the more sanguine among them are even looking forward to the establishment of a regular rendezvous for respectable liars in reduced circumstances beyond the borders of the city, where they can meet at intervals and swap a few lies.

The constitutionality of the law may be attacked. There are said to be a few scientific and artistic liars in the town. These may claim that a law in restraint of science and in repression of art is against public policy.

Even the ministers are agitated. They say that if the law is passed and enforced they will sometimes have to decline to preach funeral sermons for some of the best people of the town. It would never do, they say, to have a policeman rush in when the fictitious virtues of the departed were being dwelt upon and lug the preacher away to the lockup.

There is no ordinary loophole in the ordinance. There will be no way to get over, under or around it. It is horse high, pig tight and bull strong. It applies to any person, persons or corporations who "shall utter, publish, circulate, repeat or originate, or who shall aid, assist, connive at or have part in the utterance, publication, repetition or origination of any report or statement, verbal or documentary, which shall not be true and veracious at the time of utterance, and so on."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?

3% interest from a Savings Bank or 25% from an infallible investment

THIS STOCK WILL ADVANCE 40 PER CENT ON OCTOBER 20th

OUR ADVICE TO YOU IS TO INVEST NOW—IT WILL MEAN A CLEAR PROFIT OF 40 PER CENT

WE OFFER YOU A PARTNERSHIP IN A NECESSITY.

The biggest money-making concerns in the country are those that sell a household necessity—something to use, something to eat, something to wear—and when that article is held in practical monopoly the profits that come, once the article has been introduced, are enormous.

The Geyserite Manufacturing Co. manufactures two kinds of soap—one for toilet purposes (a household article known as "Geyserite Soap") and one for doctors, a surgeon's soap known as "Geyserite Surgical Soap"—and it has a monopoly of the principal ingredient that enters into their manufacture! This is a surprising statement, but a true one. Furthermore, this ingredient, of which the company has a monopoly, makes it possible to manufacture the only absolutely 100 per cent pure soap on the market.

A MONOPOLY.

The soap has been established for 15 years. This company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado. It owns outright a deposit of Geyserite left by an extinct geyser near Orleans, Neb. See clipping from Omaha Bee in this announcement. The discovery of the deposit prompted the organization of the Geyserite Manufacturing Co., as geologists and chemists who were sent to the field reported that the substance was that of an extinct geyser, and chemical analysis showed that the peculiar looking earth contained remarkable natural cleansing properties. (In our booklet, "Gold in Geyserite," we tell how the discovery was made and give the full details concerning it.)

The Geyserite Manufacturing Co. owns this deposit outright. There is no known deposit of it anywhere else, hence this company has a monopoly of this soap-making substance. The value of the Geyserite lies in the fact that it has natural cleansing properties, and it furthermore contains such properties as naturally remove the impurities in the fats and oils that go to make up a soap. That is why Geyserite Soap is the only pure soap on the market—the only soap absolutely free from caustic alkali, the injurious ingredient in all other soaps.

SUPPLY IS ENORMOUS.

Twenty-five per cent of every cake of Geyserite Soap is made up of this lava, hence we have not got the expense of other manufacturers and we make a larger profit. Furthermore, this substance costs us practically nothing, as the ground is paid for, the deposit is enormous and seemingly never-ending, and we can ship it into Denver at less than half a cent a pound. Whether it makes a good soap is attested to by many endorsements that we have from housekeepers, from professional men, from hospitals, from leading hotels and other places that use care in the selection of their soaps. (We give some of the names in "Gold in Geyserite.")

The par value of our shares is $1.00 each. We are selling them now at only 25 cents each. Yet we are established, are 15 years old, own a factory in full operation at 31st and Blake sts., Denver, four lots on which the factory is situated, the monopoly of America's deposit of Geyserite, a complete equipment of modern soap-making machinery, have more orders than we can fill, and own a smaller property from which we get sufficient rent to pay insurance and taxes on the factory property, own all formulas, trade-marks, patents and good will.

