Experts have discovered a petrol-cum oil field in the island of Trini-

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingro wing Natis. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new criight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoestores, 22 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed Fran. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A woman appeared before the York (England) Guardians the other day who had just buried her seventh husband.

Conductor E. D. Lucmis, Detro t. Mich. ays: "The effect of Hal's Ca arrh Cure is conderful." Write him about it. So.d by Druggiste, 75c.

About 14,000 carleads of oranges are an ually shipped from Southern California.

FITS permanently cured, No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nervellestorer, Etrial bottle and treatlesfree Dr. R.H. Klass, Ltd., 831 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle. 25c. a bottle

Switzerland has 1700 hotels—seven times as many for its size as England.

Iam sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mss. Thomas Ron-bins, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900. The one thing we are sure of accumulat-

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough.

The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three alses : 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. ATER OO., Lowell, Mass.

Cross?

Poor man! He can't help it. It's his liver. He needs a liver pill. Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a **Buckingham's Dye**



Libby's Natural Flavor Foods





OPSY MAY DESCOVERY

Byrup. Tustes Good. Use B. Bold by druggists.

THOUSANDS DWELL IN PEACEFUL HOMES ON VESUVIUS.

cenes About the Historic Monster o Southern Italy-Indifference to Danger from Lava is Due Largely to the Trust and Faith in the Patron Saint.

The volcano Vesuvius rises on the mainland about 15 miles from the city of Naples and about five miles from the coast, writes W. E. Curtis, in the hicago Record-Herald, lt is encircled by a railway at the base, and up to the height of 1900 feet is covered with cities, villages, farmhouses and vineyards. At least 89,000 people live in the midst of continual danger, to which they seem entirely indifferent. It seems strange that a section exposed to such constant peril should be so densely populated, and thousands among those who brave it must have witnessed the terrible destruction from the disturbances of 1872. There were eruptions in 1895 and 1899, which destroyed the roads but did not other damage, although they were a loud warning to all who occupy the great amphitheatre within the range of volcanic catastrophe. Last May the machinery of the railway that carries people to the crater was partially destroyed, but little lava was thrown

From every window of the white houses which glare in the sun can be seen the floods of lava which have so often poured from the crater of the monster and forced their way down to the sea, burning and burying everything in their track. Yet the peasants continue working in the vineyards within a few yards of the significant streams, producing that popular wine with the blasphemeus name, Lacrima Christi (tears of Christ.) The lava is intensely fertile, which is one rea son for the indifference to the danger. The material thrown out from the bowels of the earth is composed of elements especially adapted for growing of grapes. But the volcanic soil is equally productive of other crops.

The greatest security, however, is assured by San Gennaro, the patron saint of Naples, who has repeatedly averted earthquakes and relieved the anxiety of the frightened people. The remains of this saint repose in one of the churches, where there is also a crystal vial containing a quantity of his blood. Upon certain anniversaries the priests take this crystal from the depository. The sacred relic is first conducted at the head of a procession to different sections of the city, in order that as many people as possible may share in the adoration. At the end of the march high mass celebrated by the bishop or archbishop or some prelate of distin-guished rank, while the crystal vase stands upon the altar.

An image or picture of San Gennaro s to be found in every cottage on the volcano, within reach of the danger, and plous peasants will tell you how often the good saint has averted from their vineyards torrents of fire, which had crawled to a point where it seemed that not even divine power could avert destruction. So great is this faith that the thousands of peo ple continue to live conscious of security upon the ground where thousands before them have perished. It is true that there has been no great loss of life of recent years, but Pomnell and Herculaneum were entirely destroyed, and 3000, 4000 and 2000 peo ple have lost their lives on three differ ent occasions within the last two centuries. The eruption of 1794 was the last in which many lives were sacrificed, although in 1872 20 people were killed by their own folly, being led to curiosity too near the point of dan-

Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed on the 24th of August in the year 79, when the country was devastated far and wide and buried under showers of ashes and vast streams of lava. It was then that the present cone of the mountain was formed. Previously it was a low ridge, not more than 2000 feet in height. Now the peak extends nearly 4500 feet above the sea and has increased from 3900 feet since 1845 and from 4255 feet since 1869. It is gradually growing, although with every eruption a few feet of the crater is usually knocked off. Last fall the height was

reduced 242 feet. The great naturalist, Pliny, who was also a naval officer, was in command of the fleet in the harbor of Naples during the eruption of 79, and lost his life. His nephew, the younger Pliny, gives a vivid description of the catastrophe in a letter to Tacitus, the historian-how the earth was shaken by internal convulsions and the day turned into night, the extraordinary agitation of the sea, the dense clouds overhanging land and sea and broken by incessant flashes of lightning and terrific thundering; the terrible floods of fire and ashes, and the terror of the people, who believed that the end of

