THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1898.

Associated Press News.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.40c	$2.25	$4.00
Daily and Sunday	.50c	2.75	5.00
Sunday	.15c	.75	1.50

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.25c	$1.50	$3.00
Daily and Sunday	.35c	2.00	4.00
Sunday	....	.75	1.50
Weekly	....	.75	1.00

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.——Address all communications and make all Remittances payable to THE GLOBE CO., St. Paul, Minnesota.——Anonymous communications not noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York ....10 Spruce St
Chicago....Room 609, No. 87 Washington St

TUESDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair; Much Colder.

By the United States Weather Bureau. MINNESOTA—Fair; much colder; cold wave in southeast portion; northwesterly gales. NORTH DAKOTA — Threatening weather; colder; northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA—Threatening weather; colder; northerly winds. WISCONSIN—Generally fair; much colder, with cold wave in northern portion; northwesterly gales. IOWA—Generally fair; colder; northwesterly winds. MONTANA—Threatening weather and rain in western portion; southwesterly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES — St. Paul, 30; Duluth, 20; Huron, 38; Bismarck, 30; Williston, 28; Havre, 32; Helena, 44; Edmonton, 28; Battleford, 14; Prince Albert, 0; Medicine Hat, 34; Swift Current, 28; Qu'Appelle, 12; Minnedosa, 2; Winnipeg, —6.

Buffalo, 32-34; Boston, 28-32; Chicago, 33-32; Cincinnati, 32-32; Montreal, 18-18; New Orleans, 50-52; New York, 32-36; Pittsburg, 32-34.

YESTERDAY'S MEANS—Barometer, 29.76; mean temperature, 24; relative humidity, 76; wind at 8 p. m., northwest; weather, cloudy; maximum temperature, 36; minimum temperature, 12; daily range, 24; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

"Imperial Federation" and the "Open Door."

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune contributed to that journal, under date of Dec. 14, quite an interesting letter, which, in the process of its news statements and methods of reasoning, reflects the solid English view on the value of "imperial federation" to a nation. "The open door" is distinctively an English theory, having for its object national commercial advancement, so far as the interests of the United Kingdom are concerned. And to the extent that English statesmen can project this liberal basis of trade into the economic fabric of the system of United States commerce with the world, or those sections in which competition with other producing nations is likely to be encountered, to that extent the United Kingdom naturally hopes to be benefited; otherwise, it may be safely assumed, the suggestion would not be offered.

The correspondent referred to furnishes what purports to be a conversation "between an American and a well informed Englishman," and, of course, he seeks to bring out, as far as he can possibly do so, the advantages of the protection policy of the United States, as well as that of the new departure along lines leading to imperialism. The American propounds this inquiry:

> You will surely admit that imperial federation is a broader principle than the open door? The Americans in annexing Hawaii and Porto Rico are carrying out Mr. Chamberlain's idea of an empire with free trade inside and a common tariff outside. That is a system of imperial federation which your most progressive statesmen would like to see instituted in the British empire. Why is it "antiquated" and "reactionary" when the Americans introduce it?

To this the Englishman significantly replies:

> We care nothing about imperial federation. It is a dream which is utterly impracticable for the British empire. We take our stand on the open-door principle. That is a policy of paramount importance to us. * * *
>
> With our navy and our complete command of the sea we can enforce the principle of equality of privilege in colonies, dependencies and semi-civilized states. You do not seem to understand that we are now open-doorists, rather than free traders. We cannot compromise that principle.

This revealed commercial attitude of Great Britain supplies an important subject for consideration by the people of the United States who are just now giving thought to the advantage of colonial expansion and territorial annexation, or imperial federation, as it may be justly and appropriately styled.

"Imperial federation," says this Englishman, "is a dream which is utterly impracticable for the British empire." Why is that impracticable now which has been so long regarded as a policy very much in practice by Great Britain? Evidently, if judged in the light of history, because it has been found unprofitable. The United States has, during the past year, outstripped Great Britain in industrial productiveness, and this, too, without reference to the war with Spain. The results would have been as pronounced had there been no war—indeed, they would probably have been even greater, for the simple reason that, in the natural ebb and flow of the world's supply and demand, the advantage came to the United States, and fortuitously the country was prepared to promptly respond to the call upon its resources.

But this "well informed Englishman" makes another admission, somewhat in the nature of a boast, it is true, when he says:

"With our navy and our complete command of the sea, we can enforce the principle of equality of privilege in colonies, dependencies and semi-civilized states."

History justifies the confession that this statement is correct. It also justifies the conclusion that this country must yield to England's plea for an "open door" in connection with the trade of our "new dependencies," to quote President McKinley, in reference to our later acquisitions of territory, or we must be prepared to reject that proposition and absorb the trade of these "semi-civilized states" for our own benefit, or be prepared, "with our navy and our complete command of the sea," to combat the policy of Great Britain as announced above.

The tendency of our state department, saturated as it is with the tincture of English snobbishness, as exemplified in Secretary Hay and his advocacy of the "open door," because it is English, you know, is clearly in the direction of acquiescence in the British policy.

