INSULAR TRADE.

Figures Showing Its Satisfactory Growth in Past Ten Months.

Washington, Dec. 21 (Special).—A growth of over $3,000,000 for the first ten months of the current year in the trade of the United States with Porto Rico and of over $1,000,000 with the Philippines furnished a satisfactory index of the state of trade with insular territories. The trade with Porto Rico now aggregates $1,000,000 a month—that is, the exports from this country to that island. Shipments to the Philippines for the first ten months of the current year amounted, according to Treasury figures, to more than $4,000,000 as compared with $3,000,000 and $2,750,000 for the similar months in the last two years.

Statistics of shipments to Hawaii were only resumed with the month of June, and the figures, therefore, do not cover the ten months' period as is the case in the commerce with Porto Rico and the Philippines; but the annual shipments from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands are estimated at about $20,000,000 a year. To Alaska, the record of shipments was begun with June, and amounted during the four months ending with October to nearly $3,000,000. The figures at hand for these four noncontiguous territories—Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Alaska—indicate that they will furnish during the year about to end a market for about $40,000,000 worth of the products of the United States, chiefly agricultural and manufactured products.

Other figures indicate that the annual contribution of tropical products by the tropical territory under the control of the United States will amount in the present year to about $45,000,000, and that the receipts of merchandise from Alaska will amount to $15,000,000, making the total receipts of merchandise from the noncontiguous territory nearly or quite $60,000,000 in value, and the shipments from the United States to that Territory $40,000,000.

The principal articles received from the territory in question are: From Hawaii, sugar, amounting in the ten months ending with October, to 645,000,000 pounds, valued at $20,000,000; from Porto Rico, sugar and molasses, amounting to $6,500,000, and tobacco, nearly $2,000,000; from the Philippines, manila hemp, amounting in value to over $7,000,000 in the ten months ending with October; from Alaska, salmon, amounting to nearly $7,500,000 in the four months ending with October.

The principal articles for which the territory in question supplies a market are as follows: To Porto Rico during the ten months ending with October, cotton cloths, 22,000,000 yards, valued at $1,211,000; iron and steel manufactures, $1,164,000; breadstuffs, $954,000, of which $853,000 is flour; boots and shoes, $186,000; malt liquors, $118,000; fish, $217,000; provisions, $1,196,000, of which $916,000 represents value of hog products; rice, 47,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,652,000. To the Philippine Islands, iron and steel manufactures to the value of $725,000; mineral oil, $270,000; paper and manufactures thereof, $209,000; provisions, $163,000; cotton cloths, $324,000; hay, $108,000; wood and manufactures of, $252,000, and scientific instruments, $105,000. The shipments to the Philippine Islands include manufactures of all classes, especially iron and steel, also flour and other breadstuffs. To Alaska the largest items are provisions, breadstuffs, fruits and nuts, iron and steel manufactures, vegetables, tobacco and manufactures of wood.

SANITATION IN CUBA.

Island Congress Votes Money To Keep the Cities Clean.

Havana, Dec. 16 (Special).—The lower house of Congress yesterday passed a motion authorizing the President to use $400,000 to aid city governments of the island in maintaining the good sanitary conditions which prevailed at the close of the United States' intervention. The passage of this measure in the radical House of the Cuban Congress is considered to be due almost entirely to the stand which the press of the United States has taken on the report of First Secretary Sleeper of the American Legation that the sanitary conditions were retrograding. The editorials of such papers as The Tribune, which the Cubans know has the confidence of the administration at Washington, served to show that a relapse into old unsanitary methods would not be tolerated, and the request of the President for this amount, $400,000, was granted undoubtedly for no other reason.

Americans who have been in Havana for four years and have seen the city when it was filthy, and have also seen it cleaned and kept clean by the military authorities, nearly all agree that there has been no decline in sanitary conditions here. This is entirely due to the fact that the old budget in force under the military government has been kept up under the surveillance of Dr. Carlos Finlay, now attending the Sanitary Congress in Washington, and Dr. Barnet, both of whom received their training under Major Gorgas. Persons arriving here from the interior and east coast cities of Cuba say that while it is a fact that sanitary conditions are not so good as they were under the American administration, it is due not to the fault of the city government, but to the State, which cut off the funds which were formerly appropriated for this purpose. With the fund now voted the President these cities will, it is thought, be speedily brought back to their former good condition.

Joseph de Wycoff, who was accused by Michael J. Dady, of Brooklyn, of appropriating for his own use $10,000 belonging to Mr. Dady, says that he will within a few days begin proceedings against Mr. Dady and will ask for his extradition from New-York to Cuba. Mr. de Wycoff says that the indictment which Mr. Dady has secured against him in Brooklyn on the charge of attempted blackmail is based on a letter which Mr. de Wycoff wrote some time ago, demanding an immediate settlement of a bill for services rendered and threatening to take action if the request was not granted. This letter, says De Wycoff, was never seen by the courts in Brooklyn, as it is on file in the archives of the Cuban court.

