'TIS CIRCUS WEEK

THREE-RING KANSAS POLITICAL SHOW ON WEDNESDAY.

PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 11

INTEREST CENTERS IN THE WORK OF THE POPULIST ACROBATS.

Silver Republican Sideshow Won't Be Worth the Price of Admission—May Be a Monkey and Parrot Time in the Democratic Cage.

TOPEKA, June 11.—(Special.) The three-ring political circus will make its biennial appearance in Kansas next Wednesday. The main tent will be pitched at Topeka and will contain the Populist acrobats and hobby riders. Here also will be pitched the tent containing the little band of silverites who still insist that the price of wheat is regulated by the price of silver. The tent containing the Democratic freaks will be pitched at Atchison.

From present indications it will be the most amusing show ever given by this wonderful political aggregation.

All three state conventions—the Pop, Democratic and free silver Republican—are billed to convene at 11 o'clock next Wednesday. Of course, main interest centers in the Pop and Democratic meetings. The free silver Republican gathering will simply be a sideshow, and will do whatever Governor Leedy wants done. It is being run by his silver officeholders, and they can't afford to go back on the fellow whom they have "conned" out of so many fat jobs. The ticket nominated by the Pops will be indorsed by that outfit.

It is almost certain that the Pops will renominate all of the present officers. They will give the Democrats lieutenant governor. The Democrats will spar for more, but will finally wind up by swallowing the dose. The Pops are figuring that the Democrats will first demand lieutenant governor, treasurer, secretary of state and state superintendent. Of course, this demand will not be acceded to, and then the Democrats will come down off the perch and take the measly little office of lieutenant governor.

Bryan has advised the Democrats to fuse if they don't get a smell, and has notified the Pops of said advice. With the Pops and Bryan both against them, the Democrats don't feel at all confident of being able to get much. There will be a few Democrats at the Atchison convention who will do a little thinking and talking of their own and it is predicted that the proceedings there will be far more interesting than those at the Pop state convention.

The anti-Leedy Pops have not yet given up hope of accomplishing Leedy's defeat at the convention. They have marshaled their forces and will get a line on the delegates as they reach town and give them some pointers which they believe will open their eyes. They will make a thorough poll of the delegates before the convention is called to order, and if they see the least chance to down Leedy they will spring a candidate. They have decided upon one, but won't say who he is. It is learned from fairly good authority that it is Edwin Taylor, of Wyandotte. Ex-Senator Peffer was sounded yesterday, but declined to go into the fight. He served notice in an interview to-day that the Pop party as it is run now has drifted away from him and that he will join in with the Prohibitionists this fall. He is the Prohibition nominee for governor.

The administration forces are figuring on making P. P. Elder, of Franklin, chairman of the convention. The antis say that no contest will be waged over the chairmanship, even though they have enough votes to defeat Leedy. There can be only one advantage gained by having the chairman, and that is in naming the committee on credentials. As there is only one contest, and that a very flimsy one, the anti-Leedyites say that they will not try to get the chairman. The contest is from Shawnee county. After the administration was turned down here it got its officeholders together and organized a rump convention and selected delegates to the state convention. The administration was thinking for a while of seating the rump delegation headed by John Breidenthal. Breidenthal will not attend the convention. He will be at Omaha in attendance at the meeting of the national Pop committee. He has three proxies to vote, and will use them to defeat the middle-of-the-roaders. George Clark will be his alternate.

The administration was figuring on another deal that has fallen through. The Pops always select the chairman of the state committee at the convention. The Leedyites, in order to have absolute control of the party machinery, proposed to rob the convention of that established right, if possible, and have the committee name the chairman. But the matter has raised such a row that it has been abandoned.

Attorney General Boyle, in order to keep out of any entangling alliances, will also leave town the day before the convention. He says that he has important legal business in Southern Kansas, and that he cannot leave his post of duty to attend a convention. He denies that his absence will be for the purpose of permitting the use of his name for governor in case things shape up that way.

