

TIME TO ACT.



When the back aches and you are always tired out, depressed and nervous — when sleep is disturbed by pain and by urinary ills, it's time to act. The kidneys are sick. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys quickly and permanently. Here's proof.

Mrs. W. S. Marshall, R. F. D. No. 1, Dawson, Ga., says: "My husband's back and hips were so stiff and sore that he could not get up from a chair without help. I got him a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. He felt relief in three days. One box cured him."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Marshall will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.

President Tyler's Daughter.

Mrs. Letitia Tyler Sample, second daughter of President Tyler, during whose administration she was mistress of the White House, last Wednesday celebrated the eighty-fourth anniversary of her birthday at the Louise home, where for nearly a quarter of a century she has lived. During her eventful life at the capital half a century ago she was the friend of the most famous statesmen and public men the country has produced, and her mind, still active and vigorous, recalls the stirring incidents and events of the whig and democratic struggles in which her father's administration was conducted. As mistress of the White House she antedated Mrs. Roosevelt some sixty years.

Hotel Too Close to Church.

John Jacob Astor's magnificent new hotel, the St. Regis, in New York, has been refused a liquor license because its front door is within 200 feet of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church. The law says that no liquor licenses shall be granted for a building within this distance of a church or a school house. The St. Regis has just been completed at a cost of \$2,500,000, and it hardly will be practicable for operation without a license. Even if the objection of the 200-foot limit were removed it is said that the lessee of the new hotel cannot obtain the necessary two-thirds of owners of the adjoining property to consent. An interesting legal battle will no doubt be the outcome.

Could You Use Any Kind of a Sewing Machine at Any Price?

If there is any price so low, any offer so liberal that you would think of accepting on trial a new high-grade, drop cabinet or upright Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Standard, White or New Home Sewing Machine, cut out and return this notice, and you will receive by return mail, postpaid, free of cost, the handsomest sewing machine catalogue ever published. It will name you prices on the Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, White, Standard and New Home sewing machines that will surprise you; we will make you a new and attractive proposition, a sewing machine offer that will astonish you.

If you can make any use of any sewing machine at any price, if any kind of an offer would interest you, don't fail to write us at once (be sure to cut out and return this special notice) and get our latest book, our latest offers, our new and most surprising proposition. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

Living Republican ex-Chairmen.

Only two former executive republican chairmen are now living. Matthew Stanley Quay, United States senator from Pennsylvania, who had charge of Harrison's first campaign in 1888 is still in the land of the living. He is often spoken of as the best executive chairman, save Hanna, that the party has ever had. Mr. Quay's age and other considerations would prevent him from serving this year, even were he inclined that way, which he is not. Thomas Henry Carter of Montana who managed Harrison's second campaign in 1892, and whose work was not crowned by success, as Quay's was, has never since thought of attempting national campaign management again.

BUSINESS PRUDENCE

means careful buying of the small things as well as the large. Paragon Typewriter Ribbons bear the special guarantee of the Remington Typewriter Company. They sell singly for 75 cents each. If you buy the Paragon Ribbon coupon books, you get them for 53 1/3 cents. Lots of inferior goods cost more than that.

It is necessary to have polished money if you want to make any kind of a shine in society.

Insist on Getting It. Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch. This is because they have a stock on hand of other brands containing only 12 oz. in a package, which they won't be able to sell first, because Defiance contains 16 oz. for the same money. Do you want 16 oz. instead of 12 oz. for the same money? Then buy Defiance Starch. Requires no cooking.

Many a man has gotten a crooked fall on a straight tip.

Do Your Clothes Look Yellow? Then use Defiance Starch. It will keep them white—35 oz. for 10 cents.

No wonder women don't go on spruce. Their heads begin to ache when they get ready to go to a church picnic.

WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

REAL POWER OF THE PRESS.