Havana is not yet over the effect of the strike. Prosecutions of those who were the ringleaders in the affair have been going on, but the affair has assumed an unlooked for phase, which has been a surprise to the officials. The veterans, led by General Gomez, when they persuaded the strikers to return to work, it seems, promised them that they would not be prosecuted. This promise was recalled to General Gomez by one of the papers two days ago, and immediately General Gomez called for a conference of the veterans. At this conference a committee of prominent generals was appointed to call on President Palma, to see if the prosecutions could not be brought to a close. This committee called on the President yesterday morning, and was assured by Mr. Palma that he would refer its request to the Secretary of Justice. A member of the Supreme Court says that it is a matter with which the President cannot meddle until the courts have passed sentence, when he can issue pardons if he deems fit. It is said that Senator Sanguily will introduce a bill in Congress granting a general amnesty to all of those arrested in connection with the disorders of the strike.

It has developed that President Palma knew nothing of the 50 per cent reduction in the salaries of the postal employes until his attention was called to it by a strong article condemning it in "The Havana Post." On reading the article the President sent for Director General of Posts Figueredo and asked him if the statements made in the paper were true. Señor Figueredo stated that they were, but that all of the blame lay with the late Secretary of Government, Dr. Tamayo. The President is reported to have showed great displeasure, telling the Director General that he had himself been at the head of the postal department of Honduras and he knew that no good service could be rendered by such methods, and he ordered that the budget in force during the military occupation be prepared again. It has also developed that Dr. Tamayo used the same methods in the Secret Service Bureau, the members of that department having their salaries reduced from six chief down, and the President, it is thought, will take similar action regarding that department. It has been ascertained that Dr. Tamayo endeavored to do the same with the sanitary department and the customs service, but Dr. Finlay, of the former, threatened to resign if he was not allowed full control in his department, and Collector of Customs Rivera threatened to appeal to President Palma. This is all that saved these departments from sharing the same fate as did the postal and secret police.

STATE BANK CLERK ARRESTED.

Charles J. Muntwegler, nineteen years old, of No. 1,712 Bathgate-ave., The Bronx, who has been employed as a clerk in the State Bank, No. 278 Grand-st., was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in Essex Market court, yesterday, on a charge of forgery. Detective Dunn's affidavit said that he had been informed by Arnold Kohn, of No. 18 East Ninety-fifth-st., vice-president of the State Bank, that Muntwegler had made "false and fictitious notes and false entries in the books of the bank." The magistrate held Muntwegler in $1,000 bail. Louis Muntwegler, of No. 1,712 Bathgate-ave., a commission merchant and father of the prisoner, went on the bond.

AGRICULTURE SCHOOL TO MOVE.

Farm Bought Near Poughkeepsie—Columbia May Absorb It.

A plan has been proposed and is being considered to attach the School of Practical Agriculture and Horticulture to Columbia University so that the benefits of the school may be more widely extended. This proposition is the result of requests made to the university to provide a course of instruction in agriculture. The university recently opened a course in agricultural nature study for teachers to prepare them for teaching the subject in public schools.

The School of Practical Agriculture and Horticulture is at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. The facilities there for its work are inadequate, so a farm of 425 acres near Poughkeepsie has been bought, to which the school will be moved in January, 1903. The necessary money for buildings and equipment for the farm is being raised.

In the mean time the school will carry on its work in the city. Students will do practical work by pruning trees and shrubs on city grounds and lots, after which they will go out to the farms surrounding the city and prune orchards and treat injurious insects found in them.

Many new branches of study are to be added to the course of instruction of the school. It will take up in its course of business training the culture of the Newtown Pippin and Esopus Spitzenberg apples, choice old varieties, the culture of which, according to officials of the school, has been much neglected. It is said that the present price of a dozen of those apples here at retail is $1. Students will also be instructed in beef breeding and feeding, as well as in the breeding of horses and the management of a dairy.

The school will also extend its practical work to some of the beautiful tracts of land along the Hudson which are threatened by some troublesome insect pests. The elm leaf beetle has destroyed, it is said, many of the best elms. The forest caterpillar has injured the eastern portion of the State, while the San Jose scale is spreading and destroying fruit and ornamental trees and vines.

The New-York State Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y., is taking up a new and most important line of work—the testing of some new and much finer grapes than the Concord for different sections of the State. The station has sent several hundred of these vines to the school to be planted in the spring, which will be a work of special interest, it is thought, to the large grape growing section of the Hudson.

According to some of the largest grape growers there are not less than forty thousand tons of grapes shipped annually from the Hudson River district, mainly Concords, and if grapes of much finer quality can be successfully grown it means much to the growers and also to the consumers of this fruit.

