

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 the 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, post-paid, 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 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 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—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 picnic.



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 lace, suggest the plastron front and back, fagoted strappings in satin defining this. The 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 dart-shaped tucks at the band; and at knee-depth there is applied a flounce of plisse chiffon, which is covered with bouillonnes of satin alternated with lace, eight yards wide at the hem.

Five-Gored Skirt.

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 materials and can be made plain or with the applied yoke as preferred. 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 one.

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, 4 1/2 yards 44 inches wide or 4 yards 52 inches wide when material has figure on nap; 3 1/2 yards 44 or 3 yards 52 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

Some Effective Hair Accessories.

Every woman has ribbon ornaments for 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 these ornaments is to get a note of becoming color to the face to offset the effect of the white gowns which are 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 velveting 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 band extensions serve to outline the vest. The sleeves are



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

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/4 yards 21 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 52 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards 2 inches wide for the vest and 8 1/2 yards of braid to trim as illustrated.

Light Colors for Summer Shirts.

Pongee colored kid is making a strong bid for a favorite leather shoes season, and in some cities it will take its place with the russets, browns and tans.

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 class.

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 a tan footwear.

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

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 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 with Underarm Gores.

Plain shirt waists made in tailor style, always are in demand and always are smart. This one is made with under-arm gores, which render it peculiarly well suited to stout figures and is appropriate for the entire range of waistings, although shown in white mercerized chevrot. 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 3/4 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1/4 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 moisten. 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, boll down the sirup and baste it over the apples. These may be served with or without whip-cream.

New Way to Serve Cucumbers.

At a recent dinner, the cucumbers, by having the centers removed, were turned into little green boats, the inside having been minced finely and seasoned with pepper, salt and vinegar and replaced in the boat, and one of these set before each guest.



Selecting the Dairy Bull.

The profitable dairy bull is one that will produce female calves with high milking powers and that will be able to show a great amount of vigor. It is not enough that he be able to produce calves with high milking powers. The vigor is an essential point, as under heavy methods of feeding, such as are now practiced in modern dairies, many of our best developed cows break down. The bull therefore must have in himself every indication of great bodily vigor. The more he has of this, the more likely will he be to impress the same on his offspring, and place in them the power of continuing his good qualities. It is not at all easy at this time to find the kind of a bull that is likely to have the good points we are looking for. There are a great many poor bulls in service, and their male offspring are growing up into the bulls that are to be used in the future. We have to-day few herds that we can go to for the right kind of a supply.

The carelessness of the public in this regard is shown in the low prices prevailing for bulls. The bull should bring a far higher price than a cow, and yet we find the bulls selling at lower prices. We can but infer that the breeders think that anything is good enough for the male so long as we have first class females. This has been the great obstacle in the way of the improvement of the milking qualities of our dairy breeds. A man can afford to pay a fancy price for a bull provided he can get the kind of a bull he really needs.

Mold on Parchment Paper.

Many of our readers use parchment paper for lining the boxes in which they pack their butter, and now and then they have trouble with mold that appears on it and which not infrequently gets into the butter. The parchment paper is for the purpose of preventing this very thing. The mold generally gets into the paper when the latter is allowed to lie for some time in ice boxes, refrigerators or storage rooms in which the mold has already developed. The mold cannot grow spontaneously but comes from minute seeds called spores. Unless these spores were on the paper there could be no growth of mold. When the parchment paper was lying where mold was growing the spores ripened and fell on this paper. If the paper is kept in dry clean places where no mold ever appears it will not in turn develop mold when it is placed in contact with the moisture that comes from the butter. Spores cannot grow without moisture. When such paper has been subject to conditions that would make the growing of mold possible the best way to prevent the development of the mold is to soak the parchment paper in a strong brine in which has been mixed one pound of formaldehyde to three gallons of brine. This soaking will not injure the parchment paper, but it will kill the spores of the mold. When the same brine is to be used several times in succession it should be boiled between times to make doubly sure that the spores do not escape.

Exhibiting Butter.

The maker of butter, whether on the farm or in the creamery, frequently asks the question if it pays to make an exhibit of butter at any of the various shows where opportunity is given for that kind of a display. It certainly does pay to exhibit butter, both for the effect it has on the general public and for the influence on the one making the exhibit. The cost of making an exhibit is slight, and the attention of the butter-maker becomes centered on the methods necessary to produce a good article. It is proverbial that every farmer's wife believes she is one of the best butter makers in the country. The grocer that buys the butter does not tell her that she does not know how to make butter, if she cannot, but the butter judge at the fair or show will have to give her that information. The movement among farmers' wives to learn more about buttermaking is a good one, and every one of them should be encouraged to do her best and send her product to the butter show. The same is true of the creamery buttermaker. The managers of the creamery can well afford to pay \$10 or whatever it costs to exhibit butter, just for the sake of getting more information on how their own butter looks when judged from the standpoint of the butter judge.

Cheese Scoring Contest.