Albert Griffin will manage the fight against Leedy, and he declares he is loaded with stuff that will surprise the natives. He won't say what it is. If he doesn't succeed in defeating Leedy by using it secretly among the delegates, he says it will be locked up so that the Republicans will not get hold of it during the campaign. He bases his hope of accomplishing Leedy's defeat in a great measure on the fact that the convention will be composed almost entirely of uninstructed delegates.

The anti-Leedy Pops will endeavor to keep Fred Close in the background. They claim that, while he is a clever manipulator, his opposition to a candidate tends to improve the chances of that candidate, and for this reason he will be relegated to the rear as far as he will permit it.

Taylor Riddle is receiving considerable censure from his faction for an interview which he indiscreetly gave out the day after Stanley was nominated for governor by the Republicans. Riddle declared that Stanley was weak, and gave as a reason that the jointists would not put up thousands to elect him. When Stanley was nominated it was not expected that the jointists would put up. They are for Leedy, and everybody knows it. Riddle's admission that Leedy had the jointists was considered a fearful blunder by the administration forces, and some of them now doubt the wisdom of re-electing him chairman of the state committee. They begin to believe that the insurgent Pops had Riddle sized up about right—that he was too small for the place.

TEXTBOOK CONTRACTS VOID.

Supreme Court Decision Knocks Out All That Had Been in Effect in Kansas.

TOPEKA, June 11.—(Special.) The supreme court rendered an opinion to-day in the Topeka textbook case which virtually sets aside all of the contracts now held by the various cities in the state with the book trust, and forces the school boards to use the new textbooks adopted by the state textbook commission.

This was a proceeding in mandamus filed by the attorney general against the board of education of Topeka, to set aside a contract which it held with the book trust. The case was brought to test the legality of that class of contracts.

In the opinion the court says: "The power to make a contract for a term of years on all the private citizens within the city is not to be lightly implied. It is a power that ought to be exercised, if at all, only under the most carefully provided and stringent safeguards. The temptation to enter into improvident, or even corrupt, arrangements is too great to make unrestricted authority of this kind either safe or desirable. The pretended contracts set up in the answer of the defendant are utterly void, and furnish no defense to this action. It was and is the clear duty of the defendant to cause the course of instruction in the public schools of Topeka to correspond with the system adopted by the state textbook commission, and to require and direct the use in the city of the textbooks selected by the commission."

The textbook commission will now take steps to force all cities still using books under contract with the trust to give the contract up and adopt the books selected by the commission.

ORR HOLDS A CONVENTION.

The Atchison "Boss" Meets and Selects Delegates to the Democratic Convention.

ATCHISON, KAS., June 11.—(Special.) The Democratic county convention met today and elected delegates to the state convention which meets here next week, Wednesday. It was a funny affair, this county convention, a cut and dried scheme of Jim Orr, who is the law partner of Bailie Waggener, and both of whom are Missouri Pacific railway attorneys. When the convention assembled to-day, Jim Orr arose and moved that all the Democrats in the hall be considered delegates. This was passed, of course. Then he moved that the delegates to the state convention be the following (here he handed the secretary the names of the delegates he and Waggener had picked out in their little back room), and the "following" were, of course, declared the delegates without question or debate. Then Orr moved to adjourn and the convention was off. These are the delegates: G. W. Glick, F. M. Baker, H. C. Solomon, R. B. Drury, H. Connoughton, T. A. Moxcey, Elias Graves, N. E. Howell, M. C. Morris, Morgan Lyrch and T. C. Treat.

On motion of Judge E. C. Griffin the following were chosen as delegates and alternates to the congressional convention: Andy Colgan, C. J. White, E. M. Gannon, J. E. O'Connel, Dr. C. C. Finey, E. C. Griffin, C. J. Drury, Jr., C. S. Albright, Dennis Murphy, John Gillen and Peter Weber.

DECLARE AGAINST MARTIN.

Lyon County Silverites Will Not Support the Fusion Nominee for Congress.

