

# 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 for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering from kidney trouble for some time, and have tried many remedies, but nothing has helped me. I have heard of Swamp-Root, and have decided to try it. I have just received a sample bottle, and have begun to take it. I feel much better, and hope to be cured soon.

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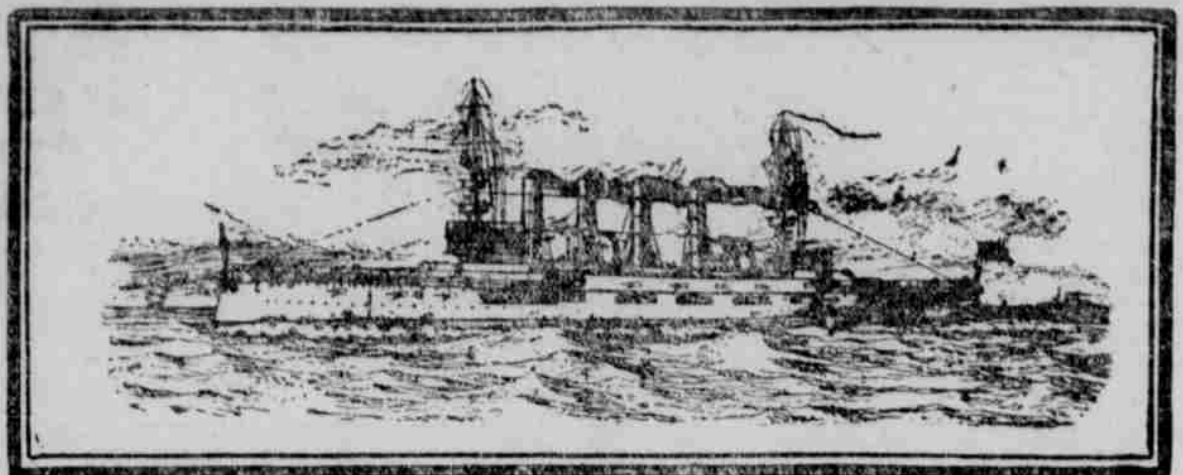
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## AMERICAN IDEAL OF A FIGHTING SHIP IS THE ARMORED CRUISER CALIFORNIA



The armored cruiser California, the "American ideal of a fighting ship," as naval officers call her, was launched at San Francisco April 28. The electric button which started the vessel on her way to the water was touched by Mrs. Walter S. Martin, daughter of Henry T. Scott, president of the Union Iron works, and the cruiser was christened California by Miss Florence May Pardee, daughter of Gov. Pardee. The cruiser California is supposed to embody the latest and best in vessels of her class. There are to be five vessels like her. She will cost, complete \$5,000,000, her hull and machinery costing \$3,800,000 of that sum and her equipment and armament the remainder. Her principal dimensions are: Length on load water line, 503 feet; extreme breadth, 69½ feet; mean draught, 24 feet, and displacement, 13,440 tons. She will have twin screws and triple-expansion engines of 23,000 horse power, capable of developing a maximum speed of twenty-two knots. Her main battery is composed of four eight-inch rifles placed in two armored turrets, one forward and one aft; fourteen six-inch and eighteen-inch rapid-fire guns. The secondary battery consists of twelve three-pounder semi-automatic guns, four one-pounder automatic, four one-pounder rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns, thirty-centimeter Gatlings, six thirty-centimeter automatic Coles, together with two three-inch field pieces.

## CONGRESSMAN WAS NO \$15 A WEEK MAN

Bold Statement of Livingston of Georgia Satisfied Constituents and Won for Him a Re-election.

Congressman Livingston of Georgia is of those who believe that the salary of representatives should be raised from \$5,000 to \$7,500. When in the legislature of his state he always advocated increasing the allowance of members from \$4 to \$7 per day. A hardshell taxpayer took him to task about the matter during a campaign and Livingston explained in this frank fashion: "Yes, I favor the increase and I'll tell you why. I can lodge at the state capital in a cheap boarding house for \$4 a day. In the morning when I enter the session I am in complete ignorance of what my contemporaries have been doing and planning about the hotels the night before and too ignorant to take part in affairs intelligently. If you want a \$15 a week man to go down there for you under such circumstances, why you'll simply have to get someone else to do it. I don't care to." The crowd of listeners applauded and Livingston was returned by an increased majority.