Geyserite Soap was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair and received first award over all other soaps. It made millions of friends there that are an asset to the business to-day. Without advertising or other stimulus it is sold in every state in the Union, in nearly all of the largest stores, and many private users, who have grown to prefer it to all other soaps, send to us direct for it if their dealer does not keep it.

And that is the very reason we are offering some of the stock to the public—to get the capital to force every dealer in the United States to sell it. Then we can increase our factory and have an outlet for all we can make. Volume is what counts in business—and it costs money to get volume.

INVESTMENT, NOT SPECULATION.

This is not a speculative enterprise. We own something. We have put our own money into it. It is an established property that only needs to be more widely known to be the largest of its kind in the world. We have the only pure soap ever sold, and because of our monopoly of the principal ingredients we can make just 25 per cent more money on each sale than any other soap manufacturer. This is interesting to the investor.

We ask you to invest all you can in this stock at its present price of 25 cents a share. It is certain to go to par and beyond it. There is profit in soap and we manufacture the best soap, which, when once used is always used again. The stock is therefore a safe investment, one that will increase in value.

WE URGE INVESTIGATION.

The officers are well-known men; many of the stockholders are known throughout the country. In Denver alone half the stock was subscribed for before incorporation. Read the names and see if you do not know some of them. If not, write to any Denver publication, any official, any mercantile agency, and especially any Denver friend. Have him look us up and investigate from any and every standpoint. We don't ask you to take our word for it; we can stand investigation and urge it.

It is safe to say that anyone who buys five hundred shares of this stock to-day will have a thousand dollar property a few years from now. All you need is the initial investment. It cannot be assessed.

WHY WE WANT MORE MONEY.

You will ask yourself why we want this money. It is an important question and deserves an answer.

We have the article, the factory, and the men, and what we want now is more capital TO PUSH SALES. To manufacture an article is one thing, to market it another. Thus far we have put our money into the manufacture of our soaps, letting the sales increase on the merits of the article.

We are at that point now where we must spread out, and it is for this reason that we offer you the stock at 25 cents. We will take your money and put it into the marketing of the article and increasing our equipment, because as sales increase facilities must be increased.

Nothing can sell unless it is known. It costs money to make it known. Advertising costs money, salesmen want pay, machinery is expensive, etc., etc., and all this requires capital. We, the original stockholders, would rather own less in a large company than much in a small one, and for that reason we part with some of our stock.

But aside from all this there is an advantage in having stockholders scattered far and wide over the country. A soap like Geyserite Soap is bound to be liked if once used. If you are a stockholder you will undoubtedly use it—providing you believe it to be as good or a better soap than you have ever before used—and you will urge your friends and neighbors to use it. Your tradesmen will have to buy it to supply you, and that means business for us and profit for you.

The question might also be raised, why, if these initial stockholders are so wealthy and so confident of the success of the company, do they not take up all the stock? Millionaires universally distribute their money. They prefer small holdings in many corporations to large holdings in a few or entire holdings of one concern. That is why so many prominent names appear on so many different boards of directory. And they would willingly take more stock, but the majority stockholders prefer to scatter it.

POSITIVELY A SAFE INVESTMENT.

Each one must decide such matters for himself. The question with you should be: Do you consider this a good investment? If you do go into it you will be with good company. Rich men do not often make mistakes in their investments. Some of the wealthiest men in Colorado—a State known for its wise investors—are interested in the Geyserite Manufacturing Co. This should go far towards proving that it is a good investment for you.

It is not a mine that may or may not contain the metal you think it does. It is not an oil well in which you may strike water. It is a soap, and everybody uses soap. Why should they not be taught to use Geyserite Soap? It seems reasonable that with clever publicity—which we have made arrangements to obtain—it can be done. And every cent invested will go towards increasing the value of this property. We are as anxious for this as you. We have our money and our time invested. You will have only your money. We can make nothing if you don't. It behooves us, therefore, to see to it that we make money.