Donations or annual contributions for the maintenance of the school should be made to R. Fulton Cutting, treasurer, No. 32 Nassau-st. The officers of the school are: President, Theodore Langdon Van Norden; vice-presidents, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and William E. Dodge; treasurer, R. Fulton Cutting; secretary, Thatcher T. P. Luquer.

NEW PRISON CHAPEL DEDICATED.

Archbishop Farley Conducts the Service—Many Gifts.

The new Tombs Roman Catholic chapel was dedicated yesterday morning. Archbishop Farley, assisted by his secretary, Father Hayes, and Father Cunnean, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, conducted the service. Two hundred persons, guests and prisoners, crowded the small chapel, which is on the second floor of the new prison.

The service consisted of a low mass, with an address by Archbishop Farley. Charles Clark Dunn played the organ, and a quartet, composed of Mrs. Virginia Flynn, Miss Gertrude Gallagher, George Mitchell and Richard Mooney, sang.

Archbishop Farley spoke of the valuable work done by the women and men of the Associated Catholic Charities in getting the chapel ready and providing its furnishings.

After the service the new prison was inspected by the guests, while the Archbishop and clergy took breakfast with the warden.

The new chapel altar was presented by Mrs. Floyd-Jones. The three memorial windows were presented by Mrs. John Bouvier, Mrs. Theodore Ryan and the Misses Bouvier. Mr. Bouvier gave the crucifix and candelabra. Mrs. John O'Keefe presented the altar railing, while Mrs. Elmer D. Clark gave the missal stand. The stations were furnished by Tombs keepers, while matrons contributed the confessional. The brass vases are from the St. Vincent de Paul committee, while the other furnishings were contributed by the committee of the Associated Catholic Charities. The chalice used was one presented by Mother Catherine Seton, of the Sisters of Mercy, to the chapel fifty years ago.

NATIONAL NAVAL RESERVE NEEDED.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Moody Both Favor It.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Moody, whose belief in the urgent need of more officers and men for the navy is well known, have called attention to the necessity of organizing at once a national naval reserve as an important auxiliary to the navy. It is believed that now is the time to urge strongly the passage by Congress of the National Naval Reserve bill, introduced at the last Congress by Senator Hale, entitled "A bill to provide for the enrolment and organization of a United States naval reserve." This bill is the result of ten years' careful study of the various plans advanced, and is the one approved by the Navy Department.

President Roosevelt called the attention of Congress to the fact that the naval militia forces are State organizations. But, in addition, he said, we should provide at once for a national naval reserve. He believes that it should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment.

After calling attention to the pressing need of a naval reserve Secretary Moody, in his recent report, said that the results of the Spanish-American War assured every one having knowledge of naval matters that steps should at once be taken to meet the one certain and positive requirement which will face the nation on an outbreak of war—the immediate necessity of a large increase in the men of the navy from an existing reserve, an increase which must in the main be made from the seafaring class.

Speaking of the urgent need of a national naval reserve, Captain Jacob W. Miller, commander of the naval militia force of this State, said yesterday that the Naval Academy Alumni Association, the Naval Order and the Naval Reserve Association had all passed unanimous resolutions indorsing the pressing need of a United States naval reserve.

The bill to provide for the enrolment and organization of a United States naval reserve states that it shall consist of ex-officers and honorably discharged petty officers and men of the United States Navy, and the United States naval auxiliary force; officers, petty officers and men who have served at least three years in the organized naval militia of any State, and received honorable discharges therefrom; together with those of the officers and crews of seagoing and coastwise steamers, sailing vessels and fishing vessels and yachts, and others found qualified for the service who are citizens of the United States by birth or naturalization.

Members of the United States Naval Reserve are not to be called into active service in time of peace unless they so elect, but they are to perform such duty in the form of drills, exercises, or courses of study as the Secretary of the Navy may determine.

The bill also provides that any vessel, not a government vessel, commanded by a commissioned officer of the United States Naval Reserve, which shall have in her complement at least five other officers and men of the reserve, shall be known as a United States Naval Reserve ship.

The sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be required, is asked for as an appropriation for the purpose of paying expenses. It is intended that this amount shall constitute a continuous annual appropriation.

TO IMPROVE S. I. FERRY SERVICE.

There is a possibility that the ferry service between Manhattan and Staten Island will be improved soon. The Dock Department has suggested that the number of trips be increased and the best boats, the Robert Garrett and the Castleton, be run until midnight instead of until 7 p. m., as at present. The company has promised to give the department an answer to these propositions within forty-eight hours. The Dock Department is also endeavoring to have the oldest boats, the Westfield, built in 1862, and the Middletown, built in 1884, replaced by more modern vessels. In regard to the last proposition, the ferry company has informed the Dock Department that it had scoured the neighboring ports for boats which would be desirable to take their places, but had been unable to obtain them, as ferry companies had nothing to dispose of which was better than the boats now being operated. It is expected that President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond will submit further suggestions next week in regard to the improvement of the ferry terminal at Staten Island.

