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Libby's Vienna Sausage

Is distinctly different from any other sausage you ever tasted. Just try one can and it is sure to become a meal-time necessity, to be served at frequent intervals.

Libby's Vienna Sausage just suits for breakfast, is fine for luncheon and satisfies at dinner or supper. Like all of Libby's Food Products it is carefully cooked and prepared, ready to serve, in Libby's Great White Kitchen—the cleanest, most scientific kitchen in the world.

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- Evaporated Milk**
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 Perpetual water rights, fine water, productive soil, 100 acres unknown. No bushels wheat per acre, 10 to 5 tons alfalfa. Healthy climate, fruit timber, farms easy. Write now. LINWOOD LAND CO., Rock Springs, Wyoming.

ESTABLISHED 1899

EUGENE HEARD OPTOMETRIST
 705 Penn. Ave. Bldg.

He Knew.
 "If you struck one of those golf balls and hit a man in the eye, what would you do?" asked the man who was interested in first aid to the injured.
 "Oh, I'd have to play it from just where I found it," replied the enthusiastic golfer.—Yonkers Statesman.

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

Blessings of Cheap Money.
 If it is true that cheap money is as some claim, a blessing, then the republic of Columbia, in Spanish America, should be of all the elect the most supremely blessed, for there gold is at 10,000 per cent premium and a paper dollar is worth less than a cent.

Nominally, one dollar gold is a hundred dollars paper, and \$100 gold is equal to \$10,000 paper. They talk in big figures in that country. Money seems cheap, but in reality it is dear, and the people have very little of it, comparatively speaking. A man with an income of \$10,000 a month with difficulty meets his necessities, while the laborer at \$100 a day finds it hard pickings. But for bountiful soil, where provisions are so abundantly grown that no one can really be in want, they would find their lot desperate.—Moody's Magazine.

Milk in Chunks.
 It is now proposed to deliver milk to customers frozen. This is really nothing new, as that is the way it is commonly handled in Siberia in winter. You buy milk there in chunks, frozen round a stick which serves as a handle. Mothers don't say to their children, "Take care and don't spill the milk," but "Take care and don't break the milk," for a chunk of it dropped on the hard frozen ground will break into a thousand pieces.—The Pathfinder.

Her Objective Point.
 Nell—Miss Giddigirl says she takes a walk every morning for her complexion.
 Belle—Yes, I notice that she always walks in the direction of the drug store.—Philadelphia Record.

Every package of Post Toasties Contains a little book—"Tid-Bits made with Toasties." A couple of dozen recipes Of fascinating dishes, A help in entertaining Home folks or company. Pkgs. 10c and 15c—At grocers.

The Influence on Europe of Returning Emigrants

The effect, past, present and prospective, produced upon the social and political condition of the United States by the millions of emigrants who have come hither from Europe during the last sixty years is a subject of endless discussion, but very little attention has been given to the retroactive effect produced on their home-keeping countrymen by emigrants returning from America to their native lands, says the New York Sun. With 800,000 of these in 1907 the influence must have been considerable. An independent investigation of the question has been undertaken by Mr. Edward A. Steiner in Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russian Poland, and we find the outcome of his observations set forth in the June number of the American Review of Reviews.

To appreciate what these returning emigrants have done we should recall the fact that previously to the beginning of emigration to America the Slavic peasants both in Hungary and Poland were gradually losing allotments of land and were deteriorating physically and socially. Intemperance and indolence were driving them into the hands of usurers, and they were fast dropping into the landless class and into dependence upon casual labor. The returning emigrant from the United States set a very different example. He evinced an eagerness to buy the land which the dearth of labor and the resultant rise of wages often forced large land owners to sell. Mr. Steiner says that during the years between 1899 and 1906 the land owned by peasants increased in some districts as much as 408 per cent, and even if all the emigrant farming districts in Austria-Hungary and Russian Poland are taken together, the increase in four years reached the remarkable figure of 173 per cent. The deduction from these facts is that not only was money brought back from the United States and invested in land, but the home-keeping peasant also was led by example to become more industrious and thrifty. Mr. Steiner has been told, he says, by unbiased landowners and manufacturers that while wages have risen in the countries named nearly 60 per cent, since the emigration to the United States began, the efficiency of the workers in almost all departments has been increased correspondingly.

