

Alcohol Makes it Impossible For Any Liquid Kidney Remedy to Cure.

KIDNEY-WORT TABLETS

Contain No Alcohol—They Cure When Other Remedies Are Powerless.

No liquid remedy ever permanently cured a single case of Kidney Disease, but Bright's Disease has been directly brought on in hundreds of cases by these very same alcohol-charged remedies.

Kidney-Wort Tablets contain no alcohol. They are so effective in invigorating the kidneys that they have checked disease in hundreds of cases where people were in despair and anxious for death to free them from constant suffering.

Burlington, Vt., May 16th, 1903.
I cannot speak too highly in praise of Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets. For several years I have suffered from kidney trouble in its worst form and have tried nearly every remedy recommended for curing it, and have also had the services of several of the best physicians, all of which did me no good. Kidney-Wort Tablets were recommended to me and almost from the

first I began to improve, and I am happy to say now that after taking three bottles I am entirely cured. Hoping this testimony may induce others suffering from kidney troubles to use Kidney-Wort Tablets, I remain sincerely,

F. E. TUTTLE.

Backache means more than any other ache. It is the warning given by the kidneys that they are clogged by impurities. The uric acid left by the tired kidneys in the blood causes not only rheumatism, but all the symptoms of blood poisoning, backache, pains in the head, swelling of feet or hands, puffiness under the eyes, loss of weight and strength, stomach and liver derangement, "stone" and all sorts of urinary troubles.

Examine your urine; if it's muddy, high colored or scanty, prevent kidney disease by promptly using Kidney-Wort Tablets—they cleanse the kidneys at once.

AMERICA'S STATUS IN THE CONCLAVE.

Cardinal Gibbons a Strong Factor, Says an Authority.

STANDS WELL IN SACRED COLLEGE

Prominent Churchman Asserts Prelate's Influence Will Be Great and May Result in an Increased Appreciation of American Catholicity. For First Time a Cardinal From the United States Will Participate.

The New York Herald's correspondent at Rome recently had an interview with a prominent church dignitary apropos of the coming conclave and the interests of American Catholics. He said:

"The fact that Cardinal Gibbons will participate in the next conclave is very important, as it is the first time that an American cardinal will take part in the election of a pope.

"Cardinal McCloskey on the last occasion arrived too late to take part in the conclave. He heard of the election of Leo XIII. on his arrival at Queens-town.

"If it had not been that a number of cardinals favorable to him have died lately Cardinal Gibbons would have had a very good chance of being elected pope. The late Cardinal Siallino de Rende, who was formerly papal nuncio at Paris, would have done all he could to have had him elected.

"Cardinal Gibbons, however, will have a great influence in the next conclave. His eminence has very great authority with all the members of the sacred college and will impress upon that assembly the power which he possesses as the representative of the United States.

"He will prove to them that the United States has a right to be no longer considered as a simple colony with a single cardinal. It has a right to have proportionately as many cardinals as Spain. If this right were admitted there would be twelve American cardinals.

"The conclave, in view of the authority which Cardinal Gibbons will exercise, will probably pave the way for a more just representation of the United States in the sacred college, which will bear its fruits in the next conclave. But even now Catholics of the republican United States will not permit that a monarchical nation should intervene in the coming conclave with its veto and thus affirm its historical right to have at the Vatican an ally of European monarchies.

"For the moment, while awaiting the forthcoming transformation of the sacred college in their favor, the Catholics of the United States demand a new pope with modern ideas, ideas which will lead him to approve the action of American Catholicism, a pope who will maintain most friendly relations with the president of the United States, as Leo XIII. showed his great admiration and sympathy for the personal qualities of Mr. Roosevelt.

"Leo XIII. did much for the Catholics of the United States. He created a Catholic university in Washington and instituted an apostolic delegation by which he put an end to conflicts between Catholics of the United States. But one of his most important acts was making Mgr. Gibbons a cardinal.

