

**REACH THE SPOT.**



To cure an aching back. The pains of rheumatism. The tired out feelings. You must reach the spot—get at the cause. In most cases 'tis the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys. Chas. Bierbach, stone contractor, living at 2625 Chestnut St., Erie, Pa., says: "For two years I had kidney trouble and there was such a severe pain through my loins and limbs that I could not stoop or straighten up without great pain, had difficulty in getting about and was unable to rest at night, arising in the morning tired and worn out. The kidney secretions were irregular and deposited a heavy sediment. Doctors treated me for rheumatism, but failed to help me. I lost all confidence in medicine and began to feel as if life were not worth living. Doan's Kidney Pills, however, relieved me so quickly and so thoroughly that I gladly made a statement to that effect for publication. This was in 1898, and during the six years which have elapsed I have never known Doan's Kidney Pills to fail. They cured my wife of a severe case of backache in the same thorough manner."

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

The confidence a woman has in her husband may be the result of his very boldness.

**Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease.** A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, La Roy, N. Y.

The man who resists a tendency will never have to regret a habit.

Defiance Starch is guaranteed biggest and best or money refunded. 11 ounces, 10 cents. Try it now.

**An Asiatic Dowry.**

John Alexander Dowie, the Chicago "prophet," has his counterpart in India. Indeed, the Oriental product in some ways outdoes the man who, according to all accounts, has made a good thing out of it in Chicago. The Hindoo's name is Mirza Gheelan Ahmad, head of a distinct sect of Mohammedans, and he lives in the Punjab in fine appearance, denunciation and prophecies he more than equals Dowie but so far he does not seem to have developed the sound business sense of John Alexander. He lives humbly and only attracted official attention when he began to foretell the death of certain opponents. Mirza was "induced" to abandon this feature of his performance, as it contravened a section of the penal code. He is 65 years old and has about 10,000 followers.

God, the eternal light of mercy, the blessing scattered through all the fountains—the hope that vibrates the music of the spheres—the love that woe to life the humble flowers of the world and rolls the stone from sorrow's sepulcher.—Florida Times-Union.

When a woman too frequently enters upon her household duties with an air of resignation, her husband is likely to give up his job also with an air of resignation.—New York Telegraph.

**EMPTY NOW.**

**How One Woman Quit Medicine.**

"While a coffee user my stomach troubled me for years," says a lady of Columbus, O., "and I had to take medicine all the time. I had what I thought was the best stomach medicine I could get, had to keep getting it filled all the time at 40 cents a bottle. I did not know what the cause of my trouble was but just dragged along from day to day, suffering and taking medicine all the time.

"About six months ago I quit tea and coffee and began drinking Postum and I have not had my prescription filled since, which is a great surprise to me for it proves that coffee was the cause of all my trouble although I never suspected it.

"When my friends ask me how I feel since I have been taking Postum I say, 'To tell the truth I don't feel at all only that I get hungry and eat everything I want and lots of it and it never hurts me and I am happy and well and contented all the time.'

"I could not get my family to drink Postum for a while until I mixed it in a little coffee and kept on reducing the amount of coffee until I got it all Postum. Now they all like it and they never belch it up like coffee.

"We all know that Postum is a sunshine maker. I find it helps one greatly for we do not have to think of aches and pains all the time and can use our minds for other things." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The one who has to bother with coffee aches and pains is badly handicapped in the race for fame and fortune. Postum is a wonderful rebuild-er. There's a reason.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Well-villa."



**Canadian Cheese Inspection.**

The province of Ontario has 1,000 cheese factories. Sixteen traveling cheese inspectors are employed. They find this number insufficient and unsatisfactory and wish to increase it. Each of these inspectors gets from \$700 to \$1,000 for the season. There, the traveling cheese inspector watches a group of from 20 to 30 factories. Some of these he visits but once in a season, others as often as once a month, the number of visits depending upon the necessities of the factories. He gives counsel, sees that the factory is kept clean and by reporting to the proprietors or farm owners is able to weed out the poor cheese-makers and encourage and stimulate the worthy ones. He has no absolute power, his work being strictly advisory.

