

### Land of Twins and Triplets.

Scotland is the land of twins and triplets, holding a long lead over her sister countries in this matter. In twelve months no fewer than 1,625 mothers gave birth to twins, and twenty-five presented triplets. Scotland is among the few countries in Europe where the proportion of male babies is greater than of females. Striking an average, it is found that there are about 104 males to every 100 females, but the surplus of grown-up girls is nevertheless large, as so many men travel south, and apparently neglect to take the precaution to obtain return tickets to the land of cakes. There is yet another interesting fact about Scotland. It is the land of hale old age. Recent returns show that during one year 673 people died between the ages of 90 and 100.

### In Record Time.

Piney Flats, Tenn., May 29.—(Special)—Cured in two days of Rheumatism that had made his life a torture for two years, D. S. Hilton of this place naturally wants every other sufferer from rheumatism to know what cured him. It was Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the grandest pill on earth," says Mr. Hilton, "I would not take any sum of money for what they did for me. For two years I had what the doctors called rheumatism. I could hardly walk around in the house. It seemed to be in my back and hip and legs. I tried everything, but nothing helped me till I got Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Two days after I took the first dose all pain left me and it has never come back since. I can't praise Dodd's Kidney Pills too much."

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. Healthy kidneys take all the Uric Acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys.

### The Need of Commercial Schools.

The most interesting educational development in Germany to me is the development of higher commercial education, writes Frank A. Vanderlip in Scribner's. We recognize that an engineer or a mechanic will profit by a technical education. There is no longer a doubt that a technical education will enable such a man to outstrip in the long run his fellows who have equal ability, but have learned only in the slower and less scientific school of experience. There are as good reasons, I am convinced, for giving the banker or the merchant a technical commercial education. The schools do not turn out a practical engineer, nor will they turn out a practical banker or merchant, but I believe that there is a great amount of information needed by a man in commercial life which is capable of scientific classification, and can be taught with much greater efficiency, and with much less loss of time, in a properly organized school than it can be gathered in the ordinary course of an apprenticeship in a business career.

### Different Diet.

The bird was observed to be asleep, although the sun was high in the skies.

"Are you going to spoil the fable?" asked the friendly squirrel. "Get up and be the early bird and catch the worm."

"Not for mine," yawned the lazy bird. "I don't eat worms. I'm a vegetarian."

### As Others See Us.

"Yes," said the young man, "I am about to get a political job, where I will have nothing to do but sit around and look wise."

"Well," rejoined his fair companion in the parlor scene. "I'm sure you will be able to fill the first half of the requirements all right enough."

### BOOK OF BOOKS.

#### Over 30,000,000 Published.

An Oakland lady who has a taste for good literature tells what a happy time she had on "The Road to Wellville." She says:

"I drank coffee freely for eight years before I began to perceive any evil effects from it. Then I noticed that I was becoming very nervous, and that my stomach was gradually losing the power to properly assimilate my food. In time I got so weak that I dreaded to leave the house—for no reason whatever but because of the miserable condition of my nerves and stomach. I attributed the trouble to anything in the world but coffee, of course. I dosed myself with medicines, which in the end would leave me in a worse condition than at first. I was most wretched and discouraged—nearly 30 years old and feeling that life was a failure!

"I had given up all hope of ever enjoying myself like other people, till one day I read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.' It opened my eyes, and taught me a lesson I shall never forget and cannot value too highly. I immediately quit the use of the old kind of coffee and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. I noticed the beginning of an improvement in the whole tone of my system, after only two days' use of the new drink, and in a very short time realized that I could go about like other people without the least return of the nervous dread that formerly gave me so much trouble. In fact, my nervousness disappeared entirely and has never returned, although it is now a year that I have been drinking Postum Food Coffee. And my stomach is now like iron—nothing can upset it!

"Last week, during the big Conclave in San Francisco, I was on the go day and night without the slightest fatigue; and as I stood in the immense crowd watching the great parade that lasted for hours, I thought to myself, 'This strength is what Postum Food Coffee has given me.'" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. The little book, "The Road to Wellville," may be found in every pkg.