The Dairy and Food Commissioner of Minnesota, Mr. W. P. McConnell, has inaugurated a cheese scoring contest that is to continue six months from May 1st. Mr. E. H. Vroman of the commission will be in charge of the contest. Prizes of money and of silver cups are to be awarded. Two expert commercial cheese men will assist Mr. Vroman in making the scorings of the cheese to determine the accuracy of the scorings of the contestants. Many of the managers of cheese factories in Minnesota have applied for permission to enter the contest.

A barbed wire fence is no kind of a fence to have about the cow pasture. The teats of more than one cow have been ruined by being lacerated on barbed wire. Other kinds of wire are more serviceable and little more expensive.

LIVE STOCK



The Horse Still Popular.

The horse industry is to-day in a flourishing condition, little corresponding to the predictions of some of our commercial prophets ten years ago. At that time we were told that we were on the eve of a horseless age. To prove it the savants pointed to the thousands of people that were using bicycles. It was said that agents had been placed at the entrances to the great parks in New York and other cities and these counted the thousands of wheelmen and wheelwomen that daily passed through the parks and reported that only now and then a carriage or mounted horseman was seen. That was true ten years ago in all the great cities of the country. But how is it to-day?

Sit down at the entrance to any of our great city parks in the summer time and watch the passers-by. There will be seen a steady stream of carriages, with only now and then a man or woman on a wheel. It is evident that the wheel was only a temporary plaything for the public, and that when the public grew tired of the wheel it went back to the old friend of man—the horse.

Within ten years there has been a material increase in the number of horses in the country and an increase also in the value per head. The demand has been greater than the supply, and with the larger use of horses has come an increased rapidity of their wearing out. While the wheels were being so freely used, many of the driving horses in the cities spent much of their time in the barns or in the pastures, but since the public returned to the use of the horse the work of the horse has increased, and the consequent wear and tear incident to service and accidents has also increased.

The horseless vehicles that have been introduced in the cities are but an insignificant factor in the general situation. Such vehicles are but the playthings of the wealthy or are in service in only a slight degree commercially. They in no sense keep pace with the tremendous increase in population and business that our country is witnessing. The value of horses in the United States is placed by the taxing bodies at more than \$1,000,000,000, which valuation, as every man knows, is far short of the real, since values for taxing purposes are never anywhere near the actual values. Yet, though the undervaluation is considerable, this item of over one billion dollars is an enormous one and gives some idea of the great riches in horse-flesh possessed by the nation.

That farmers should pay more attention to the raising of good horses is evident. There is no doubt that the demand for horses in the future is to be even greater than it is at the present time and that any man that raises good horses of almost any kind will be sure to realize good prices for them.

Breeding Light Horses.

George M. Rommel, of the United States Department of Agriculture says: Stand by the auction ring of any great horse market and observe closely the horses that fail to bring prices sufficient to cover cost of production. In the great majority of cases trotting blood predominates in any breeding at all is noticeable. Ask a dealer what is the breeding, if any of most of the large numbers of the unclassified horses on the market, his answer will be: "Trotting and coach blood." This is not because draft blood is more valuable or that the blood of the light breeds is not wanted, for the great cry of the market at present is that good drivers and saddlers are extremely scarce. It is because performance and style are much more difficult to acquire in breeding than size and weight. It is because men with a fascination for the race track attempt to produce trotters without the slightest regard for nature's laws, and no disappointment or failure seems sufficient to bring them to realize their folly. Breeding to a trotter without system and study, but only in the hope of getting a speedy foal as a possibility or an accident, is "playing with fire." The breeding of light horses requires not only a considerable amount of capital, but demands a knowledge of horses of the very highest order. It necessitates concentration of effort and years of waiting and planning. It is not every man that brings such qualities to bear when he takes a 1,600-pound draft mare to a 1,200-pound harness or saddle stallion, and it is largely because of this, and not on account of the breeds themselves, that so many poor horses are forced onto the market. A high-class roaster, coacher, or saddler is by far the most difficult horse to produce that the market calls for in addition to careful plans of breeding and high individual excellence in the resulting progeny, a course of handling, manning, and training must be pursued before the horse will figure as a really marketable animal. These facts must be thoroughly understood if a man would breed light horses for market.

Cold climates are as well suited to the raising of live stock as are temperate and warm climates. While herbage is more abundant in the warm climates and the winters are shorter, yet most of our farm animals do better in the cold climates than in the warm, and diseases are less numerous. Grass is a greater factor in the North than in the South, for climatic reasons.

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," 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 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 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, 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. WALTERS, KIRKMAN & 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 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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

OVERHEARD ON THE PIKE.

Mr. Easy—"Why should people visiting The Exposition at night, use more Allen's Foot-Paste than in daytime?"

Miss Foose—"Because under the brilliant illumination of the grounds, every foot becomes an acre!"

Mr. Easy—"Fair, only fair." "I have been to the nearest drug store and I promise never to accept a substitute for you or for Allen's Foot-Paste."

FOOTNOTE—The trains 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 1869) it had increased to 13,233,529. 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 13,243,255, of which 8,303,036 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 \$13,051,863,359, 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 yourself exercised?