THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1897, was as follows:

1	19,679	17	19,825
2	19,841	18	19,953
3	19,760	19	19,997
4	19,728	20	19,961
5	19,719	21	20,031
6	19,793	22	20,211
7	20,101	23	20,309
8	22,959	24	20,029
9	20,509	25	20,516
10	19,819	26	20,591
11	19,873	27	20,629
12	19,808	28	20,764
13	19,932	29	20,561
14	20,029	30	20,716
15	20,029	31	20,738
16	20,086		
Total			626,853
Less deductions for returned and unsold copies			9,247
Net total sales			617,106
Net daily average			19,907

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of November, 1897.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

Speaker Reed will resume business at the old stand within another week.

If you are not busy, you ought to be busy. There is work enough ahead in Omaha for all.

Rumors of a short ice crop for next summer's supply are, we are assured, entirely premature.

What? No train robberies in this vicinity for a week? And six dangerous bandits at large bent on holding up passengers? Call in the Fakery.

The news that the recent fistic carnival ventures in Omaha have been successful neither artistically nor financially is creditable to the community.

The public is anxiously waiting to hear whether the forthcoming Jacksonian feed will preserve the sacred ratio with 16 glasses to 1 bottle or 16 bottles to 1 glass.

The school board may have reason to expect a greater income from liquor licenses next year than this, but that is no excuse for increasing the school deficit in advance.

The state has been buying Lancaster county bonds for the school fund at 4 per cent, and there is no good reason why it should not take Douglas county bonds on the same interest basis.

Nothing succeeds like success. A lot of people are now enthusing over the exposition who only a few months ago were trying to discredit it by saying it was foredoomed to failure.

The latest Arizona proposition is for the annexation of the southern counties of California to Arizona and the creation of a new state that would thus have a fine coast line on the Pacific.

If Expert Helbig's salary claim for $4,000 were allowed by the $10,000 snifling committee without a protest he might imagine himself a member of the committee, and that would never do.

The friends of Governor Bradley of Kentucky are claiming for him the credit for having put out the shortest Thanksgiving proclamation this year. If that honor is his, he certainly should have the credit for it.

The popocrats are finding fault because the analyses of the Nebraska election returns made by The Bee show republican gains. It is really too bad the returns cannot be changed so as to afford them a little more comfort.

During the month of October brokers and investors placed over $7,000,000 in bonds of cities and towns and this represents only the sales of this class of securities reported to the commercial agencies. Capital is not showing any timidity under the present republican administration.

The legislature of Georgia has not yet decided upon having the birthday of Jeff Davis celebrated as a holiday in the state. Aside from the fact that Davis represented a movement that was a failure there is strong opposition on the ground that adoption of such a holiday in Georgia would operate to disgust northern immigrants and drive from the state many who care nothing about Jeff Davis or the lost cause, but who believe there should be no Jeff Davis holidays.

The state's warrant indebtedness cannot in the nature of things be anything more than a temporary debt of short duration. The investment of the school fund in state warrants was never contemplated except as an emergency device to tide over a period when there are no available state or county bonds into which it may be converted. The law certainly does not contemplate the state board refusing to purchase gilt-edged bonds of Nebraska counties in order to hold the money for warrant speculation.

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURES.

Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania, who is a member of the house committee on appropriations, is of the opinion that the house will sanction no extravagance in public expenditures, but will keep appropriations down to the lowest point compatible with the efficiency of the public service. He said the country demands rigid economies and exact business methods and so far as the house is concerned it will get them. The administration is committed to the policy of economy and retrenchment wherever it is practicable without impairing the public service. President McKinley has said that the "severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed." This sound admonition it is understood the president has impressed upon the heads of departments, who were instructed to submit only such estimates as were deemed absolutely necessary to the efficient administration of their departments. At all events this has been generally observed by the departments, the notable exception being the War department, which asks for largely increased appropriations.

