Two Little Girls Feed Them Into an Ingenious Machine.

According to the Merriam census, there were used in these United States during the year 1900 no less than 1, 000,000,000 pins. This count excludes hair pins, safety pins and others, which for various reasons, bear the common family name, and confines itself merely to the familiar and necessary adjunct of the every day toilet The first pins made in this country were very crude indeed, merely a bit of wire twisted into a knot for a head at one end and sharpened to a point at the other. Their successors of to-day undergo a surprising variety operations before they are considered fit for use. In comparison with the size of the object manufactured the operations neem bewilderingly numerous, but if there be one process more remarkable than another it is "papering the pin." The papers, hav-ing been passed through an ingenious machine, which, at regular intervals, according to the size of the pin. inches up a fold and pricks a hole in it, are ready to receive the pins. For this purpose there is another machine, worked by two children. One feeds the pins, the other the papers. The first part of the machine is a box about 12 inches long, six broad and four deep. The bottom is composed of small square steel bars, sufficiently far apart to let the shank of the pin fall through, but not the head. These bars are just as thick as the space between papered pins. The lower part of the bottom of the box is made to detach itself as soon as the row of pins is complete. Row after row, at intervals, is received and passed down a corresponding set of oves, until it reaches the ready By the nicest possi pricked paper. By the nicest possi-ble adjustment these pins come exact-ly to their places and are pressed into em. By this method two little girls can in one day put up many thous-

## HEAT AND WATCH CRYSTALS.

More are Broken in the Summer Than

at Any Other Time. "What is the matter with your crys tals?" asked the summer man of the You put a new crystal on my watch last week, and now it's broken. Is it the heat?" The Broad-way (N. Y.) watchmaker carefully es the face of the watch, and started to put a new face on the dial.
"No, the heat does not affect a crystal." he replied. "Glass is not contracted or expanded by hot or cold weather. You probably carry your watch in your little trouser pocket next to your belt. You lean against it and you help along the business. We put on more crystals in the hot days of July and August—and on women watches, too—than we do in the other 10 months of the year."

All mills in Japan run day and night, the change of hands being made at noon and midnight. In one mill at Osaka 26,000 workers are under 15 years of age and operate only 3,70 In this country 200 persons operate that number. In the Lowell mill of 4,000 looms and 122,000 spindies there are 700 male and 1,500 feoperators. In Japan it would require 12,000 persons to do this work. The wages, however, in Japan are 15 cents per day for a man and 91/2 cents

Power is Cheap in the West. The melting snows and glaciers of the Rockies and petroleum now fursuch abundant power for San Francisco that the cost of one horse power one hour is just 2 cents,

Royalty Is Expensive.

The executive office of the United tates calls for only \$112,000 a year, while England gives the royal family

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great NerveRestorer. & Etrial bottle and treatisefree Dr. E. H. KLINE, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Thermometers used by physicists show a change of a millionth of a degree.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Che size smaller after using Anea's root Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, lagrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't ac-cept any substitute. Trial package Pare by mail. Address, Allen S. Oimsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

The art of glyptics, engraving on precious tones, is being revived in France.

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

Italy has 95,701 acres of orange and emon groves containing 16,739,907 trees. l'iso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used

for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM O. Expster, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900. Electric railways kill 100 persons a month.

## 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. Hart-man, 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 slass : 25c., 80c., \$1. All druggists.



It is not unusual for swine, and par ticularly the young pigs, to be afflicted with lice, and the trouble is usually fue to unclean quarters. If the pigs are constantly scratching they should be examined closely for lice, and if the vermin are found the pigs should be taken from the pen and the latter thoroughly cleaned. Scrub the pen thoroughly and then whitewarm The pigs should also be scrubbed with a solution of sulphur or by using some of the sheep dips, of which there are many good ones on the market. If no ice are found on the pigs, then the rouble generally comes from improper feeding of the sow while she is nursing. If this is thought to be the case, cut the corn out of the ration for the ow and feed her largely on middlings, bran and milk for a while. Clean the pigs with the sheep dip, as suggested, which will allay the irritation.-Indianapolis News.

