Oh, That Back!

Ache! Ache! Ache! Takes all the life, all the energy out of you. Makes you miserable. There is danger in it, too. Neglect the warning of a bad back you neglect an appeal from the kidneys. When the back is bad—when it's lame or weak—when it aches—when it's tired, the kidneys are sick—demand attention.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Relieve quickly the aches and pains and weakness of a bad back. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills—cure urinary troubles—too frequent urinary discharges—retention of the urine—and all dangerous disorders of the kidneys and bladder. If you fail to help the kidneys in time, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease are sure to follow. Doan's Kidney Pills are endorsed by friends and neighbors, by people you know.

THE DOWNWARD COURSE

Lame Back.
Backache.
Weak Back.
Dizzy.
Despondent
Too Free Urination.
Retention of Urine.
Rheumatic Pains.
Diabetes.
Dropsy.
Bright's Disease.

SCRANTON PROOF

EYNON STREET.

Mrs. Samuel R. Jones, of 1308 Eynon street, Hyde Park, says: "I suffered for many years with kidney trouble. My doctor said it was catarrh of the bladder. There was a constant, dull pain in the small of my back which extended up between my shoulders. When stooping or doing any work about the house, the pain was so sharp as to become almost unbearable. I might say that I hardly knew what it was to be without backache for years. I could not sleep nights and would have to get up often before morning and walk the floor. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and my husband got them for me at Jones' drug store on South Main avenue. I noticed a marked improvement after taking the first box. I continued the treatment until I had taken eight or ten boxes. They did me a wonderful amount of good. My husband can also join me in praising Doan's Kidney Pills, as he was relieved of similar troubles as mine.

WYOMING AVENUE.

Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, of 1371 Wyoming Avenue, says. "Since childhood I had attacks of dull pains across my back, very often increasing when I went to bed at night. If I did any lifting or stooping my back felt lame and sore. I used different remedies recommended to me from time to time, but did not get much if any relief. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills through a friend who had used them and was benefited and I had my husband get me a box at Matthews Bros.' drug store. After using them a few days I could feel their effects. Finally they cured me."

IRVING AVENUE.

Mr. Austin Conway, of 402 Irving avenue, says: "I was bothered for the past fifteen years with a pain across my kidneys. At times it struck me in the hips and extended down my legs. It was worse in the early evening or after I did a hard day's work. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and having read in our city papers so much about them I got a box at Matthews Bros.' drug store and was surprised to find how quickly they benefited me. I soon had not the least pain in my back."

D. & H. R. R.

Mr. Thos. Bamford, flagman on the D. & H. R. R., says: "I had a severe attack of la grippe which left me with weak kidneys. The kidney secretions were scanty, highly colored and contained a sediment like brick-dust, and caused me a great deal of annoyance and at times were very painful. I was much disturbed also on account of them at night. I used many different medicines but without much relief. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills by a friend, Mr. Wharton, who had received the greatest benefit from their use, and I procured a box from Matthews Bros. After using them the secretions regained their natural color, the sediment altogether disappeared, and I was not troubled with pains in my back nor numbness in my legs.

WYOMING AVENUE.

Mr. S. A. Bonney, of 548 Wyoming avenue, employed as night watchman of the Clark & Snover Tobacco Co., says: "I suffered with dull aching across my back which was much more severe if I had to climb many stairs during the night. I was also troubled with suppression of the kidney secretions, very annoying at night on account of too frequent action. I tried a number of so-called kidney cures and took a number of boxes of one kind but I got no benefit. I heard so much about Doan's Kidney Pills that I got them at Matthews Bros.' drug store, and after taking them a short time I found they were helping me. Finally the pain in my back left me entirely and the other difficulties were much improved.

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Nothing just as good.
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Sole Agents.
All Drug Stores.
Price 50 Cents.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE STATES.

