

Women as Well as Men are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.



Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root. Home of Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy needed. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



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GOING EAST.
No 516—Daily, new line. 4:27 a m Thro to Twin Cities and the East.
No 24—Ex Sunday, old line. 5:15 a m Connects at Kasota for Twin Cities and at Mankato Junction for the East.
No 514—Daily, new line. 3:50 p m Thro to Twin Cities and the East.
No 22—Daily, old line. 3:52 p m
No 14—Ex Sunday, new line. 6:55 p m Connects at Mankato for points South on Omaha.
GOING WEST.
No 517—Daily, new line. 12:30 a m Thro from Twin Cities and the East.
No 13—Ex Sunday, old line. 8:25 a m Thro to Tracy.
No 503—Daily, new line. 1:30 p m Thro from Twin Cities and the East.
No 23—Daily, old line. 1:28 p m
No 27—Ex Sunday, old line. 8:40 p m Connects at Mankato Junction with trains from East and at Kasota with Twin Cities.
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.
NORTH BOUND.
Twin Cities Passenger. (ex. Sun.) 12:03 p m
Local Freight. (ex. Sun.) 4:00 p m
SOUTH BOUND.
Storm Lake Pass. (ex. Sun.) 2:10 p m
Local Freight. (ex. Sun.) 6:30 p m

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SYMPOSIUM OF FARMERS

Questions of Importance Discussed at Joint Convention in St. Louis of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union and American Society of Equity.

Establishment of a \$10,000,000 Agricultural University Proposed—Co-operation With Railroads For Mutual Benefit Urged by B. F. Yoakum.

THE farmers' convention recently held in St. Louis represented organizations of over 7,000,000 actual membership. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union received dues last January from 3,800,000 members, the American Society of Equity has 2,250,000 members and the 400 minor organizations composing the convention have at least a membership of 1,000,000. While the attendance at the meetings was not as large as anticipated owing to the recent damage to crops and the lack of railroad rates, it still is within bounds to say that the convention represented more actual farmers than any other ever held on American soil. The leading organization was, of course, the Farmers' union, a southern body whose growth in the past few years has been phenomenal. The American Society of Equity belongs more to the north, but is animated by much the same purpose as the union. It is not impossible that out of this meeting will grow a closer federation of all these bodies, including practically the entire organized farmers' movement.

The convention, which lasted for a week, was addressed by President Taft, Hon. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Governor Hadley of Missouri, Mayor Kreisman of St. Louis, C. S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' union; C. O. Drayton, president of the American Society of Equity; Samuel Gompers, the labor leader; B. F. Yoakum, the chairman of the executive committee of the Frisco railroad; Senators Robert L. Owen and Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma and many other senators and representa-

tives in congress; former Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, representatives of agricultural institutions, educators and other leaders of thought.

What the Farmers Want.
The object of the Farmers' union is industrial and social rather than political. The espousing of any political party or propaganda is forbidden by the constitution of each of the big organizations, but one of the avowed objects of each is to obtain legislation beneficial to the farmer and to combat legislation inimical to his interests. Among the matters considered by the convention are the following:

First—The parcels post law. The farmers are emphatic in their indorsement of such a law. "If the men now in congress will not pass a parcels post law," say the farmers, "we will put men there who will."
Second—The establishment of a \$10,000,000 agricultural university. This is to be done by a small assessment on members. Fifteen trustees were appointed some time ago, and one tract of land near Florissant has already been examined unofficially as to its desirability as a site.
It may be a surprise to many to learn the extent to which the American farmer has gone into business for himself in other lines. For example, the farmers of the United States own and operate sixteen big meat packing plants. The members of the Farmers' union own and operate 5,000 manufacturing plants of various kinds, and the American Society of Equity owns 4,300. Among them are cotton gins, cotton mills, cotton compresses, corn and tomato canneries and even one works for the manufacture of special farm machinery.

Charles S. Barrett of Union City, Ga., president of the Farmers' union, gave a message of three fundamental ideas. He said:
"The farmer instead of profiting by

this independence tends to draw him and his family away from his fellow farmer. He has not the social communion and entertainment which lure the farmer boy to the city. It is therefore not a question of making farming more profitable in order to retain the boy on the farm, but more sociable."
The address of President Taft before the farmers' convention was the most important one of his tour. The president took occasion to state that he had not changed his attitude as expressed in his Winona and his Providence speeches on the tariff act, but added that he had asked for \$250,000 additional for the tariff board, created under that act, for further research and inquiry into the subject in order that there may be a further revision when deemed proper along scientific lines.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his address before the joint convention of farmers' unions denied the report that he came to organize a new political party, but declared that "when organized industrial workers and organized farmers will stand shoulder to shoulder in fighting for equality and justice then will come a new dispensation and a new order of things."
"The unrest throughout the country is not a protest of poverty and misery," he said, "but it is the protest of intelligent and progressive men and women. Our opponents want to pray for us five minutes a week and prey upon us the rest of the week."