But is it not plain that the power of the press as a saving agency depends not so much on the skill of journalists as on their nobility of character and their moral motive? When we see so many accomplished public men, adepts in all the technical arts of politics, putting their power to unpatriotic and selfish uses, it seems to us that the salvation of the republic depends more on the instruction and quickening of conscience than on greater capacity for work. This is also the peculiar needs of journalists, and especially of proprietors of journals, who, as a rule, will be capitalists, not trained in any school of journalism, and having little of the spirit of heroic self-sacrifice in a missionary undertaking.—Boston Herald.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH.

Railroad earnings recently made public reflect the falling off in traffic in the east and the west, but thus far the returns from lines in the south show a continued heavy movement of freight, indicating that the wave of depression which has swept over some sections of the country has not reached Dixie. The south has made wonderful strides in the development of its natural resources during the last decade, and is steadily forging to the front in the manufacturing line. It has supplanted the east in the manufacture of coarse cotton goods and is gradually turning its attention to the production of the finer goods, with every prospect that it will be as successful in this undertaking as it has been in the making of coarse goods. In the production of iron it is pushing the west, while in coal, timber and other products of the earth and forest it occupies a commanding position.—Baltimore News.

CO-EDUCATION AND MARRIAGE.

Co-education does not discourage matrimony in America. In every high school where boys and girls are brought together there are budding romances that not infrequently flower into matrimony, and as for the colleges and universities where men and women meet on an equal basis the conditions are extremely favorable to matrimony, and seldom are these marriages unhappy. Indeed, so far from college education unfitting a woman for the duties of domesticity, the spectacle of a college-bred woman in the divorce courts is practically unknown.—London Telegraph.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Only by trying seriously to understand conditions of 200 years ago may we bring ourselves to realize the advance the country and the world have made in the two centuries a newspaper press has existed in America. In April, 1704, was founded the first American newspaper which succeeded in establishing itself, the Boston News-Letter. Popular education, freedom of speech, religious toleration and government by the people were then unknown in the colonies; to worship according to the rites of the Catholic church was a capital offense in Massachusetts; none but members of established churches could hold office; it was a criminal act for any person to ride, or children to play, on Sunday; men and women were obliged to confess before congregations, and any one who did not attend church could be fined, according to law.—Boston Globe.

CAN DUCKS SMELL?

It has been often asked whether or not ducks can smell. Some hunters cite from their experiences instances that seem to show ducks can smell, others that ducks cannot. Now, the naturalists would say that ducks, owing to their habit, have no need to smell, and hence cannot. This rule is not infallible, but generally holds good. Any wild thing with such eyes as ducks have does not need to smell. Nature seems to have given birds a discerning nose. A fox will look straight at a man and not see him, even when only a few feet away, provided he does not smell him or the man does not move. A duck will not only see a man standing perfectly still at a long distance, regardless of the wind, but will notice any change in the landmarks of its haunts or feeding grounds.—Outing.

THE BROWN MAN AND THE GUN.

It has at last been demonstrated, in this first considerable collision between an Oriental and European army under conditions of modern warfare, that the small brown man is a foe who is to tax the best efforts of an aggressive white civilization. Fighting with battle axes, as of old, he would be put out of the combat in short order, man for man; but he is plainly the peer of any in handling a gun and putting to his service the machinery of destruction which western civilization has contrived for its own aggrandizements. The results of the war so far are to place in a new light entirely the projects of the western powers for the disposition of the eastern world.—Springfield Republican.

GOING TO FUNERALS.

The habit of going to funerals grows upon one so that it becomes virtually ineradicable if properly encouraged. Such funerals as those of Grant and Sherman are grandly solemn. Mourning gives place to morbid curiosity to witness the spectacle and listen to the lofty strains of brass bands in dead marches. There is something deeply impressive about a military funeral. As for the every-day funeral, with its real crepe and grief, nothing is so greswome. I hope I never shall be obliged to attend any but my own, and the thought of doing that is not cheering. I am willing to leave funerals to those who dearly love them.—New York Press.

