

## TICE LAW MADE CLEAR

## What Illinois' New Good Roads Statute Will Do.

State Highway Department is Created and Funds Are Provided for Building and Maintaining Roads and Bridges.

Writing in the Edwardsville (Ill.) Intelligencer, Nelson L. Ryder gives a careful analysis of the new good roads law recently passed by the Illinois legislature. His article in part follows:

What is known as the "Tice bill" is an act amending, revising and systematizing the road and bridge law, as heretofore administered by local highway officials, and in addition, making provision for the state to aid in the construction and maintenance of highways.

It creates and defines the duties of a state highway department, consisting of three highway commissioners, a chief and assistant engineer and necessary employees, as state officers, and of a county superintendent of highways, as a county officer. The state department is a non-partisan board, appointed by the governor, with the approval of the senate.

The county superintendent is appointed and his salary fixed and paid by the county board, his term being six years. The appointment is to be made in the following manner: the county board, within ninety days from July 1, shall certify to the state highway commissioner from three to five names of residents of the county who are considered desirable candidates for such office, the state commissioner then determines by competitive examination the person or persons best fitted for the office and certifies same to the county board, who appoint from that number. If no one is found qualified, the county board may submit a further list and if no one is then

found qualified, a non-resident of the county who has passed a satisfactory examination may be appointed. The law continues the present system of highway commissioners, with a provision that high commissioner may, upon majority vote of a township, be substituted for the board of three. Where township organization exists, the supervisor of the township is made treasurer of the road and bridge fund. But little change is made in the duties of such officers, except that all contracts in excess of two hundred dollars must have the approval of the county superintendent of highways, who is also given power to supervise the construction of all bridges and other important works.

Road and Bridge Taxes. No substantial change is made in the method of levying taxes for road and bridge purposes, but the labor system of paying such taxes is dispensed with. The maximum amount which may be levied for such taxes is raised to six mills on each one hundred dollars valuation. There is also a provision that when damages are to be paid on account of changes in roads, an additional levy of twenty cents per hundred dollars may be made.

An election may be called in the township by the purpose of authorizing a bond issue for the building of important bridges or other expensive works. A poll tax of from one dollar to three dollars is authorized, but may be dispensed with by the township. A special tax for hard roads, not to exceed one dollar per hundred, for a period of not more than five years, may be levied, upon authority given by a majority vote of the township, and the county board is given the same power as highway commissioners are to building hard roads, and is authorized to assist any town in the extent of twenty-five per cent of the cost of the road, upon a majority vote of the legal voters of the county. Both the town and county authorities are permitted to borrow money for such purposes by issuing bonds, when authorized at an election.

Provision is also made for the building of bridges on or near the line of township by the joint action of towns and for aid from the county board to any town in building bridges, the cost of which will be more than

twenty cents on each one hundred dollars of the latest assessment roll, where the levy of road and bridge tax in such town for the two years last past has each year been for the full amount allowed by law, and a major part of such levy is needed for the ordinary repair of roads and bridges; there is also a provision that the county may, if the board deems it expedient, build a bridge in any town or road district at the sole expense of the county.

State Aid Roads. Those provisions of the act which create the state highway department and provide for "state aid roads," declare distinctly new policy on the part of the state and provide a method by which it undertakes to assist in the construction, and, when constructed, to maintain a system of roads throughout the state varying from fifteen to twenty-five per cent of the road mileage of a given county, according to the extent of such county. The "state aid road and bridge fund" consists of all moneys appropriated by the state for road and bridge purposes. It is estimated that for the following year \$100,000 will be available from the registration fees for motor vehicles or automobiles, and an annual fund of \$300,000 from the general fund will be created by the legislature but vetoed by the governor. Appropriations from the general fund probably be made for succeeding years.

This state fund is allotted to the counties in the proportion the road and bridge tax levied in each county bears to the whole road and bridge tax levied in the state.