"Cardinal Gibbons enjoys the respect of every one in the United States. Mr. Roosevelt gave the measure of his eminence's great personal authority by giving him first place after himself at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the St. Louis exhibition, and this in spite of the presence of leading personages of the United States.

"If Leo XIII. did so much for the Catholics of the United States we can see how great are the duties of his successor vis-a-vis the American republic. Catholics cannot accept a pope with reactionary and antifliberal ideas."

The prelate concluded by saying: "As I have said, American ideas will play a leading part from the very beginning of the coming conclave. You may be sure that these ideas will have a most powerful influence on the future destinies of the Church of Rome."

POEM WON A WIFE.

John Vance Cheney's Verses Interested Woman He Married.

THOU AND I,
Love, I would have thee as the snow is white
And pure on hilltops of the winter days;
Thou shouldst have sovereign rule, the spirit away
Of beauty, wide and shining as the light,
Thou shouldst be as the evening star is bright,
As heaven can make it; all thy summer way
The melodies of June should sing and play
In thee, the darling of the day and night,
I would have thee human first and last,
One not untouched by trouble, sought of sin;
Thine innocence not accident, but choice.
Fit them my service; I should have no past,
No future; newly would my life begin,
Obedient to the music of thy voice.
—John Vance Cheney.

Having won fame as a poet and essayist, it was but fitting that John Vance Cheney should have won his bride with a sonnet. The news of his marriage to Mrs. Sarah Barker Chamberlain of Chicago at Manitou, Colo., which recently reached New York, is coupled with a pretty and romantic story of how the woman of his choice was attracted to him by reading the prophetic sonnet, "Thou and I," in which Mr. Cheney drew the picture of the woman who would enable him to begin his life anew, says the New York Evening Journal.

Each had been married before, and each sought for the affinity that would lead them to the happier life, and so after reading the sonnet the desire to meet the author came to Mrs. Chamberlain. As each had mutual acquaintances it was easy, and it was not long after their meeting that they became engaged, although no public announcement was made of it. They were married at the residence of James F. Ponder in Manitou, Colo., on July 11.

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

Italian Physician's Serum Which He Claims Prevents Disease.

"A victory over consumption as brilliant and beneficent as Jenner achieved over smallpox is foreshadowed in the published results of the labors of Professor Edoardo Maragliano, a distinguished Italian physician," says the weekly bulletin of the Chicago health department.

"These results form the subject of the professor's address presented at the fourteenth international medical congress held at Madrid last April.

"Briefly stated in nontechnical language, Professor Maragliano claims to have produced after more than thirty years of study and experiment both in the laboratory and the clinic a serum which introduced beneath the skin as vaccine lymph is in vaccination produces a small circumscribed tuberculosis sore attended with slight fever for two or three days, after which the system of the subject is as immune to tuberculosis or consumption as the properly vaccinated individual is to smallpox."

NEW FRUIT SPRAY.

Missouri University Professor Invents a Deadly Powder.

Dr. R. M. Bird of the Missouri experiment station has made a discovery that will be welcomed by all fruit growers and horticulturists, says a Columbia (Mo.) special to the St. Louis Republic. It is a dry powder for spraying fruit trees and has proved more deadly to all insects affecting trees and plants than the liquid sprays now in use.

During the early spring so many inquiries were received at Columbia regarding the manner of destroying insects that Dr. Bird began looking for something that would be superior to the present method of spraying. The result of the investigation is a very fine powder, which contains copper in the same form that occurs in the liquid mixture. The spraying of fruit trees and vines has become a necessity among commercial fruit growers. The liquid mixture hitherto has given the best results.

Aged Ex-Sheriff Dead.
Bath, N. Y., July 18.—Orange Standard Reynour, former sheriff of Steuben county, died here, aged eighty-eight years.

PACIFIC CABLE'S VALUE

New Line's Advantages Told by Government Officials.

A GREAT GAIN TO CIVILIZATION.

Assistant Secretary of State Loomis Tells of Its Worth in Commerce and How It Will Be of Particularly Great Service to the Navy—Transmission of Messages to Be Cheaper.

Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, who has supervision of the consular service, is most enthusiastic over the advantages that will follow the opening of the new Pacific cable, says the Philadelphia Press. In discussing the improvement he said:

"Every railway line and cable line that is built through the undeveloped portions of the world is a gain to civilization because with it commerce and trade follow. This is illustrated in the villages and towns in the west.

"This cable will be of great advantage to every department of the government, but of particularly great service to the navy, enabling the department to convey orders to the officers of the ships at points which hitherto they have not been able to reach. It will be of tremendous advantage in time of war. Then a cable line connecting the United States with the orient will be of great convenience in the consular service. In case we wished to direct our consular agents to proceed to China or Japan we could reach them before arrival at their destination and change their orders if necessary."

The operations of a squadron of American war vessels in Asiatic waters will be a much more simple matter with an American cable at the disposal of the navy department. Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, appreciates the value of this new line of communication. "One great advantage," he said, "is that the line will be under the control of the United States, and in time of war, or when war is threatened, our government at home will be able to receive at all times prompt and correct accounts of the situation in the Philippines and in the Asiatic regions.

"Its value is apparent to any one who will look at the geography of the region. Cables were in vogue before for telegraphing, and messages in ordinary times went along tolerably well without any considerable delay by most of the transatlantic cables, the European and Asiatic cables out to the Philippines, but that, of course, gave considerable trouble by delays and by passing through so many hands. I have received cablegrams myself in Korea, for instance, from this country which had become entirely unintelligible in the course of transmission."

Few officials of the government have spent more money in cable messages than Colonel Clarence Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs of the war department. He felt like throwing up his cap when the word came that the Pacific cable had been landed on northern Luzon. He has to keep in daily and almost hourly touch with the Philippines, and this new line means more to his bureau probably than to any other department of the government. Expressing his delight, Colonel Edwards said:

"The completion of the commercial cable line from San Francisco to Manila will mark a new era in the transmission of messages to the orient. The advantage of such a cable is inestimable when one considers not only the reduction in rate, but that under the present system cablegrams have to be relayed eighteen times between Washington and Manila. Hereafter there will be but six relays. Under the present system government cables have to go through the hands of operators of almost every nationality; but with the inauguration of the new service we will have all English speaking operators, thus securing greater accuracy. The new cable service will be a great saving to the government. The government will now pay 50 cents from San Francisco to Manila, plus the domestic rate, which is a total reduction of about one-half."

In directing the operations of the treasury department Secretary Shaw has to have his fingers on the ends of the earth, as it were. Information from every quarter of the globe is necessary at times, and the quicker it can be received the more valuable it is. This is especially true of the immigration bureau in the treasury department, and Commissioner General Sargent, who has recently extended his personal examination of the service as far as Honolulu, is impressed with the advantage the new Pacific cable will be. In discussing that feature of its benefits the commissioner said:

"Its value to our service cannot be calculated by figures. It puts us in daily touch with our officials and is of the greatest advantage in the administration of the immigration laws in connection with the island of Hawaii."

Some idea of the importance attached to the completion of this cable by government officials is furnished in the above expression. It is regarded at Washington as a great national event.



Quickly cured Mrs. Litchfield of 887 Washington street, Boston, of her general run-down condition. It is the most wonderful preparation ever discovered to make one look and feel well. Your druggist sells Quinona.

The following is one of a series of articles devoted to the coffee industry in Mexico, prepared especially for us by one of the most noted historical experts of the United States. In this series, as well as in our coffee cultivation, we have spared neither pains nor expense to get the best. The Mexican Consul to the United States, now located in Boston, recommends this series as interesting and instructive. On account of its educational value we suggest that parents see that this series is read by their children.

From Plantation to Cup.

Chapter IX.

A QUIET ROASTING UNDER THE ROSE.

O, boiling, bubbling berry bean!
Thou consort of the kitchen queen—
Browned and ground of every feature;
The only aromatic creature,
For which we long, for which we feel,
The breath of morn, the perfumed meal.

—Arthur Gray.