The province of Quebec has about 50 of these traveling inspectors. Here the dairymen are largely of French descent and the cheese factories are smaller than those of the province of Ontario and relatively more numerous. Here a different plan is followed from that of Ontario. The cheese factories are allowed to form syndicates, so-called, that is, twenty to thirty factories near together are allowed to form an association for hiring a traveling cheese inspector. If they hire one approved by the government, the government will pay toward his salary up to the limit of \$250, but not more, and not more than half his salary in any event. The inspectors receive from \$600 to \$800 for the season. The difference between the government allowance and the total amount of the salary is met by the factories themselves. Thus it will be seen that the Provincial Government of Quebec pays out more than \$12,500 annually for these traveling inspectors, while the patrons of the factories themselves must pay at least \$20,000.—J. Q. Emery.

**In Buying a Cow.**

Some of our dairymen have quite elaborate rules they follow when they go out to buy a cow; yet it is the opinion of the writer that about all the rules will be found to be at fault now and then. One writer on dairy subjects says that in buying a cow we should beware of the easy-keeper, or, rather, of the cow that looks easy to keep, as she will take care of herself before providing for the milk and cream her owner wants. This may be a fairly good rule, but we have certainly seen most excellent cows that were easy-keepers. It depends a good deal on the individuality of the cow. One cow will be sleek give a good mess of rich milk and prove a continuous milker, while another that looks exactly like her will prove a fair milker for only a few months. How shall one tell whether a cow will milk for six months or for twelve months? After all the indications are heeded, there is still much uncertainty in regard to the cow. Not till she has been kept a year can we know what kind of an animal we have and even then we may not know, if the cow be young. As much as possible the farmers should raise their own cows, as only in that case will they be able to know for a certainty the real value attaching to them.

**Where to Sell the Milk.**

Sometimes dairymen are too anxious to ship their milk and they send it to the retail market when it would give them better return if disposed of in another way. This results in their own loss as well as depressing the milk market. They should remember that they can take a lower price from a creamery than from a shipping station, and one of the chief reasons is that they may retain the skimmed milk which is valued by many authorities at from one-half to one cent per quart, as a feed for young stock. If it cannot be used for this purpose it has some value as a fertilizer. Furthermore the same extreme care does not have to be exercised to prevent the growth of lactic acid bacteria in milk for the butter or cheese factory as in milk for the market. Then, too, the dairyman may be attracted by a temporary high price offered for market milk and he commences to ship, only to find that in a short time the price is reduced to an unprofitable point. Unless milk shipping is firmly established in a locality it is a serious mistake to close up every other outlet for the milk. But where the business is well established and well conducted it is generally more profitable to the dairyman than any other of the usual ways of disposing of milk.—R. A. Pearson.

**Good Cream Necessary.**

It was once supposed by a few progressive creamery men that a first-class buttermaker ought to be able to make good butter from half rotten cream. Later on experience taught us that there is no method by which we can renovate old, over-ripe cream or milk and make a desirable product from same. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that the milk or cream furnished the creamery be in a clean and sweet condition and free from all foreign odors. In order to reach this result it is necessary for the buttermaker to gain some influence over his patrons so that they will receive his instructions and feel that they are benefited.—M. Mortensen.

The silent watches of the night must be those we forget to wind up.

**LIVE STOCK**



**When the Lambs Come.**

As the ewes lamb bring them into the warm stable, where the pens have already been prepared, examine the udder, draw some milk, so that the lamb will get it more freely, clean all the wool and filth away from around it, so that the lamb will have no trouble in getting hold of the teat, says A. G. Gamley of Manitoba. If the lamb is strong, don't be in too great a hurry to get him to suck, he will soon find a teat, and the less they are handled the better. If the lamb is weak, assist it to the teat, holding it up for a few times or until he finds his legs. If too weak to suck, draw some milk from the ewe into a warm tea cup, feeding two or three spoonfuls at a time, until strong enough to help itself. If a lamb is chilled and apparently lifeless, pour a teaspoonful of gin in a little warm water down its throat, and submerge it once, all but the head, in warm water, or put in a warm oven. The latter, the hot air cure, I think is much the surest plan. I have brought round lambs in that way that have been picked up for dead. Never give up a lamb that has been chilled and never suckled, without trying one of the aforesaid methods for its recovery; the chances for that lamb living are a good deal better than for an alling lamb a few days or a week old.

As the lambing progresses, the shepherd will have observed that some ewes are much heavier milkers than others, and that the poor milkers very often have twins; put one of the twins on a ewe with a single lamb and a good milker. The best and easiest plan is to pick out a ewe giving indications of being a good mother, and watch for her lambing. As soon as she has lambed, and before she gets up, place the twin lamb beside the new-born lamb, and roll and rub them together, which will give the same appearance and smell to both, and when the ewe turns round to survey her progeny, she will never suspect the fraud, but will commence licking both lambs. I have never seen this plan fail. If a ewe loses her lamb, make her foster a twin.