MANILA RAPID TRANSIT.

Franchise To Be Granted for Construction of Electric Road.

Washington, Dec. 21 (Special).—Rapid transit and electric streetcar lines are the latest phase of the American occupation of the Philippines. With these are to come baseball parks and speedy communication with suburban racetracks. The Insular Bureau in this city has just received from Manila the full text of an enactment of the Philippine Commission providing for the granting of a franchise to construct, maintain and operate an electric railroad in the streets of Manila and its suburbs, and also to operate an electric light, heat and power station.

The present streetcar system in Manila is entirely inadequate; the cars are small, and drawn by the native Philippine ponies; the service is infrequent, and then only along a few of the more important thoroughfares. It is at present the practice of all classes to hire public cabs, called carronatas or quilezes, in going from one point to another in the city. The charge for the use of these cabs is from 15 to 20 cents for the course. The demand for these public vehicles is such, however, that, despite the fact that licenses have been issued to about four thousand, the number is entirely inadequate to meet the demands, and it is practically impossible to secure public transport in certain hours of the day. This forces many, in fact all who can afford it, to purchase and maintain private vehicles for use in going to and returning from their regular duties, and the number of such vehicles is believed to be almost as great as the number of public licensed vehicles.

Recently an effort was made by some private parties to introduce the jinricksha into Manila, which has been found such a satisfactory means of street transportation in the Japanese and Chinese coast cities. The 'ricksha is a light, two-wheeled vehicle, capable of accommodating one passenger, and drawn by a coolie. But with the climatic conditions and the distances in Manila against it, it is not believed that it will afford any relief to the present congested transportation facilities.

With an American and European population of more than twenty thousand and a native and Chinese population of upward of three hundred thousand living in a city covering an area of twenty square miles, it will be apparent that there is a broad field for the installation of a suitable and adequate street railway system. The climatic conditions during the greater part of the year are such as to render walking difficult and unpleasant, and it is believed that the percentage of the population that will have recourse to a properly conducted street system of transportation will be greater than in the average American city. Manila is in a country where coolies ride. An analogous condition formerly existed in the City of Mexico, and the installation of an electric tramway system some three or four years ago, it is understood, has been eminently successful to the investors. The route of the proposed system as fixed by the Philippine Commission is thirty-five miles long, and is so arranged as to furnish a satisfactory system of transportation from any part of the city to any other part, and without passing through any territory which would not regularly contribute its quota of passengers, taking in two race courses and the baseball park.

The interest of the population, both American, European and native, in horse racing, due to the fact that many forms of recreation resorted to by residents of the United States are impracticable, is such that meets are held on one or two days of each week practically all the year round except during a short period at the height of the rainy season. This traffic in itself it is believed would contribute much to the revenues of the street railway system.

As to that portion of the franchise relative to the furnishing of light, heat and power, Colonel Edwards states that there is at present an electric light company in Manila which furnishes street arc lamps and incandescent lamps to the city of Manila, and a limited number of incandescent lights and power for the propulsion of electric fans to private individuals. It is understood, however, from persons returning from Manila, that the service is inadequate to meet the demands upon it. There is no coal gas system of illumination, and it is thought, in view of climatic conditions, if furnished at a permissible rate, electric lights would supersede practically all acetylene and petroleum oil methods of illumination; and, further, that as a motive power it would be found more economical to consumers than the present power generated by wood and coal, particularly in view of the heavy demands of the shipping for coal.

The points of competition for bidding are the duration of the franchise, not to exceed fifty years, the rate of fare on the street railway, not to exceed 7½ cents gold for first class passengers and five cents gold for second class passengers, and the compensation to be paid the city of Manila for the franchise, not less than 1½ per cent of the gross earnings. Construction must begin within six months after awarding the bid, and be completed twenty months thereafter.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs is now in a position to furnish the full text of the enactment of the Philippine Commission to intending bidders. A map showing the proposed route of the street railway may also be consulted in that office.

The bids are to be filed in Manila before March 5, 1903, on which date they are to be opened.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM OPENED.

It Takes Place of One Destroyed by Fire, and Cost $130,000.

About fifty labor organizations and many local singing societies took part in the exercises at the opening of the new Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby-ave., near Myrtle-ave., yesterday. George Wehle, as chairman of the building committee, turned the keys over to himself, as president of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association. Then addresses were made by Frederick Schaefer, Alexander Jonas, George Biedenkapp and others.

The new building replaces the one destroyed by fire in December, 1900. It is a handsome and substantial structure in the German Renaissance, and cost about $130,000. The material used is granite, Indiana limestone and Philadelphia brick. The building has a frontage of 75 feet in Willoughby-ave. and a depth of 207 feet.