CONDITIONS IN 1803 AND 1900 CONTRASTED.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THIS FIRST-BORN state of the Louisiana treaty was admitted into the Union, April 30, 1812. It contains an area of 46,720 square miles, being somewhat larger than the territory of Orleans, which was organized March 26, 1804. Louisiana, by the census of 1900, has a population of 1,381,625. In 1803, the population was placed at 50,000; in 1800, at 42,375. The city of New Orleans, with a population of 287,104 in 1900, had but 8,056 in 1803. The population of the state increased 23.5 per cent. from 1890 to 1900, and 35.7 per cent. from 1850 to 1860. The cotton product of 1900 was 714,075 commercial bales. In 1802, the revenues of the colony from all sources amounted to $121,041. The expenses of the Spanish government, troops, Indian presents, etc., reached four hundred thousand dollars in specie, at that time. The French had provided, before occupation, a captain general, with a salary of 70,000 francs; a colonial prefect, at 50,000; two brigadier generals, etc., etc. The French prefect, Laussat, wrote home: "I will now proceed to say how justice is administered here, which is worse than in Turkey." United States Consul Clark wrote to his government in 1803: "All the officers plunder when the opportunity offers; they are all venal." In view of these facts, Robert R. Livingston's words, after signing the great treaty, seems still more remarkable: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives. * * * The instruments which we have just signed will cause no tears to be shed; they prepare ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures. The Mississippi and Missouri will see them succeed one another, and multiply, truly worthy of the regard and care of Providence, in the bosom of equality, under just laws, freed from the errors of superstition and the scourges of bad government." On November 30, the Spanish commissioners, Casa-Calvo and Salcedo, surrendered the whole of ancient Louisiana to the French commissioner, Laussat. The region was in the nominal possession of France just twenty days. On December 20, 1803, it was surrendered by Laussat to Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson, the American commissioners. That was the glorious date when the French flag came down and Stars and Stripes went up, amid salvos of artillery from shore batteries and warships. The subsequent territorial experience was not so glorious. Claiborne, who became the first governor, knew neither the laws nor the language of the people he was sent to govern. His despotism was complete, because being the chief of state and court of last resort, he centered in his own person all executive and judicial functions. Under Act of Congress of March 26, 1804, one judge constituted a quorum, so that one man could still rob the citizen of property, honor or life, at will. Certain Spanish land titles were declared void. Laussat described Claiborne as "extremely beneath the position in which he has been placed," and Wilkinson as "a rattle-headed fellow, frequently drunk;" neither knowing "a word of French or Spanish." From these men to Edward Livingston, President Zachary Taylor and Judah P. Benjamin, are long steps upward.

MISSOURI.

The upper portion of Old Louisiana was named the "District of Louisiana," under the act of 1804, but by the act which took effect July 4, 1805, was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana." This name was changed to Missouri in 1812. On August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a state, with an area of 69,415 square miles. The territory had a population of 20,845 in 1810; 66,586 inhabitants in 1820, and the state, 1,182,012, in 1860, which grew to 3,106,665 in 1900. Of this population, 51.4 per cent. are males. The population of St. Louis, the fourth city in the Union, was fixed by the last federal census, at 575,238. By the same census, Kansas City has 163,752 inhabitants; St. Joseph, 102,979. In March, 1804, the double transfer of this district was made by Captain Amos Stoddard, who as the agent of France received it from the Spanish Commandant Delassus and almost immediately turned it over to the United States. Changing flags was not a joyful occasion. The authority of Governor William Henry Harrison, of the Indian territory was extended over the newly acquired region, which then included what is now known as Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas and eight other northwestern states. Harrison conducted affairs with wisdom, integrity and ability. Under the act of March 3, 1805, General Wilkinson became governor of the "Territory of Louisiana." Wilkinson deserves some credit for aiding Lewis and Clark and Lieutenant Pike, who had so much to do in making the extent and value of the great purchase known throughout the Union.

In 1806, Meriwether Lewis became governor. Deep distress over the ruin to trade caused by foolish Chinese-Wall embargos, led in some measure to the suicide of this super-sensitive but high type historic man. Captain William Clark, the companion of Captain Lewis, in the famous Missouri and Columbia river exploring expedition and brother of the brilliant George Rogers Clark, became territorial governor in 1812. Until Missouri entered the Union as a state, this meritorious officer contributed greatly to the rapid advancement of the whole region. With such auspicious beginnings it is not surprising that such broad, national men as Thomas H. Denton, Francis P. Blair, Edward Bates, and their equals, grew to opulence and renown. Mr. Bates was Abraham Lincoln's first declared choice for the presidency and that great man's first selection for his cabinet.

ARKANSAS.

This state came into the Union in 1836. Its area is 53,850 square miles. Its population in 1900 was 1,311,564. It produced in that year 828,820 bales of cotton. The assessed value of real estate is $128,084,067. The capital invested in manufacturing and mechanical industries, in 1900, was $35,960,640. The increase in this capital from 1880 to 1890 was 407 per cent. Not only the gold-hunter, De Soto, but the indomitable LaSalle, the chivalrous De Tonty and the truthful historian, Joutel, traveled all over this Arkansas wilderness. Three-fourths of the state is still a forest. On March 3, 1805, upper Louisiana was divided into the District of New Madrid and Territory of Louisiana. The southern part of Missouri and what is now Arkansas constituted this "district." General James Wilkinson, appointed by the president as governor, and Meigs and Lucas, the two Superior court judges, constituted the legislature. In 1806, the district was called Arkansas, and Stephen Warrel became the first deputy governor. From and after 1812, the legislature of Missouri continued creating new counties; but on July 4, 1819, Arkansas began a separate territorial existence. President Monroe appointed General James Miller, the hero of Lundy's Lane, the first governor. This brave soldier filled the chief office with honesty and honor until his resignation in 1825. James S. Conway was the first state governor, elected by the people in 1836. Honesty and efficiency marked his administration. With Governor Conway may be classed public men of wider distinction, such as Augustus H. Garland, Clinton R. Breckenridge and Powell Clayton.

