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**HE'S RETALIATING**  
President Cleveland Issues Proclamation.

**GERMANY AND MARITIME DUES**  
Treaty of 1888 Has Been Frequently Violated.

Germany For Turning Up Her Nose at the American Hog.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—There is reason to anticipate a further break in the friendly relations between the United States and Germany. The President today issued the following important proclamation of retaliation for unfriendly acts of the German Government:

"Whereas, By a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 26, 1888, upon proof then appearing satisfactory that no tonnage or lighthouse dues or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever were imposed upon American vessels entering the ports of the empire of Germany, either by the Imperial Government or by the Governments of the German maritime States, and that vessels belonging to the United States of America and their cargoes were not required in German ports to pay any fee or duty of any kind or nature, or any import duty higher or other than was payable by German vessels or their cargoes in the United States, the President did thereby declare and proclaim that after the date of his said proclamation of January 26, 1888, the suspension of the collection of the whole duty of 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 30 cents per ton per annum, imposed upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the empire of Germany by Section 2 of the Act of Congress, approved June 19, 1896, entitled 'An Act to abolish certain fees for official service to American vessels and to amend the laws relating to shipping, commerce, seamen and owners of vessels, and for other purposes,' and

"Whereas, The President did further declare and proclaim in his proclamation of January 26, 1888, that the said suspensions should continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes should be continued in the said ports of the empire of Germany and no longer; and

"Whereas, It now appears upon satisfactory proof that tonnage or lighthouse dues or taxes equivalent thereto are in fact imposed upon American vessels and their cargoes entering in German ports higher than those imposed upon German vessels or their cargoes entered in ports of the United States, so that the said proclamation of January 26, 1888, in its operation and effect contravenes the meaning and intent of said Section 2 of the Act of Congress, approved June 19, 1896,

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the aforesaid Section 2 of the Act aforesaid, as well as in pursuance of the terms of the said proclamation itself, do hereby revoke my said proclamation of January 26, 1888, suspending the collection of the whole of the duty of 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 30 cents per ton, per annum, which is imposed by the aforesaid section of said Act, upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the German empire; this revocation of said proclamation to take effect on and after the 2d day of January, 1897.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Seal."  
"GROVER CLEVELAND."  
Evidences of an unfriendly disposition of the German Government toward the United States have been accumulating ever since the differential duty on bounty paid German beet sugar was imposed by the Wilson tariff law. American cattle have been excluded on the pretext of danger of contagion from Texas fever, which cannot exist in northern climates. American hog products have been excluded, even though cooked and inclosed in cans, on the allegation that these cooked products might contain trichinae, which cannot exist in cooked food. Discriminating and prohibitive duties against American oleomargarine, glucose and petroleum and many other exports which formerly went to the German Empire have followed one after the other. These matters have been made the subject of vigorous protest from our Government, much of the correspondence having been conducted

by Edwin F. Uhl, now Ambassador in Berlin, while he was Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Uhl is therefore particularly well qualified to deal with the existing situation, should it grow more tense.

**GERMANY MAY PROTEST.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Von Reichenau, the Charge d' Affaires of the German Embassy, declined to express an opinion this afternoon when asked regarding the President's proclamation. He simply stated in a general way that the matter had been the subject of correspondence for some time, but that he could neither anticipate what action the Imperial Government would take with reference to the proclamation, nor did he care to express an opinion regarding it.

It is not believed that the German Government will consent to the imposition of a discriminating tax on German vessels without at least a more vigorous protest than has yet been made. The German contention, it is understood, is that the tax complained of in the President's proclamation is not imposed solely on American vessels, but upon vessels of all nations including German vessels. The revenues arising from the tax are not covered into the Imperial treasury, but become the property of the several States within whose jurisdiction the tax is laid and by whom the tax is laid to improve their harbors, in order to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels. It is argued that if Germany should rescind this tax so far as American vessels are concerned it would at once call forth a protest not only from the English, French and other European powers, whose vessels would still be subject to taxation, but from German shippers as well.