**Roots and Tubers as Horse Feed.**

On the question of using roots and tubers as a part of the food of horses, a government bulletin says:

Carrots, Swedish turnips or rutabagas, and other roots and tubers, green vegetables, and fruits contain a high percentage of water and small amounts of the different classes of nutrients. Generally speaking, the percentage of crude fiber is smaller than in the green forage crops; but since the proportion of nutritive material is small in comparison with the total bulk, they are ordinarily referred to as coarse fodder. The use of these materials as food for horses has been attempted at different times with varying success, but it is not followed to any great extent in this country, though quite common in Europe.

Ten pounds of roots has been suggested as the maximum quantity which may be fed without unduly distending the stomach or being too laxative. An addition of 5 or 6 pounds of carrots to the daily food ration of ordinary working horses," Captain M. H. Hayes believes, "will almost always be of benefit; and 3 pounds a day will not be too much for race horses, even in the highest state of training. It is safest to give carrots sliced longitudinally, so that they may not stick in the animal's gullet and thus choke him."

In the opinion of a recent German writer, about 12 pounds of raw potatoes per 1,000 pounds live weight may be fed to horses with advantage and, if supplemented with proper feed, there need be no fear of physiological disturbances. When fed in this amount the potatoes should be mixed with hay or cut straw to insure their being properly chewed. If small, they may be fed whole; if large, they should be sliced. In any case only ripe, healthy, unspouted tubers should be used. It is said that horses should not be watered immediately after a ration containing potatoes.

**Water for the Cows.**

As spring is nearly here, the farmer should be taking into consideration the supplying of pure water for his cows. The dirty brook that runs through some of the pastures is not a suitable drinking place for the cows. It is always subject to contagion brought to it by other animals and by birds. In the dry time of summer some of these brooks so nearly run dry that the water becomes stagnant. In this water the cows stand sometimes for hours at a time. It becomes filthy and a suitable medium for the development of disease germs and also of germs that affect the milk by producing bitter flavors, stringy consistencies and so forth. Every pasture should be provided with troughs in which can be found pure water at every part of the summer season. Where there are brooks, very frequently the brooks can be diverted or controlled in a way that will make them help render this service. A brook running under the cool ground through the pipes is a very different thing from a brook rippling over the surface and becoming fouled in a hundred ways. Without doubt the best water for the cows in the pasture is that pumped from a deep well and run cool into clean troughs, such as are to be seen on our best-kept farms.



**Walking Suits.**

There is nothing smarter for a walking or traveling suit than black and white shepherd's tartan. It does not show wear or dust, and always looks trim and neat.

This little suit is made with a full pleated skirt that clears the ground by several inches. It is laid in deep plaits that are stitched down a little way from the waist. It is finished at the bottom with a deep hem.

The jacket is a short box coat, with collar and cuffs of white broadcloth strapped with half inch wide bands of black velvet ribbon.

There are three pockets on the coat piped around with black velvet, and the flaps decorated with cloth covered buttons. The ones which fasten the coat are very large, and have black velvet ribbon on them in a cross design. The jaunty air of this costume is very striking, and it would be a useful suit to any one.

**Pretty Weddings.**

Color effect is greatly studied nowadays at wedding ceremonies, and the result is often delightful. Red and white weddings have been much in vogue during the dull winter months, with desirable result, and the little pages with bright-hued cloaks slung over the shoulder, or tiny bride-maidens in mob caps, flowered frocks and muslin aprons, scattering pink and red roses, have lent a charming picturesqueness to the bride and her surroundings.

Considering the number of fashionable weddings which have taken place recently, the variety introduced into the functions has been little short of surprising. One of the prettiest results was achieved at a recent ceremony, when the snowy-gowned bride was accompanied by a train of bridesmaids attired in every shade of pink, ranging from the most delicate wild-rose tone to that of the deepest crimson.

**For Fair Golfers.**



Golfing costume of green and white. White cloth strappings and green pippings. White hat with green velvet band.

**Pale Tints to Have Vogue.**

As one notes carefully the various new fabrics and modes in spring displays it becomes a noticeable fact that the all-white fad is being pressed hard for first place by the beautiful pale tints now so artistically presented in dainty stuffs for millad's inspection. In the new transparent cottons, in the pineapple cloths and the very fine batiste and linens the delicate pinks and blues, greens and lavenders are most daintily wrought or printed, and while of course the all-white gown will be a favorite in the summer girl's wardrobe, it will not monopolize her fancy as it did last summer.

