Kathleen, the Embassadress

By Alan Sanders

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"Come in!"

My office door opened very gently, and a little face I knew well peeped round. In sheer astonishment I dropped my pen.

"Kathleen!" I said. "How in the world did you get down here? You're not by yourself, surely?"

"Oh, no; course, nursie's with me," and the blue eyes smiled at me so sweetly, "but she's gone shopping. I'm not to go till she comes for me."

"But what will mother and auntie say? They'll think you're lost."

"I'm too growed-up to get lost," she said, with a dignified little air.

I could not help smiling.

"Now, you little rogue," I said, "when I've helped you off with that pretty blue coat and hat I shall expect to be told why you've honored me with a visit to the city in business hours."

She settled herself sedately in a chair opposite to me, quite uncon scious of the pretty picture she made with her mass of fair hair and sweet little face.

"It's a most 'portant visit," she said. "I've come to ask you to my party next We'n'sday."

"Indeed? I shall be delighted to come. So that's what brought you down here, is it?"

I had heard great tales about this party, but not from Kathleen. This was evidently her surprise for me.

"Shall I be expected to do anything in particular?" I asked.

"You'll have to make believe all the time, like you always do at our house."

This was certainly a candid statement. I wondered if the rest of the family shared the same view. I hoped not, because I was as a rule particularly serious after Kathleen had gone to bed.

"Then Mummie Was Wrong," She Said Triumphantly.

"Auntie Merva will be there, of course," I ventured to suggest.

"Course she will," replied Kathleen.

Then she made a tour of the room, came back and resumed her seat, and asked me seriously: "Is this where you play all by yourself in the day-time?"

"Well, yes, I suppose I do."

"Do you keep your toys in those big tin boxes?"

"Well, they're not toys like those in your nursery."

"Do you eat here all by yourself, then?"

I nodded.

"And never feel lonely?"

"Sometimes," I said, smiling in spite of myself at the serious little face.

"I heard mummie tell daddy one day you were a lonely man."

"Oh!"

I was certainly hearing some home truths.

"But you won't be lonely when you come to my party, will you?"

"No, dear. I like to come as often as I can to your house," and I spoke the truth.

By this time Kathleen's nurse had returned—I expect she had been waiting outside all the time—and with strict injunctions "not to forget the party next We'n'sday," my little visitor kissed me good-by, and I tried to settle down to work again.

But a pair of blue eyes would keep dancing in front of me on my blotting pad. Sometimes I thought they were Kathleen's, and sometimes I thought they were—some one else's. Kathleen's eyes and her Aunt Merva's were strangely alike. I had noticed it before.

The room seemed quite cheerless now that she had gone.

In the intervening days the postman left strange notes for me.

Sometimes the missives were stuck together with jujubes, but I had no difficulty in deciphering the signs. They read: "Don't forget the party next We'n'sday." As to the crosses—well, the most ignorant person knows what those mean in a letter.

"We'n'sday" came at last, and, of course, I went to the party. It was a great success. The house was turned upside down by a merry crowd of little folks who kept the fun going until long after they ought to have been in bed.

Kathleen queened it all very prettily, and after the last little guest had departed and the blue eyes could scarcely keep open, she persisted that she wasn't a little bit tired, "on'y hungry." That was a subterfuge she was always guilty of at bedtime.

Next day I saw Kathleen in the park, and we discussed the party.

"You were a funny man," she said.

I was glad to know that I had given satisfaction in this direction.

"Did you learn all those stories from pitsher books, or were they just make believe?"

"Both," I said.

"And you didn't cry when you had to go home like little Charlie did, did you?"

I assured her that I was able to refrain from weeping.

"And you liked me the best of all the little girls there?"

"Of course, I did."

"Quite sure?" she said, coaxingly.

"Quite sure," I repeated.

"Then mummie was wrong," she said, triumphantly.

"How's that?" I asked.

"Well when mummie and Aunt Merva came to say 'Good night,' I heard auntie say how fond you were of me, and mummie said: 'Yes, and I know some one else he's very fond of, too, or would be if she'd let him,' and auntie went quite funny, and said: 'Don't be ridiculous, Daisy—Daisy's what daddy calls mummie—but mummie only laughed and said: 'I don't think you're always kind to him.'"