The black prairie lands from long ears of rotting vegetation were originally rich in humus, much more so than heavy clay fand. But even the prairie ands, when farmed long without return of manures, show a want of fertility in production. The growth of clover, cowpean and other legumes cannot be too strongly urged for the purpose of restoring humans on old lands. Some experiments in New York are referred to, showing that lands supplied with nitrates and humus by such cultivation, resisted drouth much better than any others. A field was planted with several different grains, and varying quantities of humus were supplied in different parts of the field. Where the humus was most plentifut

Humus for the Soil.

Nutritious Elements of Milk.

he drouth .- Indianapolis News.

the grains were heavier and of a much

darker color, with great vigor of

growth, and were little affected by

but little humus was supplied the growth was small, the plants were

ight in color and soon succumbed to

evere dry weather. In portions where

Milk is valuable according to its constituent elements, and should really be sold according to its quality, instead of quantity. And in basing the value of the milk upon quality, it is not to be inferred that cream alone should be the standard of measurement. It is a plain fact that it is not always the richest milk in cream that is the most nutritious, but a combination of cream and other nutritious substances that serve to make the whole a complete article of food. The cow that gives ten quarts of milk containing 12 percent of nutritious matter is fully equal to one that yields 20 quarts containing only six percent of nutritious matter; but, unfortunately, the dairyman is not always compensated for the lifference in quality, although the actual cost of the ten quarts from one cow exactly equals the 20 quarts from the other. This is an important matter, and largely enters into the profit and oss account, for, though apparently imperceptible, yet the fact exists and should receive consideration. Many good cows are often condemned for ielding small supplies, when, in fact, he production of the milk from them, if sold according to quality, would render them the most valuable ani-

Hints for Duck Raisers.

als in the herd.

For the young ducks the houses should be in good shape. See that there are no leaky roofs or poor floors. The floors should be made of good boards raised a few inches off the ground. Do not feed the ducklings n their houses, unless the weather s too bad to feed outside. A good plan is to have the floors covered an nch deep with sand, which should be changed often; over the sand put an nch or so of clean hay or litter. If the sand cannot be had, the floors will need to be cleaned, more or less, every day, because the moisture will soak through the bedding. Remove the liter and scatter coal ashes over the loors; let remain for about half an hour, then scrape up the ashes and sweep the floors; nearly all the moisure will be taken up by the ashes. Let dry out and then put in fresh bedding. Of course the ducklings must be put into separate pens while this work is roing on. Now in regard to water, if the food cannot be given in water, a vessel of fresh water should be placed convenient, so the ducks can drink and rinse their beaks at will. As soon as they are done eating, empty out the water and replace with fresh, for ducklings make such a muss that fresh water must be provided often. -Clarinda L. Burns, in The Epitomist.

## Forcing Beets in Hothouses.

The early spring new beets are in demand in the markets of large cities and frequently bring fancy prices, consequently they are a good crop for the northern market gardener to grow, who has plenty of hothouse room. To grow beets large enough to market in March, they must be started in a good seed bed in a greenhouse early in January. The seeds may be sown broadeast in a bed or by drilling in rows about three inches apart. The latter method I prefer. The seeds should be covered at least one-half inch deep, and deeper is better. After the seeds ar nicely up and have commenced to grow, the plants should be thinned to a half an inch or an inch apart in rows. In this way they can grow until three or four inches high, when they are ready for the permanent beds.

Beeco are strong feeders and require very rich soil. A house in which t rop of lettuce has been grown and was heavily manured at setting time, makes a good place. Another application of well-rotted stable manure paded in helps the crop along and a sprinkling of some good commercial fertilizer in addition is a benefit,

Nitrate of soda sown broadcast over the bed followed by a good watering, when the beets are about half grown, hastens their maturity.

The rows should be made ten or 12 inches apart and the beet plants transplanted three or four inches apart in rows. A pointed stick is a good tool to use in transplanting. Make a hole deep enough to allow the roots of the beet to go down straight to seed leaves. The dirt should be brought against the roots firmly by crowding the pointed stick down alongside of the roots and pressing the dirt against them. The bottom of the hole should be well filled, for unless it is an air space is left and the beets do not grow as well. After they are transplanted the ground should be kept in a moist condition and loosened up frequently to keep the beets growing rapidly. When about half grown, running the finger around the beet and pushing the dirt away from it hastens and all other lures.

