

IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

Spokane, Wash., Woman Endures Terrible Suffering.

Mrs. J. A. Schoonmaker, 127 S. Pine St., Spokane, Wash., says: "I grew so weak I could scarcely do my household work and was often confined to bed. There was a bearing-down pain through my hips and my head ached as if it would split. I knew by the kidney secretions that my kidneys were in a terrible condition but though I doctored, I gradually grew worse, until in critical condition. It was then I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was entirely cured. I have not had a sign of kidney trouble since."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c all stores Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The more promises a man makes the more he doesn't keep.

Garfield Tea keeps the liver normal. Drink before retiring.

There are two kinds of ambition; one soars and the other crawls.

Her Cigarette.

"I never smoke except in my own room."

"I often smoke when I'm out, but it's always for the first time!"

Cause of the Row.

"Mrs. Brown had a dreadful quarrel with her husband last night?"

"That so?"

"Yes. She bid eight on a hand that was good for ten, not thinking Mr. Brown would overbid her, but he did. It almost broke up the party."

Was Sure He Knew It.

The physiology class in a country school was studying about the backbone.

Teacher—What are the pieces of cartilage for between the vertebrae?

A little boy raised his hand.

"Well, Eddie, you may tell us," the teacher said.

"To take the jars off the jumps," answered the triumphant Eddie.—Norman E. Mack's National Monthly.

Easily Overcome by Counsel.

"The trouble is," said Wilkins as he talked the matter over with his counsel, "that in the excitement of the moment I admitted that I had been going too fast, and wasn't paying any attention to the road just before the collision. I'm afraid that admission is going to prove costly."

"Don't worry about that," said his lawyer. "I'll bring seven witnesses to testify that they wouldn't believe you under oath."—Harper's Weekly.

Getting Americanized.

It does not take long for America's future citizens to adopt American styles. He had just landed at the Battery, and was toiling up Broadway with his big canvas-covered trunk upon his back. A bright orange tie set off his crisp black locks, and a long, heavy ulster flapped at his heels. But, crowning glory of all—perched on his head, and toyed with by the biting winds that swept in from the sea, was a brand-new American straw hat—a fitting crown for a citizen in a country where every man is a king.

THE OLD PLEA

He "Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

The coffee drinker seldom realizes that coffee contains the drug, caffeine, a severe poison to the heart and nerves, causing many forms of disease, noticeably dyspepsia.

"I was a lover of coffee and used it for many years, and did not realize the bad effects it was suffering from its use. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it, too, contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)"

"At first I was troubled with indigestion. I did not attribute the trouble to the use of coffee, but thought it arose from other causes. With these attacks I had sick headache, nausea and vomiting. Finally my stomach was in such a condition I could scarcely retain any food."

"I consulted a physician; was told all my troubles came from indigestion, but was not informed what caused the indigestion. I kept on with the coffee, and kept on with the troubles, too, and my case continued to grow worse from year to year until it developed into chronic diarrhea, nausea and severe attacks of vomiting. I could keep nothing on my stomach and became a mere shadow, reduced from 150 to 128 pounds."

"A specialist informed me I had a very severe case of catarrh of the stomach, which had got so bad he could do nothing for me, and I became convinced my days were numbered."

"Then I chanced to see an article setting forth the good qualities of Postum and explaining how coffee injured people so I concluded to give Postum a trial. I soon saw the good effects—my headaches were less frequent, nausea and vomiting only came on at long intervals and I was soon a changed man, feeling much better."

"Then I thought I could stand coffee again, but as soon as I tried it my old troubles returned and I again turned to Postum. Would you believe it, I did this three times before I had sense enough to quit coffee for good and keep on with the Postum. I am now a well man with no more headaches, sick stomach or vomiting, and have already gained back to 147 pounds." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

STATE CAPITAL LINCOLN CHAT.

Tax Rates in Nebraska Cities.

