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If Obscene Harpies Defile the Banquet of Liberty They Are Not Unbidden Guests."

REAM OF A CONTINENTAL REPUBLIC

he Fixed Principles of American Govern ment Are Contagious and Threaten to Revolutiouize the World-What the Next Century Will Witness.

[Copyrighted, 1893.] Nations are not extemporized. Great men, eroic passions and a heritage of vlory are adispensable. These are the product of nturies. There must be a past that stimlates, a future that inspires, deep answerng unto deep, to constitute the sentiment of ationality. A community of traditions and crifices, unity of purpose and identity of destiny are the essential ingredients of this sublime principle with which antiquity was not acquainted. Patriotism, citizenship and the fatherland are modern definitions contributed by the Germanic races to the veracular of mankind. Concomitants of libsrty, fraternity, individualism and the soveignty of the people.

The ancient empires were herds of men, human menageries, armics organized for conquest, serfs and then masters, tyrants and their victims. History records the annals of tribes, republics, confederations, monarchies and despotisms, but the nation is a distinct development and outgrowth of modern civilization. It is a moral being with distinguishing characteristics and not to be confounded with the government, the people or the state.

Its existence does not depend upon purity of race nor common origin, for the most powerful nations are composite and have been assembled from many sources. There are no races absolutely pure and ethnography does not concern politics. The English. improperly called the Angio-Saxon type, is neither Briton nor Jute, nor Dane, nor Norman, but the admixture of all. The Frenchman is neither Gaul, nor Frank, nor Celt, but an alloy of these elements. The Anglo-American represents the fusion of every cognate race into a type whose differentiation from all others is marked and pronounced. While no blood poison is so fatal as race adulteration, the mongrel possesses the vices and defects of both ancestors and the virtues of neither. So from the colition of kindred bloods comes energy, ambition, courage, invention, genius and capacity for conquest. This is the inheritance of the United States from the combinations to its nationality from every branch of the Cau-

Astionality from every branch of the Cau-oasian family. As the nation does not proceed from race identity, neither is unity of language, re-ligion or interest required, nor are bounda-ries, frontiers and areas of consequence. The nation is independent of these. It may continue to exist after its name and bounda-ries have disappeared from the map, if the desire for endurance remains.

When the Nation Was Born. The birth of the United States as a nation dates from the first blood shed of the revolution. Its progress from colonial dependence was slow and doubtful. It trod the pathway to nationality with hesitating footsteps till the great uprising of the people in April, 1861, against the armed attempt to destroy the union. From that hour the existence and supremacy of the nation were established. The people of all the states, different in origin, religion, pursuits, interests, language and race are penetrated by a profound na-tional sentiment manifested on all occasions in the observance of patriotic antiversaries, respect and honor to the chief magistrate, pride in the achievements of the past; exult-ing anticipation of great glory yet to come. Had the civil war brought no other result than "the indissoluble union of indestructi that it cost in gold and blood. It is certain that the exiles of Jamestown and Plymouth did not contemplate the stupendous consequence of their experiment. They had no conception of the energy and power of the social and political ideas which they brought to Virginia and Massachusetts as the foundation stones of their system of government. Fatigued with privilege, caste and prerogative, wearied with monarchs and pobles, taught the botherhood of man by their faith in the fatherhood of God, they innounced the country of man as their po innounced the equality of man as their po-itical creed and the sovereignty of the peo-ple as the basis of the state.

precedents, so insulting to a great friendly power, that President Cleveland, doubtless with the concurrence of his cabinet, has felt it to be his duty, by the exercise of a ques-tion and to appeal to state executives to pro-tect the Chinese from lynch law and mob violence pending further investigation. It is true that they do not assimilate and become American citizens. Neither do mules, steam confines and electric motors. They return to vance. Canada and Mexico are American provinces. Before another centennial anni-versary the waves of the Polar sea will wash our northern boundary. The isthmus canal, that maritime highway which is to change the current of commerce and the fortunes of nations, will be our southern frontier.

American citizens. Neither do mules, steam engines and electric motors. They return to China, taking their earnings with them, but they leave an equivalent in labor or commod-ity for all that they acquire. If the people among whom they reside would not employ them nor buy their wares they would not remain, for they could not subsist. Any community that does not desire Chinese laborers can exclude them by giving them no occupation.

occupation. A Social Problem.