**Handsome Street Gown.**

A handsome street gown is of mauve cloth. A hip yoke formed of stitched bands of cloth fits snugly and fastens with gold buttons a trifle to the left. The bodice is fashioned after the same idea, the stitched straps giving a short-jacket effect, closing on the side to correspond with skirt decoration. The sleeves are similarly treated and the large, loose puff which falls from elbow is attached to a narrow cuff. The collar is also made of stitched straps and gold-en brown satin, the latter being used for the deep girdle and scarf, which is finished with brown silk fringe.

**Blouse Problems.**

The difficulties of the blouse problem are greater than they used to be, for, unless of a very smart order, we do not seem anxious to have much in the way of collars. The hour of the transparent yoke and decollete neck for day wear is happily over, though

there are still a few women who persist in showing favor to this most incongruous fashion. High collars are de rigueur now and even our capes anduffles have softening plisse effects brought up high at the back of the neck, held in place by a buckle; they are sometimes even finished with a wide Medici collar.

**For Young Girls.**

With one white and one colored evening gown a girl may go to any number of dances through a season, and look smartly gowned, for changing the trimming of the waist with lace heron, chiffon fichu, or different artificial flowers, makes the gown look like new each time. The present fashion of wide belts of different colors helps immensely, too, in changing the appearance of a gown; a pale blue belt instead of pink and blue flowers on the waist and a lace bertha instead of a fichu work wonders.—Harper's Bazar.

**Roses for Hat Trimmings.**

"A good ostrich fall makes a good flower spring" is an old saying with milliners, and the spring of 1904 will bear out the truth of this statement. Roses promise to take the lead. The tiny button variety, in single and double garlands, edge the brims, encircle the crowns or otherwise trim the hats. Medium size roses are used as garniture in single or double wreaths, and large roses are often used singly. When the large flower is employed tiny green leaves bordering the brims make a charming effect.

**Dainty Maid's Stocks.**

A pretty device for keeping the twentieth century girl's white stocks and starched collars immaculate when not encircling her fair throat is made of a round basket. Line with silk of delicate hue, with an interlining of wadding, sprinkled with sachet powder. A circular piece of pasteboard covered and wadded serves for a lid, and also as a convenient resting place for the fancy pins worn at the front and back of the stock collars.

**Old-Fashioned Fancy Revived.**

An old-fashioned fancy which has been revived again is the darned net one. A pretty table cover was made from a piece of net a yard square. A narrow hem was turned up all around the edge and covered with a flat lace braid. Inside the hem was a simple darned border.

Cushions of darned net are also popular, as are center pieces, dollies, piano scarfs, curtains and portieres.

**Smart Little Spring Coats.**

The spring coats are broadcloth or velveteen, the long, plain saque style, single-breasted and without collars. And the hats are moderately low, round corners and wide brims, and are often gardens of tiny flowers or fields of waving ribbon loops. Black chip will be much worn with all colors of dresses and for all occasions. Sallors have the wide, up-curving brim and are most often of fine straw.

**Styles in Sleeves.**

The sleeve, made of a thin material, and differing from that of the gown, is seen in the latest imported models. This is sometimes the full sleeve of lace in a silk or crepe gown. Again, it may be of net, spangled or plain, and of an entirely different color from that of the rest of the costume. Hanging sleeves of chiffon inside others of silk are very stylish and effective for ball costumes.

**Dainty Unlined Waists.**

Very dainty waists of pleated chiffon or crepe de chine are made in the unlined style. The pleating is set into a deep yoke, which falls well over the top of the shoulder. Bodices of chiffon also have the pleated part falling loose in bolero style, and the lower part of plain chiffon, which is almost hidden by the frill.

**Skirts of Many Patterns.**

Skirts are of many patterns. Some are smooth fitting round the hips, but into others creeps the Victorian fullness. Some of these full skirts have the width held in by plaits to the depth of a hip yoke. Some have a flat yoke and front panel set in, the fullness starting on the sides at the lower edge of the yoke.

**A Novel Pen Rack.**

A novel pen rack, suited for a handsome library table in a house lighted by electricity, is in the shape of a low trough of sienna colored majolica. At the back of the trough, on its edge, are seated two blinking owls, with luminous eyes, the light being supplied by hidden electric bulbs.