Beets stand quite a good deal of heat is desired. Like radishes, it is better to start the crops under rather a low the crop has got nicely to growing. If good, thrifty plants are set, six weeks is sufficient to grow the crop. The remaining beets grow faster after part

of them are pulled. Beets in early spring, two and one half inches in diameter, are considered No. 1 if smooth and symmetrical. Four of them tied together are sufficient for a bunch and five dozen bunches can easily be shipped in a celery box. In preparing for market after pulling, they should be looked over, one by one, the broken tops removed also all yellow and dried leaves. The beets should be bunched to run as uniformly in size as possible and washed clean after bunching.—A. I. Latham, in American Agriculturist.

Building Up a Garden Soll. Having some years since purchased and removed to a new place in our village I found myself confronted with the fact that I had no suitable place

for a garden. Now a garden of greater or less of the actual necessities, hence I began at once to cast about as to how to overcome the obstacles to success along the line.

The lot I had purchased and upon which my present residence is built being so located that the whole lot had to be filled and graded up to the depth of several feet of course none of the original soil remained at the surface.

And the filling having been (on the part where I desired to make my vegetable garden) all done from a bank adjacent composed of an almost clear gravel with an admixture of sand it really amounted to simply a gravel

the proper expression-a garden soil. Of course I might if I could find the place from which to procure it have had a surface soil suited to gardening drawn and covered over the garden

But I knew of no place where I could obtain such soil and even if I could it would have been expensive to hire it carted for this purpose and I decided of this family grow in weight at about to try if I could not secure the desired results by making the addition to this garden crops.

First off then I knew that it would be important in a soil constituted so largely of clean gravel as was this to add largely of humus in some form and to this end I made a heavy application of partially rotted stable manure but coarse enough that it contained a large proportion of decay in

vegetation. This I supplemented with a heavy application of a commercial fertilizer the head of Louis XVI. So the story containing a large percentage of nitrogen and phosphoric acid but low in wood ashes which I used for that element furnishing it thus more cheaply than I could in any other form.

Then upon the surface I used a heavy mulch of stable manure about this helping to retain the moisture and process of decay.

somewhat lacking in retentive power but the following year a repetition of World. the application of a generous topdressing of stable manure in combination with the undecayed portions of the mulch applied the previous season seemed to perceptibly increase the humus contents of the soil and the garyear were very satisfactory.

like experiment.

ticularly satisfactory.—E. J. Brownell, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

It's generally the people who know the least that tell the most.

GROWTH OF A MUSKELLUNGE.

at Will Live and Do Well Ir

Utter Loneliness. The fact that a fish will live and do well in utter leneliness, so far as the presence of any individuals of its own species is concerned, has been proved in Long Lake, Price County, Wia. That is a deep and beautiful body of water, spring-fed, and having no connection with any other body of water connected with the Mississippi, and therefore it has no muskellunge in it by processes of nature. It does not differ in character from neighboring lakes, but these have some sort of outlet into the Mississippi and are muskellunge stocked.

Seven years ago Hugh Boyd, when fishing in Round lake, half a mile from Long lake, caught a slender young muskellunge weighing not more than a pound. He brought it across the portage between the lakes and dumped it into Long lake. It was in prime condition and disappeared like a flash,

From that day no man saw or heard of this muskellunge. There are many anglers on Long lake each summer. since it is populous with bass. They cast and cast through all of the good months, using spoons, minnows, frogs

It is hardly possible that a square foot of the lake's surface remained and the house can be kept as warm as unwhipped. Most of them did not know that a muskellunge had been nut into the water. Boyd supposed that temperature, increasing the heat after the fish had died and been devoured.

On May 26, the first day of the bass fishing season, Al W. Filson of Chicago, with fishing at the south end of Long lake, within a hundred yards of the boat landing whence the little muskellunge was dropped seven years ago. His reel had over-run, and while he was straightening the snarls in his line the spoon, loaded with a bit of pork, sank to the bottom. The boat was not more than ten yards from the shore.

Getting the line unkinked, Filson reeled in and the spoon came straight up to the boat's side. As it reached the surface the muskellunge struck at It had rushed upward a good ten feet and hit hard. The impetus was sufficient to carry it two feet clear of the water. It missed the spoon by six inches and fell back.

An excellent view of the fish was obtained and an accurate estimate of its size and weight can be made. It is now not less than two feet long and is of considerable girth. It is of the size of muskellunge frequently caught in dimensions has always been to me one these waters and will weigh 12 pounds, possibly 13.