# EDITORIALS

## OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

### Perils of the Dress Suit.

**C**ORRESPONDENTS of a New York newspaper have been discussing in its columns the important question whether a young man on a salary of \$15 per week should have a dress suit. An earnest philosopher at Seneca Falls sees in the dress suit a peril when owned by a young man who has this modest income. He does not consider the "spike tail" coat a menace per se. The danger, he conceives, is in the expenses its possession involves.

Perhaps there is something in this. When a man has got a dress suit he must have dress shirts. When he has them he must have studs, modest or resplendent. Calf shoes don't look well with a dress suit; so its owner must have patent dress shoes. He will regard his evening dress as incomplete until he has the proper kind of hat.

The possession of costly and fashionable raiment implies its use. A young man flushed with his first dress suit and opera hat is likely to find the street car too vulgar a conveyance. He must have a carriage to the theater. A sack coat raises no objections to a seat in the gallery, but the "swallow tail" protests that it feels out of place there, and that if it can't loll in a box, it at least must not be taken above the ground floor.

Dress shirts, dress shoes, silk hats, carriages, \$1.50 or \$2 seats at the theater—these are a few of the costly accessories of the dress suit. The Seneca Falls philosopher pursues the theme. A young man, he reasons, can't afford to have these things on \$15 a week. He gets in debt, robs his employer's till, or commits forgery. The dress suit of the \$15 young man thus becomes the innocent cause of its owner going to jail, where he will not have much use for it.

Whether the \$15 a week young man's dress suit gets him in jail or not—and there are many such young men who have dress suits, and yet probably never will go to jail—it is pretty sure, if he lives up to it, to keep his finances depressed. The dress suit is all right. It is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, although certain esthetic people do say it would be more beautiful and joyful if knee trousers were substituted for pantaloons. The accessories of the dress suit are unobjectionable. Life would be less worth living without them. But it is tolerably plain that the \$15 young man had better postpone indulgence in them until his salary shall have been considerably increased. The attempt to carve out a dress suit career on a sack suit income has kept many men busy dodging creditors the best part of their lives.—Chicago Tribune.

### The Heroism of Physicians.

**I**T may be truly said that no class of men risk death so frequently or so freely, and there is no gainsaying that the motives which impel them are of the highest and most unselfish sort. For they not only dare, in the cause of humanity, such swift and fatal torture as marked this case, but more terrible to contemplate, they unhesitatingly lay themselves open to long years of hopeless and helpless suffering.

For the most part, the world knows little of this. The common tendency is to think of doctors as immune against those ailments and afflictions with which they must so often come in contact. The popular mind conceives them as charmed beings, forgetting for the while that suffering and death are no respecters of persons, and as a natural consequence, the thought of heroism is seldom coupled with that of healing.

Other men who are independent in business can select their own times for coming and going. The doctor cannot. They can enter to the class of trade they desire. The doctor cannot. They can, when they will, decline to dispense their wares and their services. The doctor cannot. However heavily the day's toll has weighed upon them, the evening and night are theirs for recreation or rest. The doctor's are not.

Beyond certain limits of special practice, which any emergency can shatter, he has neither choice of what or with whom he shall deal, and under any circumstances he can never call one hour, night or day, his own.

His is a heroism of constant service—not the kind that does one glaring deed which makes men stare and shout and then reposes peacefully on beds of laurels, but the kind that is never wanting in the moment of need; the kind that is content to walk in the byways as well as the highways of life, the kind that knows no distinction between rich and poor, humble and proud; the kind that means comfort and relief to the body burning with fever,

### TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY.

Michigan Man Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Truman H. Newberry, who has been appointed assistant secretary of the navy by President Roosevelt, takes the post which Mr. Roosevelt himself had at the outbreak of the Spanish war. He succeeds Charles H. Darlington of Vermont, who resigned in order to accept another Federal appointment and also to devote himself to the practice of law.

Mr. Newberry was born in 1864 and graduated from the scientific school of Yale University in 1885. For several years after his graduation he was engaged in railroad construction in Michigan with his father, the late John S. Newberry. He enjoys a high standing and large influence in business circles in Detroit and the Middle West.