APPEALS FOR HOUSE NUMBER REFORM

President Cantor Also Asks Builders To Help Artistic Sign Display.

The annual dinner of the Builders' League of New-York was held last night at their clubhouse, No. 74 West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. The guest of the evening was Borough President Cantor. John P. Leo, president of the club, presided. Mr. Cantor said in part:

In the last year the building operations in this borough have reached a phenomenal figure. The Buildings Bureau has passed upon plans for new structures the cost of which aggregates $90,000,000. What startling figures! And yet this vast sum is expended in the erection of a comparatively few structures. These buildings demonstrate more than it is possible for words to express the great financial growth and prosperity of our people.

May I also ask you, and through you the great mass of builders, to aid me and those allied with me, in instituting a reform in the numbering of houses, so that, while the number is conspicuous, it will be of such a character as not to offend the eye or the taste? At present the general public have difficulty in finding houses they desire to visit for the lack of these facilities.

Might I also suggest that the influence of this league be exerted in behalf of securing more artistic business signs? If you can aid in this movement it will be another step in the direction of making our city more attractive than it is to-day. We have already accomplished many changes in this respect.

A NEW THROUGH SERVICE.

It was learned yesterday that the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company had planned to run through cars up Amsterdam-ave., and by way of Kingsbridge Road to the most northern point of the Kingsbridge line. This plan insures, according to the officials of the company, a car service between the upper and lower parts of the city that will be satisfactory to the people who live in the Washington Heights district, near the Kingsbridge Road. In case passengers northbound on the Amsterdam-ave line are not on a through Kingsbridge Road car, transfers may be obtained at Eighth-ave and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. This new transfer station will also be of great convenience to those wishing to transfer west of Eighth-ave. from the elevated road.

CHRISTMAS DAY MUSIC.

Many of the city churches have been for some weeks rehearsing elaborate programmes of Christmas music, which will be heard at special services on Thursday morning. Several denominations customarily have their special music on the Sunday before Christmas, while others lay special stress upon the programmes arranged for the day itself. Among these latter are the Roman Catholic, the Protestant Episcopal and the Reformed churches. Some of the most noteworthy musical programmes arranged for Christmas Day are the following:

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

ST. LEO'S CHURCH—5 A. M. (High Mass).

Mass in unison (male voices).....La Hache

10 A. M. (Low Mass).

Selections on the organ by Joseph Poznanski from the works of Beethoven, Chopin, Guilmant, Batiste, Dubois and Poznanski.

11 A. M. (Solemn High Mass).

Overture, "Fidelio".....Beethoven
(String sextet and organ.)
Kyrie (Second Mass).....Haydn
Gloria in Excelsis (Second Mass).....Haydn
Credo (Second Mass).....Haydn
Sanctus (Second Mass).....Haydn
Agnus Dei (Missa Solemnis).....Rossini
(Soli, quartet, chorus, string sextet and organ.)
"Adeste Fideles".....Novello
(Soli, quartet, chorus, string sextet and organ.)
Violin solo.....Vieuxtemps
(Richard Arnold, organ accompaniment.)
Benediction (After High Mass).
Tantum Ergo.....Gounod
Laudate Dominum, No. 2.....Poznanski
(Chorus and organ.)
Postlude.....Meyerbeer
(String sextet and organ.)

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL—4:30 A. M. (Solemn High Mass).

Mass, in Honorem S. Sidonis.....Mitterer
Offertory, "Adeste Fideles".....Novello

11 A. M. (Solemn Pontifical Mass).

Prelude, for orchestra and organ.....Thorne
Processional.....Tate
Grand Mass in B minor.....Ambrose Thomas
(For solo, chorus, orchestra and organ.)
Offertory, "Adeste Fideles".....Novello
"Christmas Song".....Adam
Postlude.....Kretschmar

4 P. M. (Solemn Pontifical Vespers).

Dixit Dominus.....Millard
Psalms of the day.....Gregorian
Magnificat.....Lejeal
Alma Redemptoris.....Randegger
Tantum Ergo.....Riga

The soloists will be Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Clary, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Hemus, basso. The chancel choir will be under the direction of James Ungerer.

ST. ANDREW'S, Duane-st.—3:30 A. M. (Printers' Mass).

Prelude, "For unto us a child is born" (organ).....Handel
Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Mass in C, No. 1.....M. J. O'Mahony
Offertory, "Adeste Fideles".....Novello
Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei, Dona Nobis Pacem, Mass in C, No. 2.....M. J. O'Mahony
Grand March (Centennial).....Wagner

10:30 A. M. (Solemn High Mass).