The country believes with President McKinley that "economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times" and its observance is especially imperative when the revenue of the government is less than the expenditures, as as present. The difficulty, in most cases, is to determine where judicious economy ends and extravagance begins. Nor is this the only difficulty. Speaking of the appropriations at the second session of the last congress, Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said that in his judgment they were in excess of the legitimate demands of the public service, "but this fact," he declared, "while greatly to be deplored, is not, in my opinion, properly chargeable to the action of either of the great political parties of the country. It is the result of conditions accruing out of the rules of the house and out of the rules, practices and so-called courtesies of the senate, together with the irresponsible manner in which the executive submits to congress estimates to meet expenditures for the conduct of the government." While as a rule the appropriations made by congress do not measure up to the full amounts recommended and asked for by the executive departments, yet the department estimates cannot be disregarded and if there is extravagance in these it is very apt to in part at least get into the appropriations. Thus it is necessary that the administrative branch of the government exercise the utmost care in making estimates of expenditure, though it must be admitted that the habit of congress of cutting down the estimates is an incentive to heads of departments to make them higher than they otherwise might do. It is doubtless true, as stated by Mr. Cannon, that conditions accruing out of the rules of the house and the rules and practices of the senate have something to do with extravagance in appropriations. He especially arraigned the senate for its practice of incorporating in appropriation bills provisions to pay claims of every kind and character outstanding against the government, many of which have no status other than perfunctory reports from committees. Whether or not the obstacle to economy thus pointed out by the chairman of the house committee on appropriations can be removed is a question. Certainly no immediate change in the rules and practices which produce the unsatisfactory conditions is to be expected.

The country expects judicious economy in public expenditures from the present congress—not a parsimonious policy that would impair the public service, but a wise prudence that will not interfere with proper and efficient administration and at the same time will enable the government to meet its obligations without recourse to borrowing.

WHY NOT A TRANSMISSISSIPPI TEACHERS' CONVENTION?

The failure of Omaha, although the choice of the governing board, to secure ratification by the executive committee of the National Educational association of its selection as the meeting place of the 1898 convention should not prevent us from having a great meeting of teachers in this city during the exposition. It is simply a physical impossibility for any great number of teachers in the transmississippi states to make the long and expensive trip to Washington to attend the sessions of the National Educational association. If, on the other hand, the proper organization is secured and an interesting and instructive program prepared with educators of national reputation as the attraction, a large percentage of them would take advantage of the opportunity to combine business and pleasure by a visit to the great Transmississippi Exposition. The exposition alone will offer visitors an education in itself and no more profitable vacation outing could be planned for teachers guiding the growth of the children who in the near future will be called upon to continue the work of developing the resources of the western country. In no other way could they obtain in a short time so comprehensive a view of the character, products and possibilities of the western half of the continent.

So far as is visible, no insurmountable obstacles stand in the way of a project for a transmississippi teachers' convention, if taken up at once by the right parties and pushed with unremitting energy. There is every reason to believe that the suggestion will be received with favor by the educators in influential positions in all the western states and meet with hearty co-operation everywhere from state superintendent down to district school teacher. According to the most reliable statistics there are nearly 10,000 teachers in active pursuit of the occupation in Nebraska alone and there are not less than six times as many more in the adjoining states of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota. With favorable conditions, the teachers' convention at Omaha ought to attract as many attendants as the National Educational association at Washington.

The question of a Transmississippi Teachers' convention in conjunction with the Transmississippi Exposition should be discussed in all its phases at the meeting of the Nebraska State Teachers' association the coming month, and the call issued by that organization concurrently, if possible, with the associations of the surrounding states which will be in session about the same time.

THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

The resignation of the Austrian ministry and the adjournment of the Reichsrath by imperial order, while not an unexpected outcome of the disorder and violence that have prevailed in the lower house of the Reichsrath, make a very grave situation, threatening the disruption of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, created thirty years ago. As all are aware who have followed the daily account of events in the Reichsrath, race antagonism is at the bottom of the trouble, an antagonism as bitter and uncompromising as exists anywhere on earth. The populations of both Austria and Hungary consist of a diversity of races, the Germans being the most numerous in the former country and the Magyars dominating in the latter. The German language is the official tongue in Austria.

A rearrangement of treaties between Austria and Hungary is made every ten years and this year there has been a controversy as to the share which each country should pay toward the expenses of the imperial government. In order to obtain the support of the Czechs, or Bohemians, the Austrian prime minister proposed to give their language equal official standing with the German. This aggravated the race hostility of the Germans and set in motion a conflict that has come pretty close to fomenting revolution and which may yet have the gravest consequence. It has been abundantly demonstrated that the Germans will not tolerate the proposed concession to the Bohemian language. While broken into factions on other questions they are a unit as to this one. If a new ministry should yield to this German element it will certainly encounter the antagonism of the Czechs, who numerically rank next to the Germans in the empire and exert a political influence corresponding with their numbers. It is more than probable that in such a case this element would be able to command the sympathy and support of other elements not friendly to the Germans.