But the Tribune correspondent is fair enough to give a warning against the adoption of this seductive and seemingly hospitable "open door" theory. He quotes a planter of the British sugar islands in the East and West Indies as follows:

> Your government surely will profit by the lamentable mistakes made by our own government in dealing with West Indian possessions. The open-door principle has not saved Guiana, Jamaica, the Bahamas and the Windward and Leeward islands from economic ruin. The chief industries of those possessions have been exposed to destructive competition and rendered unprofitable. The whites have been gradually starved out, and the colonies have been turned over to the blacks. Fresh investments of British capital in those colonies ceased long ago. One commission after another has reported on their declining fortunes, and the final conclusion is that their redemption is hopeless so long as the mother country opens its markets on equal terms to the sugars of the continent and its suffering colonies. Surely the American government will not manage its sugar islands on the same lines. It will have sense enough to develop their industrial resources to attract American capital and settlers, and not to drive out the whites now in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii.

All this is instructive reading, especially in view of the fact that the several admissions quoted are furnished by an intelligent correspondent to an American newspaper conspicuously identified with the "imperial federation" policy as well as with the English "open door" fad.

What the people want most of all is an opportunity to digest these proposed innovations upon that system which has carried them to so high a standard of industrial productiveness in connection with the trade of the world, and to protest against the adoption of any suggestion thus associated, simply because it emanates from the colonial office of the British empire.

Russia and the Far East.

Perhaps as comprehensive a light as has been supplied to the people of this country from any source thus far as to what is really going on in Russia, with a view to the enlargement of the trade of that nation with China and Central Asia, is furnished by John W. Bookwalter, in a recent interview in London. Mr. Bookwalter is a manufacturer on a large scale of farm implements at Springfield, O., and during the past fifteen years has traveled extensively in Oriental countries, and particularly in China. He is probably more familiar, from actual contact with the natives, with the people of that country, of whom he has made a special study, than any other citizen of the United States. Mr. Bookwalter was in 1881 the Democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio. He is a close student of political economy, a successful man of affairs, a close observer and a thorough American.

Mr. Bookwalter had just returned to London from a three months' journey through Russia, and announced unhesitatingly in the British capital that Russia, as the result of her policy in Central Asia, has already become the dominating power in the far East. There will doubtless be found many who will not join Mr. Bookwalter in his vision of the coming commercial importance of that nation to the United States in this newly opening market, but this will be for the reason that they are not familiar with the geography of that part of the world's surface, and the conditions existing there. That Mr. Bookwalter from his knowledge of the situation is convinced of the duty of his countrymen in clasping hands with Russia in the matter of commercial relationship, so far as this opening field for enterprise is concerned, no one will deny who knows the man and appreciates his intelligence, earnestness and business foresight. It must be remembered that, notwithstanding the immense population of China, as well as of India, there are vast areas in Central Asia which remain to be developed, and it is in the direction of this unoccupied territory that Russia is causing her surplus population to gravtate, "just as the United States turned the surplus of the Atlantic states into the great Western territory," says Mr. Bookwalter. And he adds:

> What I have just seen in Central Asia is almost an exact reproduction of what I witnessed years ago in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri when the emigrants from the East were pouring into the West.

It is evidently for the supply of those who go to make up these Russian colonies in Central Asia that Mr. Bookwalter directs the attention of the producers of the United States when he reveals to them the importance of Russia as the gateway for the introduction of our manufactures. And in this connection he says:

> America's best open door to Central Asia and China is through Russia. Already all the locomotives and rolling stock on the railways are of American manufacture. Central Asia will soon be the greatest market in the world for manufactures of all kinds, and our obtaining the virtual monopoly of this market only depends on our retaining Russia's friendship.

Mr. Bookwalter predicts that before many years Russia and England will effect a combination for the partition of the last mentioned imperial domain. This is probable. Indeed, everything points already in that direction. The existing passiveness of England in the face of Russia's undoubted encroachments upon Chinese territory is indicative of the existence of a mutual understanding between the powers interested. Mr. Bookwalter very significantly says:

> England and Russia can never agree on a partition between themselves, and still less will they allow other powers to share that empire. They will be forced to defend China, which is helpless, against the rest of the world, and to share with her the dominion of Asia.

One suggestion advanced by Mr. Bookwalter will not surprise those who are familiar with the capacity of the Chinese to adapt themselves to circumstances, namely, that China will soon become an industrial nation, manufacturing for her own consumption those articles introduced by Western civilization which she now buys and applies to her own uses. "America has little to gain by an open door to China," he says. In this view he is doubtless correct. But what China needs from the United States she will doubtless procure, and there is no question that her trade tendencies are in favor of this country if her demands can be supplied on equal terms with those afforded by other nations. And it will require a long period of time for her to attain to importance as a manufacturing nation in the lines of merchandise which she will meanwhile purchase of the United States on better terms than from Europe.

The weakness of the merchant marine service of the United States in the Pacific is the only existing hindrance to the advancement of our trade. When this shall have been put upon a basis commensurate with the importance of our expanding commerce the Asiatic trade will be in the practical control of the producers of this country. Our merchantmen will reach the eastern coast of China. The development of transportation facilities inland will soon be forthcoming, and that, too, through the enterprise of American capital. This country, hence, can well afford to adopt Mr. Bookwalter's suggestions as to closer commercial intercourse with China, for thereby we shall obtain control of the trade of Central Asia over the Russian system of railway and at the same time maintain and constantly expand our maritime trade with Japan and the eastern coast of China.