EMPORIA, KAS., June 11.—(Special.) The Lyon county free silver convention met here this afternoon and protested against the nomination of Leedy, and took this shot at Leedy and Martin in their resolutions: "We shall insist upon the right and opportunity to vote for some other candidate for congress in the Fourth district than the Democratic nominee, into the indorsement of whom the Populist convention was dragooned by the undue efforts of men for whose acts we believe the head of the present state administration is directly responsible, and we affirm our belief that the individual last referred to is not available as a candidate upon whom to unite the votes of those who favor reform."

Ben Fowler, who is leading the middle-of-the-road Populist revolt against Martin, has received over 130 letters from Populists in this district who want to help the movement. H. S. Martin was in town yesterday, and he, with Lee Wright, labored with Ben Fowler until midnight, trying to get him to give up the fight. Fowler says that he agreed to quit the fight on condition that Martin would prevent the renomination of Leedy. Martin partially agreed to the demand. Unless this is done, Fowler and his few followers will support the free silver candidate for congress in this district. The action of the convention is a well arranged plan of the silver Republicans and straight Populists of this district, who are determined to defeat both Leedy and Martin. The action of the Lyon and Butler county conventions will be followed soon in Osage and Woodson counties.

THINKS IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Assistant Attorney General Snelling on the Kansas Law Taxing Judgments.

TOPEKA, June 11.—(Special.) Assistant Attorney General George Snelling gave it as his opinion to-day that the law passed by the last legislature providing for the taxation of judgments was unconstitutional, because, under it, taxation is not uniform. Judge Simonds, of the Bourbon district, has declared it unconstitutional in a test case tried before him, but the supreme court has not had a whack at it yet. The law provides that a judgment of foreclosure cannot be taxed until after the order of sale has been made and the property disposed of. Snelling says that all that is necessary for a holder of a judgment to do to evade the payment of taxes on a judgment is to refrain from having the order of sale issued.

Under the law he says judgments worth anything can escape, while worthless judgments must be taxed. This is just what the author of the bill wanted to accomplish but in getting at it he has, it seems, run counter to the constitution. Clem Fairchild was the author of the law. He intended it as a sort of a bankruptcy law. By taxing worthless judgments he thought it would cause the holders to release them. Another thing that is inconsistent is that when the mortgage is sold to the county for taxes the original owner can never redeem it. The county can settle with the party against whom the judgment was run on any terms it sees fit.

SEATON NOT OUT OF POLITICS.

He Will Stand for Re-election to His Seat in the Legislature.

ATCHISON, KAS., June 11.—(Special.) It was stated here to-day by one of John Seaton's closest friends that the erstwhile candidate for governor has decided not to give up politics yet awhile. He will, it is said, be a candidate for representative in the legislature from this county again. The Atchison county convention to nominate a county ticket does not meet till September. In the meantime it is also announced from the residence of Mr. Seaton to-night that he will spend the hot months of summer with his family at his cottage on the Long Island seashore.

Johnson County for Leedy.

OLATHE, KAS., June 11.—(Special.) The Populists held their county convention in this city to-day and elected delegates to its state and congressional conventions. The state delegates are for the renomination of Leedy and the state ticket. The congressional delegates are claimed to be all for St. John, but Peters' friends claim some of the delegation.

The Democrats to-day elected delegates to their congressional convention, some of whom it is claimed, are for the indorsement of Peters, the Populist candidate. Some of them, however, are for ex-Governor St. John. Each convention was very tame.

A Convention of Thirteen.

ELDORADO, KAS., June 11.—(Special.) At the Democratic county convention here to-day, only thirteen delegates were present, most of them from this city. They elected six delegates to the state convention. There was a fight over the resolution which indorsed the national platform of 1896 and previous state and national platforms, the last part being obnoxious to the 16 to 1 wing of the convention, but they lost their point. The resolutions indorse Governor Leedy's administration, H. S. Martin for congress and fusion.

Douglas County Republicans.

LAWRENCE, KAS., June 11.—(Special.) The Republican county central committee met here to-day and called primaries and convention for the nomination of county candidates for August 5 and 6. The modified Crawford county plan, which has been in operation for the past six years, was readopted by a unanimous vote. A resolution was unanimously passed commending the work of the Republican state convention and pledging the old-time majority from this county.

Douglas County Democrats.