The Austro-Hungarian empire has survived a number of crises and may safely go through the present one, but it is evident that wise and prudent statesmanship is demanded by the exigency.

EDUCATING THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

The project for the establishment of schools in San Francisco and other American cities for the education of Chinese youth in both English and Chinese languages, the schools to be supported by the Chinese government, illustrates progress on the part of a people generally supposed to be centuries behind the times. It will be remembered that after the war, Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, whose influence in China seems to be almost unlimited, visited Europe and America gathering information for use for the benefit of his people. On his return home it was announced that the English language would be taught in the colleges of China and that experiment stations would be operated there after the American manner with American instructors in agriculture. This idea of Chinese support for schools in the Chinese colonies in the United States is undoubtedly an outgrowth of the new educational policy entered upon at home.

Much of the odium attaching to the Chinese in the United States comes from the fact that the emigrants to this country are chiefly drawn from the lower and illiterate classes. Vice and ignorance are prevalent among the Chinese in America and no amount of missionary work seems to have been able to change the situation. In the San Francisco colony of Chinese, for instance, it is admitted that a form of slavery exists and that hundreds of girls are sold into slavery in childhood and bought and exchanged like chattels. It is said that the sale of boys is also indulged in to a limited extent, to be trained up as criminals for the work of the highbinder societies.

If the Chinese government establishes schools for Chinese residents of American cities and succeeds in educating and uplifting them, as much may be done in this way to raise the standing of the Chinese empire in the estimation of the world as in any other way.

MORE COMBINATIONS.

Reports are current of the projected organization of two powerful industrial trusts, each with enormous capital behind it. One of these is the consolidation of steel billet and steel tube manufactures and the other a combination of wire and wire rod interests. It is said that the former of these will have a capital of $100,000,000, while the capital of the latter will be very large. The first mentioned of these projected combinations has not yet taken form, but according to the Iron Age, which is excellent authority, the progress made in the negotiations for creating a wire and wire rod trust is such as to practically assure its consummation. That paper says of the undertaking that it is by far the greatest and most far-reaching recorded in the history of the iron trade.

The existence of these monopolistic projects emphasizes the demand for some further legislation by congress looking to the repression of these gigantic combinations, which appear to be beyond the reach of existing law against trusts. The limitations of the anti-trust law of 1890 having been pointed out by the supreme court the plain duty of congress is to supply additional legislation that will be effective in breaking up the monopolies, if it be within the authority of that body to do so. The country expects some clear and definite expression on this subject in the annual message of President McKinley.

The resurrection of the Nebraska Bimetallic union, which was organized over a year ago as a side show to the fusion circus, must be taken as a sign that part of the troupe is exhibiting discontent with the political performance in which the gate receipts never go beyond the ticket sellers, while the rank and file do all the work. It means that the hippodrome has been played so hard that the elephant must be whitewashed into a sacred animal for the worship of the animal by all three of the so-called fusion parties is to be continued. It is related that in the later days of the empire two soothsayers could not meet in the streets of Rome without laughing in each other's faces, and it is a wonder that the steering committee of the Bimetallic union can keep a straight countenance when it meets to consider the destinies of the nation.

Before the passage of the Dingley bill American importers resorted to their customary tactics of laying in an immense stock to evade the higher duties anticipated under the new law. Naturally while these stocks were being used up by the trade receipts at the customs houses ranged low, but already the importers have commenced to buy goods for immediate delivery and from this time on the revenue from duties on imports may be expected to increase steadily. But for the fact that the new tariff law served to increase the general prosperity of the country the goods imported in advance would have lasted much longer.

The tales of India famine horrors have ceased, and it may be safely conjectured that the immediate wants of the poor people have been supplied. But late dispatches indicate that the bubonic plague is still raging and that all efforts to prevent its spread have proved unavailing. The greatest obstacle to successful resistance of the plague has been the prejudices of the people against sanitary regulations and quarantine, and these prejudices are heightened and confirmed by religious teachings. With a serious war in the north and the presence of the plague in the south, the Indian government is in an unenviable position.

The railroads feign surprise at the order of the state railway commission for the restoration of carload stock rates. Why feign surprise? Is it not notorious that the reform fusion railway commission never turns around without first receiving orders from railroad headquarters? Was not the rate ordered restored a rate made by the railroads themselves and the rate ordered abated one that was promulgated with the assurance that it was a reduction from the old charges?