The Influx of Foreigners. At last our public domain, which to our last generation seemed so far and so measure-less, is exhausted. The romance of the bor-der has disappeared. The "Great Plains" and the remote valleys of inysterious and unexplored rivers have all been surveyed and settled, largely by immigrants from Great Britain and northers Europe. In five years more not an acre of that vast area known as the public domain, upon which wheat, corn, vegetables and fruit can be raised without irrigation, will remain sub-ject to homestead or pre-emption entry. At-A Social Problem. They come because they are wanted and because they bring comfort, convenience and luxury to many families of modest means who could not otherwise afford them. Their employment as gardners, hostlers, cooks, laundrymen and house servants opened wider opportunities for white men and women in the higher activities of intellec-tual life. The affected terror lost this conti-nent may become Mongolian is diverting. The Anglo-Saxon has always had subordi-nate and inferior races to perform its menial service, and always will. One of the great problems of modern times is domestic house-keeping. In many localities home life is be-coming impossible from the difficulty of ob-tianing servants. No American women will cook, wash, iron, sew or sweep for others except upon compulsion. They want to be stenographers, typewriters, clerks and teachers. The American boy refuses to remain on the farm or at the forge. He re-coming in nor at the forge. He re-conting of manual toil and aspires to com-merce or the professions. The negro is rap-idr heoming unpossible form the single the second theoming index the forge is rap-tion the farm or at the forge. He re-constants of manual toil and aspires to com-merce or the professions. The negro is rap-idr heoming unpossible form the single to com-merce or the professions. The negro is rap-idr heoming unpossible form the single to com-merce or the professions. The negro is rap-idr heoming unpossible manual toil and spires to com-merce or the professions. The negro is rap-tice heoming unpossible manual toil and spires to com-merce or the professions. The negro is rap-idr heoming unpossible manual toil and spires to com-merce or the professions. The negro is rapraised without irrigation, will remain sub-ject to homestead or pre-emption entry. At-tracted by the milder sky and richer soil of the prnirie, the native population of the northern seaboard has flowed west-ward. The ancestral farms of the Puritans are in many places abandoned or tilled by aliens. The French Canadians and the Irish have invaded New England, displacing the descendants of the pilgrims in the shops and factories, iznorant of the tradition of its so. descendants of the pilgrims in the shops and factories, ignorant of the tradition of its so-clety and indifferent to the instructions of its history. Lowell, Fall River, New Bed-ford and other great manufacturing centers are foreign communities, and Boston is under the dominion of strangers to the blood of its founders. Population is congested in cities ruled by majorities of foreign birth or parentage. A communities foreign birth or cities ruled by majorities of foreign birth or parentage. A comparatively small fraction of the inhabitants of Chicago are native born. It is said that in New York there are more Irish than in any city of Ireland except Dublin, and more Germans than in any German city except Berlin. In Wisconsin and other states of the northwest arc settle-ments in which the second generation, born on the soil, can neither speak, write nor un-derstand the English tongue. As competi-tion becomes fiercer and the struggle for life more bitter, we are confronted in an indus-trial system by an immense and multiplying surplus of unskilled labor, accustomed to merce or the professions. The negro is rap-idly becoming unavailable, and if the combinations that will neither work themselves nor permit others to work can exclude cheap labor and prevent the use of labor-saving machinery the triumph of agrarianism would be complete. e complete.

All Have a Right to Come.