Kathleen stopped to take breath after this long recital, and then went on: "So after mummie went downstairs, and auntie brought me a sweetie 'fore I fell 'sleep, I asked if it was true if you liked some little girl better'n me. Auntie said 'No,' and then I asked her if she wasn't always kind to you. Auntie said: 'P'raps not, sometimes.' Then I said she ought to love you like I did, 'cos you were lonely and had no nice little girl of your own like my daddy had. Then she stooped down to kiss me, and her cheek was quite wet, just as if she'd been crying. I've never seen Auntie Merva cry before."

There was a serious look in Kathleen's blue eyes.

"What made Auntie Merva cry, do you think?" she asked, quite distressed.

"I think I can guess," I said, and with a full heart I kissed the little upturned face.

Kathleen had told me something I wanted to know—something that I have been grateful to her for telling me, all my life.

Dryness of City Air.

It might be supposed that the heat of large towns would hasten evaporation and make their air moister, but recent observations abroad indicate the reverse. In northern Germany city air exceeds country air in relative humidity by six to nine per cent, according to season. This diminution in moisture is most marked in the evening and is more evident in summer than in winter, so that it can hardly be due to fires or to the condensation by smoke or vapors. The primary cause would appear to be the general drainage of the ground in cities. In the hot summer of 1904 country and town moisture were practically equal, a result probably due to the excessive drying of the soil in both city and country by the long draught.

Meant to Cheat the Dogs.

In a certain part of Scotland, according to Dean Ramsey, the shepherds used to take their collies with them to church. The dogs behaved well during the sermon, but began to be restless during the last psalm, and saluted the final blessing with joyful barks. In one church the congregation resolved to stop this unseemly detail; so, when a strange minister was about to pronounce the blessing, all remained seated instead of rising as he expected. He hesitated and paused, till an old shepherd cried: "Say awa', sir; we're a' sittin' to cheat the dowgs."

A Cruel Jest.

"Anyway," remarked Noah, as the ark began to float, "the folks that were threatened by forest fires ought to be thankful!"

Evening Dresses

Soft ivory satin is used for the first costume shown. It has an empire skirt, set in small tucks at the back, and up front is trimmed with gold embroidered galloon; the galloon is also carried across the front for about 26 inches, then ends under the deep cross-fold that is continued all round. The bodice is cut with kimono sleeves gauged on the top of arm; the square neck is outlined with the galloon, so are the sleeves and the bands into which the puffed sleeves are gathered. The folds of gold tissue which finish the top skirt are drawn through a gold buckle at side of front.

Materials required: Seven yards satin 42 inches wide, 6 yards galloon, ¾ yard gold tissue 18 inches wide.

The second is in pale mauve silk. The skirt is trimmed with lace insertion, the bodice is trimmed with insertion, and has a tucker of net drawn up with baby ribbon. A breadth of silk ninon of a darker shade of mauve is edged with ball fringe, and draped round the top of the high-waisted skirt, and falls in long sash ends behind.

Materials required: Fourteen yards silk, 9 yards insertion, 3 yards ninon 20 inches wide, 3 yards fringe.

DO YOU FEAR GROWING OLD?

Remain Lovable and Keep the Mind Alert to the Times.

The future is not half so creepy to the girl "standing with unwilling feet where the brook and river meet," as it is to that same girl when she reaches "the between age" and finds age staring her in the face.

Every woman hates to grow old, and the more vital has been her life, the more filled with joy and popularity, the greater that hatred.

It is not pleasant to picture one's self friendless, lonely and not wanted around; to feel one's hair and eyes and teeth get the worse for wear, and whose flesh will no longer "suit your grip," youth refuses to be held.

An old woman who is lovable never yet lacked love; the trouble is that so many of us forget to keep lovable. We grow sour, or discontented or captious and then blame our lack of friends on our years.

That woman who need not fear growing old is the woman who keeps alive to the times, whose mind is alert to the best in the world to-day rather than raking over the past; who does not worry, therefore does not "fuss," whose aim is a young heart and in achieving it forgets to fret over wrinkles and bodily age.

MODISH COIFFURE.

In this illustration is shown the new and fashionable arrangement of the hair. It is slightly parted in the front and drawn softly to the back, where there is a loose psyche knot formed of puffs and around which is fastened a band of velvet or satin ribbon.

Princess Business Gown.

The smartest of broadcloth princess gowns are being shown for business wear. They are made perfectly plain, buttoned all the way down the front and have long buttoned sleeves.

When Applying Skin Food.