LAWRENCE, KAS., June 11.—(Special.) The Democrats of Douglas county met in convention here to-day and elected delegates to the state and congressional conventions. The state delegation was instructed to vote for Governor Leedy and to favor complete fusion. A resubmission resolution was unanimously passed. The delegates to the congressional convention at Iola were uninstructed, but only those in favor of fusion were chosen.

Miami Democrats Against Fusion.

PAOLA, KAS., June 11.—(Special.) The Democratic county convention to-day declared themselves opposed to fusion in any form. B. J. Sheridan spoke for two and a half hours against fusion and carried his point after a hard effort. The opposition was led by Louis Harvey, a brother of Lieutenant Governor Harvey. Delegates to the state and congressional conventions were instructed to vote for no other but straight Democrats.

Fusion in Barton County.

GREAT BEND, KAS., June 11.—(Special.) Populist and Democratic conventions, by fusion, nominated Isom Wright representative; C. F. Diffenbacher, county attorney; M. L. Harrison, superintendent; E. G. Strothman, clerk of court; L. C. Breeden, probate judge; H. C. Merhoff, commissioner. All are renominations.

Bourbon County Bourbons.

FORT SCOTT, KAS., June 11.—(Special.) The straight Democratic county convention held here to-day swallowed the whole fusion dose and indorsed Leedy and the Populist administration. The attendance was very light and State Railroad Commissioner Dillard was the czar of the aggregation.

MUNYON'S SUCCESS.

Proof in Abundance that His Remedies Cure.

Mrs. George Thompson, 14 N. Sixth street, Council Bluffs, Ia., says: "Had rheumatism in limbs for two years. Suffering was intense. One bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cured me."

Mrs. G. R. Forbes, 613 N. Main street, Rockford, Ill., says: "Was a chronic sufferer from neuralgia. Wrote to Munyon for advice. He sent remedies that promptly cured me."

Mrs. Charles Ebel, 1150 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "Have used Munyon's Remedies for female trouble, colds, rheumatism and catarrh. They always cure. I keep a case in the house."

Rev. W. R. Mays, pastor M. E. Church, Kirkwood, Mo., says: "Munyon's Headache Cure cured me of chronic headache. I use Munyon's Remedies with great success."

Mr. J. S. Warford, Coldwater, Mich., says: "Had been growing deaf for 20 years. Could not hear anything. Munyon restored my hearing in three weeks."

Guide to Health and medical advice absolutely free. Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Philadelphia.

JAPANESE CRAZY OVER ORCHIDS

Syndicate Offers Five Thousand Yen for a Single Leaf, but Meets With Refusal.

From the New York Sun.

The latest craze that has made its appearance in Japan is the orchid craze, and if reports are true the tulip craze in Holland of several centuries ago may well look to its laurels. According to the Tokio Asahi (Morning Day) a new variety of a small orchid, jointly owned by the well known gardener of Shitaya, Maru Shin, and by two others, is at present enjoying the highest reputation. It is called "amakusa," for every rare variety has its own special name. Its leaves measure only four inches in length and one and one-half inches in width, this variety being the only one now found in Japan.

The leaves, only eleven in number, are whitish, with yellow-hued stripes widely marked, and the whole appearance exceedingly graceful. The fame of the "amakusa" has sent all the circles of orchid hunters into a flutter. Numerous applications have been received by the triple owners asking them to part with even one leaf, for orchids, as is well known, can be propagated by root separation. But all these applications have been courteously declined.

The other day, says the Asahi, a delegate representing ten villagers of Chitagori, Owari, came up to Tokio. They were all men stricken with the orchid mania, and hearing of this rare variety each of them subscribed 500 yen (a yen is $1 in American currency), and one of them, the head man of the village, arrived on the important mission of purchasing a leaf.

While the negotiations were in progress the Kyoto Horticultural Company dispatched its president also on the same errand. The owners of the precious orchid conferred with each other, but decided not to accede to the offers made them, for they have in mind a similar case of a rare variety which several years ago brought the fabulous price of 10,000 per leaf.