trial system by an immense and multiplying surplus of unskilled labor, accustomed to lower standards of wages and living than ours; in many cases ignorant, squalid, de-graded, superstituous and disqualified for the functions of self government. The depend-ent and criminal classes are reinforced by constant importations, and the industrial crisis is rendered more formidable by the in-troduction of elements incompatible with social order and national prosperity. Thoughtful and conservative men have be-come suddenly sensitive to the dangers of Prof. Draper says that there are forces in politics which render promises and guaran-tees, no matter in what good faith they may have been given, of no avail and which make charters and constitutions obsolete. So far. therefore, as expatriation is essential to our welfare it was an inalienable right. When it becomes detrimental it is no longer in-dispensable to the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But in the come suddenly sensitive to the dangers of unrestricted immigration and demand methand the pursuit of happiness. But in the discussion of the restriction of immigration it cannot be denied that as law and usage and international comity now stand "all people have an absolute and inalienable right to come here, and being here, to remain. No man who comes with the purpose of being an American can be properly called a foreigner except by way of description. The latest absorance pursues and landed at Any consideration of this subject would be defective which did not recognize that for the deluge of social feculence that is now en-riching the compost heaps of the United States we are ourselves primarily responsi-ble. The evils we suffer are our own seeklatest steerage passenger who landed at New York has precisely as much legal and constitutional right to be here as the de-scendant of the Cavaliers of Virginia, or the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. The United ble. The evils we suffer are our own seek-ing. We have importuned, begged, bribed and bullied for a century, making every day on the calendar Fourth of July, every tune in the repertory "Hail, Columbia," and vo-ciferously announcing to the "offete nations of the old world" that America was the land of the forward the home of the hore. We States is legally his country as it is the country of the Yankee or the Knickerbocker, and in the determination of its policy upon of the free and the home of the brave. We have broken down all barriers, removed all immigration and all other questions, domes-tic and foreign, he is to be taken into the account and will undoubtedly be heard. All obstacles and opened the dikes to the breach obstacles and opened the dikes to the breach and inundation of the seas. We have offered sanctuary to the fugitive, asylum to the op-pressed, land to the mendicants, citizenship to the serf and the ballot to multitudes hav-ing no more conception of intelligent suffrage political parties want the "foreign vote" and therefore no modification of existing conditions offensive to this element will be ser-ously entertained. The debate is as old as the government and though sometimes heated and irrational has always been benefi-cent, because it has served to di-rect public attention constantly to the conditions of mational asfety. The that an infant has of geometrical properties of the blocks with which he plays. Other countries have contended that allegiance was reciprocal and that the subject could not renounce without the consent of the power to which it was due. They insist upon the application of the feudal maxim, networks and that is the subject could power to which it was due. They insist rect public attention constantly to the conditions of mational safety. The movement of forty years ago was born of hostility to Irish immigration which is now regarded with high favor compared with that from Hungary, Russia and Italy, com-posed of men as destitute of patriotic senti-ment as of political principle, whose concep-tion of the value of suffrage is based upon the market price of votes on election day. nemo potest patriam exuere, but we have been instant in season and out of season in asserting that the determination of allegiance rested solely with the citizen and not

Existing Restrictions Rigid Enough. We have proceeded so far that it may per-haps be regarded as a fundamental doctrine in our politics that no element incompatible with national existence of with development along the well defined lines of our theories of After a diplomatic juncture with Great Britain, congress peremptorily declared by solemn and formal act in 1868 that "expatriasolemin and formal act in 1868 that "expatria-tion is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and pronounced any declaration putting this in question to be "inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the re-public." To this emphatic formula all civilized powers have now assented and the liberty and self government will be re-ceived, and that no element consistent with these will be rejected. Existing restrictions are as rigid as public opinion will sustain. Idiots, incurable in-valids, paupers and those likely to become ivilized powers have now assented and the such, convicts, polygamists and contract laborers are now excluded. One of the last acts approved by President Harrison related to this subject and conferred upon the secre-tary of the treasury and the commissioners absolute right of free migration in practice, if not in theory, is uniformly conceded to be an inherent and inalienable right that can be

ment on PPS. 10 1 Ind ind ALC: NO. 1 THE THEATERS. This week the theatrical season practically closes in Omaha. The most important events that will come at the end are the appearance of Miss Marie Wainwright at the Boyd on Friday and Saturday and the presentation of Mr. Lewis Morrison's "Faust" every evening during the week at the Far-nam. Both engagements are notable and worthy of popular appreciation.