## Gives Park to Vermont State.

Joseph Battell of Middlebury, Vt., has bought Ellen mountain, which rises 4,000 feet above the town of Warren, Vt., and proposes to convert it into a park for the benefit of the citizens of the Green mountain state. The mountain comprises some 4,000 acres and is largely covered with forests and the upper portion with the original spruce. The summit commands a panoramic view that can hardly be equaled in New England. Mr. Battell has interested himself in the preservation of the forests of Vermont for many years.

## MAN NEED NOT SUPPORT NAGGING WIFE

Philadelphia Judge Hands Down Decision Over Which There is Likely to Be No End of Discussion.

There is judicial warrant for the statement that a nagging wife cannot compel her husband to support her. A Philadelphia man, a locomotive engineer, was hauled into court on complaint of his spouse on a charge of non-support. Defendant admitted leaving the woman, but pleaded in excuse that because of her nagging he had no peace in his home. This allegation he proved, whereupon Judge Davis said: "A man who has the care of hundreds of lives in his hands should be soothed instead of annoyed when he comes home. Peace of mind is one of the essentials of careful workmanship at the throttle, and a wife, by pestering her husband, may endanger the lives entrusted to his keeping as an engineer." The accused was ordered to pay \$5 a week for the support of his little girl, but the judge refused to compel him to provide for his wife.

## TO STUDY AMERICAN METHODS.

Prominent German Will Decide if They Are Worth Copying.

Hugo von Kuppfer, editor of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, one of the largest and most influential newspapers in the German empire, has arrived in this country, and will act as special commissioner for his paper at the St. Louis fair. He was here at the world's Columbian exposition, which he described for the Lokal Anzeiger. Herr von Kuppfer will make a study of American methods in dealing with public charities and corrections. He expects to remain about two months in this country, visiting different large cities and inquiring into the work of state and municipal institutions.

## Definitions of "Pi" and "Pie."

When type that has been set up is accidentally overturned or mixed the jumble and its results are technically known as "pi." Some years ago Floyd Chandler Harris, the author, was playing whist at Warm Springs, Ga., with three ladies. The latter had bothered "Uncle Remus" considerably by talking throughout the game and by asking him foolish questions. Finally one said: "Oh, Mr. Harris! Please tell me what is the real difference between 'pi' and 'pie'?" Carefully adjusting his eyeglasses, Mr. Harris slowly replied: "The latter is the foundation of the wealth of New England and the basis of indigestion. The former is the reason of the poverty and the since qua non of dialect stories."

## Marlborough's Mansion is Ugly.

Sunderland house, London, residence of the Duke of Marlborough, has now been completed and equipped, a handsome slice of his wife's Vanderbilt millions having gone to cover the cost. Now that the scaffolding has been removed the duke and duchess are said to be much disappointed, having discovered that the mansion is an architectural monstrosity, outdoing in ugliness even London's unlabeled mansions. Some of their friends have nicknamed the place "Blunderland house."

## Student in Hard Luck.

Barrett Wendell, the well-known professor of English at Harvard, crossed the campus the other day behind two sophomores. "What is the matter with you?" he heard the first sophomore say. "What makes you so blue?" "Why," replied the other, "I wrote home last week for money to get text-books with, and here this morning my father sends me, instead of the money, the books themselves. How in the world is a fellow ever going to get on his feet at this rate?"

## French Name, English Statesman.

Napoleon is an unusual, if not unprecedented, Christian name to be borne by the president of a French republic. But Napoleon Bonaparte, who has just been elected speaker of the Canadian house of commons, can address meeting or court in fluent and excellent English.

## Gen. Viljoen Has Written Book.

Gen. Ben J. Viljoen, one of the most brilliant leaders in the Boer army, has joined the grand army of military novelists, having written a story of adventure in South Africa during the war. It is said to suggest the biographical in its vividness of incident.

## WHY ONE MAN LOST FAITH IN DOCTORS

Diagnosis of His Case Was So Ridiculous That the Ordinary Man Will Hardly Blame Him.

