

combat, or like riding between the fires of two hostile armies, to attempt decision of such a question. One line of writers declare in their books that the Kanakas, or Hawaiians, emigrated from the east—that is, from America. This theory bases itself upon the general trend of the winds and ocean currents, and links the islanders with the Toltecs of Mexico, while certain resemblances in mental traits and physical features are also pointed out.

Other scholars fortify their conclusions that the Hawaiians came from the west, or Asia, by arguments drawn from language and the similarity of customs, tools and household equipments to those in the Malay island world. They think that the Hawaiians are among the oldest of the Polynesian peoples. They argue that the various archipelagoes and islands of the southern Pacific were colonized by people of an ancient branch of the Malay race, who started from what is now the Dutch East Indies and gradually scattered themselves over the face of the seas. The conflict of opinions, between those who look to the sunrise and the others who point to the sunset, has in its course taken on features which remind one of that "odium" which, whether called theological or scientific, has its seat in human nature, rather than in the nature of the subject of inquiry.

In reality the controversy illustrates the old story of the shield with two sides, for nature seems to point out that both theories are true. The well-mapped ocean-world, so long studied by hydrographers, shows clearly that the Hawaiians came from both the west and the east, first from one and then from the other. When we study the action of that great Pacific Gulf stream called the Kuro Shiwo, or Black Current—first scientifically studied and described by Capt. Silas Bent, U. S. N.—we find an explanation of the mystery and the reconciliation of opposing theories. From the tropical ocean boiler a river of hot water runs up from the Malay archipelago past the Philippines, Formosa, Riu Kiu, Japan, Kuriles and the Aleutian islands. Then, flowing down past the coast of California and northern Mexico, it bends in half its volume westward, and, as the Equatorial Drift current, streams toward the Sandwich islands and back to Japan. A tree uprooted in the monsoon on Luzon will drift northward, eastward and westward, and finally be stranded off Oahu, "swinging around the circle" in a way that might have surprised Andrew Johnson. Boats disabled and driven

out to sea have done the same thing. I have the record of scores of such waifs. It was the rescue of these Japanese junks with dead and living men on board, by American ships, which first led to the repeated dispatch of our vessels and finally of a fleet to Japan. Only last year a Japanese junk that had been swept in this semicircle and recurved current stranded on one of the Hawaiian islands.

Furthermore, the analogies of language and the remarkable basic similarity of personal and household arrangements in the whole island world, from the Philippines to the Sitkan and Hawaiian archipelagoes, show that the North American "Indians," of all sorts and kinds, and the Hawaiians are as closely related to one another as are the various European nations. He who studies the lines of natural lighthouses, the chain of landmarks, the unceasing food supply lying along that great circle, from the Malay archipelago to Central America, has little trouble to account for the origin of the natives of America in Hawaii.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

Extracts from an article by W. S. Harwood, in Harper's Weekly of August 20.

A line drawn somewhat irregularly down the map of the United States, beginning at the Canadian border, thence along the eastern sides of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, along the southern border of Missouri, the eastern and southern sides of Texas, thence to and along the Pacific coast, and returning by the Canadian border line to the head of Lake Superior, broadly defines the territory represented in the Trans-Mississippi exposition in the city of Omaha. Other commonwealths outside of this line have exhibits in the exposition, but it is this great western region which particularly the fair illustrates. It may be well briefly to indicate somewhat of the enormous extent of territory represented. Inclusive of Alaska, which is logically a part of the region, and which is represented capitally in the building erected by the general government, there are in the region 2,600,000 square miles of territory. It comprises more than two-thirds of the whole United States—a vast and noble domain.

It is as large as France, Germany, England, Scotland, Ireland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia, together with Egypt and

Japan, the Philippine islands, Hawaii and Cuba; and, in addition to all these, you must add all of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and South Carolina. When you have set apart all these foreign countries, and to their combined area have added the areas of 13 of the states of our own country, you have but reached the area of the region which is represented in this western exposition. There were living in this region a half century ago less than 2,000,000 people, exclusive of Indians, three-fourths of the white inhabitants being in three states. Today this population has been increased by over 20,000,000 of people.

The 22,000,000 of people represented by these state buildings and the arch of states have found time to do something other than till the soil and work the mines and build the railroads. They have had enormous pioneering labors in the last half century, and yet in this region indicated they found time to establish 220 institutions of higher learning; they have equipped these institutions with modern appliances, and have selected, generally with good sense and wisdom, a corps of nearly 5,000 instructors and professors. According to the latest available statistics, these institutions have a scholastic population of nearly 70,000. In a general population of about 72,000,000 of people there are 484 colleges and universities, and nearly 160,000 students; in the region represented by these states, comprising less than one-third of the entire population of the country, there are nearly one-half of the collegians, and 224 out of 480 institutions of higher learning.

It is difficult to realize how much the great material as well as intellectual progress of the nation has been dependent for its supplies upon this trans-Mississippi region; that without this vast and noble empire very largely must our national life have been circumscribed and insular. Too often also has it been forgotten that it is the Mother East that has given birth to this giant West. All too contentedly do some of western fiber let pass from mind the fact that the intimate interrelation of the east has been of supreme aid in developing the scope and power of the newer region.

A novelty in the Midway region is the giant seesaw, which must be over a hundred feet high. It is made of steel, and its skeleton framework is balanced on an iron pier about 50

feet from the ground. On this pier is the working machinery of the concern. Two cages or cars, large enough to accommodate a good many people, are attached to the seesaw, one at either end of the giant arms—in you go, and up you go to a startling height.

