

YOU'RE TOO THIN.

Even Slight Catarrhal Derangements of the Stomach Produce Acid Fermentation of the Food.

It's Stomach Catarrh

Some people are thin and always remain thin, from temperamental reasons. Probably in such cases nothing can be done to change this personal peculiarity.

But there are a large number of people who get thin, or remain thin, who naturally would be plump and fleshy but for some digestive derangement. Thin people lack in adipose tissue. Adipose tissue is chiefly composed of fat.

Fat is derived from the oily constituents of food.

The fat-making foods are called by the physiologist, hydrocarbons. This class of foods are not digested in the stomach at all. They are digested in the duodenum, the division of the alimentary canal just below the stomach.

The digestion of fat is mainly, if not wholly, the work of the pancreatic juice. This juice is of alkaline reaction, and is rendered inert by the addition of acid. A hyperacidity of the digestive fluids of the stomach passing down into the duodenum, destroys the pancreatic fluid for digestive purposes. Therefore, the fats are not digested or emulsified, and the system is deprived of its due proportion of oily constituents. Hence, the patient grows thin.

The beginning of the trouble is a catarrhal condition of the stomach which causes hyperacidity of the gastric juices. This hyperacidity is caused by fermentation of food in the stomach. When the food is taken into the stomach, if the process of digestion does not begin immediately, acid fermentation will take place. This creates a hyperacidity of the stomach juices which in their turn prevent the pancreatic digestion of the oils, and the emulsion results.

A dose of Peruna before each meal hastens the stomach digestion. By hurrying digestion, Peruna prevents fermentation of the contents of the stomach, and the pancreatic juices thus preserved in its normal state. It then only remains for the patient to eat a sufficient amount of fat-forming foods, and the thinness disappears and plumpness takes its place.

Some men would rather go away back and sit down than stand on ceremony.

Hicks' Catarrh Cures Nervousness. Whether tired out, worried, overworked, or what not. It refreshes the brain and nerves. It's liquid and pleasant to take. 10c, 25c, and 50c., at drug stores.

The Professor.

The Doctor—Poor fellow! He left his affairs in bad shape. The Professor—It certainly wasn't good form for him to do that.—Chicago Tribune.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Half a loaf is better than a loafer. Don't be a growler—that's a trait commonly found in dogs.

A railway man says the block system is a signal success.

When woman meets woman then comes a struggle for the last word. The reason a girl's feet are so small is she says so anyway.

King Peter of Servia owns a barber shop, owns a patent medicine and conducts a motor car agency in his capital. The reigning Prince of Lippe-Detmold deals in butter and eggs, while a prosperous brick factory swells his profits. The King of Wurttemberg is the proprietor of two hotels in his kingdom, and they add \$50,000 a year to his revenue.

The United States in recent years, 1906 and 1907, has supplied annually about 5,500,000 barrels of the United Kingdom's imports of flour, the remaining requirements, say 2,400,000 barrels, coming principally from Canada and Australia, a relatively small part being furnished by France and Hungary.

Truth and Quality

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

For Tired, Aching, Smarting, Swollen Feet.



From a Railroad Conductor. "I am a busy man, but must take time to write you about Allen's Foot-Ease. I have used it for some time and it has done me a world of good. My feet often get so sore and swollen that I can hardly walk. I have used Allen's Foot-Ease and it would cure me. I am now O. K. and I forget I have feet. It is a good thing to have."

Allen's Foot-Ease, 250 Superior St., Astoria, Ill., U.S.A.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting feet and growing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe stores, FREE. Don't accept a substitute. Trial package, 5c. Address, Allen's Foot-Ease, 250 Superior St., Astoria, Ill., U.S.A.

Thompson's Eye Water. It is filled with the finest of oils and is the best eye water in the world.

The Soap Bubble and Its Secrets.

By WILLIAM S. BIRGE, M. D.

How many of our young people have spent hours over those delicately colored wonders, the soap bubbles. Many of us still believe, as we believed when children, that no gem surpasses a soap bubble in beauty; and one cannot help feeling really sorry when each exquisite plaything bursts.