Congressman Graff of Peoria tells of a constituent who went to Chicago for medical advice. He was a retired saloon-keeper, having made quite a comfortable competence, partly by selling liquor and partly by investments of profits. The old gentleman fancied he had heart trouble and visited a physician to learn the truth. The doctor first got his fee of \$25 and then made an examination. At its conclusion he said gravely: "You must at once give up the use of liquor and tobacco, and above all you must not smoke cigarettes." The patient forcefully demanded his \$25 back for the reason that he had never in his life tasted intoxicants, never used tobacco and abominated cigarettes. The money was returned and from that day to this the ex-saloonkeeper has looked with unmeasured contempt upon the medical fraternity.

## Miss Annie Wheeler Is Loved.

Miss Annie Wheeler is almost as well known as her illustrious father, Gen. Joseph Wheeler. During the Spanish-American war she earned the sobriquet of "Angel of Mercy" in the fever-stricken army hospitals, and stories of her heroism and tenderness have been told since the white flag of peace meant an end to her heroic service to her country. Miss Wheeler has spent the entire winter in New York, where she has been a prominent figure in society. The warmest friendship exists between Miss Wheeler and Miss Helen Gould.

## USED SAME PAIR OF SCISSORS

Well-Known Philadelphia Artist Turned Tables on Jesters Who Thought to Have Fun With Him.

A certain Philadelphia art club has a custom of creating a great deal of fun at the expense of new members to test their mettle and good fellowship. This, as may be imagined, is excellent fun for the assemblage at large, but is often very trying to the long target of it all. Shortly before the election of A. B. Frost, the illustrator of farm scenes, it was reported that he possessed considerable wealth. At the first club dinner after Mr. Frost's name had been added to the roll the members were primed to derive amusement from his debut. "Hello, Frost," called one when the new member appeared in the dining room. "I hear you are doing nothing but cutting coupons now." "Yes," answered the artist quickly, "and I'm using the same scissors I used to trim my cuffs with."

## INDIANS JOIN THE Y. M. C. A.

Earnest Workers Are Spreading the Movement Among Them.

The Sioux Indian Young Men's Christian association secretary has been speaking at the associations in the vicinity of New York lately. He is a full-blooded Sioux. His name is Ta-sun-ke-mant, or Walking Horse. He travels among the forty-five associations in the Dakotas. Those associations, he says, have recently erected three new log buildings, making the number now occupied thirteen. The Indians built these themselves and gave the money for the hardware, windows, etc., costing \$25 to \$50 apiece. In June he will hold six association training conferences in as many different Indian reservations, which will be attended by from 100 to 400 men, many of them driving several hundred miles to the conference places.

## Griggs a Lover of Peanuts.

Representative Griggs of Georgia is the greatest patron of the American goober in congress. His average consumption is five or six small bags a day. But as the house has no peanut counter the Georgian goes for his supply to a vendor in the senate restaurant. Every morning a page from the Democratic cloakroom appears with a handful of nickels and purchases peanuts enough to last Mr. Griggs during the afternoon and till the meeting of congress the next afternoon.

## Hollander Not Impressed.

William Schurman, editor of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, the leading daily paper in Holland, was in the press gallery in the house of representatives at Washington the other day for adjournment. Mr. Schurman watched the house at work for some time and then pronounced this opinion: "They all talk at the same time and I don't like the looks of those spittoons." That epitomized the whole affair, in the judgment of Mr. Schurman.

## Woman Makes Unique Plea.

Mrs. Claude Watney, a London woman, has broken all feminine records by refusing to pay for a miniature because it makes her look too young. The miniature was done by a well-known artist, who was to receive \$2,000 for the work. But Mrs. Watney declares that the artist made her look like sweet 16 and therefore ridiculous, and that the portrait, although "pretty," is very unlike herself. Hence the refusal to pay by the sitter and a suit to recover by the artist.



## Manure Does Benefit Land.

A good deal of comment has been caused by the publication by the department of agriculture of the United States of bulletin 22, in which the authors claimed that poor soils were as good crop yielders as good soils, provided both were in the same mechanical condition. This was regarded everywhere as a most astonishing statement, as it was equivalent to saying that all kinds of manure benefit soil only by improving it mechanically. A few people, however, always ready to follow any new doctrine, at once took up with this new idea.