the world had arrived. About once in 20 years these phe nomena reappear, although none has since been so destructive. Near the foot of the cone is a meteorological observatory 2220 feet above the sea, perched among the streams of dead It is equipped with seismoava. graphs and other apparatus for regis tering the movement of the earth, and the observer can predict several days in advance any unusual disturbance. But the cats, dogs and horses which live on the sides of the volcano are quite as sensitive and never fall to perceive the approach of danger as

soon as the automatic instruments. The crater which destroyed Pompeli and Hercuianeum is extinct. Its work was done and was well done, and it been gradually filled up by the from other craters which

years there is a break in the side of the cone. Today you can see the last one, which opened in 1899, and the yellow color of the surface of the earth around it is due not to sulphur, as people as first suppose, but to the heat still retained by the earth. The manager of the railway tells me that the rocks and the lava have not yet cooled, although two years have passed, and it is impossible to approach nearer than 50 or 60 yards on account of the heat. The temperature of the lava recorded by the observers in 1899 was 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. I am not able to understand how the record was taken, but give the fact as stated to

There was another and an ever greater outbreak in 1895, from which flowed several afreams of lava with a roar resembling the detonation of artillery. The roadway which had been built at great expense up the side of the mountain was buried under the floods of liquid lava and several hundred yards had to be rebuilt. So far as can be ascertained, that crater was only temporary, and has closed again; but the surface of the mountain is so hot that it cannot be reached.

Since 1872 there has been no cruption from the main crater at the top of the mountain, although a cloud of steam or a pillar of smoke continually The effect of the steam is in describably beautiful. Its form varies according to the direction and the violence of the wind. When the air is still it rises from the crest of the cone like a titanic plume. At other times it takes the form of a streamer. tapering off into the sky far distant, and again it will settle about the summit of the mountain like a pure white cloud. Occasionally the vapor ceases and volumes of thick, black smoke as cend, which throw a shower of soot over the surrounding country. At rare intervals flames have been seen to shoot up, and sometimes there is a glow at the base of the column of smoke which is explained by different people with different theories.

Notwithstanding the long list of publications by eminent scientists which have appeared since the art of printing was invented the cause of these phenomena is still a matter of conjecture and controversy. The highest authorities believe that the pit of fire is intimately connected with the sea, and that the regular column of stream is due to the continual flow, of water from it into the furnace. When the steam ceases and the black smoke appears they assume that the current of water has temporarily been checked. perhaps by dislodging some block of earth or lava in the interior of the crater, and the smoke continues until the obstacle is removed. But all this is disputed and nobody knows anything about it. There is also a theory, based upon a comparison of observations, that Mount Etna in Sicily is connected with Vesuvius underground, and that both volcanoes are only two chimpsys of the same furnace.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The only gem which cannot be imitated is the opal. Its delicate tints cannot be simulated.

Burns committed his poems to mem ory as he composed them, and when he sat down to write he had before him ne labor of composition, but only the task of writing down what he had already finished.

The Siamese have as instrument which they call the ranat, a species of harmonicon, with 17 different wooden keys, united by cords and resting upon a stand, each strip of wood giving a different note. The instrument is played with two wooden hammers.

Holiand is the cow's paradise: there the family cow is the family pet. She is washed, combed and petted, her tail is plaited up and tied with blue ribbons as carefully and elaborately as the hair of an only daughter, while her health, food and digestive powers are as carefully considered as an infant's.

A curious custom takes place in villages of the Luxemburg district, Belgium, every May. After Sunday service numbers of lads cluster round the church entrance, and as the girls come out seize them one by one, one lad grasping a girl by the shoulder and the other by the heels, the two lifting her well up while a third bumppasses under the human bridge thus formed. This is done in the presence of the parents who themselves have passed through the same

A notorious old house is to be demolished in Edinburgh, Scotland. The den is situated in what has known for generations as the West Port, where, in olden days, the heads and limbs of covenanters, witches and criminals of every kind used to be fixed to the gates. Here, in a hovel, known as the Beggar's hotel. lived Burke and Hare and carried on their nefarious traffic at a time when all the country was roused and excite! over stories of "body-snatchers," as they were called. Stolen bodies and desecrated churchyards were terrible enough, but the wholesale smothering of human beings to procure bodies to sell to doctors for dissection was a crime undreamt of by even the most hardened "snatcher," till the disclosures following the arrest of Burke and Hare, The verb "to burke" remains in the language.

