

"I said a few moments ago the Chinese government is not seeking to take possession of our institutions. It has no such desire. It does not care to see its people go abroad; it requires them to come back. I wish, Mr. President, the case were so all over the rest of the world. I wish that in another continent, where the authorities are willing that certain classes of their people may be suffered to come to this country, they would not seek to possess themselves of our institutions or unduly to influence them. There is more matter for profound concern in the attempts of Herr Cahensley made last year to denationalize American institutions and plant as many nations as there are people of foreign tongues in our midst than in all the Chinese questions which have arisen since 1858. He proposes to us the power of the Catholic hierarchy to bring about this great political result."

Senator Davis quoted liberally on the occasion from Herr Cahensley's memorial to the Vatican. The following is a portion of what he read:

"The want of representatives of the different nationalities of emigrants in the episcopate.

"As every nationality has its own characteristics, its own habits and customs, it is important also that the priests should not only speak the language of the emigrants, but that they should be of the very same nation. Hence it is desirable that every different national group of emigrants should be organized into a distinct parish, with a priest of its own nationality.

"Some are of the opinion that the language can not be kept beyond the second generation, and that the grandchildren of the emigrants will certainly speak nothing but English. The facts of experience offer triumphant objections to this opinion."

Senator Davis having declined to make the retraction demanded, it will probably be impossible for him to be re-elected. This incident indicates that if the Catholic church were to develop sufficient strength it would practically govern this country.

A CUMBERSOME AND COSTLY SCHEME

The bill drawn up by the Health Commissioner and which he intends to press for adoption by the City Council, needs close scrutiny and some changes before it is put into the force of an ordinance. Its text will be found in another column. It consists of two parts; one in relation to wells, the other to vaults and cesspools.

It will be seen on close examination, that under its provisions no present well, however excellent it may be in every particular, can be used to furnish drinking water in any part of this city.

The bill proposes to make every person whose property abuts on or has access to the city water system, either connect with that system within thirty days, or make a well as this scheme requires. He must not use any well he has, nor go without. He must feed the plumbers or contribute to the city treasury by way of fine. No person is to be allowed to take a drink from any well that is not piped with iron and is not a hundred feet deep or sunk below an impermeable formation. Nor must he construct even such a well without a permit from the board of health and without inspection by an officer.

Every vault and cesspool has to be made of certain dimensions, of brick or stone, with cement mortar and plastered with cement inside and made perfectly water tight. Dry earth closets may be permitted above ground but not below. These vaults must also be constructed under permits and inspections from city officers.

Both provisions require needless expense, and appear to be framed for the purpose of pestering and annoying property holders and making work for plumbers, masons, inspectors and others. A ground vault properly dug, treated to dry earth when needful, is far less of a nuisance than a water-tight brick or stone receptacle. A well properly walled up does not need to be iron plated, and may have a pure spring of healthful water at far less than a hundred feet deep.

The City Council ought to do all that is reasonable to preserve the public health, but it should not be played upon by any public officer to introduce facts that are unnecessary and impose upon the taxpayers additional burdens which will be resented throughout the city.

We believe there are vile nuisances that ought to be abated and some wells that ought to be filled up. But these can be attended to under present ordinances and proper inspection. There is no need to resort to a scheme that will pile up expenses mountains high, to make a harvest for plumbers and public officials. It is a good scheme to sit down upon.

RAILROADS IN TROUBLE.

TROUBLE still continues among the transcontinental railroads. The Union Pacific has been ordered by the Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association to restore rates to points in Montana to what they were some time ago. It will disobey the order, and leave the association sooner than adopt a course which would only benefit the northern trunk lines. In fact the association is already virtually defunct, and it is only a matter of time when its demise will be officially announced.

The system of pooling which has prevailed for some time among railroads is in a transition state, and a new plan must soon take its place. The Pacific Mail Steamship company has been paid annually for many years the sum of \$850,000, for the sole purpose of keeping up rates by land. The California people have endeavored to liberate themselves from the railroad thralldom which enveloped them. In October, 1891, they organized a Traffic association for the special purpose of freeing themselves. Arrangements were made with two lines of clipper ships to transport freight between the Atlantic and Pacific. This was the thin end of the wedge, and now the whole fabric of railroad monopoly is on the point of falling, if it has not already fallen, to the ground. Besides, the Tehuantepec railroad is now an assured fact. This means another route to the Pacific, and it will then be almost impossible to maintain a transcontinental railroad monopoly.

THERE are in America 23,000 new papers, and on them are employed 200,000 persons.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE JEWS.

THE St. Joseph, Mo., *Herald* has the following in regard to the marriage relations of the Jews, who are popularly supposed to have abandoned many centuries ago the plural form of matrimony that existed among their forefathers for ages side by side with monogamy:

"It was during the reign of the first Napoleon, about 1807, when the Jews abolished polygamy at one of the greatest councils, or Sanhedrims, ever held by that body of religionists in modern times. Up to then polygamy had been quietly practiced by them in such a manner as to attract no attention to the communities they resided among. This act of the Jews at their assemblage attracted much attention at the time, but the fact has been almost forgotten."

A FEMALE PUGILIST

THE following is from the Milwaukee correspondence of an eastern paper:

"Hattie Leslie, known in private life as Mrs. Lizzie Spoud, who claimed the title of 'champion woman pugilist of the world,' died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the Exchange hotel of typhoid fever. The husband will accompany the remains to Buffalo for interment there. Hattie Leslie was born in Buffalo, Nov. 14, 1868, and first obtained pugilistic notoriety when she defeated Alice Leary on Navy Island, in Canada, for, it is said, \$500 and the championship. Mrs. Spoud had been filling a week's engagement at the People's theatre in Milwaukee giving sparring exhibitions with a male opponent."

A SILVER STATUE OF JUSTICE.

MONTANA has offered to erect a silver statue eight feet high and costing \$50,000, standing on a pedestal of pure gold worth \$250,000. Miss Ada Rehan has been accepted as the model of this statue, which will be called Justice. The sculptor is R. H. Park, who will receive \$10,000 for his work.

The figure will represent Miss Rehan standing on the globe, with one foot resting on the continent of North America. In her right hand she will hold a sword, and in her left scales regularly balanced with gold and silver.

Miss Ada Rehan is a well known actress, and is said to be physically a perfect type of beauty, harmony and proportion.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

IT is supposed that railroads in the British Islands are operated on a more conservative basis than those in this country. It is also supposed that the British road is more free from accidents, and that employees there are less liable to bodily injury. According to the report of the British Board of Trade the accidents to railway employees in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during 1891 were: killed 549, injured 8,161. According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, accidents to railway employees in the United States