But our best agriculturists have been all the time certain that fertilizers do add to the amount of available plant food in the soil. It was the contention of the authors of the bulletin in question that natural agencies are all the time at work in the soil liberating new quantities of plant food, and that the amount of plant food so liberated is as great in poor soil as in good. They claimed to have found this out by actual analyses of the plant food available in different soils.

It is evident that something is wrong with their soil analyses. One of the greatest soil physicists in the United States is Professor F. H. King. During 1903 Professor King carried on some experiments to determine the points at issue in the bulletin. He carried on the same tests on three types of soil of low productive capacity and three types of soil of high productive capacity. He determined the plant food soluble in water once each week during the entire season in soil from each field. He also grew crops on each of the six fields. The amount of available plant food in the good soils was found to be about two and a half times as great in the good soils as in the poor soils, on the average of all tests throughout the season.

The crops grown responded in like measure. The good soils yielded crops two and a half times larger than did the poor soils. When these crops were analyzed they were found to contain about two and a half times as much plant food as did the crops grown on the poor soils.

It will thus be seen that there is a difference in the amount of plant food in different soils, and that the most productive soils are those well-manured and containing much available plant food. It is not true that there is as much available plant food in solution in the water of one soil as of another.

## Irrigation in Humid Climates.

We have usually considered till very recent years that it paid to irrigate land only in those countries in which the rainfall was insufficient to supply the crops with the needed moisture. But it is being learned that irrigation pays even in lands where the rainfall is sufficient in most years. Illinois has an annual precipitation of about 35 inches and Italy an annual precipitation of about 40 inches. Few farmers in Illinois would think it profitable to irrigate, yet in Italy many thousands of farmers are irrigating and consider it money well spent, as a crop insurance. The leading crops in the irrigated regions are corn, wheat and oats. Mulberry trees are also irrigated, and the irrigation increases the yield of the mulberry leaves about one-third. The farmers there declare that irrigation enables them to grow a crop of corn after the wheat, and to increase the yield of alfalfa and clover 100 per cent.

Most of the irrigation work there is organized on the co-operative basis. The largest of these co-operative associations has 14,000 members and controls the irrigation of 123,500 acres of land. The system under the control of this association comprises 7,000 miles of canals and ditches. The main society is divided into 40 sub-irrigation societies, each of which elects a member to a general assembly, which directs the policy of the association. The farmers there pay about \$6 per year for the watering of each acre. Under such a condition, a crop failure is impossible.

## Grass.

Grass is the great fundamental crop. Without the aid of man (and previous to his intervention) it covers the habitable earth everywhere with its mantle of green and fills the soil with a thick, fibrous growth of roots, and not only protects the land from the ravages of wind and water, but becomes also the primary source of food for a large part of the animal creation, says A. M. Ten Eyck. According to the government reports, corn holds the first place as the greatest wealth-producing crop of this country, while grass takes second rank. It is safe to say, however, that the reverse is the actual fact. The reports fail to take into account the great wealth produced from grass as a pasture and its great value as a soil-protection and a soil-renewer, and its power to increase the yield of other crops when used in rotation. Although the native grasses grow without the aid of man, yet it is only when certain domesticated species are cultivated that the greatest production of hay and pasture is secured.

## Will the Cattle Feeder Disappear?

Senator Harris of Kansas recently expressed the opinion that the professional cattle feeder will disappear at least on the high-priced lands east of the Mississippi river. He says that it will no longer pay a man to purchase feeders at a high price, put expensive corn into them and sell them on the market at the prices that are now bringing. The man that raises the calf will be the one that will market him as a finished steer and get out of him all there is in him. In this way he will, in addition to his other profits, save the cost of two railroad hauls.

Wheat is a good feed for hens, but it is often cheaper to buy clear wheat at a fair price than wheat screenings at a low price.