Germany is said to have assured itself before helping itself to a slice of Chinese territory that none of its European neighbors would object to its action. When the time comes to reciprocate the favor Germany will give its assent to any land-grabbing scheme which Russia, France or England may have in hand. Of course China has no right to expect any consideration in the colonization schemes of these European potentates.

March of Civilization.
Chicago Chronicle.

Civilization continues to make progress among the aborigines. An Indian on the Fond du Lac reservation has got drunk and kicked his wife to death in the most approved Caucasian fashion.

A Klondike at Home.
Indianapolis Journal.

If the reports from Grand Encampment, Carbon county, Wyoming, are true, there can be little need of traveling the long and perilous road to Klondike for gold. The richness of the ores and the extent of the gold-yielding country, if the reports of practical miners can be relied upon, make that region the rival of Cripple Creek. The wonder is that it has not been discovered before.

Prosperity's Forward Step.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Missouri Pacific has granted its 20,000 employes a 10 per cent increase in pay. The earnings on this system have been growing at an astonishing rate and President George Gould is willing to share the good fortune with the wage earners. This means about $1,000,000 to the Missouri Pacific. It is the first great railroad system to take this forward step, but it is certain not to be the last.

Kansas Generosity.
New York Sun.

In estimating the generosity of the eminent Kansas citizens who are said to be resolved to send a few carloads of jack rabbits to the poor of Chicago and New York, it must not be forgotten that western Kansas is very full of rabbits and anxious to get rid of them. A bounty of so many cents a scalp is offered for them and the more of them are slain the richer will the slayers grow. In assisting downtrodden and plutocratic New York and Chicago the Kansas populists don't have to forget themselves to any great extent.

A Rising Scale in Expositions.
Cleveland Leader.

The indications are that the Omaha Exposition next year will be larger and finer than either of the two big shows of like nature which have been held in the south since the famous display of the world's progress made in 1893 at Chicago. It will have the advantage of better times and of still more notable development of the arts and sciences. It will appeal directly to a richer and more advanced section of the country, and climatic conditions are likely to be more favorable. This means great things for the Transmississippi Exposition. Atlanta and Nashville did so well that their record cannot easily be surpassed, and to keep the scale rising in such enterprises must imply large achievements. That is just what the west is equal to and fitted for by training and temperament.

Billy's Garb of Glory.
New York Sun.

The descriptions of the garb donned by Hon. William Jennings Bryan, leading juvenile in the melodrama of "The Silver King," when he witched Missouri with noble foot ballship last Tuesday, cannot be trusted. In some respects they are intrinsically improbable. No good man need refuse to believe that the heroic form of the leading juvenile was draped "in a striped sweater" when he strode upon the field of fame. No good man can be induced by arguments or tortures to believe that the heroic form was draped in a sweater of "old gold and black." Black it might out on as a sign against prosperity. Gold, the accursed livery of the money kings, it would not paint itself with in health or in disease. The leading juvenile's motley consisted of blue and silver, 16 stripes to 1. Blue for regret and silver for immortal hope.

National University Project.
Boston Herald.

The old scheme for establishing a national university at Washington seems to be assuming something like a definite form. At least a committee has been organized to raise money. That such an institution would do some good is undeniable. It is a serious question, however, whether the disadvantages would not outweigh the advantages. This multiplication of universities has been a great evil. There are more of them now than we can properly support. Furthermore, the intervention of the government in affairs of the sort is not apt to have happy results. Even if the scheme is carried through without government help, the allusions of the projectors to the "American ideas" which should be taught suggest that false form of patriotism cultivated by jingoes. Of course, "American ideas" ought not to be an objectionable phrase. But circumstances have, unfortunately, made it so.

IOWA AT THE EXPOSITION.

Des Moines Leader: Six years ago, just about this time, certain Iowa newspapers were vigorously opposing any further "recognition" of the world's fair by Iowa than the expenditure of the $5,000 preliminary appropriation. We were told that this was enough to erect a creditable "cottage;" that Chicago had attempted more than it could accomplish, and that the fair was to be a gigantic fizzle; that Chicago never had done anything for Iowa, anyway, and that there was no reason why we should squander our money there.

As one reads these same Iowa newspapers now he comes across this same rigmarole, the same narrow-minded set of objections, the same petty and peevish arguments. The only difference is that the object now is not the World's fair, but the Transmississippi Exposition to be held at Omaha next summer. These editors, who are lavish and extravagant when some ward worker is to be rewarded or some shin-toaster to be made secure in his place, become suddenly economical when a legitimate subject of expenditure is broached and throw themselves into a conniption fit over the wrong threatening the dear people. You all know the animal. The fellow who yells economy against worthy purposes in order that he may build up a reputation that will assist him when he seeks to get something doubtful through.