TWO OLD FOES NOW FRIENDS.

The ending of the old enmity of France and England is doubtless the most remarkable burial of the hatchet recorded in history. In the course of their rivalry these inveterate foes, from the time of the Conquest to the French Revolution, fought twenty wars. In the Bonaparte campaigns they suffered a loss of 1,900,000 lives in battle, camp and hospital and a waste of money exceeding six billions of dollars. For the twenty-three years of the Bonaparte wars the annual deathrate of the British army was 57,000, of whom 7,000 were killed in action.

Now it is all over, at least until the next quarrel. France, in M. Pelletan's words, "no longer dreams of conquest." Her victories henceforth will be those of peace.

The sacrifice of men and money by these nations in their disputes is probably unexampled in extent. It points the obvious moral of war's barbarity and waste. Yet if all the battles between England and France were to be expunged from history what a hiatus there would be in the record of spectacular warfare, of chivalry and martial glory and kingly ambition!—New York World.

FRENCH WOMEN AND SPORTS.

The necessity of chaperonage has largely interfered with the physical development of the French girl. It is not to be expected that a mother or an aunt or other person qualified to chaperon can take or desire to take part in a game of golf with the same enthusiasm as a young player. Some progress, however, has been effected of late. The keen interest taken in skating last winter did much to temporarily eliminate the chaperon, and now we find the French champion woman tennis player, Mile. Masson, organizing a ground hockey club in Paris exclusively for women.—Illustrated Sporting News.

MOST DANGEROUS MAN OF ALL.

When the American people undertake reform they must begin nearest the ground, closest to the great source. If they insist on an end of violence and murder by labor and on purity in their legislators they must first get after the corrupt scoundrels who stand in the background and poison all sources of public action by their bribes. The principal villain is the man who buys councils and corrupt legislators, the "respectable" citizen, the "promoter," the "manager," who is clothed in soft raiment, and whose name is writ large. This man, who is to-day sapping the vitality of American institutions, municipal, state and national, is the one that must first be driven from prominence to obscurity, from respectability to disgrace, from fame to infamy.—Indianapolis News.

THE ENGINES OF WAR.

At a dinner during the Franco-German war Disraeli did not open his mouth till near the end of the entertainment, when he observed in his most sententious manner: "The French embarked in this war because they conceived that they had the superiority in arms of precision; they had the chasseur and they had the mitrailleuse"; (which he pronounced "mitrailleuse"); but of the third engine, called a man, they did not possess even a single specimen." This said, he relapsed into perfect silence.—From the Diary of Sir Mount Stuart Grant Duff.

NEW CONSUMPTION TREATMENT

A new remedial agent giving great promise of future success in the treatment of consumption is being tried by two St. Louis physicians. The remedy is a very powerful proteid, which is found in healthy blood, and the theory is that its use increases the carrying power of the blood so that the dread disease can be thrown off by the patient. The drug is given internally, inhaled in the form of spray or, in extreme cases, injected hypodermically. It is very rapid in its action, the beneficial effect being noticeable in a few days. It is alleged that one patient, who was unable to rise from bed, after receiving the treatment for seven days walked a distance of four blocks and climbed a flight of stairs. It is earnestly to be hoped that further investigation will prove the new remedy capable of all that is claimed for it.—Utica Globe.

POULTRY

White Guineas and Their Care.