Balfe's perennially popular, as all things beautiful in form or sound are popular, "The Bohemian Giri." will be given tonight at the Boyd by the Calhoun Opera company, closing the engagement of that company. The peo-ple of Omaha who know and love this per-fect example of ballad opera will be justified in expecting a perfectly pleasing and thor-oroughly effective performance, for the com-pany is quite capable of doing full justice to the work. There are no superstellar vocalists in the company, pany is quite capable of doing full justice to the work. There are no superstellar vocalists in the company, but it possesses an all round excellence in volce and expression that is eminently sat-isfying. Mr. Martin Pache is a tenor of more than average power, and his singing of Thaddeus may be looked forward to with anticipatory pleasure. Mr. Leoni, too, will make a strong count. The ladies are sure to acquit themselves well. The chorus is equal to a good, honest forciful rendering of the work assigned it, and all in all tonight's performance should prove an entirely enjoy-able one. The prices are lowered to the "popular" level.

Mr. Lewis Morrison's company presents his elaborate scenic and dramatic production of "Faust" at the Farnam Street theater at This version of Goethe's "Faust" is an effec-tive play. The language is generally spirited and the piece ranks favorably with the creditable attempts that have been made to creditable attempts that have been made to give the great German's peem an English stage setting. The effort may be praised cordially for its strong artistic qualities and for its broad and picturesque effectiveness. The piece will be staged in a very effective manner. The costumes are appropriate, and the groupings, for which an ample share of auxiliaries will be provided, are arranged with much skill and judgment. The scenery, all of which is carried by the company, is and the be very fine aspreadly in the Brocker with much skill and judgment. The scenery, all of which is carried by the company, is said to be very fine, especially in the Brocken scene with its rain of fire and its weird, un-canny effects. There is some excellent music, in which large demands are made upon Gounod's "Faust." Ladies matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Minstrelsy is a purely American form of entertainment, and Primrose & West are its recognized exponents. They appear here at Boyd's theater on Thursday evening next, for one night only, and it any evening next, for one night only, and it goes without say-ing that they will be greeted by an audience commensurate with the assured worth of their brilliant performance. Next Wednes-day morning sale opens of seats.

The last dramatic engagement of the season at Boyd's theater will be played by Marie Wainwright and her excellent com-pany on Friday and Saturday next. Miss Wainwright will open with Sheridan's masterpiece, "The School for Scandal." At the Saturday matinee her new play entitled "The Social Swim." written by Clyde Fetch, will be the bill. The engagement will close Saturday evening with Shakespeare's "As You Like It." You Like It."

Next month Marie Wainwright will close Next month Marie Walnwright will close her season and her public career at the same time. Her retirement, it is said, will be per-manent, and she will thereafter devote her-self to the education of her girls. When Marie Wainwright leaves the stage it will be deprived of the active service of one of the best Shakespearian comediennes it pos-sesses today. In high comedy she is equally admirable. This season she has made "The School for Scandal" the leading play in her repertoire; that is, more care has been exer-cised on casting and setting it than on her other plays. Her production of Sheridan's masterplece, and a master creation among other plays. Her production of Sheridan's masterplece, and a master creation among the comedies of all time, is said to be sump-tuous in the extreme. Omaha has oppor-tunity of judging for itselt on Friday, evening. Miss Wainwright's latest success, Clyde Fitch's "The Social Swim," is a society comedy drama dealing with latest day fashionable life in New York and gives ample occasion for the display of the oreas. ample occasion for the display of the crea-tions of noted Parisian sartorial architects, and occasion said to be thoroughly improved by the ladies of the comrany. "The Social Swim" is the matinee bill for next Saturday. Miss Weinwright makes her last appearance on the Omaha stage as Rosalind on Saturday evening.



The Rock on Which the Nation Stands.

Individualism, freedom of conscience, thought and action, justice as the funda-mental rule of conduct, the equality of all men before the law, and an equal chance for men before the law, and an equal chance for every man in the struggle for existence were their platform. Formulated eventually in the declaration of independence, maintained against foreign armies, savage foes, the ob-stacles of nature and civil war, these ideas at last are immovably established, and their contagion threatens to revolutionize the po-litical world. We should not forget in our sudden term