But in 1891 the people of the state did not much regard the peevish and narrow-minded objectors and the legislature added to the $5,000 preliminary appropriation $125,000. Did the state ever regret it? Did any member of the legislature ever lose a vote on account of it? Rather did not the breasts of Iowans swell with reasonable pride when they went to the fair and saw that Iowa had taken her place in a creditable manner in the sisterhood of states. In the honorable emulation they felt they had no reason to be ashamed. Man does not live by bread alone, nor a state either. If a state is worth anything, it is worth having pride in, it is worth building up pride about, and how would Iowans feel next summer when they go to Omaha, and thousands of them will go, and should be there told that the Iowa legislature had not seen fit to make any provision for Iowa's adequate representation? What a sneaking feeling would come in their breasts as they looked about and perceived what the other states had done, and with what a sense of meanness would they sponge on the front porches of the other buildings! Whatever may be true now, next summer lack of representation at Omaha is not likely to be popular.

Dubuque Telegraph: The Sioux City Journal makes the point that without any analysis, without allowance for the shrinkage in state revenues under a shrinkage of property valuations, and wholly ignoring the extraordinary appropriation necessitated by the burning of the feeble-minded asylum at Glenwood, the fusio nparty, in the late campaign, condemned the creation or increase of the state debt as utterly without excuse. And it utilizes this alleged indiscriminating condemnation of republican management as the basis of a protest against a liberal appropriation for an Iowa exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition, to be held in Omaha in 1898. "The floating debt of the state," it says, "ought to be decreased, and as speedily as possible wiped out." And it adds that if the debt, however worthily, should be increased, the fusionists "would make a howl about it next year." It was not denied by the supporters of Mr. White that the rebuilding of the asylum and the falling off in state receipts created a necessary disparity between income and outgo. What they contended was that if proper economy had been exercised, if the evils revealed by the reports of the legislative investigating committees had not been tolerated, there would be less difference between expenditures and receipts, and the state would have had little or no debt. That there was reckless, unjustifiable extravagance cannot be denied without obliterating the records of the extra legislative session. It was to this that the fusionists objected. They found no fault with neccessary expenditures, only to the superfluous. And they will enter no protest against needful expenditures in future. Instead of protest, a liberal appropriation for an Iowa display at the exposition, a display that will honor the state by adequately advertising its manifold products, unlimited resources and unsurpassed advantages, will elicit their cordial commodation. It would be a humiliation and an outrage if this splendid commonwealth should be denied the vast benefits to be derived from the complete display which an appropriation of $40,000 or $50,000 would enable it to make. The exposure of its extravagance so nearly defeated the republican party that it is natural republicans should now insist upon a policy of retrenchment. But if after squandering hundreds of thousands, less for public purposes then to reward partisan henchmen for party service, the organization should now, falsely in the name of economy, refuse an appropriation which if made would probably prove the means of bringing population and capital to the state and expanding its trade to the extent of millions, it would injure instead of benefit itself. It should not wrong Iowa now because it has wronged it in the past. To withhold a needful expenditure because needless ones have been made, would be to cheap injury on injure. Whatever the effect upon the state debt Iowa ought to be fitly represented at the exposition. Nobody who cares for public rather than for party interests will grumble at an appropriation of $40,000 or $50,000. The return is morally certain to justify the investment. If the money can be appropriated concurrently with a decrease of the debt an entirely feasible achievement, so much the better. If not, the appropriation itself will not be set down to the discredit of the party in power.

Waterloo Courier: Iowa will be represented at the Omaha exposition. It should be represented better than any other state in the list. The exposition company has given the state grounds on which to erect its building. Private enterprise will see that the products and resources of the state are amply shown forth.

Carroll Herald: Iowa commissioners for the Transmississippi Exposition met in Omaha last week and made satisfactory arrangements for Iowa's part of the great show. If the commission be backed by our people in a proper manner Iowa is going to make a creditable showing in the exposition.

Atlantic Telegraph: Some of the Iowa papers are carrying the idea of economy to the verge of stinginess, which is never good policy. It is well known that the appropriation of $10,000 is inadequate to make a respectable showing at the Omaha exposition. There is a wide difference between decency and fairness and extravagance. We are in favor of a respectable appropriation and then seeing that it is economically and honestly used so we may get the worth of our money out of it.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Sound Reasons Why the Scheme Should Be Defeated.
Philadelphia Ledger.

