

A Close Corporation.
In a certain Highland parish the church collection, after being counted, was placed in a box which was consigned to the care of the minister, says the author of "Bygone Church Life in Scotland." The minister hid it, with the key, in a place known only to himself and the headle.

In spite of this, small sums of money were regularly extracted from the board, and on Sunday, when the minister discovered that some more had disappeared, he summoned the headle. "David," said he, "some one has been taking the church money from the box, and you know no one has access to it but you and myself."
Thinking he had the headle thoroughly cornered, the minister fixed him with his eye and paused for an answer. But David dumfounded him by the cool proposal:
"Weel, minister, then if there's a defeshenry, it's for you an' me to make it up twween us an' say nothing about it."

SAVED CHILD'S LIFE.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy by Dodd's Kidney Pills.
Sedgwick, Ark., July 11.—The case of W. S. Taylor's little son is looked upon by those interested in medical matters as one of the most wonderful on record. In this connection his father makes the following statement:
"Last September my little boy had Dropsy; his feet and limbs were swollen to such an extent that he could not walk or put his shoes on. The treatment that the doctors were giving him seemed to do him no good and two or three people said his days were short, even the doctors, two of the best in the country, told me he would not get better. I stopped their medicine and at once sent for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I gave him three pills a day, one morning, noon and night for eight days; at the end of the eighth day the swelling was all gone, but to give the medicine justice, I gave him eleven more pills. I used thirty-five pills in all and he was entirely cured. I consider your medicine saved my child's life. When the thirty-five pills were given him, he could run, dance and sing, whereas before he was an invalid in his mother's arms from morning until night."

She Wanted a Change!

A group of young girls were on their way home from the park, where for several hours they had been enjoying the excellent skating. All but one of them were experts. That one was a beginner, and her afternoon had not been wholly devoted, says the Philadelphia Telegraph, of the beginner's usual experience.
The girls, looking the picture of health, boarded a homeward-bound car. With a single exception, they all managed to secure seats. The exception was the girl who had just had her first experience on skates.
She had stood only for a moment, however, when a gallant youth rose and politely offered her his seat. She acknowledged the courtesy with a pleasant bow. "Thank you," she said, "but I have been sitting all the afternoon."

A Too Common Attitude.

A small girl who has just begun to attend school recently brought home a pumpkin seed, and told her mother that the teacher said that although the seed was white the pumpkin would be yellow.
"And what will the color of the vines be?" asked the mother.
The little girl replied that the teacher had not taught her that.
"But," said her mother, "you know, dear, for we have pumpkin vines in our garden."
"Of course I do, but we ain't expected to know anything until we are taught."

WRONG TRACK.

Had To Switch.
Even the most careful person is apt to get on the wrong track regarding food sometimes and has to switch over. When the right food is selected the host of ails that come from improper food and drink disappear, even where the trouble has been of lifelong standing.
"From a child I was never strong and had a capricious appetite and I was allowed to eat whatever I fancied—rich cake, highly seasoned food, hot biscuit, etc.—so it was not surprising that my digestion was soon out of order and at the age of twenty-three I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I had no appetite and as I had been losing strength (because I didn't get nourishment in my daily food to repair the wear and tear on body and brain) I had no reserve force to fall back on, lost flesh rapidly and no medicine helped me.
"Then it was a wise physician ordered Grape-Nuts and cream and saw to it that I gave this food (new to me) a proper trial, and it showed he knew what he was about, because I got better by bounds from the very first. That was in the summer and by winter I was in better health than ever before in my life, had gained in flesh and weight and felt like a new person altogether in mind as well as body, all due to nourishing and completely digestible food, Grape-Nuts.
"This happened three years ago and never since then have I had any but perfect health, for I stick to my Grape-Nuts food and cream and still think it delicious. I eat it every day. I never tire of this food and can enjoy a saucer of Grape-Nuts and cream when nothing else satisfies my appetite and it's surprising how sustained and strong a small saucerful will make one feel for hours." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
True food that carries one along and there's a reason." Grape-Nuts 10 days proves big things.
Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

A Great Work Begun.

NOW that \$21,000,000 of the Federal Government's irrigation fund have been set aside for certain specified projects, it may be said that what is likely to prove to be the greatest internal improvement work ever undertaken by the Government of the United States is well started. It is difficult to appreciate the ultimate meaning of these great works. Many of the greatest civilizations of the past have flourished in arid countries, redeemed from the desert by the artificial application of water. The highest state of civilization reached by the aborigines of America was among those who practiced irrigation. Already in our own time, the richest agricultural regions in this country are those where irrigation is necessary and where the desert comes back to claim what it once held when the water no longer flows.
In most of the arid and semi-arid portions of the United States nature atones for the lack of rainfall by giving to the soil great fertility. It is well known that in years of extraordinary rainfall the semi-arid regions produce enormous crops. Under irrigation the crops are uniformly large, compared with what can be obtained in humid regions without irrigation. The fact is that the arid country is fertile because it is without much rain. The fertility has not been washed out of the soil by the pounding rains of countless ages. The result is that it is left for men to turn on the water and take from the arid regions, in the shape of vegetation, the fertility that has been lost in the humid regions. That is why the fertility of the irrigated country seems inexhaustible. There nature has stored her treasures for man to use; elsewhere they have been largely depleted by natural processes.
All of this explains why an acre under irrigation is worth so much more than one not irrigated. If the Government shall eventually redeem 100,000,000 acres of land it will be equivalent to the addition of several times as many acres of humid-region land to the national area. Think of how much room for population that means. And already the time has come when room for our increasing population is a problem worthy of national attention.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Submarine Warfare.