**Shaped and Stitched Bands.**

Shaped and stitched bands of the material make a simple but pretty finish for an afternoon suit. They outline fronts, cuffs and cape of the bolero and the edges of the skirt and of all frounces.

**"Monster" Belt Pins.**

Some of the new belt pins show monsters and grotesque heads, suggestive of the Japanese bronzes. The drawing is carried out in gold and some color outlined with black or gold.

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

W. J. CHESTNUT & 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. WARD, BROWN & MARTIN, 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.

Anyway, old maids don't have to go down stairs at 3 o'clock in the morning to let in a man who tried to open the front door with a trunk key.

**Wiggle-Stick LAUNDRY BLUE.**

Won't spill, break, freeze nor spot clothes. Costs 10 cents and equals 20 cents worth of any other bluing. If your grocer does not keep it send 10¢ for sample to The Laundry Blue Co., 14 Michigan Street, Chicago.

"How to the line, let the chips fall where they may!" When the days is done the bookies on the line have accumulated most of the chips.

Lewis' "Single Binder" straight Sealgar. Price to dealers \$36.00 per M. They cost some more than other brands, but no more than a good 3¢ cigar cost. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

You have to handle some people with kid gloves, other with boxing gloves, others with bare fists and the rest with an old-fashioned ax handle.

If you don't get the biggest and best it's your own fault. Defiance Starch is for sale everywhere and there is positively nothing to equal it in quality or quantity.

The only effective criticism of a poor religion is the creation of a better one.

The bill-poster acquires a great many stuck-up notions in his business.

When a man is satisfied he made a mistake by marrying, he isn't satisfied.

Goods are among the least of the rewards for goodness.

**The World's Greatest Railway.**

Under the title of "The Great Siberian Railway," James W. Davidson, F. R. G. S., United States Consul at Antung, Manchuria, will give much valuable information in the April Century about "the greatest railway which the world has ever seen." Travelers on the great Siberian railway will find the many days on the train wonderfully comfortable. For its passengers the train de luxe plans to provide brass bedsteads, private toilet rooms, baths, gymnasium, electric fans and lights, steam heat, and a handsomely furnished drawing room. Mr. Davidson estimates that one may enjoy all this luxury from Paris to Dainy or Peking for not over \$280, including sleeper, food and all incidental expenses.

Before arithmetic was invented people multiplied on the face of the earth.

**Physicians Use Carrier Pigeons.**

Country Physicians in many instances have adopted the use of pigeons as messengers. A physician raises a loft of carriers, and when he visits a patient four or five miles away he carries with him a basket containing one of his birds. If dangerous symptoms arise in the night or the following day the pigeon is released with a message. Some physicians with long country routes carry half a dozen or more of these pigeons on their rounds and leave one at each place. A daily report of the different cases can thus be obtained by pigeon service. This service has also been extended on large Western farms. Some farmers receive daily reports of the markets from the city in this way when there are no telephone or telegraph wires to send the messages. All that is required is a trip to the city once a fortnight to carry back the birds and some one in the city to write the reports and release the pigeons.

How a woman does like to talk about the doings and the sayings of the man of whom she is fond.

**In the Spring.**

Lowndes, Mo., April 4th.—Mrs. H. C. Harty of this place, says:

"For years I was in very bad health. Every spring I would get so low that I was unable to do my own work. I seemed to be worse in the spring than any other time of the year. I was very weak and miserable and had much pain in my back and head. I saw Dodd's Kidney Pills advertised last spring and began treatment of them and they have certainly done me more good than anything I have ever used.

"I was all right last spring and felt better than I have for over ten years. I am fifty years of age and am stronger to-day than I have been for many years and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills credit for the wonderful improvement."

The statement of Mrs. Harty is only one of a great many where Dodd's Kidney Pills have proven themselves to be the very best spring medicine. They are unsurpassed as a tonic and are the only medicine used in thousands of families.

I noticed a woman chewing gum once during the progress of a mile race. The race was run in 1:43. She covered the distance in 1:40 flat.

The United Mutual Ins. Ass'n is the oldest, is the strongest, is the best; has paid \$159,000.00 more for losses than the combined payments of all other companies. Paid \$53,596.10 in 1903. Has paid \$209,911.80 for losses since its organization. Wants good representatives in every precinct. Address Home Office, 116 South 10th Street, Lincoln, Neb.