TIME TO ACT.



and you are always tired out, depressed and nervous when sleep is disturbed by pain and ov urinary ills, it's time to act. The kidneys are sick. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys quickly and perma-

nently. 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

President Tyler's Daughter. ter of a century she has lived. During her eventful life at the capital of the most famous statesmen and public men the country has produced, and her mind, still active and vigorous, recalls the stirring incidents and struggles in which her father's administration was conducted. As mistress of the White House she antedated Mrs. Roosevelt some sixty

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 church. The law says that no liquor licenses shall be granted for a build- the summer. ing 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.

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, post-paid, free of cost, the handsomest sewing machine catalogue ever published. It will name you prices on the Minne-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 Mcntana who managed Harrison's second campaign in 1892, and whose work was not crowned by sucthought 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 58 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 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 Deflance Starch, it will keep them white-16 oz. for 10 cents.

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



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 Mrs. Letitia Tyler Sample, second guineas warning me. They do not daughter of President Tyler, during have to be kept separate from the whose administration she was mis- fowls nor do they bother the hens as tress of the White House, last Wed- do the pearl guineas (colored). They nesday celebrated the eighty-fourth are excellent for the table as their anniversary of her birthday at the meat is gamey but not dark. They Louise home, where for nearly a quar- lay from May till September. Their eggs are smaller than hen eggs, but bring the same in market. Guinea half a century ago she was the friend 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 events of the whig and democratic 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 its front door is within 200 feet of commence to sit should be broken up. the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian In a few days they will go at it again, and will lay about 90 eggs each during 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 Could You Use Any Kind of a Sewing 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. cess, as Quay's was, has never since 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 run of foods. They should be rewants a fowl that he can show and take a prize on let him remember that | birds. 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 is needed on the soil that is deficient 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, thing else, a person must learn bow.



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 | terial has neither figure nor nap. 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 chiefly fancy points. If a farmer jected, but rejected for the reason that they endanger the health of the

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 in humus and nitrogen, but is labor lost on many other seils. 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 every-



Smart and Useful Gown. In every girl's wardrobe there is occasion for a smart gown which can be relied upon to fill many functions; and for this a model, in which real laces play a prominent part, is one that lends itself well to reproduction in less expensive materials. The exceedingly simple lines of the corsage, which incidentally is mounted upon a perfectly fitted silk lining with chiffon beneath the face, suggest the plastron front and back, fagoted strappings in satin defining this. sleeve has a shaped ruffle of lace mounted over very full plisse ruffles of chiffon. The skirt of white satin fits snugly over the hips, the fullness being adjusted by means of dartshaped tucks at the band; and at knee-depth there is applied a flounce of plisse chiffon, which is covered with bouillonnes of satin alternated

Fve-Gored Skirt.

hem.

The five-gored flare skirt is never out of style, no matter how many rivals it may have. This one is adapted to all skirt and suiting ma-

with lace, eight yards wide at the

terials and can be made plain or with the applied yoke as preferred. shown, however, it is made of figured Sicilian mohair, stitched with corticelli silk, and includes the yoke, which can be made

to serve the practical purpose of lengthening as well as an ornamental

The skirt is cut in five gores, that are shaped to fit with perfect snugness over the hips and to flare with freedom at their lower portions, and is laid in inverted plaits at the back. The yoke is made in one piece and is applied over the upper portion and a narrow belt finishes the upper edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 yards 27 inches wide, 41/2 yards 44 inches wide or 4 yards 52 inches wide when material has figure on nap; 31/2 yards 44 or 3 yards 52 inches wide when ma-

Some Effective Hair Accessories. Every woman has ribbon ornaments r the hair more or less elaborate, according to the occasion on which they are to be worn. Dainty resettes of long loops are made of a number of loops of gauze ribbon, in soft colors. The idea in wearing so many of becoming color to the face to offset | it peculiarly well the effect of the white gowns which | suited to stout figare worn morning, noon, and night

now. The flush of a pink rosette, the glow of a red one, the bright gleam of a yellow ornament, or the warm tone of some other color lends a brightness to the wearer of a white frock. The woman of taste selects the color that will best bring out the beauties of her complexion, the luster and tint of her eyes, and the warm or bright lights in her hair.

Gowns Are Now Made Short. The "trotter frock" is all the rage in this country just at present and even the most expensive gowns are made with short skirts. Cloth is the leading fabric, yet velvets, too, look quite as well with the ankle-high skirt. Many of these gowns are trimmed elaborately with lace and braid and they may be used for an afternoon entertainment. It seems that women are beginning to realize the advantages of a short skirt, and it may not be many months before the trailing evening gowns of to-day will give way to "trotter" effects. For dancing nothing can surpass the short skirt so far as comfort is concerned.

Eton Jacket.