Senator Jones of Arkansas says regarding the scheme to annex Hawaii:

"I am opposed to it.

"First, because I am unalterably opposed to extending our territorial limits beyond this continent.

"Second, because the Hawaiian islands are so remote from our coast line that their defense in the event of war would be enormously expensive and troublesome.

"Third, because they do not comprise sufficient area to make a state, and their maintenance as a territory would violate the intent of the constitution.

"Fourth, because it would be almost impossible for congress to devise a government for them that would not result in confusion and failure.

"Fifth, because of the unfit and undesirable character of the population. No matter how favorable the surroundings for improvements might be made the large percentage of the population would remain unfit for citizenship."

If patriotism had any share or part in this indefensible undertaking Hawaii would not be annexed, any of the above propositions in and by itself being conclusively condemnatory of annexation, but, as there is cause to believe that pernicious political jobbery has inspired and now sustains the scheme, the sordid politicians interested in the success of it will probably consummate it regardless of the protests of reason, justice and patriotism.

CONCERNING ANNEXATION.

Philadelphia Record: According to the jingoes, the natives of Hawaii are too degenerate to be invested with the right of determining whether they shall come under the government of the United States. Why, then, are the jingoes so eager to drag this forbidding element of population into the union while anxious to exclude a few thousand illiterate emigrants from southern Europe? Is the bankering for the sugar plantations of Hawaii so strong that the gorge of jingoism does not rise in contemplating the repulsive conditions that accompany them?

Louisville Courier-Journal: The New York Tribune, speaking of the approaching session of congress, says that "legislation is needed to provide for the Hawaiian indebtedness and for any claims of foreign powers growing out of annexation which may be found equitable." This is truly an inspiring program. With a deficit in our own revenue we must shoulder the increasing debt of Hawaii and satisfy all foreign claims against the island, all for the benefit of a gang of adventurers who, having already swindled the Hawaiians out of their possessions, would now swindle the United States by unloading the big job upon this country. The administration had better prove its ability to properly govern the United States as they are before going over 2,000 miles out in the Pacific for new territory to govern.

New York Post: The Choctaws in the Indian territory have been holding a convention this week, at which a delegate was elected to go to Washington and protest against the ratification of what is known as the Choctaw-Chickasaw-Dawes treaty, framed by a commission headed by ex-Senator Dawes and representing the United States government on the one side, and spokesmen for the Indians on the other side. The convention also adopted a memorial to the president "objecting to the treaty as a whole, because it does not represent the views of the majority of the people, and stating that the ratification of the same was procured by unscrupulous means." This shows clearly that the Choctaws are not "up to date." They cannot have studied the history of the Hawaiian annexation scheme. If they had done so they would have learned that the time has gone by in this country when we mind little questions like the rushing through of a treaty by unscrupulous means and in defiance of public sentiment.

Philadelphia Ledger. The people of Hawaii are opposed to the scheme; the people of the United States condemn it, but to the unscrupulous speculators, jobbers, lobbyists and others who are possibly unselfishly interested in contending for its realization, the protests of Hawaii and of the United States have neither importance nor force. The raiders of the treasury the country always has with it, and the annexation of Hawaii presents opportunities of personal and political aggrandizement to them which are too formidable for public policy, political morality or national honor to successfully resist. Senator Morgan, who is one of the chief senatorial supporters of the Hawaiian undertaking, has declared that its accomplishment will be cheaply bought at the price of $100,000,000, to be expended for forts and guns, and the New York Tribune urges that congressional action is "needed to provide for the Hawaiian indebtedness, and for any claims of foreign powers which may be found equitable," which means the possible expenditure of other hundreds of millions of dollars.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

Indianapolis Journal: Some time even the most bigoted preachers will learn that in this age intelligent people have outgrown the contentions between religious sects which were so large a part of religion two centuries ago. The so-called president's preacher in Washington seems not yet to have learned that important fact.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Our presidents may belong to any church or no church, according to their individual views and sympathies, but officially and always aloof from anything and everything savoring of sectarianism. If there should be a change in the church connection of the family now occupying the White House it will be another case of "too much Johnson."