So both delegates were obliged to return home crestfallen and the Asahti adds: "Even supposing that the owners might be persuaded to part with their orchid at 5,000 yen a leaf, that would bring them a sum of 55,000 yen, while if the price were to rise to 10,000 yen each, that amount would be doubled."

Ant Baths for Rheumatism.

The taking of ant baths for rheumatism by Russian peasants has been long and successfully practiced, especially by those in the vicinity of Moscow, says the London Post. An ant hill being found, a sack is filled with ants and their eggs, and, if it be considered necessary, a certain quantity of the earth which composes the hill. The sack is then closed hermetically and carried to the home of the sufferer, where, a warm bath being already prepared, the sack is plunged bodily into the hot water. In a short time there begins to be given off a peculiar, pungent odor, characteristic of formic acid, and the bath is now ready for the patient's immersion. The action of the bath on the skin is described as one of intense irritation, the result seeming to be a drawing out of the evil and the consequent disappearance of the rheumatic pains. Care is necessary in resorting to this remedy to avoid remaining too long in the bath, as the consequences might be a total disorganization of the skin, which would peel off, owing to the violent action of the acid.

He Is No Judge.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"The war began the very day we were married," said Honeymoon at the club.

"I guess that every married couple can truthfully say the same thing," snapped the crusty old bachelor who thinks that woman was put upon the earth as a judgment.

Lady (engaging a new cook)—"Can you clean bicycles?" Cook—"No, lady; but I can give you the address where I have mine cleaned."—Fliegende Blatter.

The "CHICAGO LIMITED," on the Chicago & Alton R. R., arrives in Chicago ahead of all other lines.

HAWAIIAN DEBATE

HOUSE TAKES UP THE QUESTION OF ANNEXATION.

CHAMP CLARK OPPOSES IT

SPEAKS FOR TWO HOURS IN HIS CHARACTERISTIC STYLE.

Calls Annexationists Jingoes and Says Their Policy Is to Acquire the Earth—Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, Also Opposes Annexation.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Hawaiian debate in the house began to-day. Six speeches were made, covering generally the contentions of the support and opposition to the resolutions providing for annexation. Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, the ranking Republican and Democratic members, respectively, of the committee on foreign affairs, opened debate for and against annexation. Mr. Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, spoke in opposition, and Messrs. Walker, Republican, of Massachusetts; Alexander, Republican, of New York, and Gillette, Republican, of Massachusetts, in advocacy of the proposition. There was a good attendance in the galleries, but hardly a quorum was at any time upon the floor. The debate will continue Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and probably forty members will make speeches.

The house proceedings began with a mutual withdrawal by Mr. Grosvenor, Republican, of Ohio, and Mr. Swanson, Democrat, of Virginia, of uncomplimentary and "injurious language" used by them relative to each other in the heat of debate Thursday night, when the revenue conference report was under consideration.

Mr. Hitt was then recognized, to begin the Hawaiian debate, advocating annexation. He reviewed the provisions of the Newlands resolution as being practically identical with those of the treaty before the senate and with the one which was negotiated five years since.

Thus, he said, the question was an old one, and annexation met with the approval of the Hawaiian republic and there was nothing of constraint suggested by the resolutions. The only question to be considered was whether it would be wise for this government to take what was offered. Referring to the strategic importance of the islands, he said they constituted a small territory but, nevertheless, nineteen great powers kept constantly there their representatives to watch their interests, because of their peculiar location. Mr. Hitt quoted many naval authorities in asserting the possession of the islands was of great importance, and pointed out that no fleet could come from Asiatic waters to operate against the Western coast without touching at Hawaii for supplies and recoaling. The control of the islands would be practically an effectual barrier to attack upon our Western interests.

As illustrating the value of the islands, he spoke of the recent victory of Admiral Dewey and the necessity of sending reinforcements to him. This work of reinforcement could not be accomplished without the American ships putting into Hawaii to recoal.