A National Department of Health.
Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma spoke in favor of a national department of health. Among other things he said:
"The United States is supposed to be worth over \$100,000,000,000. The annual income is \$1,000,000,000. The annual expenditure is \$1,000,000,000. The annual loss to the people of the United States by preventable death and preventable sickness on a fair commercial value is not less than \$4,000,000,000. In twenty-five years, without interest, without compounding, it would double the value of our national assets over and above our natural increase."
"We lose by preventable death 630,000 human beings annually. We have on an average 3,000,000 people seriously sick from one year's end to another who must be waited on by other people."
"Why conserve coal mines and not conserve the life of the coal miner? Why conserve the cotton plant and expend \$500,000 to fight the boll weevil and not conserve the people who are to be clothed with the cotton? Why conserve the orange tree and fight the San Jose scale and not conserve the people who eat oranges? Why conserve the life of the forest and forget the life of the forester and of his children? Why protect tree life and plant life and neglect human life? Why protect cattle from Texas fever and not protect people from typhoid and malarial fever? Why protect pigs and forget the children?"

"In India the average length of life is twenty-five years and is not increasing because of no sufficient interest or knowledge among the people. Length of life varies in different countries, rising to fifty-two in Sweden. It is about forty-five in the United States and can easily be extended fourteen years. The life of adults can be extended on an average over eight years. The proof of this has been submitted by the committee of one hundred and submitted by me to the senate of the United States."
"Congress will not act upon this matter, however, unless the people of the United States appreciate its importance and impress upon the members of congress that it is the desire of the people of the United States."

Yoakum on High Prices.
B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the board of the Frisco line, struck a responsive chord when he said:
"The railroads and the farmers have permitted the politician to play one against the other. The farmers have not been organized so that they could work direct with the railroads for their mutual benefit. Formerly you thought you had to do business with us through the politicians. That was an unbusinesslike way for us to deal with each other. The politician used you to get himself into office. He hammered us to please you. That class of politicians is a go-between we can cut out. We can do our business direct."
"A bushel of beans for which the producer in Florida receives \$2.25, with the transportation 50 cents for the 800 mile haul, should not cost the consumer in New York \$6.40 a bushel. The producer receives 35 per cent of what the consumer pays, the transporter 8 per cent and the dealers 57 per cent. This is not a fair division."
"The farmer works to produce the food; the consumer works to pay for it; the dealer under organized methods takes the lion's share of the profits. It is through organization of the producers working closely with the transporters that foodstuff can be placed on the table of the consumer at a fair price."
"The rice farmers of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas cannot sell their rice for more than 2½ cents a pound. The consumer in New York is paying 16 cents a pound for rice. It costs to transport rice from Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas to New York one-half cent a pound."

The question of high prices and kindred topics were the ones heard throughout the convention. The intelligent discussion of them showed that the farmers are informing themselves and that when they are ready to move together they will take the nation with them.

Cut Out the Middlemen.
"The farmer," Barrett explained, "is getting higher prices for his crops, but making less profits than he did ten years ago. The cost of agricultural implements has increased, and the cost of farm labor has doubled because the laborer work fewer hours, do poorer work and demand greater wages than ever before. This is because the choicest young men of the country have emigrated to the cities."
"Parasitical middlemen are robbing both the farmer and the consumer. I know a man who sold several crates of turkeys to a dealer last winter at 11 cents a pound. The birds were shipped 140 miles to a wholesaler, who boosted the price to 30 cents."
"I know of farmers who sold apples for \$1.50 a barrel. The city dealers raised the price to \$5 and sold some of the apples at 5 cents apiece."
"Another farmer sold hogs at \$6 a hundred. The middleman sold them in the Kansas City stockyards at \$11 a hundred. These unnecessary middlemen must be eliminated and will be when the farmer learns to conduct his own business transactions with skill."
Mr. Barrett spoke of the tragedy of thousands of men who have attempt-

ed to benefit the farmer, only to shatter to pieces against his timidity and his chronic suspicions.
To provide agricultural leaders who will understand their followers is the purpose of a national university which the Farmers' union was asked to help establish. The project was fathered by Henry S. Mobley, a farmer of Fayetteville, Ark.

An Agricultural University.
Mobley says that 60 per cent of the agricultural population never proceed higher than the public schools, in which, at the best, only a smattering of farming is taught. The agricultural colleges, he declares, are top heavy with literary branches and science, which educate the students out of sympathy with their class and unfit them to be leaders in their communities.

"Successful farming," he continued, "has been defined as one-eighth agricultural science, three-eighths practical farming skill and one-half business ability."
"The plan for my university is that it shall be open to picked boys and girls free of charge. The university will consist of a large farm divided into homesteads of fifty acres. Upon each homestead shall be a farmhouse, in which a practical farmer and his wife will be installed. With each couple a boy and a girl will be domiciled."
"Under the instruction of these skilled farmers the young men and women would labor for two years. For two or three hours each day they would study business methods and science under proficient instructors."