The illumination of the grounds is admirable. I saw the city of Paris illuminated one night in honor of the return of President Faure from his successful mission to St. Petersburg, but there was nothing in the illumination of the French capital to be spoken of in the same breath with the display you may see any night on the grounds of the exposition. The Court of Honor, or whatever name you choose to give it, lies a half-mile long, a rippling-waved lagoon in its center bearing many a picturesque gondola. The water reflects back the thousands of electric lights, which define with beautiful distinctness the great buildings that border the lagoon. In the distance, rising in noble proportions, its splendid facade picked out in soft lines of yellow light, the Government building stands silhouetted against the dark sky. All down the court on either side, and here and there at short irregular distances from the buildings, stand graceful Grecian pillars—upon their tops no flaming torches or glowing smoking incense, but a knot of brilliant electric lights, symbolical rather of modern investigation than of ancient introspection. By day these pillars are fine and interesting, whether singly or in vistas; by night they are peculiarly attractive—a note of rich beauty in the general harmony.

From the western end of the court, looking toward the distant viaduct over one of the city streets, the view is scarcely less enchanting. The pillared corridors that connect the main buildings and afford such capital relief from rain or snow have their share of illumination. They join beyond the buildings in a graceful semicircle, or, as it is otherwise called, a hemicycle stairway, rising easily from the lagoon. Above this is a domed projection, under which the speakers stand on special occasions requiring oratorical display; and still above this two lofty minarets, each one bearing a graceful figure standing with sickle in hand, typical of the harvest. The effect of the illumination, looking either way from east to west or midway in the great canal, is very beautiful. Should you call it magnificent—indeed, superb—you would not misapply the words. . . .

In front of one exhibit, that of the state of Kansas, a wicked little black

mortar has for its ammunition a pile of glass cannon balls filled with corn, wheat and rye, and on them Kansans have placed the words: "For Cuba." . . .

In the mining exhibit of Utah we read, on a high placard at one end of the booth: "Utah has produced in 30 years gold, silver, lead and copper to the value of \$199,000,000." Some exuberant Mormon has put in big letters at one end of the long exhibit: "Utah, the Jasper-walled Treasure House of the Gods."

Near at hand is the exhibit of Colorado, showing in various ways the riches of her mines, while adjoining is a mimic gold mine in full blast—a capital representation of the workings of the mine. Statistics will be furnished you at the Colorado booth showing that last year the state mined over \$19,500,000 worth of gold, nearly \$13,000,000 of silver, almost \$1,000,000 of copper and \$2,750,000 of lead, while since records have been available, less than 50 years, she has put forth \$175,000,000 in gold and considerably over \$300,000,000 in silver. . . .

A pyramid of flour in an exhibit from the state of Minnesota also calls to mind the fact that away in the interior of this region, far from the fringe of the agricultural territory, more flour is manufactured in one western city, Minneapolis, than in any other city in the world. And it is of interest to note, too, though not specifically manufacturing, that the city of Omaha, in which the exposition is held, has the largest smelting works in the world, turning out annually over \$12,000,000 in gold and silver. In the Manufacturers' building, seemingly incongruous, though probably the most appropriate place on the grounds, are shown the products of the three great packing cities of the world—Chicago, Kansas City and South Omaha; and really the booths which present these products of the shambles are among the most artistic and interesting in the building.

The extent to which manufacturing is being entered into in the west is a revelation to one who has not before given the matter consideration. I saw one immense exhibit, illustrating the variety of goods manufactured, given up to a display of all manner of matting for floors made from prairie grass of tough fiber—on the face of it a very sensible and to be profitable field for manufacturing.

That one man should die ignorant who had a capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy.—Carlyle.

THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT.

There is a passenger steamer. In the second cabin the passengers are numerous, but the food is somewhat scanty, and not of the best quality. At meal times there is a rush for the viands. Every one is afraid lest some one will get before him, and that he, or perhaps worse still, his wife and children, will have to go short and take something more or less repulsive and unwholesome. There is consequently a great deal of bad feeling and unpleasantness. There is a general atmosphere of jealousy and bitterness instead of kindness, and many become enemies who under happier circumstances might have been the reverse. In the first cabin, on the contrary, the passengers are fewer in number; there is abundance of food, and it is of the best quality. Here there is no unseemly pushing or striving. Each offers his neighbor the dish before he helps himself, and courtesy and consideration prevail. But is it not evident that if they were transplanted to the conditions prevalent in the second cabin, the first cabin passengers would act much as the others do, and that if, on the other hand, the second cabin passengers were placed in circumstances similar to those prevalent in the first cabin, their conduct would be equally exemplary?—Michael Fluersheim, as reported in *The New Era*.

AN OLD PRAYER.

The following prayer is taken from the *Primer, or Book of Private Devotion*, used in the Reformed Church of England until the accession of Queen Mary.

The earth is thine, O Lord, and all that is contained therein; notwithstanding thou hast given possession thereof to the children of men to pass over in the short time of their pilgrimage in this vale of tears. We heartily pray thee to send thy Holy Spirit into the hearts of those that possess the grounds, pastures and dwelling places on the earth, that they, remembering themselves to be thy tenants, may not rack and stretch out the rent of their houses and lands, nor yet take unreasonable fines and incomes, after the manner of the covetous worldlings; but so let them out to others, that the inhabitants thereof may be able to pay the rents, and also honestly live to nourish their family and to relieve the poor. Give them grace to consider that they are but strangers and pilgrims in this world, having here no dwelling place, but seeing one to come; that they, remembering the short continuance of life, may be content with that which is sufficient, and not join house to house, nor