**WILL HAVE A SALUTARY EFFECT.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative McCreary of Kentucky, a member and ex-Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, did not care to discuss the proclamation, although he admitted that the subject has been quietly discussed by some members of the committee recently. "It will have a salutary effect," said he, "and should bring an end to the evils of which we complain."

**GREAT INCREASE IN EXPORTS**  
All Previous Records Surpassed in Some Respects.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Another great increase in the export of American manufactures, surpassing in some respects all previous records, is shown by the reports of the Bureau of Statistics for October. The total exports of manufactures were \$23,479,275, and for the 10 months ending with October were \$208,286,285. The corresponding figures of October of last year were \$18,778,817, and for 10 months \$164,572,481.

The manufacturing exports of October, 1896, were only \$15,361,093, and for the 10 months ending with October \$148,739,702. The figures for the present year indicate a total for 12 months of \$250,000,000. This will be larger by \$40,000,000 than the exports of 1895, which were themselves \$24,000,000 higher than those of 1894.

The progress of exports of manufactures has been steadily upward since the panic of 1893.

**EXPLANATIONS OF THE INCREASE.**  
The increase has been attributed in many quarters to the necessity forced upon American merchants of selling goods at low prices in order to obtain cash.

It has been suggested, also, by those who do not like to attribute the increase to the influence of free raw materials accorded by the present tariff law, that the principal items are articles not involving elaborate process of manufacture.

The most important of these simpler products are copper ingots and refined petroleum. The figures show that for 10 months ending with October in 1896, these two items furnished a total of about \$54,000,000. The total this year is \$70,000,000. These two items, therefore, show an increase of \$16,000,000. The whole increase of exports of American manufactures for the period is \$60,000,000, so that considerably less than 30 per cent is furnished by copper ingots and refined petroleum.

**THE IMPORTANT ARTICLES.**

There are some other items which do not represent elaborate processes of manufacture, but they are unimportant in comparison with articles like agricultural implements, boots and shoes, locomotives, sewing machines and building hardware. Among the important items involving American skill and labor efficiency are electrical and scientific apparatus and cotton cloths. Electrical and scientific apparatus showed total exports for 10 months in 1894 amounting to \$1,351,460; for 1895, \$2,506,062, and for 1896, \$3,441,670. The corresponding figures for uncolored cottons in 1894 were \$6,486,299; for 1895, \$5,596,682, and for 1896, \$10,322,833.

**CHRISTMAS TREE**  
Central Union Sunday School Given Christmas Entertainment.

**IT WAS A VERY HAPPY EVENT**  
Large Fine Tree Laden With Presents.

Little Ones Given a Rare Treat. They Enjoy Music, Refreshments and Chatter.

Glad children's voices rang through the Sunday School rooms of Central Union Church last evening—voices with a note of expectancy ringing out distinctly above all the rest. Merry bodies skipped about here and there, dressed in dainty garments, and then as the time for the beginning of the Christmas entertainment drew near, settled down in their places, content to wait.

The Sunday School rooms were arranged much as they usually are on Sunday. The chairs were arranged in sections, and all facing the center of attraction, the large Christmas tree immediately in front of the platform. These chairs were all filled, whereas on the Sabbath day they are very often not in the same condition.

Each of the classes had its own place, and by the side of the children were the respective teachers. The galleries and other available space were taken up by visitors. In all it is estimated that there were between 600 and 700 present in the rooms.

When all had quieted down a sharp click was heard, and the Christmas tree, a beautifully shaped pine from the side of Mount Tantalus, and standing over 15 feet high, was lighted up with a hundred red, white, blue and yellow incandescent lights.

The effect was calculated to make things more quiet than ever for a while, and then after a little ripple of pleased exclamation, hundreds of little hands sent forth an applause that lasted for a full half minute.

The tree was laden with strings of popcorn, trailing even to the ground, and resting here there upon imitation snowflakes. Hanging from the branches were dolls, bags of candy and other articles calculated to bring happiness to the hearts of the children. Most of the presents were piled in heaps on the platform back of the tree.

