

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT



To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of this paper May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest test, Swamp-Root cures if the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

53 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.

DEAR SIR: I was in the Army, I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed—my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking for advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

I continued its use and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today and he pronounced it clear and of splendid condition. I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am, Very truly yours,

I. C. RICHARDSON.
You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in this paper.

Some men lose their hair by butting in at the wrong time.

ONE DOLLAR WHEAT.

Western Canada's Wheat Fields Produce It—Magnificent Yields—Free Grants of Land to Settlers.

The returns of the Interior Department show that the movement of American farmers northward to Canada is each month affecting larger areas of the United States. Time was, says the Winnipeg Free Press, when the Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa furnished the Dominion with the main bulk of its American contingent. Last year, however, forty-four states and districts were represented in the official statement as to the former residence of Americans who had homesteaded in Canada. The Dakotas still head the list, with 4,006 entries, Minnesota being a close second with 2,857, but with the exception of Alabama and Mississippi and Delaware every state in the Union supplied settlers who, in order to secure farms in the fertile prairie country of Canada, became citizens of and took the oath of allegiance to, the Dominion. Last year no less than 11,841 Americans entered for homestead lands in Canada.

From the Gulf to the Boundary, and from ocean to ocean, the trek to the Dominion goes on. Not only the wheatgrowers of the central Mississippi valley, but the ranchers of Texas and New Mexico, and the cultivators of the comparatively virgin soil of Oklahoma, are pouring towards the productive vacant lands of the Canadian Northwest. It is no tentative, half-hearted departure for an alien country that is manifested in this exodus; it has become almost a rush to secure possession of land which it is feared by those imperfectly acquainted with the vast area of Canada's vacant lands may all be acquired before they arrive. There is no element of speculation or experiment in the migration. The settlers have full information respecting the soil, health, the farming methods, the laws, taxation and system of government of the country to which they are moving, and they realize that the opportunities offered in Canada are in every respect better and greater than those they have enjoyed in the land they are leaving.

Canada can well afford to welcome cordially every American farmer coming to the Dominion. There is no question but that these immigrants make the most desirable settlers obtainable for the development of the prairie portion of the Dominion. Full information can be had from any authorized Canadian government agent whose address will be found elsewhere in this paper.

No man was ever discontented with the world if he did his duty in it.

BOYS & GIRLS

Divided Quotations.

A delightful game for a party of boys and girls is this:

Let the little host or hostess, with mother's help write a lot of quotations from the "Visit of St. Nicholas," "Mother Goose," "Alice in Wonderland," etc.—and cut these strips up into two or three pieces. Then fasten these pieces to curtains, furniture, picture frames, screens and cushions.

When the children arrive tell them to find all the complete quotations they can. When they have taken a slip of paper they must scurry around to find the rest of the quotation contained on it.

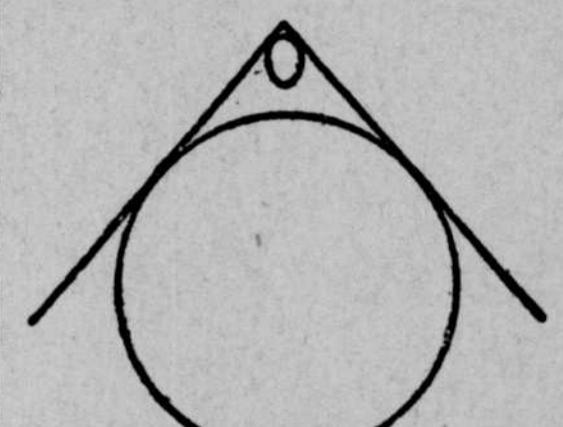
The game goes on until all the slips are gone. The boy or girl who has found the greatest number of complete quotations receives the prize.

A Strong Egg.

The writer once saw a magician hold up before his audience an egg and a cannon ball, and after talking a few minutes about the strength of an arch, and still more of a perfect dome—as represented by the shape of the egg—he remarked that few persons know how strong an egg really is.

"In proof of that," he said, "I will now place the egg, without covering of any kind, in such a position that no one can break it with the cannon ball."

How did he do it? Simply by putting the egg on the floor close in one corner of the room where the projecting walls gave it perfect protection, for the cannon ball, when rolled at it,



How the Egg Is Placed.

struck the two walls and could not touch the egg.

You may perform this trick with a large ball of any kind.

The Bishop's Trunk.

The Bishop of Oxford originated this very ingenious riddle: I have a trunk (body). It has two lids (eyelids). And two caps (knee caps). Two musical instruments (vocal cords).

A great number of articles which we cannot do without (nails).

I always have about me two good fish (soles).

A great number of small shellfish (muscles).

Two lofty trees (palms).