Land Commissioner Cowles has finished computing a table showing the rates of taxation in twenty-four of the leading cities of the state. But one city is left out, that being South Omaha. Rates at the latter place have been reported as being 54 mills, but as the state official does not believe that that mark is official he left it out of his table. Grand Island has the lowest rate of taxation, with 61 mills, while Norfolk is highest with 111.7 mills. The Omaha rate is given at 84.9 mills. The rates quoted by Mr. Cowles include all city, county, school district and state taxes, and with the exception of special district assessments for sewer or paving improvements, represent all sums paid into the public treasury for the support of the various branches of the city, county and state government. The following shows the table as prepared by Mr. Cowles: Grand Island, 61 mills; Holdrege, 63 mills; Columbus, 64.2 mills; Minden, 66 mills; Hastings, 67.85 mills; Lexington, 69.7 mills; York, 70 mills; Fremont, 70 mills; Kearney, 75.7 mills; Blair, 75.7 mills; Falls City, 79.6 mills; Wayne, 83.5 mills; North Platte, 84.2 mills; Omaha, 84.9 mills; Fairbury, 85.5 mills; Beatrice, 86.9 mills; Chadron, 87.2 mills; Lincoln, 87.2 mills; Plattsmouth, 88.7 mills; Nebraska City, 89 mills; McCook, 93.2 mills; Broken Bow, 101.2 mills; Wymore, 101.2 mills; Norfolk, 111.7 mills.

No National Shot This Year.

The national rifle march, conducted annually by the war department and participated in by regular soldiers and members of the national guard, has been abandoned for this year, according to notice sent out by the war department and received by Adjutant General Phelps of the Nebraska national guard. The Nebraska guard refused to send a rifle team last year on the ground that the national shoot is largely a fake in which professional shots are allowed to compete under the guise of being members of the national guard or of the regular army, and on the further ground that the money spent by state guards in preparing a rifle team will do more good if expended on the different companies of the various states in training the officers and men to become fairly good shots.

Registering Many Stallions.

The new room fitted out in the northeast corner of the state house basement now houses the stallion registration board, which was created at the last session of the state legislature. The quarters have been completely equipped and clerks have already transferred their records from the board of agriculture room to the new room. The board, which has been working under pressure since the new law went into effect, has to date registered a total of 6,600 stallions in the state and have accordingly turned in excess of \$3,000 in fees.

State Banks in Good Shape.

E. Royse, secretary of the state banking board, has announced that the report of state banks called for to show conditions at the close of business on March 16, indicates the high water mark in amount of deposits in the history of the state. He is unable to say whether the same is true of the national banks, but is inclined to believe the fact holds good.

State Health Inspector W. H. Wilson has returned from a visit to St. Edward and Archer. At St. Edward he found one case of scarlet fever over which some physicians had disagreed in regard to diagnosis. In the country near Archer he found one case of infantile paralysis.

For the construction of a new astronomical observatory an appropriation of about \$15,000 will probably be asked of the next legislature by the regents of the university. The observatory will probably be constructed at the state farm.

Department Commander A. M. Trimble has issued instructions to Guard Army posts throughout the state to fittingly observe May 30, Memorial day. Memorial Sunday services will be held in church May 26.

Nebraskans Go to Chautauqua.

Professor R. G. Clapp, head of the department of physical education, will again be the dean of the school of physical training at Chautauqua, N. Y., this summer. Two other Nebraskans will be in the faculty. Miss Verna Coleman of the university department of physical education will be the instructor in playground exercises and in medical gymnastics. Miss Jessie Behtol will be instructor in anthropometry for women.

Use Lots of Ink.

University students use a gallon of ink every month, which is given away free by one of the book stores. The other book stores probably furnish about the same amount. Besides this, it is estimated that each of the 4,000 students probably buys, on the average, one bottle a year for use at home. The professors also use a generous amount of writing fluid, especially of the red variety. Altogether, \$250 worth of ink is used during the school year at Nebraska university.

SAVE SOIL MOISTURE

Land Should Be Disked as Early in Spring as Possible.

Some Farmers Do Not Appreciate Disk Harrow's Many Uses—More Valuable Than Any Other Piece of Farm Machinery.

Although the disk harrow is used on a large number of the farms of Kansas, many farmers do not use it when it will do the most good.