Pastoral, recitative, "There were shepherds," and chorus, "Glory to God".....Handel
Kyrie and Gloria, Mass No. 1.....Mozart
Credo.....C. M. v. Weber
Offertory, "Adeste Fideles".....Novello
Sanctus, Agnus Dei, Dona Nobis Pacem, Mass No. 1.....Mozart
"Hallelujah" ("Mount of Olives") (organ).....Beethoven

The printers' choir consists of Peter Chouinard, first tenor; John Lynch, second tenor; Samuel Mahood, baritone, and Edward McGovern, basso, and chorus. The choir at 10:30 o'clock consists of Miss Annie Mahon, first soprano; Miss Sadie Lynch, second soprano; Miss M. Fluger, contralto; William Lyons, tenor; M. J. Connors, first basso, and Patrick Cloonan, second basso, with full chorus. Martin J. O'Mahony, organist, will direct both masses.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE SCAPULA—11 A. M. (High Mass).

Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnes Dei.....Gounod's Messe Solennelle St. Cecilia
"Adeste Fideles".....Novello
Pastorale.....Lambillotte
Assisted by Diller's String Quartet.
7:30 P. M. (Solemn Vespers).
Marzo Vespers No. 2.
Miss Anne Dorey, Miss Anne Hanophy, Daniel Coughlin and Michael Hanophy, quartet. Assisted by chorus of forty voices. Conductor, Charles P. Mulligan.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS—11 A. M. (High Mass).

Processional Prelude (orchestra and organ).....Schubert
Kyrie Mass, No. 4.....Haydn
Gloria Mass, No. 4.....Haydn
Credo Mass, No. 4.....Haydn
Offertory, "Adeste Fidelis".....Novello's (Arr.)
Sanctus and Agnus Dei from Mass No. 4.....Haydn
Postlude (orchestra and organ).....Gounod

8 P. M. (Musical Vespers).

Processional.....Verdi
Dixit Dominus.....Mercadante
Laudate Dominum.....Gregorian
Magnificat.....Mercadante
"Adeste Fideles".....Novello
Tantum Ergo.....Mercadante

ST. AGNES'S CHURCH—11 A. M. (High Mass).

Prelude.....Mendelssohn
Kyrie (soli chorus, string and organ).....Schubert
Gloria.....Schubert
Graduale.....Saint-Saëns
Sermon, "The Ideal Man".....The Rev. H. Brann
Credo.....Beethoven
Offertory, "Adestes Fideles".....Novello
Sanctus.....Schubert
Benedictus.....Schubert
Agnus Dei.....Schubert
Postlude.....Wagner

ST. STEPHEN'S—High Mass, 11 a. m.

A new mass composed by Emilio Pizzi will be sung by a choir of one hundred voices, with string orchestra and organ accompaniment.
Offertory, "Adeste Fideles," chorus.
Instrumental numbers as follows:
Prelude, "Marche Nuptiale".....Gounod
Organ and orchestra.
After Elevation, "Le Cygne".....Saint-Saëns
Orchestra.
Recessional, "Festzug".....Jensen
Organ and orchestra.
Vespers, 4 p. m.—Vesper choir.
Prelude, "Allegro" (fifth symphony).....Widor
Domine ad adjuvandum.....Palestrina
Proper Psalms of the day.
Dixit Dominus.....Barnby
Magnificat, quartet and chorus.....Boex
Alma Redemptoris.....Giorza
Duet for soprano and contralto.
"Adeste Fideles," quartet and chorus.
Solemn Benediction, "O Salutaris".....Stradella
Quartet and chorus.
Tantum Ergo in F.....Riga
Quartet and chorus.
Recessional, "Toccata".....Widor

CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME.
HIGH MASS, 11 A. M.

Prelude, Overture, Messiah.....Handel
Pastorale.....Handel
Asperges Me, Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus and Benedictus.
Grand Messe Solennelle.....Pizzi
(First performance in this country.)
For soli, chorus, strings and organ.
Agnus Dei, contralto solo and chorus.....Rossini
Offertory, Adeste Fideles.....Novello
Postlude, March Triumphal.....Wagner
Soloists—Miss Marie Strebel, soprano; Mrs. A. Devin, contralto; Henry Woran, tenor; R. Percy Creelman, baritone. Chorus of sixty voices, under the direction of William Edward Mulligan, organist and choirmaster.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. DAVID'S—11 a. m.

Prelude, Pastoral Symphony from "The Messiah."
Processional No. 56, "Christians Awake"...R. Wainright
Venite in A.....Lansing
Te Deum in F.....Dykes
Jubilate in B.....Nevin
Hymn No. 50, "Come hither".....Reading and Rinck
Offertorium, "Salvator".....Charles Humphries
Short Communion.....C. B. Hughes
Recessional No. 51, "Hark, the Herald Angels sing." Mendelssohn
Postlude, Marche Solennelle.....Ketterer
A. Southwell, organist and director.
The Rev. E. G. Clifton, rector.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.
11 A. M.