This will give an idea of the speed with which a muskellunge increases length and weight when in a state of freedom, and is probably the first estimate of the kind. This fish, getting plenty to eat, but no companionship, monarch of all it surveyed, has doubled its length in seven years and multi plied its weight by 12. It has grown in weight approximately one and three quarters pounds a year.

It, of course, has grown more slowly of late years. Probably for four years past it has not increased by more than a pound a year, and it is reasonable bank on which to construct-if that is to conclude that it wil maintain that rate until its full growth is reached.

From these data it is possible to form some idea of the age of big muskellunge. This fish will be 15 years old when it weighs 20 pounds, and if it eaches a size of 30 pounds it will be 25. On this basis the hoary monster of 103 pounds captured at Minocque last spring was 98, supposing that fish

The anglers who frequent Long lake gravel of the elements necessary for will make many efforts to hook the producing and sustaining a growth of weigh it and return it to the water year after year if it is caught. In this way it can be watched and annotated like a fish in an aquarium,-Chicago Inter Ocean.

> Mistakes of Two Queens. Marie Antoinette, escaping from the

Tuilleries, turned to the right instead of to the left after passing the inner arch. She lost her way, lost time and by this means lost her own head and of Carlyle runs.

Queen Draga of Servia, according to potash as I had an abundant supply of the cable news of the hous, meant to ieave Belgrade, but waited for a going away gown, being anxicus that, as a fugitive, she should appear in becoming attire. It was a fatal delay. The Queen and Alexander fell in the pal-

There are many gaps in the hedge at the same time making a gradual but which the divinity of tradition spreads continuous addition of humus in the about royalty. And spiteful small circumstance slips easily through with The first season's growth was fairly fateful large results. Besides which, satisfactory although the season was it appears that he must be a wise king a dry one and the soil of course was who can fore-reckon with the false

Preventing Heatstroke. The author of the article on sunstroke-or, more correctly, heatstroke -in Tropical Medicine says that in the prevailing treatment of heatstroke den crops grown thereon this second the head and spinal cord must be prop-And the past season's growth—the around the neck, chest and abdomen. erly protected, the dress must be loose third in succession from the starting As curative measures the patient point has been so entirely satisfactory should be moved into the shade, if poswith all classes of vegetables grown sible, his clothes loosened and cold as to warrant me in recommending a water poured on the head and neck, trial of this method of soil building to and frequently repeated. Ammonia any who may have occasion to try a should also be applied to the nostrils, As I have said the growth of all a large mustard poultice applied to the states thereon has been most satisfactory and successful and with some should not be applied to the head such as melons, early cucumbers, to- when the pulse is feeble and the skin matoes, sweet corn. etc., requiring a cold. Chloroform is indicated if conwarm soil the results have been par- vulsions occur, administering only a

> When a man announces that he feels as young as he ever did it's a pretty sure sign that he's growing old.

A BIT OF HISTORY,

the La Plata Provinces Were Lost to England Forever Buenos Aires, meaning "good airs"

an old Spanish explorer and freeboot er, Pedro de Mendoza, who founded the city in the year 1535. The wind blowing in from the pampas was certainly good, but not so the flat, swarepy piece of ground that he selected spite the lack of a harbor, despite a body of the bar. and a half centuries of Spanish misrule. It grew and prospered until, in 1776-an easy date for you to remem ber-it became the capital of the great Spanish viceroyalty of La Plata, which comprised what is now Argentina, Bo livia, Paraguay and Uruguay. Just one hundred years ago Buenos Aires's population had reached fifty thousand, which seems quite remarkable when one considers the vexatious taxes and restrictions imposed on her colonies.

under Major-General afterward Vis Land that England lost," as a writer ne so easily captured.

England and Spain were at war at this time, Spain being the ally of Napoleon. Beresford, who had been stationed at Cape of Good Hope, thought he would aid his country by seizing a Spanish colony, and impulsively set sail for the Rio de la Plata with about 1600 men. Arrived off Buenos Aires, he took the city quite by surprise, and captured it easily. But the people were not inclined to submit to a mere handful of Ingleses (Englishmen), and after a few weeks' preparation they advanced upon the invaders and soon overwhelmed them. The fighting oc curred in the Plaza Mayor, the principal square of the city, where Beresford was intrenched, and this square has ever since been known as the Plaza Victoria, while adjacent streets, such as Defensa (Defense), Reconquista (Reconquest), and a few others, were renamed in honor of the victory.