If others can make it we can make it, for we have a profit of 25 per cent over their largest possible profit, and we give a better soap. But all this is nothing if the article is not presented to the public. No popular soap of to-day would have its demand if that demand had not been created by advertising and salesmanship. The day of the town-crier is passed—capital now tells its story to millions.

We want you to help us tell our story to the whole country. In return for that we are going to let you buy our stock at a reduction of 75 per cent, so that instead of paying $1.00 for a share, its par value, we will only ask you to pay 25 cents. For $125 you can get $500 worth of stock. It will draw interest on its face value. If we should declare a dividend of 25 per cent during any 12 months you would get your investment back and still own the stock. 25 per cent is not a large dividend in the soap business. We are putting it over conservatively, but it shows the possibilities of your investment.

WE HAVE TANGIBLE ASSETS.

But above all we want you to remember that you are going into something that is tangible. We have a property, a factory, equipment, patents, formulas, etc., all of which represent capital invested. There are practical soap men in the company as well as successful business men, who have demonstrated in this and other ventures that they know how to make money grow. You are getting in with honorable and successful men. They will help you to make money and protect what you already have. They will make money for you, because every time they make it for themselves they must make it for you.

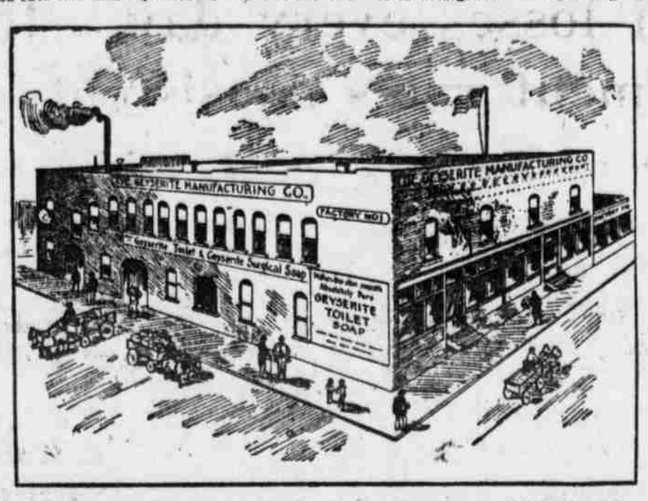
The stock of the Geyserite Manufacturing Co. is an investment, not a speculation. It is an opportunity for the comparatively small investor that does not come up every day.

SOME PROMINENT STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY.

The Geyserite Manufacturing Co. is justifiably proud of the prominence of its stockholders. They represent some of the leading business, professional and political men of Colorado. They all know Mr. Joslin, the President of the company. It is worth noting that those successful men helped to take up half the stock of the company before any effort was made to sell the soap. That shows confidence.

We invite you to write these men, to your friends in Denver or in any other way you choose to make a thorough investigation of the product, the property, the officers, etc. Some of the stockholders are:

Fred. W. Park, Lieut. Governor of Colorado.
Thos. F. Daly, President Capital Life Insurance Co.
F. G. Bonfils, Publisher, Denver Post.
Crawford Hill, Publisher, Denver Republican.
Dewey C. Bailey, U. S. Marshal of Colo.
Bennett & Meyers, Real Estate.
E. L. Scholtz Co., Wholesale Drugs.



Original "Geyserite" Soap Factory Owned by the Co., Present Capacity 20,000 Cakes Daily

(The Rocky Mountain News, July 11, 1906.)

WHAT THEY SAY OF US AT HOME

DENVER PRODUCT TO BE GIVEN TO WORLD.

Local Capitalists Make Arrangements for Extending Field of Well Known Article—Will Enlarge Present Big Plant.

An international campaign of advertising is soon to be inaugurated that promises to make the name of a Denver soap known throughout the world. A contract has been let to a large American agency that contemplates the expenditure of a sum of money as vast as that used to exploit other similar household articles, and advertising experts are at work getting up the material.