Referring to the present attitude of Hawaii, in its open friendship, and the aiding of America, involving the violation of all neutrality laws before the whole world, Mr. Hitt contended that Spain would have a just and enforcable claim against the Hawaiian republic for all damages done to her by American forces aided by Hawaii in violation of neutrality. This country should not hesitate to relieve Hawaii of the prospective burden, and to show appreciation of the friendship manifested by those in control of the government, given in defiance of the entire world and all neutrality laws. In this connection, Mr. Hitt read from a dispatch of recent date from Minister Sewall, in which he said:

"The strongest influence has been brought to bear upon the government to urge it to declare neutrality."

Mr. Hitt paid a tribute to the character of the Americans who have established a republic in place of a monarchy in Hawaii, and who now dare to act independently of the world in time of the Spanish-American war.

After reviewing other revolutionary movements, Mr. Hitt said:

"They are the same men who took a worthless queen and threw her from her throne when she attempted to disregard property rights and ignore the constitution wrung from her predecessor."

Mr. Hitt spoke not quite an hour, much of the time being occupied with interruptions by members asking questions.

Mr. Dinsmore, the ranking Democrat upon the committee on foreign affairs, opened the debate in opposition. He declared his belief that no constitutional power existed to annex by joint resolution, as was proposed, and opposed annexation as being undesirable. It would be, he insisted, the first step upon a policy of colonial aggression, in antagonism to the established rule of the government, and added that the reaching out into foreign lands and the establishment there of American institutions would necessitate the abandonmet of the Monroe doctrine. Logic would dictate it, and the world would demand it. America could not interfere in other lands and prohibit foreign interference in affairs of the North and South American continents."

Replying to those who contend that Hawaii is a commercial and naval necessity as a mid-ocean supply station, Mr. Dinsmore declared there was already a route to Yokohama, Hong Kong and to Manila from San Francisco by way of the Aleutian islands, American possessions, 800 miles shorter than the Hawaiian route. The Aleutian route, said he, is open the entire year, and the coldest weather on record at the Aleutians was 7 degrees above zero.

He argued that hostile ships, with the aid of colliers, could operate against the Western coast. The holding of Hawaii would necessitate the keeping of a powerful naval force there and would not relieve in any sense the necessity for keeping a great force at the seaports on the Western coast. Speaking of the suggestion that Hawaii would be essential to the control of the Nicaragua canal, Mr. Dinsmore said San Francisco was 1,000 miles nearer the proposed mouth of the canal than Hawaii.

Mr. Dinsmore argued that annexation would mean foreign entanglement and in this connection he protested against the suggested Anglo-American alliance as being a something much to be desired by England but to be avoided by the United States. Protesting finally against taking the islands, he said:

"If we take them, God help us."

Mr. Gillette, Republican, of Massachusetts, in support of the annexation, declared conditions had greatly changed since the days of Washington, when the policy of the new country was reasonably against the territorial expansion. Then, he said, it was further from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania than now from New York to Europe. He argued for Hawaii as a military and naval necessity, a controlling point of trade and naval operations in the Pacific.

Mr. Alexander, Republican, of New York, said the victory of Dewey made the annexation of Hawaii a present necessity, and made it wise to provide for its possession and control for future emergencies. He expressed the conviction that Hawaii would be offered by the Hawaiian government to England if this country should refuse to accept it, and having refused, the United States could not interfere with the Hawaiians disposing of their own territory. He then spoke of the population of the islands, notably its intelligence, stating that 85 per cent could read and write, and that 95 per cent of children of school age attended schools.

Mr. Clark, Democrat, opposing the resolutions, spoke against an enlarged colonization policy as something "gorgeous in appearance, but fatal in experience, or else history is a lie."

As a member of the committee on foreign affairs, he said General Schofield had testified before the committee that Pearl harbor was the only harbor in Hawaii that could be fortified, "and that," declared Mr. Clark, "is under the control of this country, and from a military standpoint, we need no more."

He declared the population of the islands was undesirable and its entry as an element in our citizenship likely to bring injury to the social and governmental establishments of this country.

"The jingo baccilus," he declared, "is indefatiguable in its work," and, proceeding, he said the proposed annexation of Hawaii would be the entering wedge to a policy that would not end until the American territorial enlargement had gone to the extent of including the earth.