Some fine flowers (tulips).

Two playful domestic animals (calves).

A great number of small wild animals (hares).

A fine stag (hart).

A number of whips without handles (lashes).

Some weapons of warfare (arms).

A number of watercocks (vanes).

A political meeting on the verge of decision (eyes and nose).

Two students (pupils).

A number of Spanish grandees (tendons).

A big wooden box (chest).

Two fine buildings (temples).

Product of camphor trees (gums).

A piece of English money (crown).

An article used by artists (palette).

A boat used in racing (skull).

A means of crossing a river (bridge of nose).

A pair of blades without handles (scapulas).

Twelfth letter of the alphabet finished with bows (L-bows).

Instruments used in church music (organs).

Would Not Leave Its Dinner.

Dan Beard tells this curious yarn about a hornet:

One day while we were eating dinner in our log house in the woods of Pike county, Pa., we were entertained by a number of white-faced hornets which were busy watching the flies that hovered over the table. They even caught the flies from the back of my hand and lifted them gently from the bald spot on my head.

One hornet pounced upon a fly which was busy rubbing its two front legs together, as it clung with the other four to the fringe of the table-cloth. Buzz as the hornet would, it could not carry away that fly. It had gathered up some fibres of cloth along with its prey and was unable to pull the table-cloth along with it.

As I sat laughing at its futile efforts I saw that in its occasional pauses the hornet itself seemed to have an idea as to what held the fly, for it would nip off a fibre here and there and try again. At length, in despair, it ceased its efforts and devoured the fly then and there.

Afterwards it caught another fly from the butter dish, and with his last victim in its claws and its first in its stomach, flew triumphantly out of the window.

Music in Japan.

Japanese girls of the upper and middle classes learn to play the "koto," while those of the lower orders usually learn the "samisen." The "koto" is a narrow, horizontal instrument about five feet long, with a sounding board, upon which are stretched strings supported by ivory bridges. It is played by means of ivory finger tips. The player sits before the instrument on the floor in the ordinary posture, and when she

touches the strings she often sings a soft accompaniment.

The "samisen" is a kind of banjo, and is often played during theatrical performances and recitations. It gives forth dull and monotonous tones. The teaching of these two popular musical instruments is said to be largely in the hands of blind men and women.

Two Little Dimples.

Two little dimples went out to look for snug little places to hide.

They thought they never could find a nook.

Till dear Minny Apples they spied!

Then down those two Little dimples flew.

Till each was lodged in a cheek.

And for years they've tried But they cannot hide.

For when Minny laughs out they peek.

A Pair of Odd Owls.

Two of the funniest looking owls imaginable were found by two boys in Churchill county, Cal. On that day the lads went up into the belfry of the schoolhouse. "Whist!" said one of them, and as the other glanced in the direction indicated he saw two objects that looked like spots of fire on the dull background beyond the bell. Half-frightened the boys struck a match, and by the light that followed they saw the two owls perched upon one of the rafters. The boys descended, got a lightwood knot, and thus provided with a torch, returned to the charge. The owls were so blinded by the torch that they were easily caught. The body of one was speckled like that of a trout, and the fine feathers of the other were yellow, so that the latter was probably not more than half grown.

In the End.

The road is rough and the day is cold.

And the landscape's sour and bare.

And the milestones, once such charming friends.

Half-hearted welcomes wear.

There's trouble before and trouble behind.

And a troublesome present to mend;

And the road goes up, and the road goes down.

But it all comes right in the end.

The heart is sick and the heart is sore

For a heart to call its own.

And we scramble hard for the precious crumbs

Amidst the heaps of stone.

Our gold's gold would we spend;

And the heart goes up, at the heart goes down.

But it all comes right in the end.

The road goes up, and the road goes down

To a desolate depth below.

And there's never a shred of the meanest robe

On the naked ones to go.

There's a heaven above, and a God of

And a Father who will fend—

And life goes up, and life goes down—

But it all comes right in the end.

Telegraph Outfit.

To make a telegraph sander procure a board for the base, 7x4½x¾ inches; the back A (Fig. 1) is 7x4½x¾ inches; it is nailed to B. The piece D is 4x¾x¾ inches; it is nailed to A. C is a wooden piece, ½x¾x¾ inches; it is nailed to A, and in its top is a screw, E, which is used as a regulating screw to keep the armature, L, from touching the poles.

The armature, L, is shown in Fig. 2. Secure a strip of spring brass ¼ inch wide and about 6 inches long and wrap three or four thicknesses of tin around it, as shown. Bend it as shown to give it a spring.