There are several methods of roasting coffee, and one method which is better than the others. This best method is our own. We originated our process and keep it secret. We do not care to tell more about it than that it is a method which insures perfect cleanness and a uniformity of taste and strength in **UBERO COFFEE**. The roasting is done in our own establishment, and under our supervision, as are also

the growing and the curing of the coffee beans which go to the roaster. Purity is the watchword from the planting of the seeds until the sealing of the coffee in the air-tight cans which your grocer buys of us and sells to you.

[To be continued.]

Direct from the roaster **Ubero Selected Coffee** goes into the can which you buy at 35 cents. **UBERO BRAND COFFEE** does not go out of our hands until we have placed it in these cans. That is why we are safe in guaranteeing its absolute purity, its uniform strength and its delicious aroma. Each can contains 16 ounces of coffee as long as our seal is unbroken. On the can are directions for making a cup of coffee by the Mexican method. It costs you 35 cents for a pound of the best coffee in the world and instructions as to the best method of preparing that coffee for the table. **35 cents brings Ubero Brand from "Plantation to Cup."**

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

CROWN, ROASTED AND CANNED BY

The Consolidated Ubero Plantations Company,
COFFEE DEPARTMENT, 36-38 FULTON STREET, BOSTON.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Leonard Wood to Be Made a Major General.

Washington, July 18.—The president has given directions for the preparation of commissions for the following promotions in the army:

Major General Young to be lieutenant general, vice Lieutenant General Miles, who retires Aug. 8.

Brigadier General S. S. Sumner to be major general, vice Major General Davis, to be retired July 20.

Brigadier General Leonard H. Wood to be major general, vice General Young, to be promoted.

Secretary Root has sent the following memorandum to the adjutant general for the promotion of colonels to be brigadier generals and their retirement with that rank:

"By direction of the president, you will prepare commissions for the promotion and retirement of the following officers, with the understanding that such has applied for retirement and comes within the provisions of the bill that passed the senate of the United States at its last session—namely, that each served creditably during the civil war for not less than one year and has a total service of not less than thirty-five years:

"John H. Page, Third infantry; William L. Haskin, artillery corps; Charles W. Miner, Sixth infantry; James M. J. Sanno, Eighteenth infantry; Charles F. Robe, Ninth infantry; Edwin B. Atwood, quartermaster's department; John Stimpson, quartermaster's department; Frank G. Smith, artillery corps; George B. Rodney, artillery corps; Almond B. Wells, First cavalry; John B. Babcock, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel John D. Miley, Major John A. Logan, Captain Anton Springer, First Lieutenant E. F. Koehler and Second Lieutenant Maxwell Keyes."

Choate Reassures England.

London, July 18.—Ambassador Choate has been advised by Secretary Hay of the character of the assurances given to China by Russia respecting the opening of ports in Manchuria. It is believed that the ambassador communicated the information to the foreign office at a conference lasting half an hour, which he held with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, and that Mr. Choate cabled the result to Washington. But the ambassador declined to make public any information respecting the representations made or the views of Lord Lansdowne. The foreign office also declined to comment on the matter.

New French Army Uniforms.

When the king of Italy reviews the French troops in the Champs d'Élysees he will see a part of them clad in sober blue gray and wearing the familiar soft felt hat of the American army. It is the purpose of General Andre, the minister of war, to do away entirely with the gaudy red, hopping trousers of the French infantry and supply it with something which is less conspicuous and at the same time neat. Several companies will wear the new uniforms at the review in order to test the feeling of the public in regard to them.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Quite Satisfactory Outside the Region of Speculation.

LOW RECORD IN MARKET.

Railroad Stocks Cheaper Than at Any Time Since May Panic of 1901, but Depression Does Not Extend to Legitimate Business.

New York, July 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

At the lowest point on Wednesday the average of the sixty most active railway stocks was 88.18, surpassing all low records since the memorable collapse on May 9, 1901, when the average touched 80.25. In neither case was liquidation in Wall street due to depression in legitimate business, being confined to the stock market and financial influences. Conditions continue satisfactory outside the region of speculation, many reports indicating further improvement. During recent months the two disturbing factors have been labor controversies and weather conditions, but each week has brought better things in these two respects until the outlook contains much that is encouraging. Crops are making rapid progress, and the army of unemployed is diminishing.