The article is Geyserite Soap, manufactured by the Geyserite Manufacturing Company, at Thirty-first and Blake streets. The company has been doing business for 15 years, but impetus was given to it recently by the reorganization of the board of directors and the incoming of new and wealthy stockholders. Frank A. Joslin, the well-known dry goods merchant, is now the president of the company, and the faith and confidence that shrewd Denver capitalists have in his ability to make the company a prosperous one is attested by the important names in the list of stockholders. Among the prominent Denver men are Fred. W. Parks, C. S. Morey, United States Senator Patterson, Crawford Hill, Henry O. Wolcott, William Stapleton, H. H. Tammen, F. C. Goudy, F. G. Bonfils and many other business and professional men. A large number of physicians are stockholders, owing to the fact that the by-product of Geyserite Soap is a surgical soap which many physicians claim is superior to the soap now imported from Germany.

The company is capitalized for $1,000,000, and more than half of the stock is already taken. A large block will be sold in scattered places throughout the country at a figure very much below par, and the money thus derived will be used to increase the equipment, build other plants and inaugurate an advertising campaign. An Eastern company that followed a similar plan some years ago now pays a dividend of 18 per cent on an increased capitalization of several million dollars.

In addition to the claim that Geyserite Soap is the only soap on the market that is free from caustics, their profits will be enormous and because of the low price at which the soap can be manufactured. The basis of the article is a deposit of lava from an extinct geyser, and this lava can be shipped into Denver at less than half a cent a pound. Twenty-five per cent of every cake of Geyserite is composed of this substance. Chemists claim that the chemical nature of the product is such that it naturally destroys the impurities in the fats and oils that are necessary in the manufacture of soap, and hence Geyserite Soap, while containing all the required ingredients for efficient cleansing, is absolutely pure. Much importance is attached to this point from the housekeeper's standpoint.

The soap is now on sale in most of the large stores of the country, and through extensive advertising it is hoped to make it of national and even universal use.

THESE ARE THE MEN YOU LOOK TO FOR YOUR EARNINGS

IS THERE PROFIT IN SOAP-MAKING?

FRANK A. JOSLIN, President and Treasurer, of the Joslin Dry Goods Co., Denver, Colo.

There are over twenty million families in the United States. It is estimated that an average family uses about 35 cents worth of soap a month. The sales run into the millions, and this only for toilet soap. But America contains only a small part of the population of the world, and soap is used everywhere. We believe we can get a part of these millions that are spent for toilet soap and a part of the hundreds of thousands that are spent for surgical soap. We manufacture Geyserite Surgical Soap and doctors who have used it say that it is superior to the German soap now generally used. This soap is simply a by-product of the Geyserite Toilet Soap, so it costs us practically nothing. Our profit is very large on both soaps, and yet we give the best soap of each kind that has ever been made.

Some of America's largest fortunes have been made in soap. The Fairbanks, Kirks, Cudahys, Armours, Swifts, Babbitts, and others have become millionaires from this household necessity. Up to now they have been getting these millions. We want you to help us get our share of them.

We can sell a better soap for less money and still make more profit than any rival. With these advantages why should we not be able to make Geyserite Soap the "National Soap?" It is a continuous seller if once used. All that we have accomplished is due to the superlative value of the article, and the fact that the business has grown year by year without advertising or other stimulus, proves that it is an exceptional article. If such an article is explained to the public and the dealer, it is bound to become in great demand. When that demand is obtained your shares will rise and rise in value.

FRANK WHITEHEAD, Vice-President, Banker and Broker, Denver, Colo.

WHY DOLLAR STOCK IS NOW 25 CENTS.

CHESTER C. WALKER, Secretary. For many years engaged in the soap mfg. business.

