

the food products of that land handled by the societies. The important part in trade which these workingmen's organizations are taking accounts for the attempt of some of the Scottish employers and tradesmen to break them down. During the present summer notices have been served on employees, notably in eastern Scotland in Dundee and vicinity, informing them that unless they withdrew from the co-operative societies as members and also ceased to patronize the co-operative stores, their places as employees would be filled by others. This class of threats had its effect on many people, and the societies suffered considerably thereby; on the other hand it raised friends for the co-operative movement, and up to the present the boycott of tradesmen and employers has not had the desired effect. The friends of the thrifty working classes have enlisted their sympathies on behalf of the co-operative movement, which now bids fair to triumph over its assailants.

SPAIN'S NEW REBELLION.

If the insurgents on the Philippine islands have good leaders, the trouble there may assume quite large proportions. The great distance between these colonies and the mother country and the peculiar conditions of the islands make it exceedingly difficult for the Madrid government to maintain its authority, especially when its attention is claimed for the Cuban rebellion.

The Philippine islands are situated in the Pacific ocean near the southeastern coast of Asia. The population is estimated at about four millions and a half, a large portion of which are native races that have never acknowledged the authority of Spain. They have their own laws and customs and are governed by their own chiefs. Spain never has felt secure in her possession of these islands and the Malays always have regarded the Spanish soldiers stationed in the various garrisons as intruders.

The capital city is Manila, described as a beautiful place with about 150,000 inhabitants. There are comparatively few Spaniards. Should Spain be forced to give up these islands, she would lose a revenue estimated at about twelve million dollars a year, a sum not large enough, one would suppose, to go to the expense of a great war for.

INDIAN HEALTH.

A government commission is now visiting the Indian reservations of the West, talking to the representative aborigines, and in some cases, such as the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho and the Uintah reservation in Utah, is seeking to secure the relinquishment of certain portions of mineral lands on the reservations, so they can be opened to the use of the white man. It is quite probable that in the case of the reservations named the commission will get what it wants, since the Indians are reported as being favorably disposed.

In connection with Indian affairs and the efforts to have them abandon

tribal relations and support themselves by agriculture and kindred arts, Dr. Dixon, physician of Haskell institute, makes some timely suggestions concerning Indian training in civilized methods. He takes up the point of the decrease in Indian population, and urges that the government do something to prevent it. He believes the end can be accomplished by instructing the savage in proper methods of sanitation, and that when the subject sees that the government reduces the death rate in his tribe by its procedure, then he will display greater confidence. Dr. Dixon's paper on the subject appears in the latest issue of the Red Man, published by the Indian Industrial school at Carlisle, Penn. He says:

The popular idea of an Indian pictures him tall, straight, sinewy, perfect in development—a model for the sculptor, with lungs made tough as rawhide by execution of the war-whoop, and muscles of iron, the result of the chase and the dance; but the pitiful facts, they may be largely described as round shouldered, narrow chested and awkward in carriage, and ignorance of the simplest laws of health in the generations as they have passed, has left them an easy prey to disease with constitutions unable to withstand its inroads.

He then argues that the Indian schools are the place to correct this condition by teaching the Indian practical rules of cleanliness and health. Referring to this subject in connection with the intellectual and technical training that is now sought to be given, he says:

The ghostly idea that mental and spiritual excellence is attainable only by degradation of the physical organizations, may do for cranks and fanatics, but for him whose highest ideal is Godlikeness, in its broadest sense, the thought must be repellent. Indeed we must insist, that if these bodies be "the temple of the Holy Spirit," they are, even if unexplainably so, associated with the highest ideal existence. If this be true, then the best development of the man will be that which retards no part of the symmetrical whole by lack of cultivation. We cannot afford to teach the mind to think, the hand to do, and the heart to feel, without beginning farther down and laying the foundation of best intellectual and spiritual energy in the development of a well trained healthy body. A long story of a sin against natural laws causes us to be confronted by a condition which often causes dismay. The ideal "Indian"—the embodiment of health is a myth. A good Indian has also been considered a myth. By virtue, however, of properly applied effort, it is being proven that he has mental and spiritual worth. Shall we not take the next step, and develop his physical organization, and thus redeem him so that the ideal shall in no sense be mythical?

The doctor criticizes sharply many of the school methods, classing the dormitory as a "human cessal," the effect of which, by housing a number of persons in one room, is to deaden the sense of personal modesty and purity. Other features of such schools come in for similar reference. Then he urges that these be abandoned and the advantages of individual home life be accorded the pupils in Indian schools; that they be shown by actual experience the advantage of properly ventilated rooms and cleanly surroundings, thorough and regular bathing, good

fitting clothes, healthful diet and appropriate exercise to develop the physical being and drive out the disease that is wasting away the Indian race chiefly because of neglect of the rules of hygiene. If this were done, he says, with the same care that is usually given to white pupils, the physician, instead of having to prescribe pills and tonics and cod liver oil, would only be called on to keep his nose and eyes focused for the detection of unsanitary approaches, to bind up cuts, bruises and broken limbs, and to congratulate the school on its immunity from disease.

Surely if the ideas of Dr. Dixon as to physical development for health among the Indians were followed, the work of civilizing the red man would be more readily accomplished than now, when many of the savages feel that the closer they come to civilization the nearer they are to the grave of their race, and they instinctively draw back from that cause. The topic of the general health of the Indian pupils in school is worthy the most careful attention, as is also the physical well being of white pupils, which in many places is yet subject to altogether too much thoughtless neglect.

ALL TO BEAT BRYAN.

The excellence of the personnel is universally admitted, but somehow it happens that nobody seems to take the Palmer-Buckner presidential ticket in earnest or considers it a real thing. It is by long odds the most effective ally the McKinley and Hobart ticket has found, and is confidently expected to render aid where aid is most needed. The platform which it represents contains the strongest declaration for gold yet put forth, and is honest enough to omit all nonsense and deceit as to the effort for international bimetallicism. While there are Republicans so uncompromising that they would not vote for an angel if named on an opposition ticket, there are Democrats who place their gold above everything else in their affections; and where these latter think Republican protection is preferable to Democratic free silver, the Indianapolis platform and nominations will be a welcome relief to their Bourbonism. Republicans who are equally irreconcilable have found in the present campaign no such test as has been required of their opponents, or at least no such escape from their dilemma. The probability is, therefore, that while in the states where "sound money" Democrats most do woe the ardent Republican silver voters may support Bryan, their number will fall below those of the Democratic fold estranged from that candidate by reason of his bimetallic pledges and platform. The net loss will be nil—which after all is what the promoters of the second Democratic ticket have planned for. Paraphrasing Brutus, they are no doubt ready to justify themselves in the pious chorus: "Not that we love our party's success the less, but our gold the more."

MONOMETALLISTS ARE invited to observe the striking natural fact—and to use it in the campaign—that even the green leaves are beginning to turn to gold.