His Experience Was in Mines. "Did you ever salt sheep?" asked the farmer of the new hired hand who

came from Colorado. "No," replied the new hired hand, "but I've had considerable experience in salting mines."—Ohio State Journal.

For a Breeding Sow, a sleeping apartment of ten by twelve feet is not any too large, although smaller ones are frequently used successfully. Besides a sleeping apartment there should always be a place where the sow can be fed. This need not be large-six by feet. When these pens are not used for the sow and pigs, they will hold three or four fattening animals or gix or eight shotes.

Bind weed is a very troublesome veed which winds its tough curling stems around the stalks of plants, eventually choking them and injuring their growth. It is a perennial plant and spreads chiefly by means of its creeping roots. On account of this it is difficult to eradicate as careless cultivation only serves to spread the roots. Short rotations and thorough cultivation with hoed crops will hold it in check. Late planted hord crops, especially roots and rape, are more effective than those sown early. summer following will kill it out.

How to Burn Sulphur,

Sulphur is an excellent disenfectant when burned in the poultry house; but as sulphur melts and smothers the flame it is difficult to burn it satisfac-One way to do so is to dissolve one-half pint of pine-tar and one-half pint of turpentine in one-half gallon of kerosene in an open vessel. Sonk in this solution large corn-cobs until they are well saturated. Then take them from the solution and dust on them all of the powdered sulphur that will stick to them. Use nails or pieces of wire, and insert the pointed end into the lerge ends of the cob and then stick them on the floor. Remove all the combustible matter from the noultry house, permitting the fumes to enter every crack and crevice, all over the surface, and the lice will be destroved. This should be done once a month in warm weather.-Garden and

Three Crops in a Season Some of my neighbors say that my eleven-acre farm produces more than an adjoining 50-acre farm. It is not only the "little farm well tilled" that comes out ahead; that little farm must also be filled with growing crops in their season in order that it may bring the best results. To illustrate I will give a short chapter from my own experience. Some time in April I planted early peas on well prepared, fertile soil, drilling the seed in rows five feet apart. After the peas were up the ground was kept free of weeds and thoroughly cultivated. About May 15 I marked the ground out for muskmelons, planting a row of meions half way between the rows of peas. The peas were picked green for market and the vines pulled and fed to the Jersey cow. Now, for a time, the cultivator had fair play on the melon patch. After going over the ground for the last time before the vines reached out to take full possession, turnin seed was sown over the entire ground. After the melons had been harvested and the frost had killed the vines ground was covered with turnips, which had ample time to produce a good crop before winter set in. This is only one way of keeping the ground fully occupled and not waste the fertility of the soil in growing a crop of weeds .-Practical Farmer.

Remedies for Cabbage Worms.

The cabbage worms of several kinds and with several different methods of operation have already begun there work on the plants. These pests are. however, easily destroyed if the matter is looked after early. Among the many remedies which have proved efficacious are: Tobacco finely pulverized and dusted on when the dew is on the plants, being careful to do it thoroughly; cayenne pepper used in the same manner as the tobacco; one teaspoonful of saltpeter to a gallon of water, sprinkled on with a watering can or applied with a sprayer, is recommended for the green worms that infest this vegetable in its early growth American hellebore dusteed on early in the morning, or immediately after a rain, is certain and safe. Coal ashes saturated with either coal oil or gasoline is a cheap and effective way to rid the patch of the vermin if thoroughly applied. Another cheap plan, which is said to give good results. although we have never tried it, is to fill a sprinkling pot with boiling water and literally soak the worms with it. A successful cabbage raiser of the writer's acquaintance insists that the best plan to deal with worms is by destroying the moths that produce them. This he accomplished by a modified form of the much-advertised moth trap As soon as his plants are set out, he takes a small gasoline stove and sets it in the middle of the cabbage patch in a tub of water. He then ignites gasoline and allows it to blaze, instead of merely generating. The moths are attracted to the flame, singe their wings, drop into the water and their worm producing career is at an end .--Chicago Drover's Journal.

Raby Beef for Market. There was never a more promising

time for the farmer or cattle grower to engage in raising the right kind of beef for market, and the man who has the patience and wisdom to look ahead a few months will realize good profits. Beef and cattle are not going to be lower for several years, for the supply cannot keep pace with the growth of our population until our ranges are

fallen behind in stock raising, while population has enormously gained on We are just realizing this, and either people must stop eating meat or | be willing to pay more for it than in the past.

