

Can any respectable person view such a proceeding as this with favor? So far as we have read, the scheme has been condemned without a single exception. As one sharp critic puts it: "The auction of forty beautiful ladies, or one, is obnoxious to good taste, hurtful to modesty, demeaning to womanhood, disparaging to Methodism, and belittling to the Epworth League." So say we all, and so will say every modest woman, every honorable Methodist, every worthy member of the Epworth League!

THE DEPOSED PRINCESS.

The Princess Kaiulani, heiress to the throne of Hawaii with a reasonably good title but poor prospects of possession, is now a guest of the United States in an unofficial way. She reached New York yesterday via the steamer Teutonic, accompanied by some personal friends and attendants. Her first public act was to issue a proclamation to the American people—a performance in which, for a school girl, she excels, this being her second or third exhibition in that line since the revolution which wrecked her prospects took place. There can be little doubt as to the authenticity of these appeals to our people, for they are just such as a guileless, unskilled and yet ambitious girl would make. They are appeals to our generosity, to our poetic rather than our judicial sense of justice, the tone being purely sensational and the language in places quite florid. But they state her case with remarkable precision and tolerable effect, there can be no doubt about that.

When Miss Kaiulani is a few years older and has mingled more with the people of the world, she will learn some things of which she is at present evidently uninformed. The cause of national revolutions is one of those things. She must not continue in the belief that such uprisings on the part of men are always for the purpose of gaining power or prestige or necessarily for the deprivation of anybody's rights, but oftener than otherwise for the uprooting of abuses of long standing and the better security and safety of the property and general welfare of the citizen. These in Hawaii were as was claimed seriously imperiled under the government as it stood prior to the overthrow, and the case demanded speedy, effective and determined action. And when it comes to that, what could be hoped for from such a ruler as Kaiulani? No monarch can be just, impartial and progressive unless its head be a strong-willed, right-minded and broadly accomplished person—qualities which she will not pretend to possess. So that all she could hope for would be to fill the place of the merest figurehead and draw her salary. We think under any circumstances the latter will be made right for her, and the rest is all pure sentiment, something in which nations rarely deal.

The princess is a beautiful and reasonably well educated girl of sixteen; she is reputed to be amiable and approachable. It seems as though she would be sadly out of place at the head of a country where outbursts of the kind named have been so common. It would be wiser for her to take the

indemnity which may follow the denial of her right to rule and find such other solace as she may require in the couplet—

A crown it is a hollow thing
And hollow heads oft wear it.

SILVER'S CHAMPION.

During the debate on the proposed repeal of the Sherman silver law in the House of Representatives a few weeks ago, Representative R. P. Bland of Missouri made an able and convincing argument in opposition, in the course of which he said:

Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that the so-called Sherman law puts in circulation about \$50,000,000 annually, or over four millions every month, in the way of legal tender treasury notes issued in the purchase monthly of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion. This to some extent meets the wants of increased population and needs of business. To repeal the law and so there would mean a practical contraction of the currency to the amount of fifty millions annually.

This would cause prices to fall and make times still harder, especially in all our agricultural districts. This will not do as the first step in Democratic reform, for this would be to reform backward. It is no answer to say that gold would come here to supply currency demands, for we all know there is no gold to bring here without bringing on a panic in the gold-using countries.

This would seem to contain the whole subject boiled down, though nearly everything else which the able member said on that occasion was as applicable and forceful. Two or three times, as we see by the *Congressional Record*, he became so eloquent that his periods were rewarded with prolonged applause. Here is one of them:

I defy you to undertake to demonetize silver again in this country and go back to the infamous legislation of 1873. The Democratic party for the last twenty years has denounced that as the most infamous piece of legislation that was ever accomplished in American history, and here it is calmly and coolly proposed in a Democratic house that we shall demonetize go back to that act of 1873, wipe out the silver legislation—all laws which recognize that metal as money in this country—and ratify and confirm the most villainous and tyrannical piece of legislation that was ever enacted in the history of the American government.

Mr. Bland has from the first been the most active and one of the most able champions of silver in either house of Congress, and out this way we are hoping that he will have a decided majority with him hereafter.

CARPENTER ON CALISTHENICS.

According to his own statement, Frank G. Carpenter, the well known correspondent whose letters appear regularly in the NEWS, is far from being a man of large physique, notwithstanding the amount of work he does and the extent of his travels and his activity, physical as well as mental. In response to a recent inquiry, addressed by a Chicago paper to a number of men and women in public life, as to what special efforts they took to preserve their health, Mr. Carpenter made his reply as follows:

My rules for exercise as regards health are decidedly limited. I am not an athlete and never have been. After taking a Turkish bath last week I wrapped a sheet around me and jumped upon the scales and weighed just one hundred pounds. I have never weighed more than one hundred and twenty pounds, and this maximum weight I acquired in Egypt during a visit to a missionary friend who lives about three hundred miles above Cairo, and who had a donkey upon whose back I galloped over the Nile valley. I think, as someone has said, that one of the best things for the inside of a man is the outside of a horse, and horse-back riding or donkey-back riding are excellent.

A great many men in Washington now use the pulley weight to keep themselves in good physical trim. I have a set of these in my bed room and take a turn at them every morning. With a set of pulley weights, a pair of wooden dumbbells and a good rough bath towel, I don't believe anyone need lack for the means of good physical exercise. Twenty minutes a day with these will keep any man's muscles in good trim and his joints well oiled. The danger of over-exercise is, however, I believe as great as no exercise. Physical culture is yet in its infancy, and whether the true theory for a student is to take just as little of physical exertion as possible, as does ex-Senator William Evarts, or to go through the practicing of gymnastics, in his night shirt, on chairs, in hopping over tables and pulling himself up by his hands so that his chin touches the top of a door every morning and evening, as did William Cullen Bryant when he was alone in his eighties, is the better plan, remains to be seen. It is on the whole a thing in which each man must be a law unto himself.

PACIFIC ISLANDS PEOPLES.

W. F. Henegar, writing to the NEWS from Eden City, makes this request:

"Will you please answer the following question: Are the inhabitants of the Pacific Isles descendants of the Nephites and Lamanites of North and South America?"

In the fivefold division of mankind now generally adopted, the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific Ocean are classed as belonging to the Malay race. Yet so strongly marked are the two orders in this branch of the human family that in treating of the Malays ethnologists make a further subdivision into Indo-Malays and Polynesians, the latter comprehending the Malays proper of Malacca and the inhabitants of Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Moluccas, Philippines, Caroline Islands, and Ladrones; and the former embracing the natives of the Sandwich Islands, the Tonga, Samoan and other groups, and the Maories of New Zealand.

This subdivision is made necessary by the distinct racial characteristics of the Malays and Polynesians. The first named are brown-complexioned, rather darker than the Chinese and not so swarthy as the Hindu, but closely allied to both in physical appearance. The Polynesians are designated as olive-brown in complexion, far removed from the Mongolian tint, and ethnologically much more closely associated with the aborigines of America than with the inhabitants of the Asiatic continent. This feature would have classed them as of the same race as the American Indian, where many