For the electro-magnet procure two machine bolts 5-16x2½ inches; make four paper washers out of heavy cardboard. Use No. 24 or 25 cotton-covered copper wire, wrap a piece of wax paper around each core to insulate the core. Now wind on the wire until it is about ¾ of an inch thick, leaving about 6 inches of wire at each end.

You can get a yoke at a carriage shop to hold your magnets, a piece of iron 2½x1 inches, have two holes

bored through ¼ inch from end, bore a hole in the center of the yoke to hold it to the base. Try and have the holes which are to hold the magnet threaded to fit the bolts, if possible; it makes a neater appearance.

Connect the two inside wires of the magnets by a copper burr and a small round head screw, connect the two

outside wires by a copper burr and a screw-eye, as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows how to connect two stations.

For the key, a board 6x2½x½ inches, has a strip of spring brass screwed, as shown in Fig. 4. Bend the strip of brass, as shown in cut; the brass strip is 5x¼ inches.

Enchanted String.

They say you can do wonders with a string.

For instance, play you are a wizard, and tell some one you have an enchanted string that will act as a gun.

Take a strong string, about two yards long, at one end make a loop big enough to pass over a person's head without any trouble, and another loop—a tiny one—at the other end, the right size to hold a pencil.

Tell your friend to cover his ears with his hands—held flat against them.

Then pass the large loop over his head and draw it tight across the backs of his hands.

Place a pencil in the smaller loop, and turn it rather quickly around and around while you hold the string tight.

The effect on your friend's ears will be like the firing of numerous guns.

Then pluck the string with the fingers of your free hand. Just a little flick will sound like the booming of a heavy gun.

Keeping the pencil held in one hand and pulling the string tight, now fold a small piece of paper over the string and move it—not roughly—up and down the length of the string. This will sound to your friend like the waves on the beach.

If next you scrape the string with anything hard—like a knife or paper cutter—it will give your friend the impression of heavy thunder.

Two Currents in a Chimney.

You know that chimneys, both lamp chimneys and stove chimneys, are

used to produce a draught of air and so to make the lamps or the fires burn more brightly. You know, too, how a lamp smokes when the chimney is taken off. So, if you light a candle and put it inside of a lamp chimney, you would naturally expect the candle to burn better than it did without the chimney. But it will not burn better unless the chimney is put on in just the right way. If you light a short bit of candle, set it on a slab of marble and surround it with a lamp chimney, the bottom of which rests on the marble and is perfectly smooth and even, the candle will burn.

Orange Shoe Blacking.

The oranges grown in America are more than ornamental. They are very good to eat, as we all know.

The oranges grown in the Riviera—a beautiful district in the south of France—are so sour that some people say the very thought of them sets the teeth on edge.

Nevertheless, the inhabitants of this region find many uses for the orange that are strange to us. The first of these is an exception to the latter rule, because it is a custom common to both countries. They pick the beautiful creamy blossoms and send them to ornament the bridal attire. The orange blossom is the bride's own flower.

One odd custom among the English residents of the Riviera is to gather the toughest and most leathery oranges to be found and to use them—for what do you suppose? For cricket balls, although, never having been intended for such use, their day on the cricket field is a short one.

One Englishman, long a resident in this region, says that the oranges are turned to account in a manner still more strange. They cut the orange in half, rub the juicy part on a kettle that is covered with soot and then rub it on their shoes instead of blacking. The result, after a short polishing with a soft brush, is said to be very good.

Lion's Provider.

The jackal has been called the lion's provider because it was once thought that jackals hunted in troops to provide the lion with prey. They feed on the lion's leavings and were supposed to serve the lion in much the same way as a dog serves a sportsman. The trained dog lifts up his foot to indicate that game is at hand, and the belief was that the jackal yelled to indicate to the lion that prey was close by. This old tradition is still used in a figurative sense, and a man who is a foil to another man's wit, a humble friend who plays into another's hand to show the latter to best advantage, is called a jackal; also one who does dirty work for another.

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

RETURN WIRE

BOUNDERS

E. E. KEYS

BATTERIES

R.R. STATIONS

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

TRAITS OF THE RUSS

LITTLE TENDER-HEARTEDNESS IN HIS MAKE-UP.

"We Have to Learn to be Hard," Said an Empress Who Had Suffered—Grave Act of Czar Nicholas that Cowed a Savage Mob.

The disaster to the Russian ship engaged in arranging the sunken mines off Port Arthur reminds us that the Emperor Nicholas I. was very enthusiastic over this branch of the service. Lord Bloomfield accompanied him to watch experiments on many occasions. On one of them the whole party were drenched to the skin, and after the operations there was a drive of three or four hours, which his lordship relished as little as anybody.