THE frightful destruction which has lately befallen Russia on the sea resulted from the use of the torpedo or the submarine boat. Only three of her vessels which have been destroyed or put out of action were seriously injured above the water line. This fact has elicited from Senator Hale, one of our best naval experts, the declaration that the battleship is obsolete. He calls a halt on the further construction of these traveling sea forts, saying that the \$150,000,000 which we have already expended therefor is practically so much money thrown away. Hudson Maxim, the renowned inventor of instruments of destruction and defense, shows that there is much reason in the position taken by Senator Hale. He says, in the Review of Reviews:
"A battleship costs \$6,000,000, and may have 1,000 men on board, while the torpedo boat costs not more than one-fifth as much, and may not have one-fiftieth part as many men on board. In other words, fifty torpedo boats may be built and manned at no greater expense than a single battleship; consequently fifty torpedo boats may be destroyed with all on board, in order to sink a single battleship, and the loss be equal on both sides; while if two battleships be sunk by the sacrifice of fifty torpedo boats, the torpedo flotilla has won a decided victory. But it is probable that not more than ten torpedo boats on an average would be destroyed for every battleship sunk. This means that the present torpedo system is five times as efficient as the battleship."
There is no doubt that the Russian and Japanese war

has disclosed a new problem for the navy to solve, but nevertheless it has not yet proved the worthlessness of battleships. None of the Japanese big and heavy armored vessels have turned turtle or been put out of action. Russia has about fifty-four torpedo boats and at least four submarines, but she has done nothing with them. The Japanese are brave and daring. The Russians are timorous and sluggish. So a test under decisive circumstances has not yet been made. It would be highly rash and indiscreet to reconstruct the navies of the world along the lines demanded by Senator Hale before the effectiveness of torpedos and submarine fighting is given a thorough trial.—*Kansas City Journal.*

School Music.

FEW persons of adult age who have any real musical knowledge or ability can recall their school music with interest or pleasure. They remember that they sang sappy little songs about moonlight and dreams, but the airs, if they are remembered at all, are recalled only to be laughed at.
Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason, whose grandfather was really the founder of the study of music in the American public schools, and who has himself been closely identified with the teaching of music, has lately suggested, in the Outlook, both the virtues and the defects of the modern school music. His deductions and recommendations deserve careful study and thought.
The time is past when the utility of music in the schools can be questioned. Physically, mentally and spiritually it refreshes and enriches. It is both the most self-sufficient and the most general of the arts. Few persons are wholly lacking in knowledge or appreciation of it, and to those who have no other culture, music speaks intelligently and sympathetically.
The trouble in the schools—and it is worth noting that it is also the trouble in the church hymnals—is the tendency to pay too much attention to the words, too little to the melody. If a song be about birds, animals, domestic life or patriotism, says Mr. Mason, it is considered good. The result is the adoption of a lot of silly, vapid music, because it happens to be set to edifying words.
The remedy lies in giving the children an opportunity to become familiar with music which is good enough to stand on its own feet. The folk-songs of many different nations, much church music and the simpler productions of the great composers—productions in which the melody is clear and dominating—might all be placed within reach of children in the public schools, to the displacement of much musical pap and the lasting happiness of several millions of young people. But this, in its particular aspects, is a matter for the supervisors of music, before whom it will be brought this summer by a committee of the National Educational Association.—*Youth's Companion.*

Demand for Farm Laborers.

THERE is no danger of the farmer passing from existence. He knows a good thing as well as his urban brother, and so does his boy. Improved methods of farming may continue to diminish the number of farm hands, but not even that fact will work to a discontinuance of the necessity for the farm laborer nor for the laborer in the harvest fields. The fact that Kansas farmers this early in the season are inviting farm hands to their corn and rye and wheat and alfalfa fields, with promise of good wages and board, is a strong argument against the blueness which so often attacks the American citizen when he imagines he sees an imporing of the farmer and the farmer's boy to the cities.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.*

AGUINALDO IN SECLUSION.