But Great Britain, unwilling to lose such a prize, sent a much larger force, under General Whitelocke, to recapture the city. This expedition, however, ended much more disastrously. Whitelocke, through his incompetency, lost half his men and had to withdraw to his ships; and, to complete his disgrace, he surrendered Montevideo, the city across the river-now the capital of Uruguay-which had been gallantly captured by a separate force. Thus the La Plata provinces were lost to England forever.-From "Buenos ing by rubbing well with a piece of Aires" in St. Nicholas.

The Food Factor in Education. "Over pressure" in education has now for some time been made the theme of endless discussion. crusade against modern methods of training the rising generation has not been undertaken without valid cause, The youth of great cities throughou the world are crammed with knowledge-much of which is more or less useless-while their physical condition is neglected. The consequence is that the urban population is degenerating in physique and constitution, and is becoming every year less fitted to fight successfully the battle of life. In the British Medical Journal is an article which, although allowing that dipped in kerosene, then in the fluid, I the present tendency to overload the and then be washed in a little suds, minds of the young produces many evil effects, yet contends that insuffi cient food is a factor of much importside. Do not be afraid to try this for the finest hand-made work.—The And that the diet of growing children is generally inadequate, both as regards quantity and quality. Dr. Clement Dukes, a distinguished authority on school hygiene, states that the average schoolboy requires meat twice day, and suggests that the innumerable petty misdemeanors of boys may be due to insufficient nourishment. Underfeeding is especially noticeable in the case of girls. Dr. Newsholme points out that girls thus underfed often get into the habit of relying on bread and butter and puddings to the almost complete exclusion of meat and other nitrogenous food. The conclu-

Cream Dressing .- Mix half a teais given, and that girls are generally spoonful of salt, half a tablespoon of underfed. In these days, when exammustard, half a tablespoon of sugar, inations are harder and competition one egg well beaten, two tablespoonmore acute than ever before, the strain fuls of melted butter, three-fourths cup upon the mental faculties and upon of cream or milk and one-fourth cup of the nervous system of those at school vinegar, adding it very slowly; cook vinegar, adding it very slowly; cook and college, is exceptionaly severe, over boiling water, stirring constantly and in order to preserve good health, until it thickens; strain and cool. the necessities of the body must be Strawberry Jelly .- Use firm, perfect, carefully looked after. The young men then, when studying hard should

slightly under-ripe fruit. Lay aside about half, and press the juice from the rest. Strain, and to each pint of juice allow one pout of sugar. Weigh the berries, put aside and add to them the same weight of sugar. Boll the juice about 20 minutes, add the sugar, which should be heated in the oven and boil 15 minutes longer. Add the mixed fruit and sugar to the jelly and simmer a few minutes longer. Seal

when cold. ak Pudding-Line a pudding a turpentine enema administered and dish with a crust made of chopped suet and flour mixed with water; roll out on a floured board an inch thick: cut up one pound of round steak and sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper; chop very fine one slice of onlon; put crust and tie in a well floured cloth; put this into a large pan of bolling water and let boil two and three-quart-

"healthful winds," was named b-

A Point to Keep in Mind.

All breads and cakes must be very

light and perous to be digestible, and

batter breads or cakes must be espe-

cially light and delicate to be enjoyed,

says the Philadelphia Inquirer. While

eggs, baking powder and yeast are

used for this purpose, much depends

on the amount and thoroughness of

the beating they receive. The object

should be to force as much air as pos-

sible, especially in the thick batters, in

order to separate the solid particles

and give an evenness of grain. While

a batter may be made thick enough

to acop from a spoon and keep its

shape on a griddle or baking tin, it is

in a batter should be added to the

dry ingredients and stirred in gradual-

ly to prevent the batter becoming

A Bedroom Bookcase.

A pretty bookcase for a bedroom, or

eupboard for a few choice cups and

saucers, can be made from four ob-

long boxes about 12 inches by 8 inches.