Sir Isaac Newton, who sought out the secret that a falling apple hinted, said of the soap bubble that a man or child who could blow one that would last would confer a great benefit upon mankind. You may wonder at this saying, but the truth of it will soon be apparent.

Perhaps some of you do not know how to make a good soap bubble mixture, so I give you the directions for preparing one. Put into a pint bottle two ounces of best white Castile soap, cut into thin shavings, and fill the bottle with cold water which has been first boiled and then left to cool. Shake well together, and allow the bottle to stand until the upper part of the solution is clear. Decant now of this clear solution two parts, and add one part of glycerin, and you have a soap bubble mixture very much like one suggested by a professor of Harvard College.

Some of you may wonder why bubbles cannot be blown from water alone. It is because the particles do not possess sufficient attraction for one another to form a film. Mysteriously, the soap increases this attraction, even if the quantity be as small as 100th part of the solution. We add the glycerin to make the film more gorgeous by bringing about a greater play of colors. Bear in mind that a carefully prepared mixture will save you much disappointment.

The solution now being at hand, we use the ordinary clay tobacco pipe in blowing. Always use a new one, for one in which tobacco has been smoked is poisoned. With a little practice, and a moderate amount of patience, bubbles measuring eight or ten inches in diameter may be produced, and even larger ones if the lungs be refilled. The pipe, of course, should be held steadily, and the breath forced into the bubbles evenly.

In order to watch a bubble carefully we may wish to support it in some way. A common table goblet will make a good stand if its edge is first dipped into melted paraffin, or well scaped, which prevents it from cutting into the film.

All bubbles and drops are round. All liquids, when free to act, tend to take on the spherical form. So it is with milk when it falls upon a buttered plate, a raindrop when it descends, or the dew that glistens so beautifully in the morning sun. In each case the drop is composed of tiny particles that are equally attracted by a central particle, and as they cling regularly around it give the drop a round shape. Your school books have told you that this attraction that causes all things to try to come together is gravitation.

In the case of the soap bubbles the case is reversed. The particles of air within press with equal force outward upon the film in all directions, producing the curved surface and making a hollow sphere. If the room

TRAMP AND THE RAILROAD.

Pennsylvania Lost \$436,000 Last Year by Theft—A Conference of Powers.

That the Pennsylvania Railroad lost \$436,000 last year by theft by tramps is shown in figures just made public to prove the seriousness of the problem the railroads of the country face in dealing with trespassers. This sum was paid out in 1907 in claims for losses traced to thefts.

According to these figures on the tramp nuisance, 4156 arrests for trespassing and illegal train riding were made on the Pennsylvania's right of way and 466 men were arrested for larceny. At the same time 869 men were killed or died from injuries received while in the act of trespassing.

The railroads of the country are about to take concerted action looking to an abatement of the tramp nuisance and it is to be one of the important matters to be taken up at the next annual joint meeting of the State Railroad Commissions. According to the railroad officials, local authorities often refuse to make arrests at all, whereas if the State and county authorities would cooperate with the railroads the railroad tramps would quickly decrease in numbers.

The New York and Chicago Railroad Managers' Association has taken up the matter, and an attempt is to be made to enlist the support of the authorities in suppressing the evil which the railroads contend is the backbone of all vagrancy.—New York Sun.

Little Pay For Much Work.

The editor in proportion to his means does more for his town than any other man, says the East Prairie (Mo.) Eagle. He ought to be supported, not because you happen to like him or admire his writing, but because a local paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be crowded with great ideas, but financially it is of more benefit than both teacher and preacher. Today editors do more for less pay than any other men on earth.

A School For Dogs.