The uses of the disk harrow are many, and without doubt it is one of the most valuable implements on the farm. It may be used to conserve moisture, break up cloddy ground after plowing, prepare hard and dry soils for plowing, and destroy weeds after they have grown beyond the control of the smoothing harrow.

The best way to preserve soil moisture is to disk the land as early in the spring as the condition of the soil will permit. By doing this, a large share of the water from spring rains and melted snows is kept from evaporating, and by changing the texture of the top soil, to the depth the disk goes, the surface soil, where roots start to develop, will become warmer, drier, better aerated, and better suited to lessen the rate of evaporation of the deeper soil water, and will hasten the development of weed seeds so they may be destroyed.

The most effective way to use the disk in the spring work is to lap the harrow half, and in doing this the furrow between the sets of disks will be entirely filled and the surface will be left level.

When labor is scarce and the farmer must save time, the double acting disk should be used. This is a new implement recently placed on the market, and is considered by the authorities of the Kansas Agricultural college to be built on a good principle. Although it has a heavier draft, there seems to be little doubt that it will come into general use in the near future.

Often, after plowing, a heavy rain comes and compacts the soil, leaving the best conditions possible for rapid loss of this water by evaporation. This land should be gone over with a disk as soon as the ground will permit. Many farmers follow the binder with the disk; that is, they have the disk run behind the binder before the grain is shocked. This is a good practice, as the stubble ground is then in the best condition to catch any rain that might fall before plowing, and the soil is left in such a condition that plowing is made much easier.

Where small grains are to follow corn or potatoes the use of the disk harrow will often make this plow unnecessary, but either the disk must be run deep or a cutaway disk must be used. The chief objections to the cutaway disk are that it does not pulverize the soil so well, and it is not so easy to sharpen as the full-bladed disk. Although it may run deeper, there is no appreciable difference in the draft of the two.

PLANT MUST HAVE MOISTURE

Underground Stems Rest During Dry Period and Awake and Send Up Leaves When Soil Is Moist.

(By H. H. SHEPARD.)

A part of the food which a plant needs for life and growth is in the soil. It is the office, or function, of the plant's roots to get this food. But before the roots can take up plant food from the soil, that food must be dissolved in water.

We all know that the soil in which plants grow must be wet or moist for the plants to thrive or do well in it. If the soil becomes very dry the plants stop growing, some of them die entirely, and others die down to the ground.

Those plants which die only to the ground when the soil becomes very dry are provided with underground stems.

These underground stems simply rest, or sleep, during the dry period, and awake again and send up new leaves and branches when the soil becomes moist.

Dry Farm Methods.

Some complaints have been made that the so-called dry farming methods do not succeed in very dry years and that hence these methods are wrong. Plants will not grow without some moisture and the season of 1911 was unusually severe in its heat and drought because it followed two other similar seasons were not so bad, but the rain came at such time of the year that there was comparatively little moisture in the soil during the growing periods. This, however, should not argue against the dry farming methods, as they are simply good farming methods which are applicable in a greater or less degree to every section of the United States. Dry farming methods do produce good results in three seasons out of five and are more likely to produce results every year than any other method which has been devised.

Remedy for Limberneck.

Of all the reputed home remedies for limberneck melted lard is perhaps the only one that can really be depended on. Give it to the sick birds with a teaspoon.

Rotation of Crops.

Rotation of crops is one of the simple, practical methods of increasing the productivity of the farm and distributing labor.

GROW GRAIN-SORGHUM CROPS

Great Plains Admirably Adapted to Growing Both Stock and Necessary Feeding Material.

In a farmers' bulletin—No. 448—with the title "Better Grain-Sorghum Crops," issued by the Department of Agriculture, Carleton R. Ball expresses the opinion that the Great Plains region, where the sorghums are grown extensively, gives promise of becoming a second great feeding belt, similar to the corn belt. The area, he says, is admirably adapted to growing both stock and the necessary feeding crops. These crops will be corn in the regions of lower altitude and greater rainfall, and grain sorghums in the higher and drier parts.