Railway traffic is heavy, earnings this far reported for July exceeding last year's by 13.6 per cent and those of 1901 by 19.2 per cent. Extensive preparations are being made to move the crops, and it is hoped that no blockades will occur, although there is some doubt as to whether adequate motive power can be secured. Retail trade in seasonable merchandise is fully up to the average, and there is less than the customary midsummer quiet among wholesalers, while the preparations of jobbers and manufacturers indicate confidence in a large fall business.

Bank Exchanges Smaller.

Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 9.6 per cent smaller than a year ago and 19.2 per cent less than in 1901, while at other leading cities there was a loss of 3 from last year and a gain of 3.4 over 1901.

Unsettled conditions still exist in force and foundry pig iron markets, while Bessemer iron is only barely steady. The chief difficulty appears to be the inclination of prospective purchasers to wait for the lowest possible quotations. Structural steel begins to reflect the settlement of labor troubles in the building trades, but several important undertakings have been postponed until next year, two large buildings at Pittsburg being conspicuous examples. Wage scales in the steel industry are being arranged amicably in most cases, the boiler makers having agreed to arbitration.

It is a season of uncertainty in the manufacture of cotton goods, and nothing in the nature of improvement can be expected until the artificial position of the raw material is radically altered. Supplies of cotton goods in first hands

are low, and there is no effort to make spot sales. Western jobbers are operating freely in the Boston foot wear market, both on contracts for spring goods and supplementary fall orders. Eastern wholesalers are also purchasing additional fall supplies, and New England factories are fully occupied.

Good Grain Conditions.

It was natural that a satisfactory official report as to grain condition should produce a lower level of quotations, the more so because prices were abnormally inflated, and the weather was even more favorable after July 1, the latest date covered by the department estimate. Trade and other private estimates promise a total yield of the three leading cereals fully equal to any preceding record. Exports of wheat and flour for the crop year were about 201,000,000 bushels, somewhat less than the average for recent years. Shipments for the week were 1,568,730 bushels, against 2,545,500 bushels last year and 4,349,298 two years ago. Western receipts were also restricted, 2,520,472 bushels arriving during the past week. Corn fails to exhibit the customary large gain over last year's figures, receipts of 2,925,661 bushels comparing with 2,890,983 a year ago, but Atlantic coast exports were 911,964 bushels, against 103,402. Cotton was less active and very irregular, although there is little disposition to operate aggressively against the controlling interest. Meanwhile consumption steadily declines.

Official returns of foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, testify to the steady growth of our trade with other nations, the total value of merchandise imported and exported far surpassing all previous years at \$2,445,010,417. Imports made the most striking record, not only exceeding a billion dollars by \$25,819,127, but showing a gain of \$122,298,179 over the previous year's imports.

Liabilities of commercial failures this far reported for July aggregated \$5,044,685, of which \$3,553,057 were in manufacturing, \$1,608,636 in trading and \$482,992 in other commercial lines. Failures this week were 213 in the United States against 213 last year and 16 in Canada compared with 20 a year ago.

Cotton Grows in Hawaii.

Honolulu, July 18.—Jared G. Smith, United States special agent in charge of the Hawaiian experiment station, has been successful in his experiments of growing cotton and Sumatra tobacco on the islands.

A Postmaster Appointed.

Washington, July 18.—G. S. C. Townsend has been appointed fourth class postmaster at Alamanchy, N. J.

China Raises a Loan.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—China, it is announced, has concluded a loan of 2,000,000 taels with the Russo-Chinese bank, which, in lieu of interest, obtains certain privileges in Chinese Turkestan.

Abner McKinley Not Seriously Ill.

Somerset, Pa., July 18.—Abner McKinley, reported to have had a stroke of paralysis, is not seriously ill. He is able to be out as usual today.