A school for dogs has been established in Paris. The object is to teach them politeness. The animals are trained to welcome visitors by jumping up, wagging the tail and giving a low bark. When the visitor leaves the dog accompanies him to the door, constantly wagging his tail, and bows his farewell by bending his head to the floor. He is trained, likewise, to pick up a handkerchief, glove or fan that has been dropped and return it to the owner.

is free from drafts, the bubble will be a perfect one, and will teach us the principles that underlie the making of a sphere. This perfect form, however, is seen only when the bubble floats. When resting upon the goblet, it appears very much like an orange—that is, an oblate spheroid, the true shape of the earth.

Putting it into the simplest language, the form of a bubble is due to the holding together of the soap solution, to the outward pushing of the air within and the resistance of the film.

If the air in the room is moderately cool the bubble will float like a tiny balloon. The mouth and lungs at the top bubbles is warmer and consequently lighter than the air which surrounds them; therefore they float, and it is their lightness and grace that, with their beauty, give them such a charm. As soon as the air within the bubble cools it slowly sinks till it reaches the floor, and the jar of its contact usually ruptures the film.

The extreme thinness of the bubble is indeed wonderful. It is estimated that the film in some places is only one 3,000,000th of an inch in thickness. Probably few of us can conceive of such thinness. Let me express it in another way. The Old and New Testament contain some 3,000,000 letters. Now one 3,000,000th is such a part of an inch as the first letter of the Bible is a part of the sum of all its letters.

The bubble, however, is not of equal thickness at all points, and it is for this reason that it has the various colors. For instance, wherever the film is orange red it measures about three 1,000,000ths of an inch, and at a point where lemon yellow is prominent about twenty 1,000,000ths of an inch. Perhaps you wonder why the colors change from one part of the soap bubble to another. This is because the film of the soap bubble evaporates and grows thinner, but unequally so at different portions. A greenish blue with a pale rose red spot near it indicates an extreme thinness, and at such a point the film is ready to give way at the least jar.

You will be glad to know the source of the beautiful colors. Every one is delighted with them, even if not interested by the explanation of their origin. We may say that they come from the light. Light gives color to all objects, but not exactly as it does to the soap bubble. White light from the sun can be broken into the seven colors which we have seen in the rainbow. In that instance the raindrops separate it into its parts. A glass prism will do the same, as you may prove by looking through a glass pendant from a hanging lamp.

When the light reaches the surface of the soap bubble a part is reflected from it, and we see images on its surface as if it were a curved mirror. Another portion of the light, however, enters the film and is separated so that a part of the seven colors are thrown into the bubble, and we can see them at various portions of the opposite surface. Another part of the light, after being broken by the film, is reflected by its inner surface back to our eyes, so that we see colors at the point where the light enters.—Christian Advocate.

Gunners' Deafness.

"The imminent danger," says Surgeon-General Rixey, "of the serious and in a measure preventable accident, rupture of the eardrums, demands consideration in preparation for target practice or battle, and every man should be compelled to employ plectrums of cotton or a worthy substitute for filling the auditory orifices. The necessity of compulsion in a matter so rational may be surprising, but the fact is neither officers nor men take kindly to the use of such artificial protection, though the practice is more universal than it was a few years ago. Many of the gun crews in the navy suffer from deafness of variable duration after target practice, and in a severe naval action it is probable that the impact of suddenly compressed air or repeated violent air vibrations consequent upon big gun fire and the bursting of the enemy's shells would produce not only deafness (temporary or permanent) among the personnel of the ships but also a dangerous mental condition, which is a recognized result, that would have the effect of physical disablement.

"Prevention can alone deal with it, and the medical bureau hopes that some action may be taken by the Navy Department. The bureau has been making some study of the various expedients and devices of indicating those deserving recognition and from among which choice may be made, but the adoption of any one to the entire exclusion of others within the range of efficiency is neither necessary nor desirable. Action is needed only to the end that some efficient protection be made obligatory among those exposed to the concussion of gun fire or shell explosion, and the bureau has recommended a general order to that effect."—Washington Star.

Profession of Motherhood.

In no other profession but that of motherhood would it be permissible to enter on responsible duties without any previous knowledge. As well might an untrained chauffeur conduct a party through the intricate traffic of the streets, as a young woman in perfect ignorance gaily adventure herself on the bringing up of a child.—The Graphic.