Though his principal activities have been on land he has obtained considerable knowledge of naval affairs both from study and from actual service, as he was one of the organizers of the Michigan naval reserve battalion, and during the Spanish war served on the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite with the rank of lieutenant. He has been a friend of President Roosevelt for some years. Mr. Newberry is married and has three children, a daughter aged sixteen and twin boys aged fourteen. Mrs. Newberry is a daughter of the late General Alfred C. Barnes, of Brooklyn borough, New York, and a granddaughter of the famous publisher, the late A. S. Barnes. As Miss Harriet Josephine Barnes she was one of the belles of Brooklyn. Mr. Newberry is several times a millionaire, and his wife inherited a large fortune. It is predicted that he will be one of

and, at the same time, to the watching heart nearby, burning with the anxiety of love.

True heroism—all the more so because it seldom has the encouragement of deserved praise—is the rule among physicians.—Philadelphia North American.

### A Peril to the Church.

**I**T is fortunate for the churches of this country that clergymen generally take emphatic exception to the attitude of the Board of Missions, which is said to have decided unanimously that it will accept Mr. John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000, and to the attitude of those other clergymen who have the temerity to come out boldly and declare that they want Mr. Rockefeller's money whether it is dirty or clean. It is fortunate for the church that this indiscriminating greed is so roundly denounced, because, when all is said and done, it is not the Mr. Rockefeller, or any other money kings, who support the religious institutions of this country. The hundred thousand dollars that a multi-millionaire may give here or there at intervals to excite commendation of his religious spirit or to mollify bitter criticisms of his business methods count as nothing against the small but steady contributions of the millions of plain American citizens who are the true supporters of the church, both with their financial aid and with their moral principles and practices.

Let the American people once understand that the church can be bribed to withhold its condemnation of injustice, oppression and crime—for every one of these is in the indictment against the Standard Oil Company—and they will as surely set their faces against the church as they have against the men who extort their hundreds of millions from the public, contributing of these robber gains the smallest fraction, either in penitence or with the charlatan's aim of hoodwinking otherwise good people into a sort of public approval of their acts.—New York Press.

### Money Worship.

**T**HE cheapening effect on human nature that money worship has cannot be declared too often. Money worship overlooks good deeds and honest hearts. It snubs deserving men and shows no respect for women. It mistakes clothes for the man and showiness for brains.

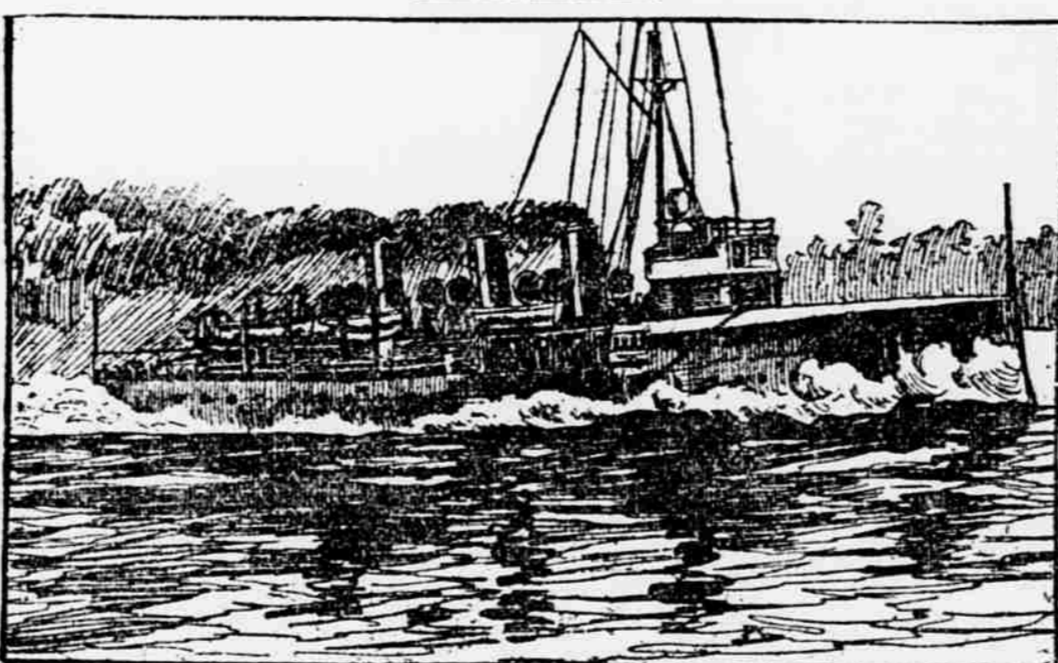
It judges no man by what he is, but every one by what he has. To the money worshiper externals are everything; character is no badge of respectability. Have money and you are somebody; be without money and you are not worth considering. The money worshiper professes a love for art because he thinks it tactful, but he despises the artist if the artist has genius sans money. He calls immorality "bohemianism" and sneers at "the simple life" as being plebeian. He is narrow, selfish, proud, material and unimaginative.