IOWA.

The lead mines of Dubuque attracted the first settlers to Iowa. The name Iowa was first applied to a county east of the Mississippi, which formed a part of Michigan territory. The "Iowa District" next became Western Wisconsin, with a population in 1836 of 10,531. The act of congress which took effect July 4, 1838, established the Territory of Iowa. The inhabitants then numbered 22,860. In May, 1846, a territorial convention fixed the limits of Iowa as they exist today. Congress and the people approved. The state was admitted into the Union, December 28, 1846. The population had reached 192,38. In the long contest between savages and civilization, civilization won. Governor Robert Lucas, twice governor of Ohio and president of the convention which renominated President Jackson, was the first territorial governor. The third state governor, James W. Grimes, was sternly fixed in his anti-slavery and temperance principles. Under the patriotic Governor Kirkwood, Iowa furnished 78,050 men to the Union armies. The brainiest and greatest of this state's historic men was Justice Miller. By the last census the population of Iowa is 2,231,853. Its area is 56,025 square miles. The assessed value of its real estate is $440,769,952. The gross value of the products of its manufacturing and mechanical industries is $164,617,877. But its later products in the line of strong public men are relatively greater. We have only space to name Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Senators Allison and Dolliver, Speaker Henderson and Representatives Hepburn, Cousins and Hull.

MINNESOTA.

The fifth of the Louisiana purchase states entered the Union May 11, 1858. It was organized as a territory in March, 1849. Its area in square miles is 83,365. Its present population 1,751,394. Minneapolis had 202,718 inhabitants by the last federal census. St. Paul 163,065. The former is nineteenth and the latter twenty-third in the relative rank of cities. Louis Hennepin appears to have first visited the region embraced within the state of Minnesota. He described the Falls of Saint Anthony soon after he made the first rough picture of Niagara Falls. The enlightened Frontenac sent Perrot to the upper Mississippi where he built in Minnesota, Fort Perrot, known also as Fort Le Sueur. In 1820, Governor Lewis Cass, of Michigan, with a party numbering 40, traveled through this territory which had lately been placed under his jurisdiction. Alexander Ramsey was the first governor of the territory of Minnesota. He was the second governor of the state and for twelve years a senator of the United States. Cushman K. Davis became governor of Minnesota in January, 1874. Both these men gained the highest distinction in the United States senate. William Windom as senator and cabinet minister became widely known. General James Shields and Henry M. Rice, this progressive state's first chosen senators in congress, were both patriotic and useful public men.

KANSAS.

The route of the Lewis and Clark expedition was through Kansas City, Kansas, and on to the site of Atchison where was held the first 4th of July celebration ever held in that then wilderness region. Independence Creek was named by these alert explorers. Lieutenant Pike bravely explored Kansas and in November, 1807, discovered Pike's Peak. Andrew H. Reeder became the first territorial governor of Kansas in 1854. A census of 1855 made the population 8,501. John W. Geary, the third governor, was able and patriotic but soon retired from the bloody border scenes cut of which not even John Brown emerged with clean reputation. Acting Governor Frederick P. Stanton did much to make Kansas a free state. The Lecompton (pro slavery) constitution was a second time rejected by ten thousand majority. Kansas came into the Union January 29, 1861, a date since known as "Kansas Day." From 1860 to 1870 the population increased 240 per cent. The gross area of the state is 82,080 square miles. Total population 1,470,495, in 1900. Assessed value of real estate $224,905,237. James H. Harvey was a gallant soldier, twice governor of Kansas and senator of the United States. His worth was solid. Of those who have passed away the brilliant John J. Ingalls and the widely esteemed Preston B. Plumb were truly national men. David J. Brewer, of the supreme court, and the hero General Fred Funston, the capturer of Aguinaldo, are the best known of the living Kansas worthies.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska was organized as a territory in 1854, and admitted as a state in 1867. Its gross area is 77,510 square miles. Its population in 1900, 1,066,300, of which 52.9 per cent. are males. Only 2.5 of the inhabitants are illiterate. The population in 1860 was only 28,841. Omaha contains 102,555 people and is thirty-fifth in census rank. In 1673, Father Marquette explored and partly mapped out this part of ancient Louisiana.