In rubbing skin food on the face particular attention should be paid to the lines around the mouth, which, if not treated with care, are apt to degenerate into wrinkles. One side should be massaged at a time, the tongue being first pushed as forcibly as possible against the cheek so as to press out the lines, when the fingers can work in the cream, the muscles being afterward pinched and rolled gently with the tips of the first finger and thumb until a healthy glow is experienced.

Hint for Washing Hair.

To avoid tangling the hair when washing it, first separate it into two parts by running the comb from the forehead straight down the back of the head. Then divide each of these parts into two and make four small braids instead of one large one. When the washing is done, if each braid is taken out and combed by itself there will be few, if any, tangles. This is an especially good idea in washing a child's hair.

HARD PILLOWS ON DIVAN.

Should Be Arranged So as to Support the Softer Ones.

Every one does not know that a wide divan is made more comfortable by having at its back two huge, hard pillows that will support the softer ones.

It is usual to heap up a great variety of these extra soft ones on a large divan so that anyone sitting or reclining may arrange them according to one's comfort.

These are needed, it is true, but they also need a support. The wall is usually too far back from the front edge of the divan to serve. The two large pillows made of the material which covers the divan are not only comfortable, but artistic.

They may be stuffed with excelsior into coarse muslin or ticking, then covered with the chosen fabric. They look better with a heavy cord around the edging.

If the end of the divan is against the wall as well as its side, a third pillow may be added to give an added framework to the little pillows.

This is not an expensive trick, but if a housewife ever tries it she will never let the divan go without this part of its equipment.

Gray and Pink Veils.

Even on inclement days the girl of to-day wants to look her best. She does not wear any old hat and frock for fear of rain, but she dresses herself from head to foot in a costume built for the weather.

It is now her custom to save her good and expensive fish net veils for dry weather, so on wet days she wears a close face veil of deep rose pink chiffon and over this a thin veil of gray sewing silk

These are snugly pinned over her hat, covering the trimming, and neatly tucked into place at the nape of the neck and at the top.

Baby Carriage Robe.

These little affairs are made like pillow covers, with a flap at the top that overlaps the front and closes with a small button. The flap is scalloped, embroidered and also finished with a monogram. The other portion is left quite plain, or a simulated hem is outlined with a white briar stitch. Being made in this shape it can conveniently be used at times to hold small articles of infant clothing.

Waistcoats in Fur Coats.

Paris has started the fashion for wearing gold embroidered waistcoats set with beautifully colored glass beads in coats of fur.

What it Means to Be Smart.

Dress is the keynote of the situation at country house parties. A smart woman is expected to make as many alterations as a quick-change artist at a music hall. She wants tailor-made gowns, shooting and motoring suits, smart frocks for luncheons, dainty dresses for tea, and splendid costumes for dinner, and no gown, whether day or evening, must make a second appearance.—The Tattler.

Domestic Crepe Blouses.

Since the popularity of white cotton crepe for everyday blouses a domestic cotton crepe for 15 cents a yard has been brought out. It is not nearly as good style as the Japanese article, but, as the other is expensive, this serves as a good substitute. It washes well and can be trimmed with a little cotton lace.

In Dundee, as in other manufacturing towns in Scotland, bread is seldom made in the homes of wage-earners. They economize rigorously in other ways, but pay the bakers a profit on their big four-pound loaves. There are no facilities in many of the one-room and two-room houses of the poorer workingmen to make bread.

FEEDING TESTS MADE WITH A DAIRY HERD

Results of Investigations by the Wisconsin Experiment Station Under Direction of George C. Humphrey, Animal Husbandman.

The present Wisconsin university dairy herd was established in 1898, since when complete records of the feed consumption and the production of milk and butter fat for all of the cows have been kept. The herd numbers about 30 milch cows, all but two pure-breds, the following dairy breeds being represented therein: Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires, and Brown Swiss. It is maintained primarily for instructional and research purposes, but it is aimed to have it return as much revenue as possible under the conditions present, through the sale of milk and cream and of surplus stock. The former purposes necessarily prevent the herd from making as high and economical production as it might if it were conducted wholly on a commercial basis.