No coat yet devised is more generally becoming than the Eton jacket. This one is eminently simple at the same time that it is smart and includes a narrow

vest, a yoke that is extended to form trimming bands at the front and the full sleeves that mark the season. The original, from which the drawing was made, is of old blue veiling with the vest of ecru lace applied

over cream colored cloth and trimmings of braid, but almost countless combinations can be made. Fancy braids are greatly used for the little vests, Persian bandings are exceedingly effective, genuine Oriental embroideries are handsome and both braiding and embroidery on silk or cloth are in vogue.

The jacket consists of fronts and back with the vest, that is arranged under the front and neck edges, and is fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams with the single darts that are concealed by the trimming. Over the back and shoulders is applied the yoke, that gives the long shoulder line, and the hand extensions serve to outline the vest. The sleeves are one of these set before each guest.

wide and full below the elbows and are finished with flare cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 41/4 yards 21 inches wide, 21/2 yards 44 inches wide or 1% yards 52 inches wide with 1% yards 2 inches wide for the vest and 81/2 yards of braid to trim as illustrated.

Light Colors for Summer Shoes. Pongee colored kid is making a strong bid for a favorite leather this season, and in some cities it will take its place with the russets, browns and

White shoes are going to have a good sale with fabric shoes, while buckskin oxfords, red, gray and even blue slippers are included in the smart

The rule of the woman who knows this summer is to match the shoe and stocking irrespective of whatever the color of the dress may be.

Many of the shoes are showing full lines of champagne and pongee color, also some nut brown kid oxfords.

The girls with small feet are taking to the light colors-no matter how bright-while the others are rushing for the darker shades.

Some tan shoes with French heels are for sale, but it does not appear as if they are to have a big run, for the reason that they are not satisfactory for a street oxford-and that is the real purpose of tan footwear.

The women can certainly gratify their every whim this summer .- Shoe

Lamb a la Mode.

Lamb a la mode is fully as acceptable an entree as beef prepared in the same way and serves to give that variety to the bill of fare for which the average housekeeper is always seeking. To prepare it let the lamb stew very gently in a small quantity of water, in which has been placed a couple of potatoes, cut up very fine. When these have been dissolved into a starchy mess add sufficient water nearly to cover the meat, putting in two sliced carrots, more chopped potatoes and a cupful of green peas. After the meat and vegetables are soft slice half a lemon, from which the seeds have been removed, and use it for garnishing, taking care to place the peas, carrots, etc., in alternate rows.

Shirt Waist witth Underarm Gores. Plain shirt waists made in tailor style, always are in demand and always are smart. This one is made these ornaments is to get a note of | with under-arm gores, which render

ures and is appropriate for the entire range of waistings, although shown in white mercerized cheviot. The back is plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are

slightly full and blouse over the belt. With the waist are worn a novel tie and belt of ribbon, the former being made in one with the stock and closed at the

back. The waist consists of fronts, back and under-arm gores, the fronts being laid in narrow plaits at their upper edges and either plaited at the waist line or left free to be adjusted to the figure as preferred. The sleeves are the fashionable ones of the season and form drooping puffs over the cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4% yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 21/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/4 yard of any width for tie.

Apple Slump.

Pare and core six good-sized apples, cut them into quarters, put in a saucepan and cover with cold water. Add two bay leaves and simmer gently until the apples are nearly tender. Put into a bowl one pint of flour, add a rounding teaspoon of baking powder, mix thoroughly and add sufficient milk to meisten. Roll this out and cut into biscuits. Stand them over the top of the apples. Cover the saucepan and cook for fifteen minutes. Serve with hard sauce.

Ginger Apples.

Select four good-sized apples; pare, core and cut into quarters; stand them in a saucepan, add a half cup of sugar, an ounce of ginger, cut into slices a clipping of the yellow rind of lemon and one pint of water; cover the saucepan and stand over a moderate fire until the apples are perfectly tender, dish them, boil down the sirup and baste it over the apples. These may be served with or without whipped cream.

New Way to Serve Eucumbers.

At a recent dinner, the cucumbers, by having the centers re-loved, were turned into little green beats, the inside having been minced finely and seasoned with pepper, salt and vinegar and replaced in the boat, and Her "Famous Artist."

During a recent exhibition of pletures 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 artisthe 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 masterpleces; 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 pickpock-

## De Reszkes Not to Return.

It seems unlikely that the great tenor, Jean de Reszke, 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, the 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 dld 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 Hail's Catarrh Cure. 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 inancially
able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Kinnan & Maryin,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sont free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A fortified town calls itself a Gibraltar with as little excuse as some women call themselves Madonnas.

OVERHEARD ON THE PIKE. Mr. Easy—'Why should people visiting The Ex-position at night, use more Allen's Foot-Ease than in daytime?' Miss Poote—"Because under the brilliant filumination of the grounds, every foot becomes an acre!"

Mr. Easy-"Fair, Only fair! Pray, conduct me to the nearest drug store and I prom'se never to accept a substitute for you or for A.len's Foot-Ease."

FOOT NOTE-The twain 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 znknown 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 \$13,051,868,859, of which \$9,360,-621,387 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 vourself exercised?