Definition of Law.

One of the best definitions of law, long or short, is that found in Sir Henry Maine's "Early History of Institutions": "Law is regulated force." This may apply both to the law of nature and the law of man.

The collection of anthropoid apes in the Regent's Park Gardens, London, is the first ever brought together.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"Bank exchanges at all leading cities in the United States are \$1,944,272,843, a decrease of 15.0 per cent., compared with a year ago, and 18.1 per cent. compared with the corresponding week of 1906. There is a loss at nearly every city, and a noteworthy feature is the relatively larger loss at a number of the leading centers in the Middle West, where the loss in the earlier months of this year was considerably smaller than in other sections of the country. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh continue to report a heavy decrease, and the loss at New Orleans reflects a continued lighter volume of payments through the banks in that section."

Wholesale Markets.

New York.—Wheat—Receipts, 33,900 bushels; exports, 86,481 bushels; spot irregular; No. 2 red, 99 elevator; No. 2 red, 98 1/2 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1, Northern Duluth, 1.12 1/2 f. o. b. afloat; No. 2, hard winter, 1.05 1/2 f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Receipts, 5,375 bushels; exports, 3,410 bushels; spot barely steady; No. 2, 78 elevator and 76 1/2 nominal f. o. b. afloat. Option market was easier, closing unchanged to 1 net lower, July closed 76; September, 73 1/2 @ 74, closed 73 1/2.

Oats—Receipts, 8,690; spot steady; mixed, 26 @ 32 pounds, 53 @ 55; natural white, 26 to 31 pounds, 57 1/2 @ 60. Clipped white, 32 to 40 pounds, 58 1/2 @ 65.

Poultry—Alive, steady; spring chickens, 22; fowls, 13 1/2; turkeys, 11. Dressed, weak; Western spring chickens, 25 @ 32; turkeys, 12 @ 17; fowls, 12 1/2 @ 14.

Potatoes—Irregular; Southern frats, new, per barrel, 2.25 @ 3.00; seconds, 1.50 @ 1.75; culls, 1.00 @ 1.25.

Philadelphia—Wheat—Dull, 1/4 c. lower; contract grade, June, 93 1/2 @ 94.

Corn—Dull but steady; No. 2 for local trade, 80 @ 81c.

Oats—Unchanged.

Butter—Steady; extra Western creamery, 25 1/4 c.; do., nearby prints, 27.

Eggs—Firm; good demand; Pennsylvania and other nearby frats, free cases, 17 1/2 c. at mark; do., current receipts, in return cases, 17 at mark; Western first, free cases, 17 1/2 at mark; do., current receipts, free cases, 17 at mark.

Cheese—Firm, 1/4 @ 1/2 c. higher; New York full cream, choice, 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4 c.; do., fair to good, 11 1/2 @ 12.

Poultry—Live, quiet but steady; fowls, 13 @ 13 1/2; old roosters, 9 1/2 @ 10; spring chickens, 25 @ 30.

Baltimore.—Flour—Easier. Winter extra, 3.80 @ 4.00; winter clear, 4.05 @ 4.20; winter straight, 4.25 @ 4.40; winter patent, 4.60 @ 4.75; spring clear, 4.15 @ 4.45; spring straight, 4.50 @ 5.15; spring patent, 5.25 @ 5.50; receipts, 9,622.

Wheat—Quiet. Spot, contract, 93 1/2 @ 93 3/4; spot, No. 2 red Western, 95 1/2 @ 95 3/4; June, 92 1/2; July, 89 1/2; August, 88 1/2; steamer, No. 2 red, 89 1/2; receipts, 3,327; Southern, on grade, 89 1/2 @ 93 1/4.

Corn—Dull. Spot, mixed, 76; No. 2 white, 79; July, 74 @ 74 1/4; September, 73 @ 73 1/4; steamer, mixed, 74; receipts, 3,338; Southern white corn, 81; do., yellow, 81.