His Retirement Said to Be Due to Fear of Assassination.
Aguinaldo, the leader of the revolution in the Philippines, leads a life of practical retirement in Manila, writes William E. Curtis. He seldom leaves his home and is never seen upon the streets. If it is necessary for him to go to any other part of the town he always takes a closed carriage, and strangers who call upon him are very carefully inspected before they are allowed to see him. Occasionally he visits the old town of Cavite, about 18 miles from Manila, where his family have a plantation, and where his mother is living. She is said to be a woman of remarkable traits and strength of character and was his inspiration and chief adviser during the revolution.
Aguinaldo's seclusion is attributed to fear of assassination. During the insurrection he was guilty of acts of atrocious cruelty upon persons whose friends still survive and ordered several assassinations, particularly that of Gen. Luna, one of his rivals, who was a great favorite with the public and had many loyal and devoted admirers. There is also an impression among many of Aguinaldo's former associates that he profited financially during the insurrection, while they lost and forfeited everything they had. The Filipino is a revengeful and vindictive creature, and does not hesitate to take vengeance into his own hands. Hence Aguinaldo is supposed to be continually on his guard, and the police authorities would not be surprised any moment, even at this day, to learn of his assassination. When he was released from prison he was exceedingly nervous and apprehensive, and would have preferred to remain under the protection of the military. Since that time no notice has been taken of him. He has been treated like an ordinary native, and everything that might excite sympathy for or attract attention to him has been avoided. He has been invited to public functions like other prominent Filipinos, and when Gov. Taft gave a reception to the natives Aguinaldo was never overlooked. He seldom availed himself of these courtesies, however, and has avoided crowds and public demonstrations for the reasons I have given.
The police have kept him under semi-surveillance—that is, they have observed his movements and have

known his whereabouts at all times. As long as he remains in the city he is not watched, but when he leaves Manila they make it a point to learn where he goes and who he communicates with. For a while after his release they watched him closely, but his conduct has been most exemplary. He has been tempted on several occasions. Conspirators have endeavored to interest him in their plots; San Miguel, Pilar, Ricarte and other "insurrectos" have tried to secure his



EMILIO AGUINALDO.

sympathy and co-operation, but he has never responded to their advances, and the secret service people say that he has allowed their letters to remain unanswered. He has scrupulously avoided doing anything that could excite suspicion, and is practically cut off from all his old friends and associates.

INDIANS NOT DYING OFF.

Aborigines More Numerous Than Ever Before Since America's Settlement.
Recently Charles M. Harvey prepared from the records of the government some interesting facts with respect to the irrefragable conflict between the white and the red men. He notes the error of early historians who estimated the number of Indians in this country at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. It has been the theme of many a sentimentalist—the supposed slaughter and extermination of a great Indian population. Mr. Harvey finds that in the Indian troubles from first to last fifteen white persons perished to each Indian slain. He shows from the best information obtainable by the

government that the Indian population at the time of the discovery by Columbus could not have been more than 800,000.

"The early explorers, missionaries and traders," he says, "journeyed by way of the seacoast, the rivers and the lakes, along which the Indians were most numerous. In traveling through the wilderness the whites attracted Indians from miles around through curiosity. The whites thought the Indians were equally numerous everywhere, but vast stretches of forest and prairie were absolutely untenanted, except for short times each year when visited by hunting parties. War and hunting often took the same bands of Indians to several points in the course of a year, the whites thinking they were different bands. Many tribes were known by different names to the Spaniards, the French and the English, and among some tribes the names varied at different places and times. These causes accounted for the exaggerated notions."

The last census showed an Indian population of 270,000 outside of those in Alaska. In 400 years, then, the white man has reduced the Indian population from 800,000 to 270,000, or in the full number of 530,000 souls. But this was not done directly by the white man. Much of it was due to the sicknesses and vices which came with the white man's civilization. A still larger proportion was due to the wars carried on between the tribes, these being made more frequent and deadly as the white men crowded the redmen into a limited area and made them rivals for the same hunting ground. Still, of course, the whites were primarily responsible for the decadence of the Indian population.

The Indians are now increasing in numbers. Between the censuses of 1890 and 1900 they increased by 30,000. But they are no longer Indians in the sense of old, for most of them have come to the white man's mode of life and are merely an element of the common population.—*Kansas City Journal.*

A Saintry Sentiment.

"And it's a law-abiding settlement, is it?"
"You bet! Ain't been a lynchin' 'roun' here since a harricane blowed the trees down, an' rope rize in price!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*
A woman thinks her husband is better than she wants him to think she thinks he is.

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His Inference.
"The young women of a Connecticut town have organized a Tongue Guard," she remarked, as she looked up from the paper she had been reading.
"What's that?" he asked.
"Why, every time one of them says an unkind word about any one she is fined a penny!"
"Do they have clubs and sewing circles and card parties and other gossiping organizations?" he inquired.
"I suppose so. Why?"
"Because, if they do and the fines are paid, their fathers must be millionaires!"

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Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight shoes comfortable. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Drug Stores and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Remarkable Dogs.
First Liar—I have a dog that runs to a doctor every time he gets hurt.
Second Liar—Smart dogs are plenty enough, but I have one with a sense of humor.
"I guess not. How does he show it?"
"Every time he sees a tailor he pants."

Piso's Cure for Consumption always gives immediate relief in all throat troubles.—F. E. Bierman, Leipsic, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1901.

Two of a Kind.
She—If there's any one I detest more than another it's a man who is forever talking shop.
He—Same over here. He's almost as tiresome as the woman who constantly talks shopping.

Between Friends.
Mrs. Hix—I wouldn't like to be in your shoes when your husband sees the bill for your new gown.
Mrs. Dix—Course not, dear. No. 1 shoes would be awfully uncomfortable on No. 3 feet.

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