Venite.....White
Te Deum, in B b.....Stanford
Benedictus, in D b.....MacFarlane
"Christmas Night".....Folksong
"Calm on the list'ning night".....Parker
St. Cecilia Sanctus.....Gounod

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.
10:30 A. M.

Processional, "Hark! the herald angels sing".Mendelssohn
Venite.....Dr. Crotch
Te Deum, in G.....Knox
Benedictus.....Barnby
Introit, "Oh come, all ye faithful, joyful and triumphant" Vincent Novello
Eucharistic Office, in B flat.....Mozart
Office Hymn (53), "Shout the glad tidings, exultingly sing".....Avison
Sermon by the Right Rev. Dr. Worthington.
Offertorium, "Cantique de Noel".....Adams
Eucharistic Hymn, "O salutaris hostia".....Gounod
Recessional, "Calm on the listening ear of night"...Dykes

ST. STEPHEN'S—11 A. M.

Processional Hymn, 51.....Mendelssohn
Venite.....Ouseley
Te Deum, in B b.....King Hall
Jubilate, in B b.....Stanford
Introit.....Parker
Hymn, 60.....Smart
Offertory.....Barnby
Sanctus.....Gounod
Communion Hymn, 225.....Hodges
Gloria in Excelsis.....Old Chant
Sevenfold Amen.....Stainer
Nunc Dimittis.....Gregorian
Recessional Hymn, 49.....Reading
"Adeste Fideles."

ALL SOULS'—11 A. M.

Organ prelude, Pastorale in A.....Guilmant
Processional, Hymn 60.....Henry Smart
Kyrie.....Anton Dvorak
Gloria Tibi, in E.....H. W. Parker
Creed, in E minor.....F. G. Dossert
Anthem, "Sing, O heavens!".....Berthold Tours
Offertory, "Silent night, holy night"....German Folksong
Sanctus, in E.....H. W. Parker
Hymn, "Infant so gentle".....Old Gascon Carol
Benedictus, Agnus Dei, from St. Cecilia Mass....Gounod
Gloria in Excelsis, Traditional chants.
Recessional, "Sleep, holy babe".....J. T. Field
Postlude, Cradle song.....Saint-Saëns

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—11 A. M.

Prelude, "Pastorale" (second symphony).....Widor
Processional (a capella), "Lo! how a rose".....Praetorius
Te Deum, in C.....Lutkin
Introit, "Calm on the listening ear".....H. W. Parker
Anthem, "O sing to God".....Gounod
Gloria in Excelsis, in F.....Tours
Postlude, Concertante, in C.....Handel

ST. GEORGE'S—11 A. M.

Festival Te Deum in A major.....G. Martin
Jubilate in B flat.....arr. by F. Schubert
Sanctus (Messe Solennelle).....Gounod
Anthem, "There shall a star" (Christus).....Mendelssohn
Carol Anthem, "The morning star,".....G. A. Burdett
Anthem, "There shall come forth a rod".....Ferris Toyer

ST. JAMES CHURCH—11 A. M.

Processional, Hymn 60.....Smart
Te Deum, in F.....Lemare
Benedictus, in F.....Lemare
Introit.....Sullivan
Hymn 49.....Reading
Communion Service, in D.....Moir
Offertorium.....Gounod
Recessional—Hymn 539.....Walter Henry Hall

REFORMED.

SOUTH CHURCH—11 A. M.

Organ prelude, Christmas Offertory.....Guilmant
Carol, "Child Jesus".....Gow
Anthem, from "Coming of King".....Buck
Anthem, "Messiah," "And the glory of the Lord"..Handel
Carol anthem, "Come, ye Gentiles".....Bairstow
Alto solo, "Ring out, wild bells".....Gounod
Anthem, "When all things".....Gerrit Smith
Offertory, "O come, Redeemer".....West
Carol, "The Holy Child".....Adams
Organ postlude, "Noël".....Guilmant

MARBLE CHURCH—11 A. M.

Organ—
Grand Chœur in D.....Deshayes
Toccata and Fugue in D minor.....Bach
Anthems—
"O Love most wonderful".....David Brewer
"In the Beginning".....Macpherson
"The desert shall rejoice".....Whiting
"Child Jesus".....Cow
"Hail the King".....Bartlett
Solos—
Bass aria from Bach's Christmas oratorio, "Mighty God and King All Glorious."
Alto aria from Handel's Messiah, "O Thou That Tellest."
The Dannreuther String Quartet.
Adagio religioso.....Simgaglia

PRESBYTERIAN.

OLD FIRST—11 A. M.

Oragn. Rhapsodie sur les Cantiques Bretons..Saint Saëns
Gloria in Excelsis.....Mozart
"The First Nowell".....Ancient
In Excelsis Deo.....Brown
"Lo, how a rose".....Praetorius
"Silent Night, Holy Night".....Ancient
Christmas Organ Concerto for organ, soprano solo and chorus.....Fischer

"EL IMPERIALISSIMO YANKEE."