In their outward trip Lewis and Clark encamped many nights within the limits of Nebraska, while making their extraordinary journey of 4,133 miles. An expedition in 1842, under John C. Fremont, passed along the Platte valley. The Mormons, while moving to Utah, early traversed this wild region. The territory of Nebraska was blessed, or possibly distracted, with six governors in seven years. But Alvin Saunders, of Iowa, sent out by President Lincoln, remained in office for six years. The first state governor, Daniel Butler, was removed by impeachment. The first state constitution framed, in 1871, was rejected by a vote of the people. Messrs. Bryan, Thurston, Manderson and Morton have appeared influentially on the broad field of national politics.

COLORADO.

The measureless wealth of the mines and the unsurpassable beauty of nature in Colorado were absolutely unknown in 1803. In 1807, Lieutenant Pike, after exploring the head water of the principal rivers, was taken prisoner with his party of twenty, by a much larger force of Spaniards. The Long exploring expedition of 1819-20, brought back a careful account of the South Platte region and the mountains, especially Long's Peak, justly named in honor of that accomplished officer of the regular army.

In 1859 the rush began for the Pike's Peak gold, the Gregory and the Jackson mines. Sixty thousand eager men soon followed in the wake of the pioneers. The years from 1861, when a territorial government was organized, to 1876, when Colorado was admitted as a state, mortals seemed to be working miracles in a thousand ways. "Stern men with empires in their brains" began "to pitch new states as Old World men pitched tents." From 1880 to 1890 there was 518 per cent. of increase in capital invested in manufacturing and mechanical industries. The value of the products of these industries reached $102,839,137 in 1900. The assessed value of real estate now exceeds $175,000,000, with a present population of 600,000 and an area of 103,925 square miles. Colorado is destined to become the empire state of the great Northwest.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Was admitted as a state in the Union, November 2, 1889, with an area of 70,795 square miles. North Dakota had been organized as a separate territory, March 2, 1861. The state had a population in 1890 of 182,719. It had increased in 1900 to 319,146. The value of its real estate is placed at $90,942,019. Lewis and Clark passed a winter near the city of Mandan. The old fort at Pembina was built by Lord Selkirk. George Catlin made a study of the North Dakota Indians in 1841. Governor John Miller was the first state executive. In the national senate, Senators Hansbrough and McCumber worthily represent this state.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Has an area of 77,650 square miles. Its population is 401,570. Its real estate was valued at $132,562,815, by the last census. The territory of South Dakota was organized March 2, 1861. It was admitted as a state November 2, 1889. The University of South Dakota at Vermillion has a president and fourteen professors. Nicollet was the first writer to describe the picturesque beauty of this region. The extreme length of the state is 386 miles and it breadth 240. It is divided into about equal parts by the line of the Missouri river. The Cheyenne and Grand rivers are the next in size. Hagerty and Cahid have written entertaining books about the promise and fulfillment of the state.

MONTANA.

This state has now a population of one and a quarter million. It had less than 12,000 inhabitants when organized as a territory in 1864. It came into the Union in 1889. The population increased 237.5 from 1880 to 1890. Montana's enormous size, 146,080 square miles, and its foreshadowed greatness, stimulated the genius of Joaquin Miller to write a monumental history of the state, distinctly worthy of subject and author. The great poet of the Sierras says with fitting truth and grace: "Here, great men in the glorious pursuits of peace, laid the foundation stones without cement of blood, and reared a great state out of material fresh from the hand of God." And this is true in 1903 of the 11th to enter the Union of the great treaty states. "But here lay Montana a thousand miles from any sea; a wilderness in the very heart of an untrodden wilderness, with savages on the four sides of her and savages in her every pass and valley." No one can condense this best of the state histories.

WYOMING.

Wyoming, the 12th and last of the purchase states, which came into the Union in 1890, has now a population of a hundred thousand and nearly an equal number of square miles of territory. Indians and wild beasts held possession of this great region until 1806, when white trappers and fur traders became primitive commercial travelers. The first authorized explorer was Captain Bonneville. John Colter of the Lewis and Clark party, was the first American to trap and trade in Wyoming. Ezekiel Williams and party did good work under hardships. The Yellow Stone Park, the Wonderland of America, is worth more than we paid for the whole Louisiana empire.

OKLAHOMA.

From the domain acquired by the great treaty were carved out twelve large states and one territory, soon to become a state. Oklahoma has at present a population of over 400,000, although an area of but 39,030 square miles. The increase of inhabitants in ten years has been over 544 per cent. During the same period the increase of invested capital has been more than 3,409 per cent. These figures tell enough in condensed form.

It should be added that about one-third of Minnesota and Colorado, and perhaps one-fifth of Wyoming and Montana are not embraced in the Louisiana purchase treaty. From what the historical records contain, the conclusion is inevitable that Robert R. Livingston negotiated the Louisiana treaty; that Alexander Hamilton was its chief promoter; that Franklin and Vergennes were large factors because their treaty of peace work of 1782-3 led us to the Mississippi, and that Napoleon and Jefferson being in supreme power officially sanctioned what events and other men brought about.

James Q. Howard.

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