All the energies of the pulpit and the rostrum, the school and the press should make war on this stultifying tendency of the age. It is a matter that affects the very life of the human race. If the subject is old, the war should not for that reason be dropped. On the other hand, because it is old, the attacks should be continued with growing earnestness.—Louisville Courier Journal.

### Mortality in Modern War.

**T**HE mortality in modern war, notwithstanding the marked progress that has been made in the construction of rapid fire artillery and magazine rifles, does not seem to exceed that of former conflicts, if the alleged Russian official figures on the subject are measurably correct. Thus it is asserted that out of a total of 130,000 officers and men ill and wounded 77,000, or more than one-half, have returned to active service, while about 21,000 are still in the hospitals. The killed in combat during a year's hostilities, which include several bloody battles, are placed at from 40,000 to 50,000. This is a heavy toll of death, but it would undoubtedly have been much heavier but for the fact that the small bore rifles, now in use, kill fewer men proportionately than the big caliber muskets formerly employed. As for the Japanese, the proportion of recoveries both from illness and wounds among them is described both by official and non-official observers as surprisingly large.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### FASTEST WAR VESSEL AFLOAT.



The new British scout ship *Sentinel*, shown in the picture, is now the speediest war craft afloat. In her recent trial trip she made 25.5 knots an hour. The *Sentinel* is 390 feet in length and 40 feet beam and with all her equipment aboard has a displacement of 2,920 tons. She is very low amidships and aft in order to be out of sight of the enemy. She is provided with a signaling foremast, wireless telegraph gaff and a semaphore truck. Her bridge is so lofty that, while her hull will lie below the horizon of the enemy, her lookout will be able to discover the higher bulk of a vessel approaching.

the most influential officials connected with the administration, and that he will in time be promoted to be head of the Navy Department.

### Sane or Insane?

"Is there any sure test by which to tell the sane from the insane?" Inquired a student of the famous French alienist Esquirol. "Please dine with me to-morrow at 6 o'clock," was the answer of the savant. The student complied. Two other guests were present, one of whom was elegantly dressed, while the other was rather uncouth, noisy and extremely conceited. After dinner the pupil rose to take leave, and as he shook hands with his teacher he remarked: "The problem is very simple after all; the quiet, well-dressed gentleman is certainly distinguished in some line, but the other is as certainly a lunatic and

### Jones' Accident.

"I saw Jones get his mug smashed this morning."

"The dickens you did! What was he doing?"

"Getting shaved; the barber dropped it."—Houston Post.

It is about time for the big towns to devise something new in wedding parades, "O Promise Me" having reached the smallest villages.

### WEATHER NOT GOOD FOR CROPS

#### Heavy Rains Delay Work and Cool Nights Retard Germination.

The weather bureau's weekly bulletin summarizes crop conditions as follows: The weather conditions of the week ending May 22 have been generally unfavorable, except in portions of the middle, south Atlantic and Gulf States and upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the southern Rocky mountain region and California. Frequent and in some cases heavy rains have delayed work in eastern districts and on the north Pacific coast, but improved conditions of grains and grasses, while cool nights and cloudy weather have retarded germination and growth in nearly all districts. Frosts more or less damaging occurred in New England, the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States, in Ohio, the northern Rocky mountain region, in Oregon and Washington.