It seems, too, that the change in the standard of living among laborers in Austria-Hungary and Russian Poland has been so great as to be almost incredible. Usurers to a very large extent have been driven out of business, and the peasant's house has ceased to be a mud hut with a straw thatched roof; indeed this type of dwelling has been, according to Mr. Steiner, condemned by law at the initiative of returned emigrants. The rural shopkeepers report that they have been obliged to augment their stock by many varieties of goods and that the peasant now wants the best there is in the market. Noteworthy is the demand for American clothes. The returned emigrant from the United States can be recognized by his necktie and collar, and especially by his shoes and the gold filling in his teeth. Mr. Steiner recalls that he asked Pastor Holubek of Bosacz in Hungary what effect the returned emigrant had produced upon his parish. The reply was: "The returned emigrant is a new man. He carries himself differently; he commands the respect of his fellows; he treats his wife better, and he keeps the windows of his house open." It is well known that Europeans of the lower classes are averse to fresh air in sleeping rooms, especially at night.

Mr. Steiner says that there is not a town or village of any notable size within the field of his inquiries, although this extended from Naples to Warsaw, to which a larger or smaller group of emigrants had not returned. It seemed to him that he could note among them a quickening of the moral sense, especially among the men who had come in contact with the better class of American mechanics. He was particularly struck with the respectful way in which these men spoke to their wives, which was in striking contrast to the conduct of the home-keeping peasants, among whom a woman is still an inferior being. On the whole Mr. Steiner's observations have convinced him that emigration to the United States has been of material value to the three monarchies now chiefly concerned in the outflow, namely, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia. It has, withdrawn inefficient labor and has returned some of it capable of more and better work. It has through the influence of the returning emigrant lifted the status of the peasantry to a degree which could hardly have been achieved by a revolution.

Rapid Flights.
 We are getting motor wild. We are thinking that going fast is the chief end of life. Here is a man in New York who claims he has invented a vehicle that will go a million miles a minute; that is, when it gets in good running order. At the start, he proposes to go from New York to Chicago in 90 minutes. And then

sometimes he will go to Mars in 140 minutes.

He proposes to do this in a motor worked on the principle of centrifugal force. There are no wings or propellers to this vehicle. It is simply a projectile. Such speed will beat the planets. It will keep up with a comet, and run around it, and guy it for being so slow. The inventor might get it ready to accompany Halley's comet, on its grand cycle around the sun, next year. Very interesting such a flight would be. It would make the Wright boys' medals worth not 30 cents.

Yes, we are getting very fast; too fast, even on earth, without pestering the skies. Our brainworks are keyed to our legs and we had better be careful.—Columbus Journal.

LIFE AT CAPE NOME.

Hardships Not Common and Prices Reasonable Under the Midnight Sun.
 Discussing life at Cape Nome, A. H. Lehrfeld, of Cape Nome, who is at the Riggs, said recently: "The most ridiculous question put to me by my friends is, 'How do you manage to stand the climate out there?' From about May 1 to August 1 we have the midnight sun, with one prolonged day, and then it begins to get dark at midnight, and December 21 we are able to see the edge of the sun for two hours.

"The country is just beginning to get settled," continued Mr. Lehrfeld. "They have found quartz ledges, which insure its permanence. "People ask me about the comforts of that country. I answer, 'Let me say there are three large slaughter houses in Nome and stores galore. A storage company has three big plants there, and three large ocean-going steamers keep them supplied with the finest market affords, which are sold a little in advance of those charged in the States. The best sugar has been selling at twenty pounds for \$1, fresh eggs at 30 cents a dozen, potatoes at \$2.50 a crate of 100 pounds, and other things in proportion. Coal has been selling at \$14 a ton, and the Standard Oil Company has a big plant up there and oil is cheap, and so is the best quality of Pacific Coast lumber."

"We have an electric light plant," added Mr. Lehrfeld. "The buildings are well put up with two thicknesses of matched boards, with tarred paper between them, and are weather proof. It would astonish you people in the States to walk into a home in Nome and find the walls papered, adorned with pictures, carpets on the floors, a piano in the parlor, and a kitchen as well equipped in a way as can be found in Washington. We have a fire department, a volunteer organization, and it is the best organization of that kind in the country."—Washington Herald.

CUBA'S FUTURE.

Mr. Austin Fears Inevitable Desire for Revolution.