Gen. Miles and Gen. Egan.

It is gratifying to know that the testimony given by Gen. Miles before the war investigating commission has drawn fire, so to speak, and that he has been called upon to retract or to undergo trial by court martial. The wounded official who makes the call, with its insinuating threat, is Commissary General Egan, who objected to the characterization of the "fresh" meat sent to the field in Cuba and Porto Rico as "embalmed."

It would be wholesome as well as interesting if the court martial of the commanding general of the army should come to pass in this connection. The investigating commission took hold of Gen. Miles very gingerly when he was before them. If he had been a live electric wire, they could not have handled him with greater care. It is said that, although he went before them with a large supply of documents, he had little or no use for them. Their presence on the table in front of the commission had an overawing effect. It is quite certain from the evidence Gen. Miles did manage to find an opportunity to offer that he was in no manner overawed by the presence of the commission.

A congressional investigation might have the effect of bringing out truths thus far withheld, because no opportunity up to this time has been afforded for revelations. A court martial would be just the process by which a vent might be supplied. It is evident that this is precisely what Gen. Miles would welcome; but it is doubtful if Egan's threat will materialize in that direction, for it is just what Secretary Alger would not enjoy.

It is a foregone conclusion, and, in fact, the personnel of the commission as organized by President McKinley gave assurance of the fact, that the report forthcoming from that body will be of the customary political "whitewash" variety. It was a farce in its inception, and the country would have been better spared the expense. When the demand was made for an ante-congressional investigation, there was some hope justified that Mr. McKinley would for once, and in the presence of a great popular victory, be fair and frank with the people, and endeavor to locate the cause for the unquestionable mismanagement of the war department in its treatment of the enlisted men. But it was as ill-founded a hope as that with respect to the desired monetary legislation promised in the St. Louis platform. The executive evidently, and with political shrewdness, trusted to the swift current of important national events to obliterate all recollections of the horrors of July and August in the military camps and hospitals, and selected a commission who would wink at the accomplishment of his purposes by sympathetic assistance.

Gen. Miles has invited court martial ever since he sailed from Cuba to Porto Rico. Nobody believes that Egan's bluster is anything more than bluff. It is clearly a disagreement between the line and the staff of the army, with the line the accusing party; and with the Michigan drum major on the side of the staff and himself safely entrenched in executive favor.

Unfortunately there is little chance of a court martial of Gen. Miles or any other important officer being ordered. Meanwhile the situation will continue to be as unsatisfactory to those who would like to know the truth as it has been hitherto.

Wake Island and the Pacific Cable.

Not long ago the English government succeeded in completing arrangements for its Pacific cable. Comment was made at the time in The Globe that it was a matter of serious regret that, in spite of the several propositions for the laying of a cable, the United States had not yet closed any successful negotiations for such an enterprise, and that England stood so fair a chance of outstripping us in her Pacific communications.

It is therefore encouraging to learn that a Pacific cable for this country is now reasonably assured, and that explanation of the formal occupation of Wake island, a wee speck in Micronesia, is found in its use as a cable station.

These submarine lines are vastly important to the mercantile interests of a country, and the fact that we have been without Pacific communication when our facilities for such a line have been so adequate is surprising. Furthermore, it is a subject for wonder that, except along the coasts, the Pacific has had no cable at all, England's communication with the antipodes being via Gibraltar. The North Atlantic alone has fifteen lines, and the total capital invested in submarine cable facilities is $225,000,000. The slight put upon the Pacific thus far is not in harmony with the importance of that sea as a commercial pathway.

Under the headline "Prominent Persons at Washington Taken by an Epidemic of Grip" the Chicago Tribune includes:

One hundred war department clerks.
Fifty navy department clerks.
Seventy-five postoffice department clerks.
Fifty treasury department clerks.
Fifty interior department clerks.
Fifteen state department attaches.
Forty pension office clerks.
Twenty-five agricultural department clerks.
Eight thousand school children.

It will be noticed, by the way, that those in the state department are classified as "attaches." The officeseeker who goes to Washington seeking a departmental appointment should fix his eye on that exalted establishment if he hopes to escape the vulgar classification of "clerkship."

In too many cases the holiday spirit is poor whisky.

Gen. Egan is daring Gen. Miles to talk, but probably hopes he won't.

Gen. Weyler is satisfied that he could wear Sagasta's shoes without difficulty.

All the powers of Europe seem to have omitted to wish the emperor of China a happy New Year.

Gen. Lee had no turkey for Christmas, but, on the other hand, he was not compelled to eat crow.

If the Chicago river would only freeze over solid, people would know there was water in it clear down.

There are people who cast their bread upon the water at Christmas and expect it back in the form of toast before the New Year.

IN WOMAN'S REALM.

CLUB CORNER.

The Globe wishes to impress upon the women of the Northwest that, while it strives to make all its columns meet the wants of both men and women, in the line of news and information, this particular column is devoted exclusively to the interests of women. These are days when not only club women and women in public life are doing some serious thinking, but when the thoroughly domestic woman looks from the home upon the trend of social, industrial and educational affairs with an increasing thoughtfulness and growing convictions. The world has seen no reform whose origin cannot be traced to scattered expressions of individual opinion. It is such opinions which The Globe aims to make effective by securing them fair and serious expression. Signatures will be withheld from print if it is so requested, but we want the views as well as the news of what is being done and what ought to and can be done by club women and non-club women to improve the condition of the home, the school and the industrial life.