Returning to President Barrett, he had a plan to keep the boys on the farm. "It is the association and fellowship with active life that the farmer boy wants and the present farm fails to provide," he said. "The farmer as an individual is independent, and

PRINCE TSAI A CRACK SHOT.

Royal Chinese Visitor Hit Bullseye in a New York Army Range.

Prince Tsai Tao, brother of the prince regent of China, who is on a trip around the world to inspect the armies of the first class powers with the object of embodying what seems best in them in the Chinese army, which is to be reorganized on a modern basis, went to West Point the other day to look over the United States Military academy there. There was nothing up there worth seeing that he didn't see except the Boxer uprising trophies. Moreover, for the first time since he set foot on American soil he took personal notes of what he saw. Prince Tsai Tao, who is also the head of the general staff of the Chinese army, inspected the place with a military eye, for at home he is counted as an able soldier and one of the best horsemen in the empire.

Prince Tsai Tao is a crack rifle shot. This was proved recently after the review of the Seventy-first regiment in its armory on East Thirty-fourth street, New York. The review of the regiment, which had been arranged for the benefit of the prince, passed off creditably, and then the prince and his escort started on a tour of the building until the shooting gallery was reached.

Here the crack shots of the regiment had been detailed off to shoot at the target for the prince's entertainment. When Colonel Bates explained how each shot was recorded by electric lights on a score board in the shooting room the prince's face brightened, and he began to take a vivid interest in the proceedings.

As the three soldiers fired the board recorded their shots. Those which touched the extreme outside of the target were recorded as No. 5 by a white light. When the bullseye was hit a white light flashed. The prince watched these proceedings for a time and then spoke in Chinese to Lord Li.

"His highness wants to try it himself," explained Lord Li to the colonel. The officers in the room were surprised, but the colonel at once ordered the men at the shooting holes to step back. The prince removed his cap, picked up a rifle and aimed.
More surprise visibly expressed itself.

"He certainly knows how to hold a gun," said one of the American officers. As the shot rang out the marking board flashed a green light, showing the prince had hit the outer edge of the target.

The officers applauded, but the prince shook his head and smiled. Reloading the rifle, he returned to the shooting hole. He was more careful in aiming than he had been before, and there was a long pause. As the second shot rang out the white light flashed on the board. The prince had hit the bullseye.

This time the applause was loud and hearty. There were even cheers. The prince laid aside his gun, again with a smile.

STAR DUST TO CLARIFY MINDS

Professor Ormsby Sees Wonderful Things in Wake of Halley's Comet.

"The Halley comet, when it comes, will come like a cyclone," said Professor F. F. Ormsby before the Order of Nature at the Great Northern hotel the other afternoon in Chicago, "sweeping and clarifying the minds of men and will have a tendency to promote the study of the zodiac, which has been buried practically since the dark ages."
"The Halley comet really is an atmospheric arrangement of the planets, and when it comes in May I look for several interesting happenings, such as a rush to the study of the different signs, which we have here (pointing to a zodiacal chart). The star dust that will fall from the comet will have much effect on the minds of the people, but as to bodily injury from its coming there is nothing to that."

"The comet will open up a new cycle of thought and will inspire in the public the desire to learn of things higher up, above their present zone of thought."

HYGIENIC KISS DEvised.
Chemist's Invention to Be Demonstrated at a Bazaar in New York.

At a bazaar to be held by the National Pharmaceutical society, an organization of registered drug clerks, in New York city beginning May 9 there will be frequent demonstrations of "the hygienic kiss." This kiss is distinguished from other kisses by the fact that, in addition to the usual cast of characters, the kisser and the kissee, there is used in the hygienic kiss a device consisting of a bit of disinfected silk gauze in an ivory frame.

This piece of excess baggage is the invention of a German chemist. It is his theory that persons who want to kiss will feel safer if they kiss through this machine, which, he thinks, will cause a marked decrease in the number of cases of croup, whooping cough, etc. He thinks so well of his invention that he will kiss all applicants at the bazaar.

GREATEST FLAG'S ODD USE.

A Screen For Easter Lilies Growing in a Pittsburg Hothouse.

The largest American flag in the world, 160 by 80 feet, is now used to cover the lilies that are being forced in the Phipps conservatory in Schenley park, at Pittsburg, for the Easter flower show.

The original idea of the big flag—which has proved a red, white and blue elephant—was inspired by Captain Howard Oursler, Mayor Magee's secretary, who enlisted several hundred women in its making. These organized the Society of Betsy Ross. No supports or pole could be found sufficiently strong to hold the big bunting. The last time it was displayed was during the world's series championship ball games last fall, when it was spread on the hillside of Schenley park. The thousands at Forbes field could see its bright colors across the diamond in the distance.

Homeseekers' Rates

Tickets to the West and Northwest will be sold the first and third Tuesdays of each month at very low rates, beginning February 1 and ending December 20, 1910.

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