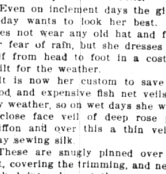
In the management of the herd it has been our practice to surround the cows with the conditions best suited for a large and economical production of milk and butter. During the entire winter period the cows were confined in comfortable stalls in the barn, except for a short time on dry, warm days, when they were allowed to exercise in the yard. They were watered twice daily in cement troughs in the barn and were not turned out on cold days for at least a couple of hours after watering. The following daily schedule of work in the dairy barn shows the system of management of the cows during the winter period:

Daily Schedule of Work in Dairy Barn

4:00 a. m.—Grain fed.
4:15 a. m.—Cows milked.
6:30 a. m.—Silage fed.
7:30 a. m.—Cows watered.
8:00 a. m.—Stables cleaned and bedded.
9:00 a. m.—Hay fed.
10:00 a. m.—Cows groomed.
11:45 a. m.—Cows turned out.
2:00 p. m.—Stables cleaned.
2:30 p. m.—Cows watered.
4:00 p. m.—Grain fed.
4:15 p. m.—Cows milked.
6:00 p. m.—Silage fed.

Fresh heavy milkers were milked three times a day, viz., at 4:00 and 11:30 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m.

The roughage fed to the cows during the winter periods consisted of corn silage and mixed hay, largely timothy and clover, with occasional



Feeding Time, University Dairy Herd.

feeding of roots (sugar beets). The grain was made up of a variety of different feeds: wheat bran, corn meal, distillers' grains, oats, oil meal and brewers' grains, the first three being fed throughout the period, and the others at times in smaller quantities.

The standard grain mixture fed during the past year was made up of wheat bran, corn meal and distillers' grains, in the proportion of 3:4:3, the nutritive ratio of the mixture being 1:4.6. The general practice followed was to feed as many pounds of grain daily per cow as she produced pounds of butter fat during the week, i. e. seven times as much grain as the amount of fat produced daily (or one-quarter to one-third as much grain as the amount of milk per day, according to its quality). The cows received in addition to this allowance of concentrates, as much silage and hay as they could eat up clean, the amounts eaten varying according with the feeding capacity of the different cows, 25 to 45 pounds of silage and four to six pounds of hay being the usual amounts eaten daily.

The nutritive ratios of the entire winter rations made up as described, ranged from 1:6.3 to 8.8, according to the production of the cows and the amounts of concentrates fed. The grain and the roughage eaten by each cow were weighed out at every feeding and a careful record kept of the amounts. These were charged on our record book to the respective cows opposite their weekly production of milk and butter fat, as determined by separate weighings of each milking and testing a composite sample of the milk produced by each cow during the week. The cows were carefully watched to see that they ate with keen appetites. If they did not clean up their feed readily, it was reduced in quantity or varied as to kinds fed, so as to make certain that they were always in a thrifty condition and did not get off feed. A possible tendency towards fattening which is common in cows of less pronounced inherent dairy temperaments, was guarded against by changing the character of the rations fed whenever such a tendency was made apparent by the weekly weights of the cows and by direct observation.

The cows were turned to pasture at the close of the winter period, May 12, and the grain feed reduced; silage or hay were fed after that date last year. At the time the pastures began to dry up they were supplemented by green corn fed in the barn and later on by corn silage. Similar quantities of soiling crops were fed as of silage, viz., 60 to 30 pounds per head daily, on the average; more or less grain being fed through the summer in the case of nearly all the cows.

The accompanying table contains a list of the cows which completed a year's record on May 12, 1908, and shows for each cow the live weight, the cost of the feed, the milk and butter fat produced, the value of the products, and the net profit over and above the cost of the feed eaten. The cows are arranged in the table in the order of decreasing net profits for the year.