We should especially urge that where women, whether members of clubs or not, have tried any experiment in connection with their particular line of work they would describe the results for this column, as nothing is so instructive, encouraging and inspiring as example. Comparisons are always helpful, and we are therefore anxious that clubs should submit notes on their progress. To faciliate this work club programmes are valuable.

* * *

The Cantabrigia club, of Cambridge, whose origin and purpose were described in these columns a few days ago, has taken up the question of expansion and its probable influence upon American families. Recently Hon. George S. Boutwell addressed the club upon the subject of "Isolation and Imperialism."

The sturdy character of his speech was a compliment to the intelligence of the 700 women who make up the organization. It told more forcibly than the flat declaration could have done that they were a body of women who were keenly alive to the fact that there was never a question dubbed "political" which would so vitally affect the women of the country as this question of annexation. It told in a very pointed way that they believed that if these tropical lands are to be garrisoned by American youth, the women have a divine right to know what great boon they are buying for the nation with the morals and lives of their sons, and that the Cantabrigia women, at least, were not willing to continue their literary studies, take such information as politicians were pleased to give concerning the benefits to be derived from the policy of imperialism and do nothing to influence the voting husbands, fathers and brothers.

Mr. Boutwell gave his hearers strong words, drawing his arguments from history and making no appeal to sentiment. The short historical sketch is worthy the consideration of our many history clubs. He said:

"THE POLICY OF ISOLATION

which we have pursued has been a policy of peace; the policy of expansion, as that policy is now presented to us, is a policy of war.

"Our acquisitions on this continent have, as a policy and upon the facts, tended to peace. The treaties by which we acquired Louisiana and Florida saved us from controversies over undefined territorial claims.

"By the treaty of 1803 with France we quieted the then existing animosities between the authorities and the inhabitants of the two countries. It was provided by that treaty that the inhabitants of the ceded territory should be incorporated 'in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States.' A corresponding provision was incorporated in the treaty of 1819 with Spain by which we acquired Florida, and a like provision was incorporated in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of 1848, by which we acquired California and the then undefined territory between the Louisiana purchase and the Pacific ocean. The same provision is found in the treaty of 1867 with Russia, by which the territory of Alaska was ceded to the United States."

The speaker then took up the

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS,

pointing out that in settling the dispute which Texas, as an independent state, had with Mexico, the flag of the Union was raised in the city of Mexico, but was afterwards hauled down, when the boundary dispute was settled.

"What is this new doctrine?" he continued. "Only this: Wherever the flag of the republic has been set up, there it is to remain. Every nation has hauled down its flag when it has been set up as evidences of possession gained by war. In the war of 1812 England set up her flag at Eastport, on our northern frontier, and in Washington, the capital of this country. We set up our flag in Canada, on the plains of the Chippewa. Let us not be deluded by phrases. Under some circumstances it is the symbol of existing power only; in other circumstances it is a presentation of actual and permanent right.

PEACEFUL EXPANSION.

"Thus, in a period of less than one hundred years, our territory has been augmented many times over, and from the proceedings and conditions some conclusions may be deduced:

"1. Nothing has been taken by naked conquest.

"2. The territories acquired are within the oceans, excepting only dependent islands always unimportant and for the most part uninhabited.

"3. In each case the inhabitants were few in number, and in every case citizenship, self-government, and admission into the Union of states upon the basis of the federal constitution were guaranteed to the inhabitants of the respective territories.

"4. The countries acquired were immediately or easily accessible to the inhabitants of the states of the American Union.

"5. With the exception of the northern parts of Alaska, the territories acquired were inviting to natives of the temperate zone—say between the 35th deg. and the 50th deg. north latitude.

"6. Immigrants from the United States and from other countries within the degrees named were not exposed to the perils of acclimation, nor to the necessity of any considerable change in their habits and customs of former life.

"7. The proceedings were promotive of peace for the United States and promotive of a general policy of peace.

"8. With the exception of the territory on the right bank of the Nueces, over which we claimed jurisdiction as I have stated, all the territory ceded was ceded by the voluntary acts of those in whose hands the sovereignty had been placed.

"CAN THESE CONCLUSIONS OF FACT, OR CAN ANY ONE

of them, be applied to Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, or the Philippines? Can we, as a nation and in good faith, pledge the honor of the country that the inhabitants of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines shall be admitted into the American Union of states upon an equality with the states of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the other states of the revolutionary era, or, if you please, are they to be accepted upon a plane of equality with the newer and least populous states of the Union? That was the pledge which we gave to France, to Spain, to Mexico, and to Russia. That pledge we have kept; that pledge we are keeping.

"Such a pledge to the Philippines would be only less burdensome than the policy into which we appear to be drifting; a policy of authority on the one side and of vassalage on the other, with a vain attempt at concealment under the term protectorate. Can any American, who voluntarily accepts the inhabitants of the Philippines as political equals, or sanctions a policy of vassalage, defend himself to himself, failing which, is the 'last infirmity of evil?'