When an improvement on a state aid road has been determined upon, proposals are invited by the state highway commission, and if satisfactory bids are obtained, the contract for its execution of proper bonds, proceeds to build the improvement, which is upon completion, inspected by the state highway engineer, and if in compliance with the contract, accepted. Considering the amount which may be allotted to a county from the state aid fund, and that it is entirely probable nearly all counties will take advantage of the law, it can readily be seen that it will be many years before all the roads which may be selected as state aid roads can be improved. Nevertheless, the law will operate to produce a connected system of highways, built under competent and efficient supervision, and furnish a method for the beneficial distribution and employment upon rural highways of the funds realized from automobile licenses, and enable the state to bear a portion of the burden herebefore borne by the local municipalities.

## WHEN GOOD FARMING SHOWS

Results Are Most Apparent During Unfavorable Seasons—Allen Farm a Fine Example.

By H. A. McKEENE, Secretary Illinois Farmers' Institute. Fairly good crops may be produced in any section of Illinois when the season is particularly favorable to that section, even though the best methods of crop production are not followed, but it is when unfavorable conditions prevail that results of good farming are most apparent.

The beneficial results of good farm management are very apparent on the farm of Ralph Allen, near Delavan, in Tazewell county. Mr. Allen has adopted the Illinois system of rotation, crops, oats, wheat, and clover. One forty acres in wheat this year gives promise of 33 to 40 bushels per acre, as compared with untreated fields in the locality which will yield 25 to 30 bushels. The variety of "Turkey Red," and is entirely free from mixture with other varieties, cheat or weeds. Even the increased yield, the wheat on the treated land will be ready for harvest much earlier than on other fields, an advantage that is appreciated by those desiring to get threshing over as early as possible.

The management of several hundred acres planted to cultivated crops necessitates the use of a large amount of machinery and tools, and to keep these in repair at a minimum of expense requires an intelligent and systematic oversight, and in this department Mr. Allen is ably assisted by his son Ralph, who has had a course in farm mechanics in the University of Illinois. "System" seems to be the watchword on the Allen place. There is a spacious workshop well supplied with tools and materials for quickly repairing machinery and implements, while in a shed nearby is stored a good supply of hard wood lumber cut into proper dimensions for wagon tongues, coupling bolts, double and single trees, wagon beds, hay racks, etc. With this equipment, when the weather will not permit out door work, time is profitably spent in getting everything in good repair. Each place belonging in the workshop has its place on the wall; pasted on the wall directly beneath it is its facsimile cut from heavy cardstock; a glance at the wall gives one an inventory of all missing tools. By making each person responsible for the return of tools removed by him a system is established whereby the tools are usually to be found in their proper places.

Parcel Post Amendment. An amendment to the parcel post regulation permits the mailing of liquids, oils, paints, salves or other articles easily damaged, when properly packed in padded cardboard containers.

## DRAPING MOTOR VEIL

## AUTO NECESSITY HAS BEEN MADE A THING OF BEAUTY.

Charm is All in the Manner in Which the Garment is Adjusted, and Femininely Made the Most of It.

The motor car is responsible for a lot of the most alluring little styles that ever were. All the clever little traps and bonnets are so becoming and so comfortable there is no telling where they will lead the feminine world to in the matter of headgear. When a man gets himself up for motoring he usually looks like a death's head at the wheel or a monster from some other planet. You look at him and think of dusty roads, flying gravel and swarming speed. But the auto lots of women are doing a suggestive of pleasant drive and jolly times.

It is the veil that makes possible this triumph for the sexier sex. And here is the very latest way of wearing it. It looks like the Persian veil or wherever in the far Orient the idea

came from. You see, the goggles may be put on with it when necessary—and taken off very easily any time; which is a good thing, for no stretch of the imagination can make them things of beauty. Like a number of things in this world, usefulness is their only reason for being here; hence they are dispensed with whenever possible.

This veil is just a two-yard length of veiling chiffon hemmed at the ends and tacked or otherwise fastened to one of the many soft caps and bonnets that are provided for the motorist. If you choose to go to the extreme of the mode you can follow out the original suggestion in the veil and wear a turban of silk wrapped about your head.

NEEDS OF THE SMALL GIRL. Simplicity Combined With Comfort Should Be the Idea in Fashioning Attire for Children.