Guineas on the farm are a very profitable fowl as they have to be fed only when the ground is covered with snow. They save many chickens during summer and fall when chickens go to fields for bugs, worms and grasshoppers, as they always are first to see a hawk if one is in sight, and they will set up a terrible yell. The chickens soon learn what is up and will come flying to the barn for safety. I never knew of a hawk killing a guinea or their young. In the coldest weather they roost with the hens but in mild weather they prefer the trees. They have a way of telling when a cold wave is coming, as they will go for the hen house for lodging. If there is any strange animal prowling around in the night they make a great fuss. As chickens are leaving the trees and coops in summer and fall at daylight hawks put in their appearance for their breakfast and I have shot many from the guineas warning me. They do not have to be kept separate from the fowls nor do they bother the hens as do the pearl guineas (colored). They are excellent for the table as their meat is gamey but not dark. Their lay from May till September. Their eggs are smaller than hen eggs, but bring the same in market. Guinea eggs should be hatched under hens as guineas are a little to fast for the little ones to keep up with. When hatched with hens coop the hen for a few days and make a crate so they can't wander away, as they will if not so fixed; but in a few days the hen can be let out and will raise them providing they are not killed by rats or other animals. Feed them just the same as chickens. A good sized hen will cover about 20 eggs and 28 days is the time for incubation. They do not like to have their eggs taken from the nest but should be seen to every day and when they commence to sit should be broken up. In a few days they will go at it again, and will lay about 90 eggs each during the summer. C. A. Knight. Huron Co., Ohio.

Raising Young Chicks.

This year I will raise only about two hundred chicks, so will do all my hatching with hens. I leave all the chicks under the hen until she is through hatching and until they are all dry. This gives them a good start, as a chick to be strong must not be chilled at this time. When the hen is through hatching I remove her to a dry coop and feed her well with whole corn. Then when the chicks are thirty-six hours old I commence feeding them five times a day, giving them all they will eat up clean of hard boiled eggs mixed with stale bread crumbs, alternating with a feed of cracked oats. Feed this way for two weeks when the feed of eggs and crumbs is left off and a feed of small wheat, cracked oats, and millet is fed alternately. Small grit and fresh water or milk is kept before them at all times. After they are weaned they are put in colony houses scattered over a five-acre patch. Each house has bins of beef scraps, ground bone, and a mixture of grains, including hulled oats, cracked corn, barley, wheat and rye when possible to obtain all of them. These bins the chicks have access to at all times. Just before roosting time they are fed a mash containing oats 30 parts, barley 25 parts, rye 15 parts, corn 15 parts, wheat 10 parts, oil meal 5 parts, all ground together and moistened with water or skimmed milk. If the chicks are kept free from lice they grow very rapidly when fed in this way, and the feeding is done with the least possible labor. Fred B. Keifer, Clark Co., Ill.

Fowls for the Farmer.

Most farmers are not fanciers and do not breed fowls to sell for breeders to others. Only now and then do we find a farmer that cares to handle a fancy breed because of the plumage, or of the ornament they may be to his lawn. Most farmers want the most useful fowl that can be found. The farmer in breeding should keep this point in mind and should not permit himself to be persuaded to take up with some high-priced breed of chiefly fancy points. If a farmer wants a fowl that he can show and take a prize on let him remember that he can do it just as well with common breeds, provided they are pure, as with some fancy breed of high color. But leaving out the question of shows, the farmer should breed for some utility point alone. Say it is egg production. Let him lose sight of all showing and work to produce egg layers. Let him select continually the best layers for producers. According to the testimony of showmen he will have to say good-bye to his hope for prizes. A noted exhibitor of birds declares that egg laying gets a bird so out of shape that she stands no chance whatever in a show. Yet these are the kind of birds the farmer wants. The most profitable egg producing flocks in the country have been selected in this way and they are not purchasable, as their owners can make more out of them in egg producing than in selling them for breeders. With all such flocks the question of selection is a large one. Culling must be carried on from year to year, and that too relentlessly. Only the weak have time to worry.

FARM SCCELLANY

Dairying in Mexico.