"Thus have I attempted to pass in review the policy of the country from 1803 to 1893. It was a policy of continental expansion, a policy of progress, a policy of justice, a policy of peace.

"But it was pointed out that we had done more than to keep ourselves in a state of prosperity and peace.

"The United States had a leading part in securing the abolition of slavery in the dominions of Spain and Portugal, and in the empire of Brazil, and thus the ocean slave trade was abolished and the traffic in slaves on the continent of Africa was brought to an end.

"Has the present war secured, or does it give promise that it can secure equivalent advantages for the country and for mankind? Or is our form of civilization to be carried around the world by navies and by armies and to be established in foreign lands by battles and by conquests? Are we to abandon the opinion that ultimately the world is to be ruled by ideas, and that it is most wisely guided and most safely protected by institutions that rest upon accepted ideas?

THE SPANISH EMPIRE.

"It is not more than three and a half centuries since Charles V. of Spain boasted that the sun never set on his dominions. Where now is the empire of Spain? Gone. Vanished utterly. Disappearing in blood, with no recollections for the inhabitants of old Spain of honorable dealings in its colonial policy. Spain had an empire. How was it maintained? while it lasted? By wars—wars in Europe, wars in South America, in Central America, in Mexico, in the islands of the Caribbean sea, in the islands of the Northern Pacific ocean.

"There are incidents of any colonial policy from which no nation can escape. Some of them can be specified. Armies, navies, wars, taxation and the unrequitable sacrifice of the young men of a state. It has been said that America cannot now name one statesman of influence abroad, or of commanding influence at home, nor one great orator, nor one lawyer of admitted supremacy the nation over, nor one great leader in any department of human thought or action."

Mr. Boutwell then proceeds to point out that whatever of truth there is in the charge, is to be accounted for by the Civil war, which swept the country of so many of its youth.

In closing the speaker said to the women:

"What are we proposing to do? Certainly this: We propose to carry our institutions into the Philippines and to set them up over a people who have never even heard of the ideas on which the institutions ought to rest.

"If American institutions of government are to be set up and established firmly in other countries the ideas on which our institutions rest must, in anticipation, have been accepted by the people.

"Hence I condemn the attempt to extend American institutions by the sword. Let the institutions wait until the world is conquered by ideas. As the conquest of ideas goes on, the people who accept the ideas will create and protect corresponding institutions."

Churches and Their Work.

The children's Christmas club entertained the poor children of the city with a Christmas tree at the Albion yesterday morning. Each member of the club, which is made up of a great many children all over the city, contributed a quarter, and besides there were numerous donations of money, candy and toys. Miss M. G. White, the organizer of the club, had charge of the affair, and she was assisted by the following ladies: Mrs. Taylor, Miss Ethel Taylor, Miss Lula Shandrew, Mrs. Gotzian, Miss Horn and the Misses Hill. The beautifully decorated Christmas tree was lighted promptly at 10 o'clock, and about 217 little children crowded into the hall to enjoy the beauty of the tree and receive a present. All sorts of toys were distributed, and besides these each child received a pair of stockings, one of which was stuffed with candy, nuts, etc. After they had received their gifts and surveyed the tree the little ones departed perfectly contented with what, perhaps, to most of them, was their only glimpse of Christmas.

* * *

The Sunday school of the Central Park M. E. church will hold its Christmas exercises this evening in the church. There will be a very pretty and novel star exercise by the children, under the direction of Miss Lillian Quimby. The exercises will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

* * *

St. Mary's children will give the beautiful cantata of Murray, "The Christmas Carol," in their hall, Ninth and Locust streets, this evening and Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. For several weeks the children have been preparing their parts, and a very creditable entertainment will be given.

Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the cantata will be repeated especially for the children.

The play is well set, and the tableaux of the Magi, King Herod and the Nativity are exceptionally good.

The programme is:

Christmas Carol—"Who Do You Wish Would Now Appear?" ....Chorus
Solo—"Do All the Good You Can"—Clara McCarthy
Solo—Boy Soprano—"I Am the Good Old Candy Man" .. ..Leo Jordan
Trio—"The Magi"—Thomas Mehigan, Edward Lincoln, William O'Leary.
Alto Solo—"I Dream I'm in Bethlehem"—Gertrude Marien
"Shine On Thou Star of Bethlehem"..Chorus
"The Dolls' Lullaby".....Little Girls' Chorus
Duet—"Beautiful Thoughts for Christmas"—Nellie Davis and Margaret Early
Recitation—"Santa Claus and the Mouse"—Joseph Hebl
Duet—"A Gift"...May Horrigan, Rose Blaser
Recitation—"The Three Kings"—Lawrence Gavin
Tableaux—
May Morrison, pianist; Leo Tierney, violinist; George Treacy, manager.

The boy soprano voices and the duets are above the ordinary. The children have been prepared by the sisters in charge of St. Mary's school.