litical world. We should not forget, in our sudden frenzy against the dangers of foreign immigration, the tremendous influence which foreigners exerted in bringing about the nationalization of the United States at our historical crisis. Of the millions thus added to our popula-tion before 1860 the major part intuitively avoided the south, where labor was de-graded, and confined itself to the regions in which the stigma of inferiority did not exist. To the Germans, the Irish and the raded, and conneed itself to the regions in which the stigma of inferiority did not exist. To the Germans, the Irish and the Scandinavians the states were insignificant. They migrated not to New York or Massa-ghusetts, or Kansas, but to the United States, and in defense of its sovereignty they hurried to battle as men rush to a ban-quet. There was no field from Bull Run to Appomattox that was not illustrated by their valor and crimsoned by their blood. The politicians of the north were pro-foundly ignorant of the energy of the na-tional spirit. The pusilianimous, time-serv-ing timidity of northera representatives in the Thirty-sixth congress, the protest of forace Greeley against a union pinned to-gether with bayonets and his desire that the wayward sisters should depart in peace, found no response in the hearts of the masses of the people outside the slave states, where from economic causes particu-tariam retarded the growth of the national spirit.

A Continental American Republic.

The destruction of slavery emancipated the whites no less than the blacks, and re-moved the last obstacle to the creation of a continental American republic, which is the dream of the future. This is the "Monroe fream of the future. This is the "Monroe doctrine" which, though not written m any statute book, is a law that no other nation is strong enough to disregard. Our first lesson in geography is the unifica-tion of North America. We have an in-satuable hunger for horizons. The Indian, the Spaniard, the Frenchman, the Mexican, the Dutch and the English nave recorded be-fore our inexorable march to the southern gulf and western sea. Our halt is but a hyoung for the night. We have abstained from conquest for fifty years, not because the passion was extinct, but because for the present we have enough. The unconquered osts, with recruits and reinforcements from

exercised at will by all human beings-ex-cept the Chinese. Here we stand. If ob-scene harpies defile the banquet of liberty they are not unbidden guests. If a poisoned chalice is commended to our lips we have stirred the ingredients. If the knavish en-gineer is hoisted, it is by his own petard. If the proud bird of freedom is to be stretched along the plain no more through rolling clouds to soar again, his last moment may be consoled by the reflection that he nursed the pinion which impelled the steel.

Expatriation an Inherent Right.

The Influx of Foreigners.

ods of limitation and restraint.

with the state.

They Come by Invitation.

Treatment of the Chinese.

The indefensible absurdity of the dogma of expatriation appears in our treatment of the Chinese, which forms one of the most the Chinese, which forms one of the most shameful and humiliating episodes in the history of any people. We have eaten our own words, broken plighted faith, shed inno-cent blood, violated the comity of nations, offended against human and divine law upon commends and human in a divine law upon offended against human and divine law upon cowardly and hypocritical pretexts that are as discreditable to the honor as to the judg-ment of those by whom they are affirmed. To those familiar with the standards of Anglo-Saxon morality, revealed by the story of Sarah Althea Hill and the other heroines of the divorce courts of the Pacific const, the lofty and sensitive dread of Chinese contam-ingtion is theometouch of hymory that makes ination is the one touch of humor that makes the whole world grin.

The patriarchial empire of China is the ldest on earth. It was coeval with Babylon. Egypt and Assyria, monarchies so long dead that history has forgotten their epitaphs. It had existed for a longer interval than that which elapsed from the birth of Christ to the discovery of America when Romulus built on Palatine Hill that fortress whose founda-tion stones are yet shown america the

tion stones are yet shown among the ruins of the Eternal city. It was in the maturity of power when our savage ancestors, clad in skins and living by the chase, wandered in the gloomy forests of the Druds in Britain. skins and noting by the Chase, wandered in the gloomy forcests of the Drunds in Britain. It has survived the contemporaries of its youth and remains permanent among the mutations of history, immovable amid vicis-situdes, and after forty-five centuries of po-litical existence, inconceivably ancient, but without decreptiude or infirmity. Its sub-jects number one-fourth part of the human race, and its boundaries include one-tenth of the land surface of the globe. Such longev-ity is incompatible with physical inferiority and moral decay. These pagans possess a secret with whose rudiments we are unac-quanted, and in their dealings with other powers the followers of Confucius have ex-hibited a morality which those who call themselves Christians have neglected to ob-serve.

serve. China Compelled to Fraternize.