H. A. Austin is the author of a suggestive article on "Cuba's Future" in The North American Review. The fact that the Cubans appear to be imbued with an insatiable desire for revolution is likely, in Mr. Austin's judgment, to render insecure any Cuban government of the island. Should the present republic fail, something more than repatriation will result from the American interference. Annexation to the United States does not seem altogether probable for the present, and Mr. Austin concludes that the most logical and probably the easiest solution of the question would be the establishment of a protectorate. He says:

"These revolutions will undoubtedly continue to recur, under a republic, so long as the present conditions exist, for the simple reason that it is impossible to create a sufficient number of political offices to satisfy the ambitions of all the political leaders or so-called 'generals.' The make-up of the Cuban is different from that of the American citizen. In this country, if a man is removed from office under a change of administration or for other political reasons, he usually takes it as a matter of course, or if he is defeated at the polls, he either smoothes his feelings or lays plans for a future battle of the ballots. With the Cuban it is different. If he is removed from office or loses a victory at the polls, he immediately begins to 'agitate'—not by that sort of peaceful agitation which is intended to instruct the people in the principles of the political party or faction to which he belongs, but by that agitation which smacks of personal revenge, which appeals particularly to the lawless element, and brings together in a protesting body the class of citizens who are ever ready to take up arms against the existing government, or to use alleged political grievances as a pretext for committing robberies and other depredations."

The Witty Warden.

"You'd hardly expect to find a sense of humor in prison officials," says an American representative on the International Prison Commission, "but during an inspection made by some Americans interested in penal matters of a penitentiary in England one of us was thus surprised. 'I presume,' observed the American, 'that here, as elsewhere, you prison officials find existence painful enough.' 'I think you may fairly say so, sir,' responded the warden, with a grim smile, 'seeing the number of felons we have on our hands.'"

Great Britain's coal output in 1908 shows a decrease of 2.35 per cent, or 6,806,473 tons.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Chocolate Pecan Cake.
 One-half cup butter and 1 cup sugar beaten together, 2 eggs well beaten, 1 cup milk, 1 cup chocolate syrup, 1 cup maple pecans (I get both of these at a soda fountain), 1 cup raisins, 1-2 teaspoon soda dissolved in the milk, 3-1-2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar sifted with flour, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla. Mix quite thick and bake in moderate oven for forty-five minutes.—New York World.

Poached Eggs in Cream.
 Put a quart of hot water into a frying pan with a tablespoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of salt. Break each egg separately into a saucer first, and slip it carefully into the water. Let it simmer until the white is set, lift it out with a skimmer and place it on a hot dish. Empty out the saucepan, put in half a cup of cream or milk, a heaping teaspoonful of butter, a saltspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of flour. Stir until thick, and pour over the eggs, which may be on toast or not as desired. Serve immediately.—New York World.

Filet of Beef.
 Have some filet cut into slices about an inch thick; melt a piece of butter the size of an egg in a saucepan and put in flat the meat sprinkled with salt and pepper. Let it stand in the butter one hour, then put the saucepan over a quick fire and burn the meat on each side. Take the meat out and keep it warm, meanwhile add to the butter a tablespoonful of flour; stir it smooth; put in half a pint of bouillon, half a pound of mushrooms already peeled, washed, and cut up if too large, and lastly the meat. Cook until the mushrooms are done. Add the juice of a half a lemon and serve with the meat in the centre of the dish, the mushrooms around it and the gravy poured over.—New York World.

Baked Tamale.
 Boil until tender one small chicken, or that amount of any tender meat. The meat from soup bones is fine used this way, and veal is as good as chicken. In fact, you can use to advantage any tender left-over meat. Strain off the broth, remove the bones, and break into small pieces. Put into a frying-pan two tablespoonfuls of lard or drippings, and when hot add two tablespoonfuls of flour, and let brown a little. Then all the meat, sated to taste, with one cupful of broth and two tablespoonfuls of chili powder. Stir and cook ten minutes. Set off to cool and add a small cupful of raisins (whole) and about the same of olives. Now make a stiff batter of three cupfuls of cornmeal and one of flour, salted, into which is rubbed three-quarters of a cupful of lard or drippings, moistened with one beaten egg and one cupful of broth. Line a deep pan with the batter, and bake one hour.—The Delinquent.

Boston Cream Cakes.
 Put in a saucepan half a cup of butter and a cup of hot water. When they begin to boil, stir in a pint of sifted flour, beat and work well until perfectly smooth. Remove from the fire and when cold add five eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately. Beat in the yolks first and then the whites. Stir in half a teaspoonful of soda and a teaspoonful of salt. Drop on buttered tins in large spoonfuls an inch or so apart. Bake in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. When the cakes are done and have cooled off, make an incision in the side of each cake and put in as much of the following cream filling as the cake will hold. Put half a pint of milk over the fire in a double boiler, stir in one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and two eggs well beaten, and when the mixture has cooked sufficiently to thicken, add a teaspoonful of butter, remove from the fire and beat for a moment. When cool season with vanilla.—New York World.