Programme:
"Sweet Babe of Bethlehem".... ......Chorus
Essay—"Christmas" ..Miss Gertrude Muller
Holly Drill.... ....Little Girls
"Santa Claus Outwitted"—
Santa Claus.... .. ..John Blaser
Mrs. Santa Claus.... ....Margaret Early
Fairies—
Margaret and Mary Keenan, Joseph Hebl
Sir See All.. ....Francis Hebl

* * *

The Dayton's Bluff German M. E. Sunday school had a Christmas tree with all sorts of good things at the church on Fourth and Maple streets last evening. There are 250 children in the Sunday school, and nearly all of them were on hand for the tree. The church was prettily decorated. Two angels hovered over the tree and there was a profusion of holly and green stuff. The whole was executed by a decorations committee, composed of Miss Amelia Wichman, Miss Julia Wichman, Mrs. W. J. Meyer and Messrs. John Pfeiffer, Sam Traeger, Lewis Wolterstorf and Fred Gackstetter. The full church choir, under the direction of William F. Meyers, took part in the programme. Miss Lizzie Burger, superintendent of the infant department, spoke on "What Would This World Be Without the Savior." Miss Minnie Boettcher was the organist of the evening, except when Miss Florence Pfeiffer played, while the Imperial quartette, composed of Miss Josie Bachman, Miss Reinhardt, Miss Eva Miller and Miss Bertha Hencke sang. Miss Katie Mohaupt gave a recitation, and then the presents were distributed by the ushers, Gustav Elger, Lewis Wolterstorf and John Pfeiffer.

* * *

Santa Claus came to St. James' A. M. E. church, at Jay and Fuller streets, last evening, especially for the benefit of the primary department of the Sunday school. The church was elaborately decorated in honor of the visit, and a large fort filled with presents was waiting for the old saint. The programme opened with a chorus by the children and then Rev. J. C. Anderson delivered the invocation, and Miss Ellen Vassar welcomed Santa Claus. Nine little boys and girls recited a holiday acrostic. Other recitations were by Miss Helen Showels, Miss Grace Starks, Miss Viola Showels, Miss Ellen Warren, Evan Anderson, Miss Ruth Vassar, Clinton Anderson, Miss Ethel Howard, Valley Robinson, Miss Olive Howard and Miss Alice Vassar. There was more singing by the children and then F. D. Parker, who made a most realistic Santa Claus, distributed the good things with which the miniature fort was stocked.

* * *

Santa Claus brought so many presents ofr the Bethel Sunday school this year that there will be a repetition of the programme at the Bethel Christmas tree last evening on next Sunday afternoon and then the rest of the presents will be distributed. The large hall on the boat was crowded to its fullest capacity last evening with the children and their parents and there were regular choruses of delight at the glowing appearance of the great tree with its scores of candles. Supt. Campbell and Rev. David Morgan delivered short Christmas addresses and the children sang and recited. Afterwards Mrs. Ray distributed the presents.

* * *

Many young hearts were filled with the gladness of the Christmas season at the House of Hope church last evening, when a pretty entertainment, concluding with the presentation of gifts, was held for the children of the Sunday school. On the platform was a large Christmas tree, attractively trimmed and aglow with colored lights, which proved the center of attraction for the children, whose enjoyment was a source of satisfaction to the many parents present.

The exercises consisted of responsive scripture reading, Christmas songs, in the singing of which the children participated, and recitations. S. H. Dyer, superintendent of the Sunday school, conducted the exercises. An organ voluntary was rendered by A. Brown, Prof. Colville lead the congregation in the singing of "All This Night My Heart Rejoices." Rev. Carl Scovel, assistant pastor of the church, offered prayer. The carol "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," as sung by the children, was a pretty and appropriate selection.

One of the features of the entertainment was a recitation of the children, waving United States flags, upon each of which was one letter of the salutation "Merry Christmas," spelled out by the group. With the completion of the words of good cheer two Sunday school boys appeared in the midst of the group, clad in sheepskins, as the shepherds of old, each carrying a crook. Miss Grace Bee Whitridge delivered a recitation, when the members of the primary department sang the carol, "Ring Ye Merry Christmas Bells." A reproduction of Jacob's ladder was made by sixteen girls putting in place rungs bearing inscriptions of the essential Christian attributes. When completed the rungs read: "Love, Self-denial, Courage, Purity, Patience, Meakness, Grace."

During the exercises the scholars who had been present at Sunday school for a year or more without absence, were rewarded for their steadfastness, by the receipt of books. On the roll of honor were: Nina Jones, who attended regularly for three years; Eleanor Rochat, two years; Grace Gartner, one year; Sarah Kaech, one year; Richard Christopherson, one year. Henry B. Morrison, secretary of the Sunday school, who has rarely missed attendance for five years, was presented with an elegantly bound volume of "Lorna Doone."

Olive Lavine, a demure little miss from the primary department, rendered a recitation dealing with the emotions of a child who wanted all of the presents in a big store, in a pleasing manner.

At the conclusion of the exercices boxes of candy were distributed among the children. Many contributions of food and other useful articles were made by the children for distribution among the poor.

* * *

The Church of the Good Shepherd will have Christmas trees as follows:

Sunday school tree, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; Dacotah tree, Wednesday, 5 p. m.; Chapel tree, Atwater and Stellar streets, Thursday, 8 p. m.

* * *

The Central Park Methodist Episcopal church entertains its Sunday school scholars this evening with Christmas gifts. All are invited to see Santa Claus please the little ones with presents at the Central Park church, Minnesota and Twelfth streets.

State Press Gibes.

Must Get the Offices.