There are special opportunities for the man who can raise baby beef for market. This is the fancy beef which the best trade demands, and this trade is less affected by rising prices than the cheaper trade. People with plenty of money in our cities will continue tating beef as before, but they will demand a swest, tender julcy This comes from the young calf which is raised and fed for the beef market at once, and which is sold within a year or a year and a Half. The beef of such an animal is as much superior to that found on a steer which has been in existence for several years and has grown hardened and toughened to a rough life on the range, as the meat of a spring chicken is better than that of an old rooster. This baby beef, as it is called is the kind of meat in demand in all large city markets and it commands the fancy prices. The tough range steers that have been fattened a little toward the end of their lives have no show in competition with this.

Baby beef can be raised cheaper than tough steer meat, because the fattening and growing process is begun when the calf is first born, and it is kept up rapidly until the animal is ready for market. It is during this early period of growth when the increase in weight is steady and rapid. Every pound of food is well paid for, and it nakes a very large percentage of increase in weight. Even with prices the same there would be more profit in raising beef in this way than in keeping for several years, but with the much higher prices the profits are a good deal more satisfactory.-E. P. Smith in American Cultivator.

Deep vs. Shallow Plowing. The remedy for a poor soil is not so

much deeper plowing, but more fertilizing, more humus. If we have a soil somewhat non-porous, a soil that will run together after every little rain, the thing to do is to manure it heavily with coarse stable manure. The more straw and corn stalks the better. If you have been in the habit of breaking seven or eight inches deep, break five or six, on an average about two inches shallower han usual. I believe the proper depth is about an average of five inches on all ordinary soils. If I had a clay hill that was very poor, I should manure it very heavily and plow it not to exceed four inches deep, make it very fine and mix the manure with the soil. If I put the manure on in the fall and early winter should expect quite an increase the first year; but if the manure was not put on until spring, a dry season would not bring much over the ordinary amount. In that case the next crop would get the benefit. The best place to put manure in the spring is upon grass or pasture land, spreading it thin. The poorer spots on a farm may be supplied with humus in this manner out for the entire farm we must have recourse to something else. Some resort to commercial fertilizer, but this must be continued from year to year and is expensive.

A renovating crop should be grown occasionally, a crop that has for its object primarily the fertilizing of the land, the increasing of its humus Some of these crops are grown and turned under before maturing, and this is called green manuring; others are allowed to ripen and fall down, and are then plowed under. The latter class are the more valuable. Of the firstnamed class, rye sown in the fall and turned under in the spring, is a good example. Cow-peas, oats, peas, turnips and rape may belong to either. Clover, is the one plant mainly used in the latter class. The best of these two plants is the little red, as it may be harvested in June, or pastured half the summer, then make a good growth to plow under. To use these crops properly a systematic rotation must be lowed. In the light of recent years I am confident that we can do better farming than we have done hitherto. and this will necessitate a better rotation. The point I wish to emphasize is that a soil five inches deep and full of humus, is better than a soil eight or nine inches deep lacking humus. A soil lacking none of the plant foods will bring a better crop, other conditions being the same than one so lack. ing, though the latter be deeper .- A. N. Springer, in the Epitomist.

Langs of the Tree. The leaves of the trees; how very few of the deciduous fruit growers understand or appreciate the true value and vital functions of the foliage of their fruit trees, or if they do, how superbly indifferent they are to the ravages of the different fungous peats that destroy them. The quality of this year's crop of fruit and the quantity and quality of fruit and leaf buds for next year depend upon the ability of the leaves to elaborate the crude material sent up by the root system and furthermore without leaf action there can be no root action; the leaves are to the tree what the lungs and the blood are to us, and if we desire the greatest and most complete development of root, branch and fruit we must religiously preserve the foliage.-Lcs Angeles Times.

"Don't move," said the burglar, showing his revolver, "and don't make

noise, or I'll--' "Say, you needn't worry," the man are not to have her wake up until after you get away."-Chicago Record-Her-

One thousand miles from its mouth the Amazon is 620 feet deep.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

There are no pure lives without pure The tree of knowledge is not the

tree of life. Receding waves do not indicate an ebbing tide

No truth can be expressed by the tongue alone.

We are more likely to lose our gains than our gifts. The richest promises are for the

To do is not to be. We ought to be more than we do. Don't trim your lamp so zealously

poorest people.

as to extinguish it. Character is the best commercial

asset in the world. The wun that bleaches sanctity whiter tans sin darker.

Fear may influence action, but it cannot change character.