"Mr. Speaker," declared the Missouri member in a characteristic burst, "if this policy is pursued as the jingoes want it, and you are here presiding over the house twenty years hence, you will be called upon to recognize the gentleman from Patagonia, the gentleman from Cuba, the gentleman from Porto Rico, the gentleman from Greenland, the gentleman from Hong Konog, the land, the gentleman from Hong Kong, the gentleman from Fiji and, with fear and trembling, the gentleman from the Cannibal islands, as he gazes with gleaming eyes and glistening teeth upon your imposing and tempting self."

A great laugh followed this prediction from the Missourian.

Mr. Parker, Republican, was presiding, Mr. Reed occupying temporarily a seat upon the floor. The laughter was renewed when Mr. Clark added:

"It is unnecessary to say that I prepared that for the regular occupant of the chair."

Concluding his speech, Mr. Clark spoke of the resulting representation of Hawaii in the house and senate and the attendant danger. He attacked further the proposition to annex, on the ground that the republic of Hawaii was the result of a conspiracy upon the part of the sugar interests in the islands. That the people of the islands had been shut out from expressing their desire was shown, he said, by the decrease of suffrage, 14,000 under the monarchy, to 2,500 under the republic. "Let there be a plebescite," declared Mr. Clark, "and let those people exercise the right which is theirs to say how they shall be governed." He spoke nearly two hours, and was given close attention. He was applauded when he entered vigorous protests against launching upon territorial expansion.

Mr. Walker, Republican, of Massachusetts, spoke for the resolutions, denying that annexation would be followed by territorial expansion. He said Hawaii was a commercial, military and naval necessity. He digressed briefly to advocate the construction of the Nicaragua canal as one of the great needs of the United States, and contended that Hawaii would be essential to complete control of the canal by America.

At the conclusion of his speech the house adjourned at 4:45 p. m.

BABIES IN CHINA.

Care Which Is Bestowed Upon the Little Ones in the Celestial Empire.

From the Ladies' Pictorial.

Babies are made much of all the the world over, but in China especially they are surrounded with a host of mysterious superstitions and practices.

They are very comical to look at, these children of the Celestials; from the day they are born they are put into a little coat and trousers, with a wee cap to keep the head warm, and little shoes on their feet. In fact they are the exact counterparts of their parents in miniature.

A child is not bathed till the third day; it is not considered lucky to do so before. When this has been done, charms, consisting of lucky cash (smallest coin) and small silver toys, are attached by red cord to the child's wrists, and worn for many months. This is to keep away all evil spirits.

Red strips of paper, with certain characters written on them, are also nailed up outside the door of baby's room, to ward off all evil influences.

These strips are kept up until after the eleventh day, and it is usual for no stranger to enter until they have been removed.

When a Chinaman has lost several children, on the birth of another he is especially careful to guard it from evil spirits, who evidently have a spite against him. He therefore invests in a sword made out of cash, and strung together with red cord.

This is hung up by baby's bed as a charm, and is considered very effective.

The child generally leaves the room at the end of the month, and on that day the head is shaved for the first time.

I cannot learn that any great importance is attached to the giving of a name to the child. It is, as a rule, the grandfather or grandmother on the father's side for choice who names it, but if they are dead it devolves on the mother's parents or some elderly relation.

When baby had arrived at the mature age of 4 months, the maternal grandmother makes it a present of a most elaborate chair with a table attached. There is generally a feast on this day, and many friends are invited.

A curious custom is observed when the child is a year old. Again a party is given to celebrate the event, and a large sieve is placed upon the table with various articles laid upon it—books, writing implements, gold, silver, fruit, etc. Baby, attired in new red clothes, with red cord braided in his hair, is placed in the center of the sieve, and according to what articles he seizes first will his fortune be told. If he takes up the money, of course, he will become a merchant and rich; if a book, why he will be learned, and distinguish himself in literature.

In every household thre is an image of the goddess of children, who is supposed to have the care of the little ones till they grow up. Many offerings are made to her, especially on the child's birthday. When a child reaches the age of 16 years he is supposed to pass from the control of this particular goddess, and a ceremony is gone through called the "going out of childhood." Afterwards, thank offerings are made to the goddess of the children for the care bestowed.