Mr. Lespinasse, the United States consul at Tuxpan, Mexico, in a report to the government, says: The old methods of milking, churning, and general manipulation of milk products are still in existence here, thereby rendering it impossible to produce good butter. Cows are allowed to roam over the grazing lands and are rarely sheltered or given the least care. The milking process is performed in the most unskilled manner conceivable. The cow is tied by the head, and the operator proceeds to milk the animal in his rough and unsystematic manner until he finally forces a quart or two of inferior milk from the cow's udder. The milk is placed in untidy wooden vessels and transferred to some shed or outhouse, where it is allowed to remain unprotected over night. The following morning the cream is skimmed and either beaten with a forked stick or violently agitated in a bottle until the butter granules are formed. It is then indifferently washed and offered as butter. It quickly turns rancid. It sells at from 30 to 40 cents per pound United States money, and is good neither to look at nor to taste. The sour milk is compressed in a coarse cloth, salted and allowed to dry for several days. It is then an insipid, spongy mass, which sells for from 5 to 8 cents (U. S.) a cheese. Each of these cheeses is round, about an inch thick and about 8 inches in diameter. They find a quick sale in this market. Such a thing as the most simple, modern dairy appliance is unknown or at least not used.

New eMat Preservative.

A new meat curing process is reported from Germany, where Professor Emmerich claims to be able to preserve meat in a fresh condition by injecting into the veins of the dead animal acetic acid. The blood is first permitted to run out and then the acid is put in. It permeates the flesh, so the professor claims, and that prevents all decay and makes the use of refrigeration unnecessary. It is obvious that if this process proves to be all that is claimed for it, it will revolutionize the meat curing industry, as acetic acid is not an expensive preservative. The reports say that meat so cured has been shipped from Germany to South African ports and was found on arriving at its destination to be of good quality and perfectly preserved. Our readers must remember however that great things are claimed for all new processes.

Feeding the Bull.

The feeding of the bull is a very important matter, more so than the feeding of the cow, for the reason that the bull is generally kept up all the time. Under such an abnormal condition he becomes too fat if he is fed a too large ration of corn. It is better to feed him on a mixed grain ration, including oats, and to give him a rough feed rich in nitrogen rather than rich in carbon. Bran, which is comparatively low in carbon and high in nitrogen, should be a part of the daily ration. For the bull at least roots should be fed in considerable quantities, unless he has an abundance of exercise, which most of our bulls do not get. If under a properly balanced ration the bull becomes too fat it is indicative of a lack of vigor, and such a bull should be disposed of and one substituted that has the vigor desired.

Reject Decayed Food.

The farmer is sometimes tempted to feed decayed or musty food to his poultry. It should never be done. Just what effect it might have on the eggs produced by the fowls we do not know, but it may have a very serious effect on the digestive apparatus. We have seen it urged not to feed such foods because they would give to the eggs the same taints they had themselves, but this may be doubted. One writer tries to prove his case by asserting that onions fed to fowls produced the smell of onions in the eggs. This may well be true, as the onion contains a very penetrating oil that will pass through the systems of most animals. It will appear in the egg of the hen or the milk of the cow. But that does not apply to the general run of foods. They should be rejected, but rejected for the reason that they endanger the health of the birds.

Green Manuring Crops.

There are many soils that are not benefited by green manuring crops. Such soils are those already rich in nitrogen and in humus. An investigation by the University of Illinois has shown that on many of the soils in Illinois an addition of humus and of nitrogen would be a positive detriment. This leads to the remark that we must have a reason for every farm operation. The green manure crop is needed on the soil that is deficient in humus and nitrogen, but is labor lost on many other soils. It is obvious that we cannot lay down rules that can be followed blindly on all farms. The green manuring crop is valuable where it is needed, but worthless or worse, where it is not needed. The intelligence of every farmer must determine the necessity for each operation on the farm.

Many failures with incubators are due entirely to ignorance in those trying to run them. In this, as in everything else, a person must learn how.

Her "Famous Artist."