Investors unfamiliar with the inside of large businesses often feel doubtful of a stock that sells below par, but there is nothing unusual in that. All fortunes are made by getting in at the beginning, when money is needed and the officers will give a bonus for ready cash. You could buy Proctor & Gamble stock at a very low price at one time; to-day you pay over three times its face value. Scarcely a great manufacturing company can be named whose stock in the early stages did not sell below par. The late Myles Rankin, the actor, could have bought a half interest in the Westinghouse patents at one time for $500. To-day that many millions wouldn't buy it. And yet that doesn't prove that the Westinghouse patents weren't valuable when offered at a reduction. Mr. Westinghouse needed money to promote the company.

It is the same with any concern you can name. If you are anxious to get anything you must make an inducement. That is why borrowers pay interest. Geyserite stock does not lose its value because it is offered below par; that is the attraction. You buy it as an investment, and to get you to buy it we make an inducement. We need that money to increase the value of the stock. When the right value has been reached the sale of stock will stop, or the stock will be obtainable only at its true price. You, having helped us to get it to that high place, will share in the good fortune.

Bank interest is no attraction for the smart investor. He knows his money is worth more than 4 per cent. You can make your money worth more than that by putting it in Geyserite.

HON. HARPER M. ORAHOOD, Prominent Member of Denver Bar.

(The Denver Post, July 16, 1906.)

SOAP FACTORY WILL HAVE LARGEST PLANT

Geyserite Company Takes in New Interests and Builds Up Tremendous Business.

A plan has been put in operation that will give Denver one of the largest soap manufacturing establishments in the world. The business, the Geyserite Manufacturing Company, with a factory at Thirty-first and Blake, has been established for fifteen years, but owing to the death of the founder at a critical stage of the enterprise, and the lack of extensive capital to further it, the business went ahead slowly, until a few months ago, when Denver capitalists, headed by Frank A. Joslin, purchased the interests.

The infusion of new energy and capital has already advanced the business to one of national importance, and the product is now sold throughout the United States. The business is believed to be at that stage where it needs a national campaign of advertising to bring it to the front, and with that end in view, for the present, will be sold considerably below par.

Chemists and geologists claim that the basic product of Geyserite Soap forms one of the most remarkable deposits to be found anywhere in the world. The product is a deposit of lava from an extinct geyser situated near Orleans, Neb. The company owns the entire deposit. Its value lies in its soothing and cleaning properties and its total freedom from caustics. Owing to the nearness of the place of deposit it can be shipped into Denver for less than one-half cent a pound and as 30 per cent of every cake of Geyserite Soap is from this deposit the profits of manufacturing are extremely large.

It needs now only the voice of advertising to make Geyserite Soap universally used.

The company will use the money received from the sale of stock in advertising the business and in increasing the equipment and plant.

The soap is now on sale in most large stores of the country, and through extensive advertising it is hoped to make it of national and even universal use.

"Send for This Free Book." "GOLD IN GEYSERITE."

This is the title of a booklet that tells all about the Geyserite Manufacturing Co., how Geyserite was discovered and by whom, an analysis of the raw geyserite, analysis of Geyserite Soap and of Geyserite Surgical Soap, tells about the officers, gives the names of the principal stockholders, gives a tabulated statement of the profits on Geyserite Soap, etc., etc.

If you don't want to send money now, on the facts given in this announcement, then send for this booklet, clippings from the press, etc. Then you can read it at your leisure and think the matter over.

"Gold in Geyserite" is a very interesting booklet for anyone who ever intends to invest. It is illustrated, contains statistics, and gives information not usually given in "prospectuses."

We will send it free to any interested person upon receipt of name and address.

FREE SAMPLES FOR EVERYBODY

Whether you intend to invest in the stock of the Geyserite Manufacturing Co. or not, we would like to have you become better acquainted with the merits of Geyserite Soap, or, if you are a doctor, with Geyserite Surgical Soap, made according to the formula of the late Dr. Parshill.