The grain sorghums, says the writer of the new bulletin, may be greatly improved through the selection of better varieties and the use of better methods. The improvements will be chiefly in the direction of drought resistance; earliness; dwarf stature; productiveness, including heads and freedom from suckers and branches, and increased machine harvesting.

The improvement of the nature of the crop may be accomplished by seed selection. This, argues Mr. Ball, should be the work of the boys on the farm. "Complaint is commonly made," he says, "that the children are not interested in the farm, and that many of them leave it as soon as possible. Interest can be awakened by giving the boys and girls something definite to do in the way of improving the farm and its products. Once started, they should be encouraged to feel responsible for results. They should also receive a money return, however small, for the improvement resulting from their efforts."

"It is not necessary to await the formation of a neighborhood 'corn club' in order to interest the boy in selecting better seed. Help him to make selections from the year's crop. Let him prepare it for storing over winter. Set aside a field on which he can plant it the following spring. Plant alongside it some unselected seed. Assist him in comparing the two fields. Encourage him if striking results are not obtained the first year. Give him a fair share of the profit when profit results from his labors. The best result will be the increase of interest and knowledge in the boy."

Mr. Ball's advice in this direction is not intended only for those who wish to improve their grain sorghum crops, but to every farmer in the entire country, whether he grows cotton, corn, wheat, rice, oats, potatoes or any other staple farm crop.

POTASH IN MOHAVE DESERT

Reported That Vast Deposits Have Been Found in California—Available in Commercial Form.

Vast deposits of potash are rumored to have been found in California—enough to supply the United States probably for thirty years, so government scientists estimate.

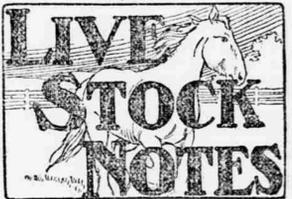
The potash was discovered in Searles' lake, in the Mohave desert, in San Bernardino county, Cal. Field men of the geological survey and the bureau of soils estimate that the deposit may amount to 4,000,000 tons, but the authorities in Washington, from data in their possession, believe more than 10,000,000 tons of potash is available there.

The great value of the find is that the product is in readily available commercial form. Most of the potash known to exist in many places in the United States is not so.

Similar dried up lakes containing valuable deposits, it is believed by government officials, exist in the arid regions and will be discovered.

The government bureaus for some time had sought throughout the country for potash, feeling certain a supply would be found. At present the United States and other nations are almost entirely dependent upon Germany for potash.

If this report is true, it is of great importance to the whole industrial and agricultural world. It will cut the price of fertilizer in half and a big increase in crops will follow its greater use by the farmers of America.



It is just as necessary to fit a collar to a horse as it is to fit a shoe to the foot.

Don't work the medium-sized team all day in the field and then drive to town that evening.

Watch your horse's feet; if they are tender don't make him do more work than he can stand.

Young horses should be worked not over a half day at a time at heavy work until hardened to it.

Bathe the strained back tendons with cold water and give thorough rubbing with the hands every day.

Success in pork production is largely affected by the attention given to the health and comfort of the brood sow.

If you have never tried rape raise a small field this spring. It is very popular with hogs and does them a world of good.

Old ewes should be fattened and disposed of before they lose any teeth. They are all right, as a rule, up to six years or a little older.

WATER CAKE RECIPES

DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS MADE WITHOUT MILK OR CREAM.

Sponge Cakes Made With Hot Water Familiar Example of This Kind of Cooking—Cookies and Spice Cakes.

There are many delicious kinds of cake that may be prepared with water instead of milk or cream, and in the absence of the latter such recipes are very useful. Hot water sponge cakes are a familiar example of this kind. Recipes for black molasses cake and cookies and also spice cakes rich with fruit often call for hot or cold water.