Name.	Live weight.	Annual milk.	Value of products. Butter fat.	Skim milk.	Total.	Cost of feed.	Net profit.
	Lbs.	Lbs.					
Johanna	1,214	13,186.2	$119 49	$21 10	$140 59	$45 28	$95 31
Macella	1,001	7,795.1	110 50	12 45	123 04	43 03	80 01
Margaret	1,075	8,662.7	100 81	13 94	114 75	37 85	76 90
Muriel	1,037	6,767.8	103 38	10 87	114 25	37 86	76 39
Christina	1,077	9,037.4	91 65	14 46	106 11	30 90	75 21
Queen	842	6,905.1	90 94	11 05	101 99	26 26	75 73
Maize	1,132	11,417.3	86 51	18 26	104 77	40 71	64 06
Adelaide	894	8,131.5	77 80	13 01	90 81	27 82	62 99
Joe	1,201	10,194.5	82 97	16 31	99 28	36 75	62 48
Merney	1,0[illegible]	8,268.9	83 34	13 23	96 57	34 60	61 97
Countess	935	6,141.3	80 53	11 43	92 00	36 73	55 33
Mollie	964	7,490.2	79 27	11 99	91 26	37 54	53 72
Priscilla	926	5,304.3	78 84	8 53	87 47	33 82	53 65
Belle	1,082	8,757.7	75 01	13 37	90 38	37 97	52 41
Alma	1,124	5,833.9	67 31	14 14	81 45	29 21	52 24
Jeanette	1,154	6,660.2	66 87	11 87	78 74	26 98	51 76
Priscilla	905	5,899.1	64 74	11 04	75 78	25 10	50 68
Just in Time	1,026	6,440.4	61 40	9 09	83 49	33 25	50 24
Jessie	933	5,484.2	76 90	6 77	83 67	33 75	49 92
Hannah	908	5,714.9	69 38	9 14	78 52	31 16	47 36
Dorine	1,100	6,499.3	69 63	8 29	77 92	32 77	45 15
Maggie	1,340	8,084.8	65 32	12 94	78 26	30 40	47 86
Sadie	992	6,118	64 45	9 03	73 48	31 21	38 42
Irma	1,143	4,302.7	50 80	7 04	57 84	22 77	35 07
Perchance	1,054	5,251.1	52 11	7 64	59 75	31 87	28 08
Double Time	1,165	3,767.2	48 76	6 28	55 04	30 05	24 99
Broadway	1,253	2,740.2	36 77	4 00	40 83	24 30	16 53
Average (27 cows)	1,040	6,135.4	$76 49	$11 42	$87 91	$33 84	$54 07

The following table shows the prices of feeds given may be considered average market prices for Wisconsin, and are in accord with the prices assumed for the milk and butter fat produced by the herd. The amount of butter has been calculated by adding one-sixth to the number of pounds of butter fat and the skim milk by taking 80 per cent. of the number of pounds of milk.

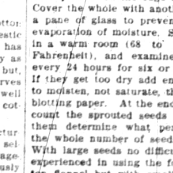
Schedule of Prices of Feeds and Products.

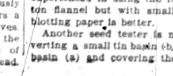
Hay, per 200 pounds	$ .50
Corn silage, per 100 pounds	.12½
Soiling crops, per 100 pounds	.07½
Pasture for season	4.50
Wheat bran, per 100 pounds	.85
Oats, per 100 pounds	.90
Corn, per 100 pounds	.80
Oil meal, per 100 pounds	1.30
Gluten feed, per 100 pounds	1.20
Distillers' grains, per 100 pounds	1.30
Dried brewers' grains, per 100 pounds	.90
Butter fat, per pound	.25
Skim milk, per 100 pounds	.20

TESTING SEEDS BY GERMINATION

Count out 50 or 100 seeds of the kind to be tested, and place them in a plate between two folds of moistened canton flannel or thin blotting paper. On a slip of white paper record the variety, number of seeds, and the date, then plant on the edge of the plate. Cover the whole with another plate or a pane of glass to prevent too rapid evaporation of moisture. Set the plate in a warm room (68 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit), and examine the seeds every 24 hours for six or eight days. If they get too dry add enough water to moisten, not saturate, the cloth or blotting paper. At the end of the test count the sprouted seeds and from them determine what percentage of the whole number of seeds are good. With large seeds no difficulty will be experienced in using the folds of canton flannel but with small seeds the blotting paper is better.

Another seed tester is made by inverting a small tin basin (b) in a larger basin (a) and covering the small basin with a piece of clean cloth large enough to dip into the water (c) at each end. Place seeds on the cloth and cover with another cloth, as shown at d e.





Devices for Seed Testing.

FOOD PRODUCTION IS LARGE

United States Leads the World in the Fertility of Its Soil.

From the official and trade reports of various countries a writer has recently compiled statistics from which he draws the deduction that the United States produces annually larger quantities of nearly all the staple agricultural articles than any other country, and in many instances more than all others combined.

According to the writer, the United States prdduces per year more corn that all other countries—2,927,000,000 bushels out of 3,888,000,000; more wheat than any other country in the world—634,000,000 out of 2,180,000,000 bushels; more wheat flour than all other countries combined—15,000,000 out of 26,000,000 bushels; more oats than any other country—754,000,000 out of 2,582,000,000 bushels, more cotton than all other lands—13,000,000 out of 20,000,000 bales; and more flaxseed than any other country—25,000,000 out of 87,000,000 bushels.