The man who gives to advertise his charity has no charity worth advertis

It's of no use for your lips to be talking of grace unless your life taster Truth does not need any proof or

evidence, for the real truth is self-evi dent .- Ram's Horn. ONE GOOD TURN GETS ANOTHER.

The Dector Who Was No Dector and th Sick Actress Who Was Onite Well.

In French theatres the doctor of the theatre has a seat given him for every performance. He must be there each evening. Naturally, after he has seen the same piece a score of times be longs to be elsewhere, and perfers to give his seat to some of his friends. A well-known writer, M. B .---, says that when he was a young man a friend, the doctor of a certain theatre, gave him a seat. Just as he was becoming interested in the first act the stage manager rushed up-the heroine had a nervous attack and required medical aid.

- had nothing else to do but follow him. In the lady's dressing room he found the manager with anguish depicted on every feature and the lady wringing her hands and shricking:

"Now, doctor, quick! What's to be done?"

grew as red as a lobster, and he could not say anything he just ejaculated: "H'm. Let us see; let 118 800!

He took the lady's hand in a wild attempt to fell her pulse. She shricked more than ever and writhed like a snake

"Have you poured any water on her head?" he asked "Yes "

"And no effect?" None.

"Then give her a sniff of eau d ologne. "Haven't any." was the answer.

Then go and fetch some. Off rushed the manager and the stage manager together, and B-

was left with the patient. Suddenly she opened her eyes and "Doctor," she said, "you are a good

fellow, aren't you?" "Yes, ma'mselle." "You must be doctor. Now listen There is nothing the matter with me.

You would have found that out soon, want a couple of days' holiday. Can't you manage it?"

"Delighted," he replied, joyfully Now, ma'mselle, you're a good sort, too. I'm not a doctor. I came in on the doctor's ticket, so you must not

give him away." By this time the manager and stage zer came bac of eau de cologne. He told them that it was unnecessary now: the lady was quite composed and could appear without any danger. But she must have a few days' rest. They made wry faces, but granted the holiday.-London Quill.

The Hasty Man.

"The hasty man is never a traitor." -German proverb.

The hasty man has never the time to engage in plots.

Because he is in baste he runs straight, and crooked paths do not allure him. He is original enough to change

his mind every once in a while, Consistency is a jewel, but only second-rate men are fond of jewelry. He is a weather vane, but he has his seat as often on the feathers as on the point. He turns his back on the wind only when he has a mind to. The wind may switch him, but cannot

drive him. He talks too much for comfort, bu never wittingly lies. He misses many of the good things

of life-but never misses them. He makes more errors, but covers more bases than the cautious player, As an enemy he plays fair; as a friend he is embarassing. But he has more friends than enemies, in the

which he gets but his due. And here endeth the first lesson -Pittsburg Dispatch.

Encouraging Literary Efforts of a Ren. Mr. Joseph Carey, one of the district superintendents of the street cleaning department, the performances of whose alphabetical hen have been recorded from time to time in the Sun is now wondering whether the hen is going to finish spelling his name for him by laying eggs bearing the letters "Say, you needn't worry," the man R and Y. Those are the only two whispered, "I'm just as anxious as you letters left, for the hen has just laid an egg with a perfect E on it, having previously laid them with C. J and A in the order named. The letters are on the small end of the eggs and are formed by unevennesses in the shell. -Baltimore Sun.

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES

Tells How Hospital Physicians
Use and Rely upon Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — Twelve years continuous service at the sick bed in some of our prominent hospi-tals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with the diseases of women. I have nursed some



MISS VIRGINIA GRANES, resident of Nurses'Association, Watertown, N.X.

President of Nurse' Association, Watertown, N.T. most distressing cases of inflammation and ulceration of the ovaries and womb. I have known that doctors used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when everything else failed with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it and have yet to hear of its first failure to cure.

"Four years age I had falling of the womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once more, and have had no trouble since. I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every occasion to recommend it."

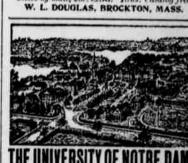
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Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of time, and has cured thousands. Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.



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I suffered untold misery for a period of over five years with a case of chronic dyspepsia. I would rise in the morning feeling draggy, miserable and unfit for work. For weeks I would be unable to eat one good meal. After enting I would swell and the oppression would almost drive me crasy. At times I would be troubled with spells of dizziness. Constant worriment reduced my weight until I was a shadow of my former self. I have been taking Ripans Tabules now for two months and am almost cured. My old symptoms have disappeared. I have gained in weight over twelve pounds.

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