Democracy cannot expect to remain in power in Minnesota if there is any half-way business about the patronage of the state. The offices belong to the fusionists, and if they don't get them it will be all day with the party in 1900.—Norwood Times.

Leeches Still Plentiful.

The leeches of the old state gang, which has been in power so long, are fastening themselves on to their old positions when possible, and will not give Gov. Lind, after his inauguration, a chance to relieve them of their trusts, if found wanting.—Montgomery Messenger.

Unseemly Haste.

The officials controlling the state printing have re-elected the state printing expert, thus placing that department beyond the possible reach of executive examination, the very haste bearing evidence that no risk was wanted run of having that department overhauled.—Montgomery Messenger.

Rosing Taking Chances.

L. A. Rosing, chairman of the state Democratic committee, and now Gov. Lind's private secretary, will reside in Merriam Park. This shows a spirit of defiance that may shake the Park. A stalwart Democrat moving into the Eleventh ward, surrounded by Republican politicians of all grades. Whew! —The Interurban.

For an Honest Administration.

Gov.-elect Lind is visiting neighboring states this week, for the purpose of investigating the management of state institutions in those states. Mr. Lind intends to give the state the most economical and honest administration, and is working and laying plans to that end. His message will no doubt be very interesting.—Murray County Independent.

Good Word for Canty.

We want no man nominated for empty honors against C. K. Davis. We want a man who is worthy of the office and who will be voted for by every senator and representative opposed to C. K. Davis and the corporation rule represented by him. Such a man we believe is Justice Thomas Canty. There is a possibility of his election.—Buffalo Gazette.

Woolsack Suggested for O'Brien.

Mr. T. D. O'Brien is a man of pre-eminent abilities and fully capable of adorning a seat in the senate of the United States, and yet we believe his aspirations do not point that way. His chosen calling is the law. He cannot, probably, be enticed away from it by any political preferment, at least not at his time of life. He is a young man, and he doubtless thinks it would be more becoming for the allied parties to confer the honor of a United States senatorial candidacy upon an older man, like P. B. Winston or S. M. Owen. O'Brien's day will come. He is patient and willing to wait, and when it does come we are inclined to think from what we know of the man that it will more likely be, at least if his tastes are consulted, a position where custom bestows a gown and a woolsack rather than a toga.—Moorhead News.

Seven Little Laughs.

"To tell the truth, I increase my height a little by wearing footpads in my shoes." "Footpads?" "Yes, they hold me up."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

* * *

"The minister asked me how I could defend the practice of skating on Sunday." "What did you say?" "I said it might thaw on Monday."—Puck.

* * *

Dashaway—That theater party you got up was a Dutch treat, wasn't it? Cleverton—Yes. "How much did it cost you?"—Detroit Free Press.

* * *

She—Do you remember that thirty years ago you proposed to me and that I refused you? He—O, yes. That's one of the most treasured recollections of my youth.—Household Words.

* * *

"That youngest boy of yours does not seem to be a credit to you," said the white man to Uncle Mose. "No, sah," said Uncle Mose. "He is the wustest chile I has. He is mighty bad. He's de white sheep of de family, sah." —Boston Journal.

* * *

Mrs. Smarte says her husband is the worst man that ever was to go shopping. He's almost sure to get swindled every time. "Why," she says, "it was only t'other day that he bought a flute, and when it came home, if you'll believe it, 'twas full of holes."—Boston Transcript.

* * *

Customer—Look here! The first time I used this cheap umbrella I bought of you the black dye soaked out and dripped all over me. Dealer—Mein frient, that was our new patent self-detective umbrella. If any one should steal that, you'd know him by his clothes.—Tit-Bits.

TWIN CITIES TRADE

LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS AS REPORTED BY THE WEEKLY REVIEWS

JOBBING IS SATISFACTORY

Good Collections Continue——Retail Holiday Trade Beyond Expectations——General Business Conditions——Dry Goods Demand Well Maintained——Activity in Wool——Heavy Boot and Shoe Trade.

St. Paul—Jobbers report trade about the same as last week, with business very satisfactory, collections holding up well, and money more plentiful than for several years. The retail holiday trade in all lines has been beyond expectations.—Dun's Review, Dec. 24.

* * *

Minneapolis—The weather favors holiday shopping, and retail trade is large, showing in December a satisfactory increase over last year. Furniture factories are running overtime, and there is a good demand for sleighs and seasonable goods in the implement line. Business conditions are favorable, and mercantile collections good. Trade in glass, paints and oils shows improvement over 1897, and prices of lumber are firm, with an advance expected. Flour output reported by the Northwestern Miller: Minneapolis, 377,470, against 243,855 bbls last year; Superior-Duluth, 40,915 against 10,830; Milwaukee, 40,680 against 39,060, and St. Louis, 75,000 against 64,900; total, 534,965 against 358,645 last year. Mills are running at full capacity, as higher freights are expected early next year. Domestic trade is large, Minneapolis sales approximating 520,000 bbls. Chattel mortgage records show a large decrease from last year, with building permits 6 per cent larger.—Dun's Review, Dec. 24.

* * *

St. Paul—Business in all jobbing lines is quiet, as usual during the holiday season. Traveling salesmen are off the road, and collections correspond with these conditions. Retail trade indicates a larger volume of money changing hands than during the holiday period of 1897. —Bradstreet's, Dec. 24.