We believe that if you will try Geyserite Soap you will want to become a stockholder in the company, or at any rate you will want to continue to use the soap, and in that way you will benefit the present stockholders. We will send a sample of the soap to anyone anywhere upon receipt of name and address absolutely free.

It won't be long before every store in America will be handling Geyserite Soap, so, even if it is impossible to obtain it now in all places you can send for it direct, if you like it well enough. As soon as we get sufficient capital for marketing the soap on the scale it deserves the most out-of-the-way inhabitant will be able to obtain it with facility.

WHERE GEYSERITE SOAP IS ON SALE.

Geyserite Soap is already used by the leading hospitals and sanitariums of the country in their toilet rooms, by the leading railroads east and west, by the leading hotels, etc., and other public institutions. It is also on sale in the principal stores of the country. It sells for 5 and 10 cents a package, the 5 cent size has the value of the usual 10 cent soap, and the 10 cents of the 25 cents soap. It is the greatest money's worth in soap-making, the only pure soap sold, and yet a profitable soap to the manufacturers.

The Largest and Best Stores in the United States Are Already Selling Geyserite.

New York City—
H. B. Claflin Co., in their twenty-six department stores.
R. H. Macy & Co.
Simpson Crawford Co.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., and over 2,000 other dealers.
Boston—
Jordan Marsh Co.
Henry Siegel and over 1,000 dealers.
Philadelphia—
Gimbel's.
Litt Bros. and over 1,000 dealers.
St. Louis—
The Famous.
Nugent's.
Barr's and over 800 other dealers.
Chicago—
Marshall Field & Co.
The Fair.
The Boston Store and over 1,500 dealers.
Omaha—Beaton's—Brandeis & Sons.
300 dealers.
Kansas City—
500 dealers.
Denver—
1,000 dealers.
All leading dealers in the South, West and Northwest. All prominent wholesalers and jobbers throughout the United States and Canada.

The trade in the middle west is supplied by J. G. NOTTER & CO., 40 River street, Chicago, and the east by JOHN G. BEETSON, 24-26 E. 21st street, New York City.

Do not take ANYTHING for granted—look into the matter fully.

We wish to urge every reader of this announcement to subscribe for as many shares as he can possibly pay for, cash or installments. We want men, women, even children, and thousands of them, in every part of the country—yes, every part of the world. The more scattered our shareholders the more universally known will our soaps become, and this is the prime object in selling our stock to the public. Above all, do not delay in sending your subscription. At 25 cents per share, it will advance 40 per cent on October 20th. If you send your remittance promptly you will be able to secure your shares at this price. If you desire more information before investing, write us fully. We will answer your every question and do all in our power to convince you of the solidity of this company and the safety of investment in its shares.

How You May Buy Stock

50 shares	$12.50 cash or	$2.50 cash	$1 per mo. for 10 months
100 shares	$25.00 cash or	$5.00 cash	$2 per mo. for 10 months
200 shares	$50.00 cash or	$10.00 cash	$4 per mo. for 10 months
400 shares	$100.00 cash or	$20.00 cash	$8 per mo. for 10 months
500 shares	$125.00 cash or	$25.00 cash	$10 per mo. for 10 months
1000 shares	$250.00 cash or	$50.00 cash	$20 per mo. for 10 months
2000 shares	$500.00 cash or	$100 cash	$40 per mo. for 10 months

FILL OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT

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THE GEYSERITE MFG. CO., Denver, Colo.

Gentlemen: Kindly enter my subscription for.....shares of stock in The Geyserite Manufacturing Co. at the rate of 25c per share, par value $1.00, non-assessable, no personal liability.

I enclose $.....

Note: If time payments are desired enclose 20% of amount subscribed as first payment—the balance to be paid at the rate of 10% per month. Make remittances payable to The Geyserite Mfg. Co.

Name ..... Town..... State.....

Address All Communications and Make Remittances Payable to The Geyserite Mfg. Co., Denver, Colo.