On that drive back to St. Petersburg Lord Bloomfield had four horses to his carriage, and was proceeding at the usual helter-skelter Russian gallop, when the leading postilion's horse fell, bringing down his companion and one of the wheelers, and the poor boy lay under two of the plunging brutes. It was difficult to extricate the postilion, for the horses were cruelly hurt, and furious with pain.

A crowd collected, and Lord Castlereagh happened to drive up. At length the boy was lifted clear—not killed, but terribly hurt. He was put into Lord Castlereagh's calèche and sent on to the city, to the open astonishment of a Russian officer who had come up.

"Why make that fuss?" he said. "He's a Russian. He can ride yet. Wake him up with a little whipcord, and let him do his work."

But the Englishmen were tender-hearted. Fresh horses and postilions were obtained and St. Petersburg was reached at last. The story came to the empress's ears. She was Marie of Prussia, a stately woman, who had once been very beautiful.

Her appearance was now marred by a nervous twitch of the features, which came over her during the terrible days that followed her husband's accession. There had been an emeute and the roaring mob surrounded the winter palace, threatening death to the imperial pair, who were watching from within.

Suddenly Nicholas took his 6-months-old child in his arms and stepped out on the balcony, facing the crowds which surged like a sea in the vast palace square. He was very young, and a splendid specimen of a man, this Emperor Nicholas, in the heyday of his magnificent strength.

He did not speak, but stood there—the baby in his arms. A silence fell on the mob, a silence almost more awful than its rage. Then came a tempest of cheers and sobs. The dynasty was saved.

The people were ready to die for their emperor and his heir. But one shivering woman had been tried past her strength—the Empress Marie carried with her the mark of that moment of anguish until her dying day.

She laughed at Lord Bloomfield when she was told of his care for a postilion boy, but there were tears in her beautiful eyes. "His mother loves him," she said. "His mother will thank you. But we Russians have to learn to be hard."—Chicago Journal.

Little Scout Was a "Gift."

It is not generally known that Little Scout, the gallant son of Lamp-lighter-Little Indian, a frequent winner on the tracks last summer, and the king of 'em all at New Orleans during November and December, is a "gift" horse.

When Turfman George C. Bennett bought a lot of yearlings from Milton young, which included Abe Frank and Ed Austin and five others, for which a total of \$8,000 was paid, he wanted to get a Lamplighter, but did not fancy any that he saw.

After the deal for the seven head had been closed, Young, pointing to an under-sized colt, remarked to McDaniel:

"There is a Lamplighter in which you may feel an interest, and his dam is a half-sister to Myrtle Harkness."

"If you want him I will throw him in for good measure."

Gigantic Bird Cage.

Women will be interested in the gigantic bird cage at the world's fair, which is 325 feet long. The covering is of wire, strengthened by a steel framework. A wooden platform surrounds the cage, and through the center runs a fourteen-foot walk.

In this aviary the feathered tribes will disport themselves under natural conditions.

Noted Orangery for Fair.

The British are planning to reproduce at St. Louis not only the noted Kensington Orangery, but the beautiful district in the south of France—are so sour that some people say the very thought of them sets the teeth on edge.

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American in Sultan's Navy.

Capt. Buchanan, commander of the American-built Turkish cruiser Medjidieh, has accepted a commission in the navy of the sultan.

School Children's Benefactor.

Charles M. Schwab will soon see one of his cherished schemes realized. For three years the steel magnate has been planning a children's health and fun resort for New York. The resort is located on Staten Island and consists of an extensive park in which are all sorts of contrivances for ministering to the pleasure of little ones. A big boat will ply between here and the city, and the plan is to take about 1,000 children every day in summer and bring them back in the early evening. Trained nurses, guards and private policemen will see that the visitors are properly cared for. In the big pavilion every day a lunch will be served, and the rest of the time will be spent mostly in bathing, wading and playing around in the sand.

Electricity Prevents Collision.

The Baltic is equipped with an electrical device for preventing collisions with other vessels. The magnetic field of the Baltic the needle of the indicating instrument points in the direction of the vessel approaching of being overtaken, and the steersman knows at once what course to take. Even the rhythmic beats of an unseen steamer's screws are registered by means of this delicate apparatus. Another safeguard is an electrical contrivance to show if the ship's lights are burning properly.

"Black Teeth."

Emigrants from southern Italy are, many of them, disfigured by what is known as "black teeth." The teeth of these persons are affected during the period of growth by some gaseous constituent of drinking water, probably from impregnation with volcanic vapors. The effect gives a sinister look to an otherwise handsome face, but fortunately does not, it seems, affect the strength or durability of the teeth.

Rheumatism in Utah.

Frisco, Utah, May 2nd.—There is a great deal of Rheumatism in this and neighboring states, and this painful disease has crippled many a strong man and woman among an otherwise healthy people.

Recently, however, there has been introduced into Utah a