It is also the largest exporter in the world of oilcake and oilcake meal—2,063,000,000 out of 4,913,000,000 pounds; of rosin—717,000,000 out of 846,000,000 pounds; and of turpentine —16,000,000 out of 24,000,000 gallons.

This country has 22,244,446 more dairy cows, 23,000,532 more horses, 4,056,399 more mules, 57,976,361 more swine and (except British India) 73,246,573 more cattle than any other country in the world.

Among other great crops of the United States are 308,038,000 bushels of potatoes, 529,400,000 pounds of rice, 927,256,430 pounds of manufactured beet sugar, and hay to the value of $743,000,000.

It Certainly Is.

"Most people," remarked the thoughtful thinker, "take life seriously."

"Well, there's no reason why they should not," replied the matter-of-fact person. "Taking life is a serious matter."

HAD ASKED FOR AN ANSWER.

Willie Wanted to Be Certain His Prayer Had Been Heard.

Willie had not been a very good boy that day, and in consequence of certain inexcusable derelictions he had been sent to bed with the sun. After supper his father climbed the stairs to the youngster's room and, throwing himself down on the bed alongside of the delinquent, began to talk to him.

"Willie," he said gravely, "did you say your prayers before you went to bed?"

"Yessir," said Willie.

"And did you ask the Lord to make you a good boy?" asked the parent.

"Yep," said Willie, "and I guess it'll work this time."

"Good," said the father. "I'm glad to hear that."

"Yes," said Willie, "but I don't think we'll know before to-morrow. You've got to give the Lord time, you know."

"And what makes you think it will work this time, my son?" queried the anxious father.

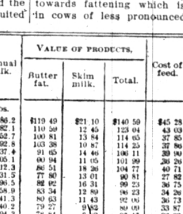
"Why, after the amen I put in an R. S. V. P.," explained the boy.—Harper's Weekly.

INVALID'S SAD PLIGHT.

After Inflammatory Rheumatism, Hair Came Out, Skin Peeled, and Bed Sores Developed—Only Cuticura Proved Successful.

"About four years ago I had a very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. My skin peeled, and the high fever played havoc with my hair, which came out in bunches. I also had three large bed sores on my back. I did not gain very rapidly, and my appetite was very poor. I tried many 'sure cures' but they were of little help, and until I tried Cuticura Resolvent I had had no real relief. Then my complexion cleared and soon I felt better. The bed sores went very soon after a few applications of Cuticura Ointment, and when I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment for my hair it began to regain its former glossy appearance. Mrs. Lavina J. Henderson, 138 Broad St., Stamford, Conn., March 6 and 12, 1907."

A HIGH WIND.



Giles—They have very high winds in Amerjiky.

Brown—Yes, they do.

Giles—There's a bit in the papers I read this morning about a safe being blown open there.—London Mail.

Home Joys for Johnnie.

"Johnnie," said my husband the other evening upon his return from work, to our three-year-old, "have you been a good boy to-day?"

"Yes, father," came the prompt reply.

"Very well," said his fond parent. "You may go upstairs and bring down my slippers."

When Johnnie had delightedly performed this act of devotion, his father said: "Now, if you will promise to be good to-morrow, you may carry my shoes upstairs and put them away."—Harper's Bazar.

Only One Reason.

"Papa, George wants to break our engagement."

"What reason does he advance?"

"He says he has lots of reasons, but he mentions only one."

"And what's that?"

"He says he has seen somebody he loves much better than he loves me."

"And that's the only reason he gives?"

"Yes."

"Don't bother him about the others."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Hoodooed.

A poor devil asked for alms. The inquisitive man questioned him. After a few interrogations he said to his companions: "Boys, don't give him a cent; he's a fraud." The beggar replied: "Gents, I am under a hoodoo. I'm an unlucky man. I do believe if I were to seize time by the forelock it would come right out and leave me as bare as a barber's pole." Then they all chipped in.

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and others in same stable prevented by the use of SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 500,000 bottles sold last year. Price $1.00. Any good druggist, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Trade of the United States with its American neighbors in 1907 amounted to nearly $1,000,000,000, against a little more than a third as much a decade ago.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

You may have observed that the man who boasts that he can drink or let it alone usually drinks.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Sometimes a woman is known by the company she avoids.

It Cures While You Walk.
Allen's Foot-Ease for corns and bunions, hot, sweaty, callous aching feet. 25c all Druggists.

The proportion of left-handed people is one in six.