## Planting the Apple Tree.

Every person setting out an orchard should decide on the proper varieties suited to his locality, and, if for a commercial orchard, they should be merchantable varieties, says T. G. Raynor. Good-keeping, red varieties seem to be in keenest demand nearly everywhere. A fine-looking apple, regardless of the quality, is always in demand. Too many varieties in an orchard is not desirable, but four or five of the right sort are all that are necessary for cross fertilization. Buyers will, for reasons which are obvious, pay much better prices for a few varieties than for a great many. The stock should be purchased from a reliable nurseryman, and not too much dependence should be placed in agents, who are in the business for what they can get out of it. I would advise buying stock from a nursery nearest the planter, provided his stock is all right.

Spring seems to be the most favorable time for planting. When the trees are delivered, great care should be taken to prevent the exposure of the roots to sun or wind, and heeling in moist earth is advisable. In preparing the holes, they should be dug deeply enough that when the tree is set it will be just a little lower in the ground than where it stood in the nursery row. To plant well two persons are necessary, one man to set the trees and the other to dig the holes and fill in. The trees must be trimmed, topped back, and all broken and decayed roots should be cut off. In planting, the roots should be spread out well and the trees jarred gently as the fine earth is thrown in. This will bring the soil in close contact with all the fine roots. Then this should be tramped firmly and the hole filled to the surface and left loose on top. Care should be taken in shaping the head of the tree. To get a good strong head the three or four branches forming it should start irregularly from the stem, and no two limbs should grow opposite each other. In view of the necessity of spraying and having the fruit well colored, it is not advisable to plant closer than thirty feet each way, and for large-growing varieties forty feet would be better.

## Some Common Orchard Scale Insects.

The Ohio Experiment Station is receiving from all parts of the state reports of fruit trees infested with one or the other of the three following scale insects:

1. The Oyster-shell scale: This is a reddish or grayish brown scale, about an eighth of an inch in length, pointed at one end and curved in shape, suggesting a minute, elongated oyster-shell. Its winter form is a hard scale, covering and protecting a number of minute, white eggs. These eggs hatch during the fore part of June, and the yellowish young crawl about for a few days and then fix themselves by inserting their beaks in the bark and begin sucking the sap. At this time they may be destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion, the formula for which is given in the Station spray calendars, which are sent free on application.

Experiments made by the Canada Experiment Farms have shown that this scale may also be controlled by the use of lime mixed with water at the rate of one or two pounds of lime to a gallon of water. This should be done as early in the winter as possible. The lime loosens the scales, after which the rain removes them and destroys the eggs.

2. The Scurfy scale: This insect is somewhat smaller than the oyster-shell scale, and is more nearly round in shape. It is more conspicuous because of its white color. Its habits and the means for its control are similar to those of the oyster-shell scale. Neither of these scales is likely to cause much injury in orchards which are thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture.

3. The San Jose scale: This scale is much smaller than either of the others named. It is nearly round in shape, at first white but later dark gray in color and is easily recognized by a minute central nipple, which is lighter colored, often yellow. To identify this scale a small magnifying glass is necessary. This insect is far more destructive than either of the others named. Its appearance in the orchard means the eventual destruction of the orchard unless vigorous treatment is adopted. The best method of treatment yet discovered is the lime-sulphur-salt spray.

## Testing Vitality of Seeds.

Owing to the unfavorable season of 1903 many kinds of seeds failed to mature properly and it is probable that there will be many disappointed growers during the present season. Prof. W. M. Munson, horticulturist for the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station makes the following suggestions, whereby it is possible for every farmer to know just what to expect from his corn, oats, peas, clover or other crops, and to plan accordingly. If he knows that only 50 per cent of his corn will germinate, it is an easy matter to plant twice as much; but if he plants the usual amount and gets only half a stand, the case is much more serious.

A simple test of the vitality of any farm or garden seeds can be made as follows: Place 100 seeds, taken at random from the stock which is to be planted, on a dish of sand, cover from ½ to 1 inch with sand, moisten and keep in a warm place, as behind the kitchen stove, until the sprouts appear. The number of sprouts which appear will give an idea of the percentage of seeds which may be expected to grow. Care should be taken that the seeds are kept moist, but not too wet. It is advisable to make more than one test, and be guided by the average results. A test of this kind is more valuable than one in which the seeds are placed in blotting paper, for seeds may sprout on paper which do not have sufficient vitality to grow.

People who complain that they are misunderstood fail to realize how fortunate it is for the rest of the world.