* * *

Minneapolis—The approach of the holidays has a quiet effect on distributive trade, and annual inventories are progressing in many jobbing houses. Flour manufacturers report a large output, with sales corresponding.—Bradstreet's, Dec. 24.

* * *

Dry Goods—The demand for the general run of cotton goods was well maintained in the early part of the week, but later under the influence of the near approach of the holidays and unfavorable weather business has been quieter. The tone shows unabated strength, and in addition to further open advances there has been a gradual quiet closing up to full prices in other directions. The market at first hands is remarkably well situated. In few directions do there appear to be unsold stocks of even moderate volume on hand, and in the majority of instances sellers are more or less under contract ahead. The print cloth situation is decidedly strong and manufacturers find no difficulty in disposing of whatever they may be inclined to sell at the full advance, which amounts to about 25 per cent, from the recent lowest point. In the woolen goods division there has been no change of any moment. Reports of retail trade here and elsewhere are excellent, both holiday and regular business being larger than for several years past.—Dun's Review, Dec. 24.

* * *

Dry Goods—The cotton goods situation continues strong, and the outlook is more favorable all along the line. Brown cottons and printcloths are steadily hardening in value, and this is affecting the finished goods. The trade is of the opinion that gray goods have advanced to stay, and look for no break for a long time to come. Former business has been done below the cost of manufacture, and the prices now obtained only leave a fair profit. Finished goods in the way of printed fabrics, etc., are quietly being worked up to the higher basis of value, and the advance on these goods comes more slow. Bleached cottons that have been selling low have been further advanced in price. Ginghams are steady, with the market in good shape. Dress woolens are yet dull and featureless, with men's-wear woolens quiet. Heavy weights in the latter goods will be shown soon, and a better business is expected.—Bradstreet's, Dec. 24.

* * *

Cotton Goods—An open advance in bleached cottons, bringing Lonsdale 4-4 up 5⅝ (with discounts), and Fruit of the Loom and Masonville 4-4 up to 5½c net, has been a feature of the week and serves to show the improved condition into which such goods have worked since November. Low grade bleached are tending upwards. Heavy brown sheetings and drills are decidedly firm. Last week's exports of these (24,000 pkgs) were the largest on record for any single week. Four-yard sheetings are firmer. Light weight fine yarn gray goods are well ahead and strong. Duck is in improved request, with advancing tendency. Brown Osanburgs are firm, but quiet. Denims are in moderate demand with prices well maintained, other coarse colored cottons generally firm, with average request. Kid-finished cambrics and silecias offered sparingly at present prices. The following approximate quotations: Standard brown sheetings, 4⅜c to 4½c; 3-yards, 3⅞c to 4c; 4-yards, 3½c to 3⅝c; 4-4 bleached, 5½c to 5¾c; 64 square bleached, 3½c; kid-finished cambric, 64 square, 2⅝c.

Print cloths are strong on the basis of 2⅜c for regulars, and the week's sales reach a fair total. A good general business is reported in printed fabrics, with no further advances quoted, but the tendency of prices is against buyers for both fabrics and staples. Ginghams continue firm throughout, both staples and dress goods well under control, with steady demand coming forward.

* * *

Wool—The market shows considerable activity, notwithstanding the nearness of the end of the year, sales in Boston this week footing up in excess of 6,000,000 pounds. Of this business over 2,500,000 lbs were of territory and Texas grades, while nearly 2,000,000 lbs of Australian have been sold. The latter wools are firmly held, and holders are yet asking full recent prices, which is, however, several cents, in the grease, lower than the wools can be imported for. Bids close to the market have been made on other large lines and refused. All foreign wools are firm, as at the prices ruling the wools cannot be replaced. Territory goods are firm at ruling rates, about 42@44c scoured being the basis of sales of fine medium that are being made. Staple lots will command more, while skinned lots of short wools would sell at 40c. Fleece wools are quiet and the price largely nominal on all but medium grades. Pulled wools are quiet, but steady.

* * *

Wool—Sales have been large, with general concessions, although the tone is firmer, aggregating 8,397,400 lbs for the week, and for four weeks 27,366,100 lbs, of which 20,583,100 lbs were domestic, against 23,116,200 lbs last year, of which 13,743,500 lbs were domestic, and 21,580,200lbs in 1892, of which 16,043,370 lbs were domestic. More manufacturing concerns are buying, and in Australian there is some speculative demand. But business stops without some concessions, and Ohio XX is quoted at Boston at 26½c, with delaine 28½c, while large sales were made of territory wool at 42 to 43c for fine and fine medium.

* * *

Woolen Goods—There has been a fair amount of reorder business in light weight woolens and worsteds for men's wear, and the business done has for the time of year been of satisfactory proportions. The chief demand has again been for plain fabrics, but some agents handling fancy cassimeres and worsteds report more attention than of late paid to these. In all directions the demand is readily met, as in each description there are sellers open to more business, and some glad to take on the basis of current prices. The new heavy weight season is slow in developing, and it cannot be said that there are yet any important lines fairly upon the market. Business in overcoatings has been moderate, and chiefly in plain faced fabrics. Cloakings are quiet and featureless. Dress goods are selling rather more readily for spring, with demand freely met. Flannels