During a recent exhibition of pictures in Burlington house, London, a lady noticed on two visits a striking man, whose face she remembered to have seen at previous exhibitions. "I am sure he is a famous artist— he has the air of an Academician," she said to her husband; "he is always here, catalogue in hand; he must devote his days to the study of these masterpieces; see him now turning wistfully away from that Eyre Crowe." At this moment an Academician whom they knew passed, and the lady called attention to what she thought must be a flattering fanaticism. The Academician, who did not seem to be so gratified as she expected, said he knew the gallery hunter. He was pressed to communicate his knowledge. "Oh, that," he said, "is the detective we employ to keep an eye on pickpockets."

De Reszkes Not to Return.

It seems unlikely that the great tenor, Jean de Reszkes, will return to this country next season, either for the Metropolitan or elsewhere. Nor may his brother, Edouard, the bass, be expected. Several offers have been made by various managers; one is said to promise \$5,000 an appearance for fifty concerts. But as they do not need the money, they will probably remain in Europe, where there are fewer hardships and less magnificent distances to cover in a concert tour.

Cure for Backache.

Randolph, Neb., May 30.—Cedar county has seldom heard of a more wonderful case than that of Mrs. Lucy Nicolls of this place. For a long time Mrs. Nicolls suffered with very severe pains in the back and almost instantly these pains left her. She has tried doctors and everything, but nothing had helped her till she used Dodd's Kidney Pills. She says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills did me so much good I can't tell, it was so wonderful. My back hurt me all the time. I doctored and tried everything but did not feel any better. I thought my life was short on earth, but now I feel like a new person. I used one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and I do not feel the slightest ache or pain. I can turn and twist any way without feeling it and I feel so proud of it I cannot hardly express my gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills for what they have done for me."

The average married woman is bound to divide her affections; if she is not devoted to her kin, she has a club which makes demands upon her. How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

OVERHEARD ON THE PIKE.

Mr. Easy—"Why should people visiting The Exposition at night, see more Allen's Foot-Ease than in daytime?" Miss Foot—"Because under the brilliant illumination of the grounds, every foot becomes an acre." Mr. Easy—"Faint, only faint! Pray, conduct me to the nearest drug store and I promise never to accept a substitute for you or for Allen's Foot-Ease."

FOOTNOTE—The twins will be made one in June.

If you have a little hard sense, it has probably been beaten into you; very few have it naturally. So that, after all, adversity and criticism are useful.

Under the caption, "The Union Pacific Railroad and Louisiana Territory," the new World's Fair folder issued by the advertising department of the Union Pacific, which has attracted such general attention, recites these interesting facts:

"While the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, its trials and triumphs, are a part of the history of the United States, the important part played by this railroad in the development of the Louisiana Purchase can hardly be estimated. In the building up of this vast domain it has been one of the chief factors. One hundred years ago the population of the region was estimated at 20,000. Up to the inception of the Union Pacific (in 1860) it had increased to 3,233,529. In 1900 it numbered over 13,000,000 of inhabitants. In this wonderful growth, with its stupendous increase in all the many-sided phases of commercial, material and intellectual prosperity, the Union Pacific—as a glance at the map will show—has had a conspicuous share. It has opened vast regions of fertile country to settlers, and brought great areas of an unknown and unproductive wilderness into close communion with metropolitan centers and markets. Thriving cities, towns and hamlets, through its efforts, have sprung up in every direction. It may be of interest to know that the total number of manufacturing plants, and the value of their outputs, combined with that of the national products as reported in the census of 1900, give an aggregate production for the Louisiana region of \$3,500,000,000 annually, or 223 times the original purchase price. The same census reports (1900) also show the total population to be 13,343,255, of which 8,303,096 inhabitants are living in the states and territories reached by the Union Pacific. On the 1900 census figures, it is estimated that the true wealth of the Louisiana purchase can be stated at about \$13,051,868,359, of which \$9,360,621,887 is represented in the states reached by this great railroad."

Honestly, now, if you had all the money you needed would you work enough to keep yourself exercised?