Do not sacrifice utility and practical usefulness to fashion, and yet secure individually and artistic grace, which is a necessary attribute of children's simplicity, combined with comfort should characterize the attire of little people. Children are no longer dressed in garments which prevent free movement of the limbs. Material and style are all-important. The fabric should be soft and durable. Low price in materials for children's wear is an advantage, for cheap stuff always looks what it is, and does not wear well. Linens, plaids, chambrays and ginghams are all good, and they can be bought in tempting colors, well worth the having.

## BRIEF FASHION NOTES

Cubist designs are seen even in some of the newest corset materials. The black and white combination in footwear continues to be liked. The crown dent is a smart feature of the new felts for country wear. Chambray is one of the colors among girls' topsuits. Nothing equals white stripes on the fashionable sports coats. Gold and green is fast coming to be one of the favorite combinations. All face underwear is disappearing in the mode. Frequently such garments are made over net.

The newest collars on the fall coats are fastened up high at the neck to allow for cold weather. Draped coats are liked for dress wear; simple, straight cut garments for general utility purposes. Coat chains are being made of beads; steel intermingled with cut coral are favorites.

The most fashionable corset simulates the uncorseted figure. Stiff or constricted lines are a thing of the past.

Beads Tone White Costumes. Inexpensive glass beads can be worn to give the right tone of color to the all-white costume. Opague beads are sold in large quantities, long to go about the neck and down a V-line in front—a line which is in fashion and much more becoming than the round neck lines of previous years. Beads come in various shades of green, blue, and white. They are especially effective in jade color. They are also sold in yellow, red and blue.

One-piece dresses are best for children from one to twelve years of age. They fall easily from the shoulders, and cross-hem frocks are easily made. Gimpes are great inventions, as they may be changed to gowns, to freshen a frock. Instead of being made to the depth, the gimpes should be extended to the waist on summer dresses. They are easily made at home.

It is surprising how much these little articles cost when purchased ready made. Lawn, tucked tulle, airy, cross-hem materials, nets, etc., may be used for gimpes. Be careful that nothing is fantastic, for children are very sensitive as to ridicule. They look charming in picturesque dresses, and all the clear, pure colors suit them. Tans and buff color, and most greens wash well and are cool looking.

## YELLOW MALINES IN ORDER

Material Extremely Popular Just Now and Blue Fair to Remain in Fashion Some Time.

The yellow malines girl promises to be a feature of the world of fashion for the next month at least. Fashion is so feeling that a longer period of popularity can scarcely be promised. But surely this much is certain, that the tint of yellow between cerise and corn color, brighter than the first and lighter than the second, is in vogue, and is denoted on costumes by the most accessories.

For the girls hat it is used in ruffles and folds. For her neck it spreads butterfly wings in bows and sheaths over her shoulders in a light scarf for the evening.

This tint is used with white to such an extent as to lead to the coloring of the phrase, "the summer daisy girl." The daisy little, bow of stiff malines, yellow of course, (whatsoever the handle of her parasol with three or four large, white artificial daisies, helps to make her in keeping with this name.

A word more is in order about the scarves of this filmy, filmy material. They are made of the widest goods in the tint to be had, and are cut very long, full two yards and are cut straight and three yards. The ends are cut straight and left unhemmed, and the scarf is worn over the shoulders or within the cloak in as many ways as possible, not crushed down. The result is a rather ethereal, wrapped-in-the-clouds effect.

Flesh tints are also popular for these scarves, and some other shades are used as well. The dampness or sea nights is fatal to their loveliness, but for those elsewhere they are wearable and charming.

## To Set Colors.

To set colors, use salt, vinegar, sugar or lemon or alum in the following proportions: To one gallon of water, one-half of a cupful of vinegar, or two cupfuls of salt, or two tablespoonfuls of alum. One tablespoonful of sugar of alum is usually better for browns and reds, vinegar for pinks; sugar of lead for lavenders, and alum for blues. The best way is to make a test of the solution. Let a sample remain in a solution over night. Allow to dry, then wash. Drying after setting a color prevents fading.