Further delay in corn planting is reported from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and much replanting is necessary in the first and last named States as well as in Iowa and Nebraska. Planting is nearly completed in southern Missouri and about three-fourths of the area is planted in Iowa and northern Missouri, mostly finished in Nebraska and central Illinois, and this work is now being vigorously pushed in Indiana and Kentucky. On dry, warm soils in Iowa germination is fairly good, but corn needs warmth and sunshine to insure satisfactory growth. Cutworms are damaging in the Ohio valley and portions of the middle and south Atlantic States, while the crop is suffering from lack of cultivation in the last-named district and in the States of the lower Mississippi valley.

Winter wheat generally continues promising, although complaints of rust are received from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas and reports of short straw from portions of the middle Atlantic States, Illinois and Missouri. The crop is beginning to head in southern Nebraska. Winter wheat is doing well in California, heading nicely in Oregon, and looking well, but making slow progress in Washington owing to heavy frosts, which cut down some grain in low valleys.

More favorable weather conditions during the latter part of the week have caused spring wheat to improve rapidly, and this crop is now making satisfactory progress, except on lowlands in North Dakota, where slight damage was done by flooding, and some scattered fields of the late sown are thin in South Dakota. Spring wheat is advancing satisfactorily in Oregon, and though heavy frosts caused some damage in low valleys in Washington the crop will recover and is looking well.

The general condition of oats is satisfactory. The crop as a whole has made good growth, although retarded by cool and cloudy weather in Minnesota during the fore part of the week and by floods in portions of Ohio, while some scattered fields are thin in Nebraska and South Dakota and considerable rust is reported from northern Texas. While good stands of cotton are generally reported from the eastern and central sections of the cotton belt, cool nights have checked growth and the staple is suffering from lack of sunshine and cultivation, complaints of grassy fields being received from nearly every State in these two sections. Planting is finished in South Carolina and Alabama, nearly completed in North Carolina and Mississippi, but about 25 per cent of the area remains to be planted in Louisiana and Arkansas.

Tobacco plants are plentiful in Kentucky and transplanting continues in that State as well as in Indiana, Maryland and North Carolina. Considerable has been planted in Virginia, but the soil is too wet locally for this work. The crop is suffering from lack of proper cultivation in North Carolina.

Less favorable reports are received regarding apples. Prospects for this crop are deteriorating in Missouri; the bloom is not as full as usual in New England, dropping is reported from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and southern Illinois and less promising conditions are indicated in Ohio. In other principal apple-growing States the crop continues promising.

### PULFORD A SUICIDE.

#### Man Suspected of the Berry Murder Takes His Own Life.

Bothwell Pulford, the richest man in Savannah, Ill., whose name has been most prominently mentioned in connection with the murder of Daniel S. Berry, killed himself Thursday morning in the hay loft of his barn. His death makes the second tragedy in the town of Savannah in which the names of the murdered man and the wife of the suicide have been closely connected.

D. S. BERRY. Pulford ended his life with a single bullet. He went into the barn at 7:20 o'clock. Climbing to the loft he stood near the west window, pressed the muzzle of his revolver against the right side of his forehead, fired and fell back dead.

Pulford's death is the climax of five years of domestic unhappiness, in which the names of Mrs. Pulford and Daniel S. Berry were freely linked together by almost every one in the town of Savannah.

For two months "Bot" Pulford has shown signs of the terrible mental strain under which he labored, a correspondent asserts. When Daniel S. Berry was killed in Pulford's opera house and the authorities began to question Pulford it was evident to those who knew him best that Pulford's mind was giving way. "He is not mentally sound," said Chief of Police C. C. Parker. "I am afraid he will kill himself." Parker's prediction came true.

Pulford's death ends the life of a man who rose from a poor boy to the position of one of the wealthiest men in Carroll county. According to all reports, the people of Savannah will always associate the murder of Berry with the suicide of "Bot" Pulford.

### Notes of Current Events.

The business district of Flora, Miss., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

New York Aldermen have passed a resolution to investigate the barring of children from flats by landlords.