New York Post: Rev. Dr. Johnston sees perils for the country, even under McKinley prosperity, and "chief among them are rum, socialism, and Jesuitism." There is a suggestion here of the once famous "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion;" in fact, it seems to be the same thing over again, with the absurdity of "the rebel brigadier" eliminated, and the bugbear of the socialist substituted. As for "rum" and "Romanism," as it was called in 1884, or "Jesuitism," as it is styled in 1897, it is always in order to "go for" them in a Protestant pulpit.

Chicago Chronicle: Rev. Dr. Johnston of Washington, who numbers among his congregation the president of the United States, believes that "rum, socialism and Jesuitism" are the three great perils which menace the safety of the republic. As this is a free country, people are entitled to entertain and express their own opinions. Dr. Johnston is entitled to his. There will, however, be very little difference of opinion concerning the impropriety and the bad taste of expressing such a sentiment in a Thanksgiving sermon preached before the chief executive of the nation, who, from the nature of his position, cannot show favor or disfavor toward citizens who entertain any particular sociological or religious views. The president, it is understood, very justly resents the affront offered to himself and his office and will show his displeasure by withdrawing himself from Dr. Johnston's ministrations. He could do nothing else.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Indian question is on the way to a settlement. The Indians are playing foot ball.

Judge Reagan, a candidate for the Texas senatorship, is the sole survivor of Jefferson Davis' cabinet.

General Neal Dow's estate, as finally footed up, amounts to $450,000. Sobriety is one of the sure roads to riches.

The Rev. Eugene Sheehy of Ireland, one of the organizers of the Irish Land league, is making a lecture tour through the United States and Canada.

William Shaw, jr., of Pittsburg, has built and equipped a bath house at that place where the poor may enjoy the luxury of a bath upon the payment of 5 cents.

County Attorney Miller, of Wyandotte, Kan., recently delivered an address to the convicts, in which he started out by saying, "I am glad to see you all here today."

There are over 20,000 Chinese men in San Francisco and only 2,000 Chinese women. Of these women fully one-half are slaves, being sold from time to time at from $150 to $3,500 each, according to age and beauty.

Herr Lecker, who made the thirteen hour speech of 70,000 words in the Austrian Reichsrath, was examined by a physician at the end of the flood of words and found to be all right, but the auditors were in a precarious condition.

The Seattle saloonkeeper who was caught shipping whisky to Alaska had the splendid audacity to make the plea that it was lawful to ship it for "scientific, sacramental or medicinal" purposes, when his shipment was marked "tomato catsup."

An attempt will be made to reduce the adipose of the New York policemen. It is found that after getting on the force many of them grow too fat. This surplus interferes with sprinting and other athletic exercises and so it is proposed to pull off the unnecessary pounds by judicious training.

General James F. Wade, senior officer in the court martial at Fort Sheridan, is a son of the illustrious Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio. He has been in the United States cavalry since he was 18 years of age. He got the title of captain early in the civil war, and in 1865 was a brigadier general. He is now fifty-four years old.

Governor Taylor recently appointed a young lady as colonel on his staff. Georgia did not propose to be distanced by Tennessee in the manufacture of colonels, and presumably having conferred that title on every adult in the state, Governor Atkinson has appointed on his staff "Colonel Hall Calloway," aged two years.

King Chulalongkorn of Siam was much interested in the eruption of Vesuvius, and his last pleasure trip on European soil was the ascent of the volcano. At the crater he had the guide throw in several gold and silver coins as an offering to the elements. The guide retained the pieces and substituted for them copper, whereupon the king had him arrested, and wished to throw him into the crater himself, in accordance with Oriental ideas of punishment; but the laws of Italy would not allow it.

WAS ADAM A CHINAMAN?

The Latest Contribution to the Gaiety of the World.
Chicago Tribune.

If there ever were an Adam was he a Chinaman? If there ever were an Eve was she an almond-eyed, tiny-footed Celestial? If there ever were a Garden of Eden was it in China? If there ever were a snake in that garden was it a dragon of the Chinese sort—too hideous of aspect to have enticed any woman to sin?

These questions are now likely to agitate the scientific world, if not the theological one. It is probable the latter will scout them altogether as irrelevant, if not irreverent. The scientific, however, will probably stop to consider, as it always does whenever a new proposition is advanced.