But to return to our babies. As I mentioned before, the head is shaved when a month old—sometimes entirely—but very often a small patch is left at the crown of the head, and the hair plaited into a stiff little queue, which stands out straight from the head through a little hole in the cap.

If it is a little girl, her head is often not shaved, but her hair plaited into two plaits above the ears. Red cord is plaited in with the hair as a charm, for spirits cannot face red—hence baby's red clothes.

WHERE COWPER DWELT.

Landmarks of the Poet Still Exist in His Birthplace, Great Berkhampstead.

In two years the literary world will be celebrating the centenary of the death of William Cowper. Meanwhile, says the Sketch, Great Berkhampstead, his birthplace, has, with a fine touch of irony, been obliterating one of his landmarks. This is the famous well and well house, which have been removed from the entrance to the rectory, where they have long stood, a sun-dial taking their place. Years ago the old rectory was demolished and its fine avenue of trees uprooted. But the ancient well house, with its beams and oak wheel, still remained to recall the times of the poet. The crazy building bore the following inscription, engraved on a marble slab:

They shy perennial fountain here the ivy pods among,
Just emblem, of his modesty and pure undying song,
With daily crystal draught refreshed our poet's fragile youth,
Amid the precious opening buds of genius, grace and truth,
Ere spectral wrath had clouded in despair the noble mind,
Self-loathing, yet so loving, so boon to all mankind,
Oh, stranger, in your heart of hearts let tender reverence dwell,
And love of love revive to-day at gentle Cowper's well.

Of course, Great Berkhamstead still has its memories of Cowper. In the parish church, of which his father was rector, there is a memorial window, the center portion of which contains a portrait of the poet and his two tame hares. There is also in the chanel a tablet to the memory of his mother.

Cowper himself passed the great part of his life within fifty miles of Great Berkhampstead. Taking the various places in the order in which they were visited by the poet, Westminster, 1741; the Temple, 1756; St. Albans, 1763; Huntingdon, 1765; Olney, 1767, and Weston, 1768 to 1900, is furthest removed from his birthplace, and at Dereham, while suffering from one of his recurrent fits of melancholy madness, he died on April 25, 1800, and was buried in St. Edmund's chapel, Dereham church, in which there is a tablet to his memory.

Man's Ancestors.

From Science Siftings.

We can point now to the long-since extinct ancestors of the lowest vertebrates; we are able to introduce all the reptiles, the birds and the mammals to their primitive prototypes. In the mammals particularly, gap after gap which seemed to separate species and genera and orders has been successfully spanned by the discovery of intermediate forms; and we have now the genealogical types of the deer, musk, horse, tapir, rhinoceros, cat, lemur, monkey, and many others; and yet, as regards the pedigree of man, we are still in the dark. Professor Huxley's impressive words still hold. Paleontology sheds no light on man's origin; for "so far as that light is bright, it shows him substantially as he is now, and when it grows dim it permits us to see no sign that he was other than he is now." Missing links to connect the human species with the demonstrated evolutionary law of the world of life and matter are quoted, of course, but it seems well nigh impossible to prove that an alleged link is anything more than an extreme instance of some particular type. And it is pretty certain that if missing links exist they must be sought for in a period much farther back than we are at present able to explore.

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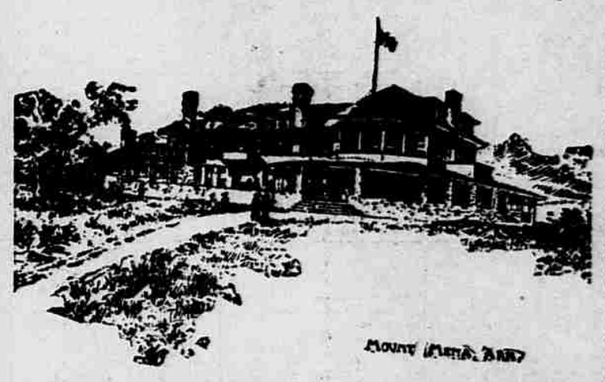

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