The flood of light that illuminated the room when the Christmas tree was shown in all its beauty, revealed more plainly to view the branches of evergreen clinging to the pillars of the room and upon these branches the imitation of snow and ice, so cleverly arranged.

The surprise of the Christmas tree having subsided, there was a song by the Sunday School. Then prayer was offered by Rev. D. P. Birnie. After this came a song by the infant class, and then a few remarks by Supt. De La Vergne, which closed with "Refreshments will be served." At this there was a round of applause.

While some of the gentlemen connected with Central Union Church were preparing the refreshments the intermediate class sang a song. The accompaniments for this and the other two songs were played by Mrs. A. F. Judd.

It was not long before all were busy with ice cream and cake, and nothing but the click of spoons on saucers was heard.

While this part of the program was in progress Prof. Berger and an or-

chestra from the Hawaiian Band rendered pleasing airs from their station in the left-hand corner near the platform.

Then came perhaps the most interesting part of the program—the distribution of presents to the children, who with arms outstretched and faces all aglow with expectancy, received the gifts allotted to them.

After this nothing remained but the general good time that always comes at the end of such occasions. The little ones rambled about, embraced each other in their happiness, and were then taken off to their homes by their parents, all tired and sleepy.

**REPORTERS AND COLLEGE GIRLS.**

Novelist Barrie's speech at the Aldine Club Dinner in New York as reported by the Outlook.

I wish I were not so terrified at the sound of my own voice, so that I could say how much we value the honor you do us this evening. But there is no denying that I am a dumb dog—have been all my life. This is the only dinner that was ever given to me (laughter), and I have just now experienced a passionate desire to get beneath the table. I have dreaded this moment all the week, and at times have actually wished that the silver candidate would be elected, for then none of you millionaires would have been able to pay for this dinner. I am sure that you are all millionaires. I have had to give up my preconceived ideas of Americans since I came here, but this one about millionaires I will stick to. I asked some publishers here if the authors weren't all millionaires, and they said they didn't know for certain, but that they all ought to be. The authors opinion of the publishers I have not asked.

Five minutes after I landed here I was asked by a reporter for my views on the money question, but I referred my questioner to my publisher. I have been asked many questions by reporters here, but the commonest one, I think, is what were the names of my books. Of course, I always gave the list, and the next day I read with pleasure that I was Mr. Barrie, "whose books have drawn laughter and tears from all of us." One reporter was charmed with my "Besides the Bonnie Brier Bush." I said he was very kind to say so, but Dr. Nicoll corrected him. Then he explained what he meant, of course, "The Siskiet Minister," and when he found that that was also a mistake he declared that what he really meant was that charming serial now running in the Century and called "Silly Tommy." And another reporter asked me if I intended on my return to write a book of American notes, like those "Charles Dixon" had written.

Another thing that my questioners have greatly desired to know is what I think of the American girl; but I have told no one that, and I shall tell it to no one except the American girl herself; I think I have already told it to one or two. The thing that has struck me most of all about your country is your colleges and universities—so many of them you have. I think they are the most splendid things in America. The one I liked best of all are the colleges for girls, and the college for girls I liked best of all was Smith College at Northampton, Mass. The Smith girl I liked best of all was—er—well, the only speech I ever made I made at Smith College, and the Smith girls made me promise not to address any more colleges for girls.

What impresses me especially about this gathering is to see so many publishers and authors gather here, all quite friendly. Times have changed since a certain author was executed for murdering his publisher. They say that when the author was on the scaffold he said good-bye to the minister and to the reporters, and then he saw some publishers sitting in the front row below, and to them he did not say good-bye. He said, instead, "I'll see you later." I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for this kindness, and I assure you that I shall never forget it as long as I live.

The stripes on the national flag of alternate red and white proclaim the original union of thirteen States to maintain the Declaration of Independence. The stars, white on a field of blue, proclaim that union of States constituting our national constellation, which receives a new star with every new State. The two together signify union past and present. The very colors have a language which was officially recognized by our fathers. White is for purity; red, for valor; and blue, for justice.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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ABSOLUTELY PURE