The new proposition that Adam was a Chinaman has been advanced by Prof. J. de Morgan, for many years director general of antiquities of the Egyptian government. His contention is that the civilization of Egypt came by way of Assyria from central China, hence, that our civilization did not come primarily from Assyria and Egypt, but from China. He says that the African race went directly from flint to iron, and that the link of bronze is missing. That link he finds in China, where there was the regular advance from stone to bronze and from bronze to iron, and hence he concludes that the art of working metals came from China to Assyria and from Assyria to Egypt. More than this, he finds that the hieroglyphics of Egypt are but another form of the writing among the Assyrians. M. de Morgan is more or less sustained by Prof. Haupt of Johns Hopkins university, who says:

"I have always believed that the civilization of ancient Egypt was derived from Babylonia, more especially from southern Babylonia, bordering on the northern shore of the Persian gulf. The Babylonians who invaded Egypt may have been Semites, but their civilization was no doubt derived from the non-Semitic aborigines of Babylonia—viz: the Sumerians. Many points of contact between the Sumerians and the Chinese have already been pointed out."

Such is the substance of the new proposition. The scientific and higher critics, as is well known, regard the Adam and Eve, Garden of Eden and fall of many story, found in Genesis, as an ancient myth imported from Babylon or Assyria by the Jews, perhaps during the captivity. The old testament does not state who wrote the story. The popular belief is that it was Moses, but this is only guesswork. Again, the scientific opinion is that man evolved from some lower intellect many hundred centuries ago and slowly progressed above the ape species; that at one time he might have been a sort of cousin to the ape, but moved on upward, leaving the simian species far behind.

This theory, however, did not conflict with the proposition of Prof. de Morgan. Assuming that man has evolved from the ape, it makes little difference whether the ape was Egyptian, Assyrian, Semite, Sumerian, or Chinese. An ape is an ape the world over and time out of mind, and all demands of pride of birth, as well as all glories of ancestry, can be as well satisfied with a Chinese ape as with any other ape. As a matter of fact, a Chinese ape is probably more picturesque than apes of other countries, and if Adam, if there were an Adam, came slowly up from a long line of pre-Adamites stretching back to a common simian beginning, we certainly should have as much pride in our original ancestor chattering among the mulberry trees of China as we would had he been the original occupant of Eden's garden. Even if the doctrine of evolution be unsound and Adam, if there were an Adam, was an original special creation, as well as his rib, it does not detract from the reputation of either to believe that they first saw the light of day in central China, formed of celestial dust, and that the tree of knowledge may have been a mulberry or huge bamboo, and that when they had sinned they went out from their garden to earn their living at raising paddy by the sweat of their faces. And what is "China" itself but another form of the word "sin?" Adam, if there were an Adam, may just as well have been born in China as anywhere else. As a matter of fact, it is immaterial where he was born. The world somehow is not overwhelmingly interested in the founder of the race—if he were the founder.

SAID IN FUN.

New York Weekly: Mr. Poore—Is Miss Tiptop in?

Self-Respecting Servant—Yis, sor; she's in. Oi towld her this minute that Oi'd risk the sowl no more tellin' ye she was out when she do be in.

Detroit Journal: "Stop!" she cried, pressing her hand to her low, retreating brow.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the villain, for as he left her, her brow was still retreating.

It was too late.

Indianapolis Journal: "My dear young friend," said the employer who believes that a fatherly interest is better than a big salary, "do you think the salary you are drawing justifies your playing poker?"

"Justifies? Justifies?" repeated the dear young man. "I've got to play poker to get enough money to live."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, I caught a 200-pound tarpon and an alligator the same morning."

"What did you want of the alligator?"

"I thought his scales would come in handy when I weighed the tarpon."

Puck: "Why is it that the man with the squeaky shoes always comes in late?"

"I don't know. Why is it that the man who comes in late always wears squeaky shoes?"

THE DEAD UNCLE.
Cleveland Leader.

They stood beside his grave;
Their tears flowed fast and free;
They shook like reeds; their grief, indeed,
Was saddening to see!
At last they hurried home
From his grave upon the hill,
And gathered round to hear
Somebody read the will,
Then it was found that he'd
Left all for charity—
They shook like reeds; their grief, indeed,
Was saddening to see!

THE CRY OF THE DREAMER.

John Boyle O'Reilly.

I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heart-weary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river
Where I dreamed my youth away—
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
Of a life that is half a lie,
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thoughts' endeavor
I would go where the children play—
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

I can feel no pride, but pity
For the burdens the rich endure;
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor.
O, the little hands too skilful,
And the child-mind choked with weeds
The daughter's heart grown willful,
And the father's heart that bleeds.

No, no; from the street's rude bustle,
From trophies from mart and stage,
I would fly to the wood's low rustle
And the meadow's kindly page.
Let us dream as of yore by the river,
And be loved for the dream alway—
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

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