## Ribbons on Bags.

The wrist ribbon has almost taken the place of the strap on the modish handbags. Ribbons appear on leather bags as well as on silk ones. They are certainly well in keeping with the hot weather, says the Washington Herald, and they can easily be renewed when too frequent use wears them threadbare.

## New Shoe Buckles.

The most up-to-date shoe buckles are of French brass gilded with settings in Bulgarian colors. The prices for these novelties range from \$3.50 to \$7 a pair.

## DAINTY MORNING DRESS

The whimsical gown can attract a stump, and one of the occupants of the back seat, a lady possessed of considerable embonpoint, executed a neat but not gaudy parabola in the atmosphere and alighted by the roadside like a polypus falling from a shot tower.

"I don't believe I have broken any bones," she stated, in reply to the inquiry of the constipated bystander; "but there is a lump on this back that—"

"Lump—nothing!" snarled a smothered voice. "You the constipated that's going to arrest you go—durney joyriders, if I live!"—Judge.

The triplicate production of the United States last year—up to 1,000,000 pounds—was ten times as great as it was in 1899.

## WINCHESTER

## "Leader" and "Repeater"

## SMOKELESS POWDER SHELLS

Carefully inspected shells, the best combinations of powder, shot and wadding, loaded by machines which give invariable results, are responsible for the superiority of the "Leader" and "Repeater" Winchester Smokeless Powder Shot. There is no guesswork in loading them. Reliability, velocity, pattern and penetration are determined by scientific apparatus and practical experiments. Do you shoot them? If not, better try the Winchester brand. They are the FIRST CHOICE OF THE BEST SHOTS.

Every time a girl's heart is broken she saves the piece.

Believe in the better side of men. It is optimism that really saves people.—Ian MacLaren.

I improved low fares for sale at auction, Sept. 6, 8, 9 and 10th, 1-10 each and half the very ready will take it in or in ten payments. J. M. Mallon, 250 6th Street, Boston City, Iowa. Adv.

In an endeavor to cure deep-seated diseases French physicians are experimenting with injecting solution of radium into the human body.

Natural. "Just look at the features in the ceiling and walls of this house."

"Well, what of them? Didn't you tell me it was put up by a crack builder?"

Weird Work. "What's this; volcano in action?"

"Tow on fire!" "No; no; still life. Piece of buckskin, berry pie, painted by a cubist."

An 18 Per Cent Investment. Jones & Baker, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and 25 Broad Street, New York, have issued a very comprehensive report on Mississippi Mines Company of the Cobalt district, Ontario, showing the Company to have paid out in dividends \$10,440,000. Every reader of this paper can secure a free copy of this report by addressing their nearest office.—Adv.

Then What Did Papa Do? When one dish was passed, mamma said she just loved to eat of it, but that the food could not agree with her. "Paxton said he liked bananas, but he didn't eat them."

Then Jean, the five-year-old, said: "I love watermelon, but I can't eat it." "Why can't you eat watermelon?" said papa.

"Because you don't buy me any," she said.

## MOTHER SO POORLY

Could Hardly Care for Children — Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bovina Center, N.Y.—"For six years I have not had as good health as I have now. I was very young when my first baby was born and my health was very bad after that. I was not regular and I had pains in my back and was so nervous that I could hardly take care of my two children. I doctored with several doctors but got no better. They told me there was no help without an operation. I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has helped me wonderfully. I do most of my own work now and take care of my children. I recommend your remedy to all suffering women." Mrs. WILLIAM A. GRAMM, Care of ELIZABETH TUTTLE, Bovina Center, N.Y.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy we know for women's ills. If you need such a medicine why don't you try it?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lowell, Mass. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., forward. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK, N.Y.

**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Wm. A. R. H. H. H.*

**In Use For Over Thirty Years**

**CASTORIA**

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT. Alcoholic Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS AND CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK.

40¢ BOTTLES 35¢ BOTTLES

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

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Thoroughly Enjoyable. "How was the picnic?" "A great success. More people came than getting drowned than on any other similar occasion I ever heard of." Birmingham Age-Herald.

**WINCHESTER**

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**Model of White Cotton Gown With Tiny Red Flowers and Buds. Loose Blouse With Lingerie Vest. White Belt of White Satin.**