Oats—Quiet. No. 2 white, 58 @ 59; No. 2 white, 55 1/2 @ 57 1/4; No. 2 mixed, 56; receipts, 4,821.

Butter—Firm and unchanged. Fancy imitation, 20 @ 21; fancy creamery, 25; fancy ladie, 18 @ 19; store packed, 17 @ 17 1/2.

Eggs—Steady and unchanged, 17.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged. Large, September, 13 1/4; new, flats, 11 1/4; new, small, 12 1/4.

Live Stock.

New York.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600 head; feeling nominally steady; dressed beef low, at 10 @ 11 1/2 c.; a little extra beef at 12c.

Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; market steady; veals, 5.00 to 7.25; no prime veals offered; buttermilk, 3.25; city dressed veals steady, at 9 1/2 to 12 1/2 c.; country dressed, 8 to 10 1/2 c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,290 head; sheep steady; lambs slow to a shade lower; all sold; sheep, 3.50 to 5.25; yearlings, 5.00 to 5.75; lambs, 6.75 to 7.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,800 head; feeling steady.

Chicago.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated, 6,000 head; market strong to 10c. higher; steers, 5.60 @ 7.85; cows, 4.00 @ 6.00; heifers, 4.00 @ 6.00; No. 2 white, 5 1/2 @ 5.50; calves, 2.50 @ 5.75; stockers and feeders, 3.25 @ 5.40.

Hogs—Receipts, about 26,000; market, 10c. higher; choice heavy shipping, 5.55 @ 5.62 1/2; butchers', 5.50 @ 5.60; packing, 5.20 @ 5.55; pigs, 3.75 @ 5.00; bulk of sales, 5.50 @ 5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, about 10,000 head; market steady; sheep, 4.75 @ 3.75; lambs, 4.50 @ 6.70; yearlings, 5.50 @ 6.00.

THIS AND THAT.

The nickel production in 1907 was 14,100 tons and of aluminum 19,800 tons.

A butter churn holding only one quart of cream is now made for domestic use.

VETERAN OF THREE WARS.

A Pioneer of Colorado and Nebraska.



Matthias Campbell, veteran of the Civil War and two Indian wars, and a pioneer of Colorado, now living at 218 East Nebraska street, Blair, Neb., says: "I had such pains in my back for a long time that I could not turn in bed, and at times there was an almost total stoppage of the urine. My wife and I have both used Doan's Kidney Pills for what doctors diagnosed as advanced kidney troubles, and both of us have been completely cured."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Book of Many Eses.

The book agent had spent a discouraging morning, and when he had an opportunity to scan the face of Eli Hobbs at close range he felt that there was small chance of making a sale. However, he had more than one method of suggestion.

"Sitting out here on the piazza afternoons with your wife this would be the very book to read aloud," he said ingratiatingly to Mr. Hobbs, taking the other rocking chair and opening the large red covered volume.

"I don't read and I haven't a wife," replied Mr. Hobbs, dryly.

"Dear me!" said the book agent. "Well, if your wife is dead perhaps there are children. Now, children find this book."

"There are no children," interrupted Mr. Hobbs. "There's nobody but myself and my cat."

"Well," said the book agent, "don't you ever want a good, heavy book to throw at her just to ease your feelings?"—Youth's Companion.

Small Farms in Denmark.

Denmark has nearly 200,000 farms and farm gardens of 10 acres or less, and about 100,000 farms of between 10 and 15 acres. There are less than 1,000 farms in the kingdom of 500 acres or over, the aggregate of these last named being less than 1,000,000 acres.

There are 1,085 co-operative dairies, with 158,170 members, and a co-operative egg-exporting society, with 500 local centers. The business transacted by these co-operative concerns is enormous.

Quite Right.

"Yes," said the suffragist on the platform, "women have been wronged for ages. They have suffered in a thousand ways."

"There is one way in which they never suffered," said a week-looking man, standing up in the rear of the hall.

"What way is that?" demanded the suffragist.

"They have never suffered in silence."—Tit-Bits.