The following is a Washington pie that calls for water instead of milk: Beat three eggs light and fold a cupful of sifted powdered sugar through them, then fold in one cupful and a half of flour, sifted several times with a teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar. Moisten the dough with two tablespoonfuls of cold water and flavor it with lemon extract. Bake in two layer tins after greasing them with a little very pure fat. The housewife who offers this recipe does not use butter to grease her cake tins because of the slight salty quality in it, which she considers detrimental to the delicate quality of the cake. When the cake is baked let it stand in the tins, and when cool split open each layer, thus making four layers. Four layers of this kind will make a much softer and more delicate cake than if they had been baked in four layer tins, because there is not so much hard crust. Granulated sugar may be used in the cake if the powdered sugar is not at hand.

For the cream filling mix a tablespoonful of cornstarch with a little cold milk, just enough to dissolve it; then add an egg and beat the whole into half a pint of boiling milk, stirring the milk rapidly to prevent curdling. When all has become a smooth custard, beat in half a cupful of sugar and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Spread the mixture, after flavoring with lemon rind (grated), over three of the layers and then place together in the usual way, with the fourth layer on top of all. This makes a moist and delicate loaf with four thin layers of the cake and three layers, almost equal in thickness, of the cream.

The following is a recipe for a white cake with water instead of milk: Cream a liberal quarter of a cupful of butter with a cupful of sugar. Moisten it with half a cup of water and stir the whole into one cupful and a half of pastry flour sifted several times with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Fold in the whites of two eggs whipped to a very stiff froth.

To Remove Ink Stains. Ink stains on cotton, silk or woolen fabrics may be removed with turpentine by saturating the spots for several hours then rubbing out, leaving neither color nor texture injured; but in the case of the cream cashmere coat which it is not desired to wash, it will be best for you to use salt and lemon juice. Fold a pad of blotting paper beneath the stain, touch the spot with lemon juice, and immediately put on fine salt; leave this for a time then brush off and treat again in the same way when the stain will be found very faint. Rub the next application well into the fabric with a soft clean cloth and the final traces will disappear. Touching the stains lightly with javelle water or solution of chloride of lime will also bleach the ink, if of the common kind, but must touch the stained portion only. Sponge off lightly with a damp cloth and press when the stain is removed.

Worth Knowing. Enameled ware which has become discolored can be cleaned with a paste made of coarse salt and vinegar. Discolored cups and dishes used for baking can be made as new by rubbing the brown stains with a flannel dipped in whitening. Many families will really put up with a squeaking hinge for weeks, when one application of machine oil or a little heated lard will result in perfect silence. Valuable lace should be kept wrapped in blue paper. White paper is often bleached with chloride of lime, which injuriously affects any delicate fabric that lies against it any length of time.

Nice Meat Balls. Take a quantity of cold meat sufficient for a meal, scraps of roasts or fried beef that has become dry, run through food chopper, season with salt and pepper, nutmeg and allspice; soak about one-third as much stale white bread in cold milk, press out, and mix with the meat. Add beaten egg, one egg is enough for three persons, and lump of butter size of a walnut; mix thoroughly and roll into balls; fry in hot lard. Pile in pyramid on a flat dish to serve.

For Individual Pies. I use my muffin pans for making individual pies, lining each one with pastry, and proceed as for a large pie. They bake beautifully and look dainty when served individually.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Kitchen Hint. You who find it difficult to cut up a rough-skinned pumpkin will find the kitchen or woodhouse saw the most convenient article for the purpose, as it is superior to the shortest knife and far less dangerous.

IF WE ONLY COULD.



"We all have our enemies, you know."

"But we can't all buy automobiles to run 'em down."

Ought to Be Satisfied. Aunt Beulah's besetting sin was housecleaning. She cleaned in season and out of season, causing the family much worry when sweeping brought on an attack of lumbago or carrying out ashes gave her the grip. One day her patient sister protested. "Why don't you let the maid do those things?" she asked. "She's so careless," groaned Aunt Beulah; "I'd rather have the pain than the dust. I'd rather have the pain."

Then the Smart Little Boy jumped into the conversation. "Well, you've got the pain," he remarked, "what are you kicking about?"

Not Telling All of It. "Does your fiance know your age, Lottie?"

"Well, partly."

When a bachelor is landed by a leap year girl, he can imagine about how a fish out of water feels.

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