Housekeeper's Hints.
 If you want to get the best results in embroidering initials, do not use a twisted cotton but one that is soft and mercerized.
 A fruit jar rubber slipped over the projected end of a teapot lid will prevent the lid from dancing up and down when the "kettle boils."
 An attractive garnish for veal or chicken loaf is to put sprigs of cress on top of the loaf and at the ends of the platter, and surround it with stuffed olives.
 Did you ever try leaving elderdown baby blankets or wrappers out-of-doors on the grass, in a driving rain? Turn from time to time until it gets clean without getting lumpy.
 Slip coverings for the furniture are especially pretty this year. They come in the figured cretonnes and cost no more than the dull linen ones which have been used for so long.
 Cold fish is not specially appetizing, but mixed with a cream sauce, molded in individual fish molds and served hot with Hollandaise sauce for a luncheon course it is worthy of a chef.
 When staining new floors, first brush over with a fairly weak solution of glue and water. When the floor is quite dry take two ounces of permanganate of potash and dissolve in half a gallon of boiling water. Brush this over the part to be stained. If not quite dry enough give a second coat. Let it dry again, and polish with beeswax and turpentine.

HONOR TO NAVIGATOR

French and Italians to Join in Celebration.
 On the strength of their claim that Giovanni De Verrazzano sailed through the Narrows and landed a boatload of men on Manhattan island in 1524, Italian and French citizens of the United States have secured the incorporation of a Franco-Italian celebration in the Hudson-Fulton proceedings in New York next September. Verrazzano was an Italian navigator in the employ of the French government, and inasmuch as Hudson admittedly did not enter the river which now bears his name until 1609, the Latin-Americans who were pushing Verrazzano's claim, convinced the Hudson-Fulton committee that the very least that could be done in justice was to grant them a place in the coming celebration for a glorification of Verrazzano on their account. More than this, they have taken up subscriptions from their fellow countrymen in the United States, for a statue of the Italian explorer. Ettore Ximenes, an Italian sculptor, accepted the commission and is at work in New York on a fourteen-foot effigy of the sixteenth century navigator. It will be cast in bronze and erected in a public park in that city with elaborate ceremonies.

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 Munyon's, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

She Rather Suspected It.
 "Darling," he said, as he hugged and kissed her. "Darling, can't you see—can't you guess that I love you?"
 "Well," she replied, looking at him. "I should certainly hate to think that this is just your natural manner of behaving in company."—Boston Transcript.

A Kick.
 "I thought the Agricultural department was run in the interests of the farmer."
 "Well, ain't it?"
 "I wrote 'em for some literature to help me get summer boarders, but they had nothing of the kind in stock."

Suicide—
 Slow death and awful suffering follows neglect of bowels. Constipation kills more people than consumption. It needs a cure and there is one medicine in all the world that cures it—CASCARETS.

Suicide—
 Slow death and awful suffering follows neglect of bowels. Constipation kills more people than consumption. It needs a cure and there is one medicine in all the world that cures it—CASCARETS.

"MEMOIRS OF DAN RICE," THE CLOWN OF OUR DADDIES.

At Last, There is on Sale a Book Brimful of American Humor.
 Any bookseller will tell you that the constant quest of his customers is for "a book which will make me laugh." The bookman is compelled to reply that the race of American humorists has run out and comic literature is scarcer than funny plays. A wide sale is therefore predicted for the "Memoirs of Dan Rice," the Clown of Our Daddies, written by Maria Ward Brown, a book guaranteed to make you roar with laughter. The author presents to the public a volume of the great Jester's most pungent jokes, comic harangues, caustic hits upon men and manners, lectures, anecdotes, sketches of adventure, original songs and poetical effusions; wise and witty, serious, satirical, and sentimental sayings of the sawdust arena of other days. These "Memoirs" also contain a series of adventures and incidents alternating from grave to gay; descriptive scenes and thrilling events; the record of half a century of a remarkable life, in the course of which the subject was brought into contact with most of the national celebrities of the day. The book abounds in anecdotes, humorous and otherwise; and it affords a clearer view of the inside mysteries of show life than any account heretofore published. Old Dan Rice, as the proprietor of the famous "One Horse Show," was more of a national character than Artemus Ward, and this volume contains the humor which made the nation laugh even while the great Civil War raged. This fascinating book of 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, will be sent postpaid to you for \$1.50. Address Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard street, New York City.

No Sense of Humor.
 "I never knew until I attended the horse show what an absurd term 'horse laugh' was."
 "What impressed you?"
 "Why, there's no such thing as a horse laugh. The horses looked right at the ladies' hats and didn't even smile."—Stray Stories.

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