Cable dispatches have created about the words "The Yankee Imperialism in South America," used as a heading in an editorial of "La Prensa," of Buenos Ayres, a regrettable misunderstanding. It is cleared now, as will be shown by the translation of another and later editorial of the same "Prensa," whose utterances were justly considered by the cable agencies as representing the opinion of the masses in the different South American republics. The cable dispatches from Buenos Ayres in the New-York papers of September 27 said: "The 'Prensa,' a daily paper, publishes an article calling attention to the alleged tendency of the United States toward imperialism, which, it says, is illustrated by the landing of American marines in Colombia, and protests energetically against it," etc. European papers also published the same dispatch, and the "Prensa" of November 1 protested against the exaggerated language attributed to it by the cable summary. It exclaimed: "Our ideas (pensamiento), our thought, has not been transmitted and traduced with complete correctness (toda exactitud)."

The great Buenos Ayres paper was justified in saying this on November 1, because in a previous issue, on October 13, it had published a long editorial affirming that there was no occasion for South Americans to hearken to the incitations of Chili and form a triple alliance of Chili, Brazil and Argentina against the phantom of "Yankee imperialism."

"Since the granting of the Acre concession," says "La Prensa," "one could have observed that a propaganda clearly hostile to the United States had been attempted in South America with the aim to excite distrust of the purposes of the great republic of the North. Its imperialism was presented as a shadow threatening our horizon. We believe it necessary to indicate from the first moment the interests which expect to be served by that propaganda and to hasten to explain the motives which should prevent the Argentine Republic, its people and its government from participating at all in that movement. . . . The participation of North American capitalists in the Acre concession has been the pretext for proclaiming that in this operation is hidden the imperialist souls of the United States, with the latter's claws extended over South America.

"Let us study the affair, and we arrive at the conclusion that no such peril exists. It is simply a commercial operation. Let us observe that if the United States had resolved to initiate an imperialist policy in South America, it would not begin by putting its foot in the most inhospitable region of Acre. It would have begun with regions more propitious for military and economic action. The Argentine Republic must not intervene in the question, nor pronounce a single word implying hostility against the United States.

"We do not need to say that if we had noticed a spirit in the Washington Cabinet showing tendencies to absorb the South American nationalities our voice would have been raised with those of a continental protest. But, fortunately, this result has not arrived, and it is not seen in the future by any reflecting and fair spirit. . . . Our country's duty is to defend itself against any imputation or suspicion of connivance in any propaganda hostile to the United States or to European nations. . . . Up to the present time no reflection can be made on the United States, which in the last decade has shown in this country a legitimate and beneficent desire to create bonds of commerce with South America, in order to compete in the latter's market with Europe. . . . What we know to-day about the Yankee peril, is that it is quite chimerical, and that South America has not that supposed common enemy, who incites the 'allancistas' of Chili, Argentina and Brazil."

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Open Until 10 O'clock
Tonight and Tomorrow Night
And will be closed Wednesday evening—Christmas eve

Shopping Is Easy In The Christmas Store

FIRST, this is the easiest store to get to—more car lines come *directly* to WANAMAKER'S *without a transfer* than to any other point in New York City.

Then it is so easy to shop where such vast and varied Christmas stocks are shown. Pleasant, too, to buy where the ground floor of a store extends over the larger part of *two* city blocks—Tenth street to Eighth.

Even in these last three days you'll find the Wanamaker store service surprisingly pleasant. If you can come promptly at 8 o'clock in the morning you'll avoid the later throngs.

If you can't come in daytime, remember that WANAMAKER'S will be *open this evening and tomorrow evening, until 10 o'clock.*

Another Extraordinary
PIANO SALE
A Movement Equalled in the Past Only
By Our Phenomenal Sale of November 19th

ON that momentous day we had, *and sold*, more than a hundred USED PIANOS. Today we have only eighty-six Under-Priced Pianos and twenty other instruments to offer; but in point of value they are even better, if possible, than the offerings of a month ago.

We have gotten in a large number of superb *Mason & Hamlin* Pianos that were put out on rent from the old Fifth avenue store—these we have decided to sell at once, at far less than the prices they deserve, because we have no place to store them. Included are a number of fine Mason & Hamlin Pianos loaned last Summer to the New York Chautauqua. These cannot be told from new instruments, yet they will be sold at about what it cost to make them.

Then we have a vast number of pianos taken in exchange since the earlier sale, which have been overhauled completely by our experts, and put in the best possible condition.

Another gem of this collection is a group of seven superb *Chickering Uprights* which have been used, but thoroughly rejuvenated and re-tuned; and now offered at ridiculously low prices.

This opportunity to secure a piano of superb tone-quality and highest excellence, at the usual cost of comm