The turpitude of our conduct is increased by the fact that China did not voluntarily enter into the companionship of nations. Content with their isolation, self contained, incurious, satisfied with their institutions, they reject, as they had a right to do, all overtures for fraternity. Grant Data incurious, satisfied with their institutions, they reject, as they had a right to do, all overtures for fraternity. Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States, Christian nations, combined to force an odious traffic upon a peaceful and reluctant people and to compel them to open their ports to the cupidity of foreign adventurers in the name of justice and relugion. They have honorably observed the treaties they were compelled to make under the duress of pillage and bombardments and refrained from retalliation for indignities and wrongs, atrocious, inhumau, and indefensible. They came to this country by invitation, where they have been industrious, doclie and obedi-ent to law, inoffensive, content with small avocations. The brutality of their treat-ment has not resulted from race antagonism, for they manifest no desire for amalgama-tion. Nor from political hostility, for they as neither suffrage nor citizenship. Nor from social position, for they are gregarious. The Work of Professional Agitators.

The Work of Professional Agitators.

The work of Professional Agitators. On this account they have aroused the enmity of professional agitators, who by appeals to prejudice and ignorance have been able to control votes enough to compel the leaders of both political parties in congress to excel each other in servility and to bid for their support by the most extraordinary legislation ever written upon the statute books of a civilized people. They are so shocking to the public conscience, so offen-sive to the sense of justice, so dangerous as

mission to the United States. It is to ber e-gretted that the very valuable and salutary gretted that the very valuable and salutary amendments proposed by the house of rep resentatives were abandoned. Anarchists, nihilists, members of the Mafia and other societies that favor the unlawful destruction of life and property as political remedies are the incorrigible enemies of civil liberty.

of immigration extraordinary powers in de-termining the eligibility of emigrants for ad-

Diverse Elements Have Blended.

The common school, the jury box, univer sal suffrage and a free press have sufficed thus far to fuse and blend the diverse elethus far to fuse and blend the diverse ele-ments of our population into an intensor, rig-orous and harmonious nationality. Our co-hesion is complete. There are no indications of cleavage or want of assimilation. The authority of the government is recognized and revered, although sustained by no power but the invisible majesty of law. Immi-grants have built the railroads and tele-graphs, through which the remotest members of the republic are animated by a vitality as vigorous as that which throbs at the michter vigorous as that which throbs at the mighty heart. Immigrants laid the foundations of the margelous "Empire of the West," felled its forests, plowed its prairies, delved in its quarries and mines, conquered its desert quarries and mines, conquered its deserts and abolished its frontiers. Attracted by the fertile soil and salutary climate, the op-portunity for accumulation and advancement and by the sublime influence of liberty they have created states in the desert, where the name of Lincoln is as sacred as in Illinois and the fame of Washington as revered as in Virginia. Proud of their states, they are prouder of their country, its honor, its fag, its destiny. Emancipated from the necesits destiny. Emancipated from the neces-sity of unending toil by the bounty of nature, they have been enabled to pursue a higher range of activity. Labor has become more renumerative, and the flood of wealth has raised the poor to comfort and the mid-dle class to affuence. With prosperity has attended leisure, books, travel, schools and intellectual effort has become wider and more daring. The children of immigrants have emerged from the degredation and obscurity to which monarchies would have consigned them. They have assumed the leadership in politics, business and society. The governed have become the rulers. The governed have become the rulers. The subjects are the kings. They invent sys-tems, make laws and establish literatures. They have given convincing proof of theia capacity for self-government.

Botter Qualifications for Citizenship.

If in addition to existing restrictions upon immigration the time for naturalization could be extended and educational qualifications prescribed for suffrage, the most seri-ous dangers to our institutions would be averted. Congress is empowered under the constitution "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and since 1790 this has been regarded as another inalienable right not to be desired to any person complying with the conditions. Our statutes are based upon the theory that the foreigner who comes here to remain becomes by that act a member of the state and is entitled to admission to the the state and is entitled to admission to the body politic. It seems illogical that a spualid stranger to our institutions, ignorant of our laws and language, and unfamiliar with our history, should, after the brief interval pre-scribed, be elevated to the civil and political scriber, be elevated to the civit and political status of a native born citizen. In our great cities the experiment of unqualified suffrage has resulted in many instances in corrupt magistrates, insecurity of life and property, and degraded administration.