## ATAXIA IS CURABLE

### REPORTED CURE STANDS TEST OF FULL INVESTIGATION.

#### A Former Victim of Locomotor Ataxia Now Free from Suffering and Actively at Work.

"Yes," said Mr. Watkins to a reporter, "it is true that I have been cured of ataxia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"Are you sure you had locomotor ataxia?"

"The doctors themselves told me so. Besides I recognized the symptoms."

"What were they?"

"Well, the first indications were a stiffness about the knee joints that came on about four years ago. A few months after that appeared, my walk got to be uncertain, shaky-like. I lost confidence in my power to control the movements of my legs. Once, when I was in the cellar, I started to pick up two scuttles of coal, and my legs gave way suddenly, and I tumbled all in a heap in a basket. I couldn't close my eyes and keep my balance to save my life. Then I had fearful pains over my whole body and I lost control over my kidneys and my bowels."

"How about your general health?"

"Sometimes I was so weak that I had to keep my bed and my weight fell off twenty pounds. Things looked pretty bad for me until I ran across a young man who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and who advised me to try them."

"Did these pills help you right away?"

"I didn't see much improvement until I had used six boxes. The first benefit I noticed was a better circulation and a picking up in strength and weight. I gradually got confidence in my ability to direct the movements of my legs, and in the course of seven or eight months all the troubles had disappeared."

"Do you regard yourself as entirely well now?"

"I do the work of a well man at any rate. I can close my eyes and stand up all right and move about the same as other men. The pains are all gone except an occasional twitch in the calves of my legs."

Mr. James H. Watkins resides at No. 73 Westerlo street, Albany, N.Y. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained at any drug store. They should be used as soon as the first signs of locomotor ataxia appear in a peculiar numbness of the feet.

### The Bard Retorts.

"Want to give me those poems for a year's subscription to my paper?" snapped the editor of the rural weekly. "Why, they are worthless."

"I know that," retorted the long-haired bard. "You don't think I'd want to trade them for your paper if they weren't worthless, do you?"—Chicago Daily News.

### Just Discrimination in Railway Rates.

All railroad men qualified to speak on the subject in a responsible way are likely to agree with President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway when he says: "There is no division of opinion as to the desirability of stopping all secret or unjustly discriminatory devices and practices of whatsoever character."

Mr. Spencer, in speaking of "unjustly discriminatory" rates and devices, makes a distinction which is at once apparent to common sense. There may be discrimination in freight rates which is just, reasonable and imperatively required by the complex commercial and geographical conditions with which expert rate makers have to deal. To abolish such open and honest discrimination might paralyze the industries of cities, States and whole sections of our national territory.

This distinction between just and unjust discrimination is clearly recognized in the conclusions of the International Railway Congress, published yesterday:

"Tariffs should be based on commercial principles, taking into account the special conditions which bear upon the commercial value of the services rendered. With the reservation that rates shall be charged without arbitrary discrimination to all shippers alike under like conditions, the making of rates should be as far as possible have all the elasticity necessary to permit use development of the traffic and to produce the greatest results to the public and to the railroads themselves."

The present proposal is, as Mr. Walker D. Hines of Louisville showed in his remarkable testimony the other day before the Senate committee at Washington, to crystallize flexible and justly discriminatory rates into fixed government rates which cannot be changed except by the intervention of some government tribunal, and by this very process to increase "the temptation to depart from the published rate and the lawful rate in order to meet some overpowering and urgent commercial condition."—New York Sun.

### Diplomacy.

Walker—Were you at the races yesterday?  
Ryder—No.  
Walker—Good! You are the very man I've been looking for.  
Ryder—Why so?  
Walker—I want to borrow \$5.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?  
Shake onto your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At Drug Stores and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

### He Was Skeptical.

"I can tell the character of any woman by her hair," said the wise man.

"Nonsense!" rejoined the skeptical person. "Many a true woman has hair that is false."

We use Piso's Cure for Consumption in preference to any other cough medicine. Mrs. S. E. Borien, 412 P street, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1901.

Owing to the high price of wool, the wolf finds it rather expensive masquerading in sheep's clothing.