Put one of the boxes on top of the

other, having the top one meet the

outside edge exactly, but standing on

its smaller end. Screw the boxes to-

gether in the centers. Put the other

two boxes together evenly and screw.

Then screw the two pieces together

through the sides. Stain with ponce

or mahogany or paint white. Buy a

small brass rod or use curtain wire

nstead of a rod. Make a silkoline

curtain the depth of the lower boxes,

and not quite so long, and pull back

Odd pieces of furniture are much

n request at the present time, and

the quainter or more old-fashioned the

design the surer it is of being appre-

clated. Bookcases of this kind can

be easily made in dark-colored oak .--

Valuable Cleaning Mixture.

Those who have found gasoline un-

satisfactory for cleaning purposes will

not be disappointed in the following

mixture: One pint gasoline, two table

spoons alcohol, two tablespoons am-

monia. For cleaning black dress goods

to be washed, take each piece of a flat

surface, as of a table or ironing board,

placed where the light is good, and

after thoroughly brushing with whisk

broom, scrape each spot with a knife,

then brush, then scrape again, finish-

black fiannel, or, better, with a wool

stocking. You will be surprised to

find that many spots can be entirely

removed in this way. Gather in the

hand all the soiled places that re-

main and din them in the fluid. Then

prepare a warm suds, wash the goods,

wring lightly, rinse in warm water,

drain on the line while the irons are

heating, iron on wrong side while en-

tirely damp—using if possible a flannel

ironing cloth. This fluid may be used

even in cleaning soiled white kids, af-

terward rinsing them in clear gasoline,

A wool stocking better than any other

article will clean the dust from black

silk in a skirt or dress. The fluid

given is also excellent for lace, which,

if heavy or much solled, may first be

carefully pulled into place and when

dry or nearly so, ironed on the wrong

Recipes.

Strawberry Jam.-Mash together

equal weights of the berries and sugar,

and boil it slowly for half an hour.

Keep an asbestos mat under the ket-

watched carefully to prevent scorching.

Sardine Salad .-- Put one dozen bone-

less sardines in a colander and nour

boiling water over them to remove

the oil; then put on ice until firm; line

a salad bowl with crisp lettuce leaves

and lay the sardines over them;

sprinkle over them two hard boiled

eggs and serve with a French dress-

to prevent sticking. It must be

Household Ledger.

about halfway.

London Express.

to soft to knead,

lumpy.

The liquid used

In 1806 occurred the British invasion count) William Carr Beresford, an event that nearly changed the destiny of half a continent. For "the Purple styles the La Pinta countries, would probably have been British today, like Cape Colony, or, at least English speaking, had Beresford held the city

sion arrived at from a consideration and comparison of diets in various schools in England and France, is that as a rule, not enough nitrogenous food

but suitable food .- Medical Record. Nickel Steel Rails Successful. The value of rails of nickel steel has

not only be given only sufficient food,

been so effectually demonstrated that large orders are being given in many directions. More than 1000 tons of nickel steel rails, eighty-five pounds to the yard, have been laid by one railroad company this spring on curves where traffic is heavy. This rail, when experiments were being made, gave good results, the wear being very Ressemer steel. It is considerably harder, and, although more expensive has proved more economical in the all into the lined basin; add one cup sed. In one test nickel steel was laid of water; cover with the remaining in 1897, and new Bessemer steel in 1898. In 1902 the latter had to be renewed, while the nickel steel appeared good for several more years of ser vice.—Philadelphia Record.

Welding of Aluminum.

The welding of aluminum is said to The welding of aluminate is said to have been recently accomplished in Germany. This metal, because of its brittleness and disintegrative qualities when near melting point, has been very difficult to weld. The German inventor declares that at a temperature just below incandescence, the metal softens sufficiently to make ture just below incandescence, the metal softens sufficiently to make welding possible. At this temperature aluminum does not oxidize, and flux is, therefore, not required. Perfect welds are said to have been produced, being equal in strength to the

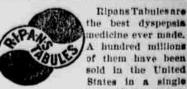
The Size of an Atom. The microscopes of to-day will reveal a particle the half-millionth of an

inch in diameter. The size of an atom may be judged when it is said that of such particles probably contain at least 6,000,000 atoms,

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness, and regulate your bowels. You need Ayer's Pills. Vegetable; J. C. Ayer Co., gently laxative.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE



of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is

enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty





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