Not a Right, but a Privilege.

Not a Bight, but a Privilege. a Suffrage is not a right but a privilege con-ferred by law, and its qualification or de-niai is the prerogative of the state. The man who cannot take care of his own affairs has no right to take care of the affairs of others. The pauper ought not to decide the rate of taxation upen incomes and property. The illiterate and the vicious should not de-termine the functions of society. The ideal voter should be able to read and write, capa-ble of self-support, a taxpayer and habitu-ally obedient to law. But the tendency is toward extension rather than curtailment of suffrage. The democratic spirit does not retrace its footsteps, nulls restigis retror-sum. And is any event whatever changes sum. And in any event whatever changes or modifications occur will not come through congress, for the right of citizens of the United States to vote even for representa-tives and presidential electors is not conchanges

Jubilee Festival and Concert.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill, May 20.-The prepara-tions for the great jubilee festival and concert at Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill., are nearing completion. An enormous tent, 220 by 130 feet, with a seating capacity of over 6,000, has been ordered and will be erected on the university grounds. Three thousand chairs, 2,500 of which are for reserved seats, will occupy the central portion of the inclosed space, while the rest of the seats will consist of wooden benches. The platform for the musicians, speakers and guests of honor will seat 600. A second tent nearly as large as the first is to be crected close by the other and so arranged that the close by the other and so arranged that the two, in case of emergency, can be thrown into one, thus making room for at least 10,-000 persons. In this tent on Friday, June 9, will be held the great jubilee festival, commemorating the decree of Upsala, 1593. In this same tent on the evening of the same day will be held the grand jubilee concert, which will undoubtedly be the grandest triumbe even attended to the musical triumph ever attempted in this vicinity. Toward this the plans and efforts of the year have been directed, and it will be the crowning event of the season. There will be rendered three cantatas, viz: Gadi's "Zion," Cowen's "Song of Thanks-giving," and Dr. Stolpe's "Jubi-lee Cantata," composed for the occasion. In addition to these cantatas there will be sung three numbers, viz : 33, 44 and 56 from Handel's "Messiah." and Wennerberg's Handel's "Messiah." and Wennerberg's Hundred and Fiftieth Psalm of David. The choruses will be sung by several hundred thoroughly trained voices, ac-companied by a very powerful pipe organ built for that special occasion, at which Clarence Eddy of Chicago, the greatest organist in America, will preside.

greatest organist in America, will preside. In addition to the organ there will be a double orchestral accompaniment by Stras-ser's orchestra of Davenport and Bethany orchestra of Lindsborg college, Kan. Mr. Eddy will also play severif 'organ solos. It will be, indeed, a rare trast to hear this dis-tinguished master of the royal pipe organ, who has won a national reputation. The concert will begin at 850 clock. For the space of an hour beforehand, as a signal for the multitudes to gather and a fitting prelude to the great musical feast, Augustana Silver Cornet band and Bethany College band will play alternate nambers from the band will play alternate numbers from the lofty dome of the college pullding. All that labor and professional skill can do will combine to make this song feast a grand success. Thousands from far and near are laying their plans to avail themselves of the oppor-tunity afforded to be present at this very rare occasion, for they know that those who have this feast in charge gover do anything only half way.

Are You Thinking

Are You Thisking Of what you ought to take, with you when you go to the World's fair? Your outfit will not be complete without a bottle of Cham-cerlain's Colic, Cholers and Diarrhœa Remedy. The change of water and dies, fa-tigue and irregular habits during your trip are aimost certain to produce diarrhœa, and a dose or two of this remedy may save you serious sickness and perhaps much expense. Procure it before leaving home.

George Lizotte and Mrs. Lizotte, the lat-ter a niece of Justice Hariau, have been on a wedding tour ever since their marriage. In June, 1891. They like the life, and say they may continue it as long as they live. Thus far they have traveled 57,000 miles, and have visited almost every town of any size in North America

There are three things worth saving— Time, Trouble and money—and De Witt's Little Early Risers will save them for you. These little pulls will save you time, as they act promptiy. They will save you trouble as they cause no pain. They will save you money as they economize doctor's bills.