Held A Grudge.

White—What's the trouble between you and Green?

Brown—Oh, there's no trouble, only he refuses to speak to me. Claims I did him a mean trick about a year ago.

White—How's that?

Brown—We were both courting the same girl and I withdrew from the race and let him marry her.—Chicago News.

Somewhat Serious.

Parson Flatfoot—Mawwin! Sista! Snowball! How am Brudder Snowball dis mawwin'!

Sister Snowball—He am pow'ful bad dis mawwin', parson. De doctah done say he have a 'tignant ulcer' on his back, an' Ah's 'traid he am gwine ter be a 'firm'd infidel.'—Chicago News.

Chasing The Coin.

Tom—Yes, he married her because she was wealthy; but I understand she has led him a merry chase ever since.

Jack—In other words, she is giving him a run for her money.—Chicago News.

My, But Isn't He Nasty!

Young Green—Do you know, sir, I believe that woman is really endowed with a sixth sense.

Old Grouch—Humph! Just about a sixth, all the women I've met.—Tribune.

Not The Same.

"The sun shine not on all alike." Said the maid unto the man. "For some girls it merely freckles. While others it does tan."—Chicago News.

Anybody's Darling.

Male Voice—Hello! Female Voice—Hello! "Is this you, darling?" "Yes, who are you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

FULLY NOURISHED

Grape-Nuts Perfectly Balanced Food.

No chemist's analysis of Grape-Nuts can begin to show the real value of the food—the practical value as shown by personal experience.

Washington Pic.

Almost everyone has heard of Washington pie, but there seems to be no agreement of opinion as to what member of the pie family rightly bears the name of the Father of His Country.

"Washington pie?" says the man from "Way Down East," which is beyond Boston, repeating your question. "Why, sure, I know it. There are three layers of spongy cake, with two layers of jelly or strawberry preserves in between and white frosting on the top. It's bully, too, and I wish I could get it here."

"But that's not Washington pie," interrupts the woman from the West, "that's simply layer cake. Washington pie, though, is something like cake. But there are only two layers of cake, and in between is a creamy filling made of eggs and milk and sugar and a little flavoring. And you put powdered sugar on top."

"That's Boston cream pie," chorus two persons from Boston itself, who speak with the assurance that betrays their habits. "And what's more, we never heard of Washington pie. Do you think it fitting to name a pie after an important historical figure?"

"I've been making Washington pie for years," interposes mildly a woman who lives in Brooklyn and isn't ashamed of it, "and my Washington pie is a pie and not a cake. I grind apples into a pulp and mix the pulp with sherry and use that as a filling for an ordinary openface pie. The completed article looks much like pumpkin pie, and it's the toothsomest thing I know."

Now, what is Washington pie?—N. Y. Sun.

Dollar Bills By Weight.

"Dollar bills are worth almost their weight in gold," a bank president said the other day to a depositor.

"Yes, I suppose they come in handy for change and are easy to carry," the depositor replied absently.

"No, I was speaking literally," the bank president said. "We got into an argument in the bank here the other day as to how much a dollar bill weighed. A \$20 gold piece weighs 540 grains. We found that twenty-seven crisp, new one dollar bills weigh the same as a \$20 gold piece. We tested some bills that had been in use and found that they took but twenty-six of them to balance the gold piece. I suppose that twenty-six used bills gather an accumulation of dirt in passing from hand to hand that weighs about what one new bill does."—Kansas City Star.

Capidine Cures Indigestion Pains.

Relieving Sour Stomach, and Heartburn, from whatever cause. It's Liquid. Effects immediately. Doctors prescribe it. 10c, 25c, and 50c., at drug stores.

After a small boy acquires the cigarette habit the next downward step is easy.

To Drive Out Malaria and Build Up the System

Take the Old Standard GHOVA'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply quinine and iron in a tasteless form, and the most effective form. For grown people and children, 50c.

It's awful mean of a man to go off fishing alone when he knows it would ruin his wife's complexion by sunburn to go along and spoil his fun.