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TODAY'S WEATHER.

Upper Michigan—Fair Friday, preceded by snow in east portion; Saturday fair; fresh westerly winds.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Fair Friday and Saturday; fresh westerly to northerly winds.

Iowa—Fair Friday and Saturday; northerly winds.

Montana—Fair Friday and Saturday; westerly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota—Fair Friday and Saturday; northerly winds.

South Dakota—Fair Friday; colder in north and western portions; variable winds, becoming northerly.

St. Paul—Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 36; lowest temperature, 32; average temperature, 34; daily range, 4; barometer, 30.07; humidity, 81; 7 p. m. temperature, 32; 7 p. m. wind, northwest; weather, partly cloudy; precipitation, .0.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	34	36	Marquette ...	34	34
Battleford ...	20	26	Minnedosa ...	28	28
Bismarck	36	36	Montgomery .	62	68
Buffalo	40	40	Montreal	20	24
Boston	30	36	Nashville	60	68
Calgary	20	28	New Orleans.	58	62
Cheyenne		46	New York ...	30	36
Chicago	44	50	Norfolk	40	44
Cincinnati ...	54	60	North Platte.	40	50
Cleveland	44	46	Omaha	52	46
Davenport ...	42	52	Philadelphia .	30	36
Detroit	38	38	Pittsburg	48	52
Duluth	34	40	Qu'Appelle ...	22	36
Edmonton ...	20	26	'Frisco	48	50
G. Haven	36	40	St. Louis	58	62
Green Bay...	34	40	Salt Lake ...	28	30
Helena	38	44	Ste. Marie ..	32	34
Huron	34	40	Washington .	32	46
Jacksonville .	56	68	Winnipeg .. .	26	32
Kansas City..	58	64			

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

TO OUR FRIENDS.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1902.

Unnecessary taxation is extortion, and the immense surplus piled up in the national treasury is an accumulation of money that should have been left in the pockets of the people. A surplus of $190,000,000 in the treasury is also a powerful temptation to recklessness on the part of congress.

PUT IT IN OPERATION NOW.

No one appears to know what the ultimate policy of the administration will be in the matter of a civil government for the natives of the Philippines. It is doubtful whether the administration politicians themselves know. Public opinion is steadily forcing the hands of the people at Washington. The trouble in the islands is practically ended, so far as any effective future opposition to American rule is concerned, and the question, alike for the people of this country and that, is the nature of the government which will be maintained over the people of the archipelago in the immediate future.

The provisions of the Cooper measure have the advantage that they give the Filipinois some intelligent understanding of what they have to look for. As matters are now conducted it is a pure autocracy over there. Any government which is based on the present idea of one-man rule is certain to be attended by internal troubles. If Aguinaldo was honest in his original declaration of a desire on his own and his people's behalf of the establishment of responsible government by the people under the direction of the general government of the United States, any plan akin to that outlined in the Cooper measure which looks to the gradual extension of the principles of the American representative system to the islands must receive his and their support.

The demand of the American people is that the present state of political chaos shall be brought to an end at the earliest convenient time. The first practical step in that direction is the embodiment of what are stated as the recommendations of the Philippine commission in the Cooper measure. The establishment of a Philippine legislature by popular vote, the exercise of the voting privilege being based on ability to read and write either the Spanish or the English language, and on some reasonable property qualification, is an intelligent step in this direction. It is a sufficiently close approach to the American territorial system of government to meet reasonable requirements. Its operation should not be delayed as long as the measure in its present form suggests.

Whatever the fate of the Cooper measure may be there can be no justification for much further delay in extending to the natives and residents of the islands some plan of civil government representative in character to some qualified extent and which will carry with it the assurance of future extension along American constitutional lines.

President Roosevelt is credited with swinging the rope once more, and this time it is thought he will lasso a man to take Secretary of Interior Hitchcock's position.

THE TERRIBLE "IF".

The opening words of a profound editorial on the legal aspects of the so-called merger which one of Soo-Line Munn's learned Minneapolis organs has just given to the world reads thus: "It is a fair presumption that the supreme court of the United States will acknowledge and assume jurisdiction in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities company."

The third paragraph of that able contribution to the literature of the day begins: "If it be urged that the state has a remedy."

The fifth paragraph opens: "If the case is permitted to proceed."

The next paragraph opens: "The court may be pleased to advance the case."

The final sentence embodies the two subjunctives: "If the state has a remedy," and "if no such remedy exists."

Interspersed with all these gentle qualifications there are to be found in the body of the legal treatise in question, convincing phrases such as: "The original jurisdiction of our greatest tribunal is limited, to be sure;" "The suit has no exact parallel;" "We feel confident of a hearing before that tribunal;" "Defendant's answer will probably take the form of a demurrer;" "If that is not sustained the court will appoint a referee;" "A temporary injunction may issue pending the hearing;" "The probabilities are that a decision will not be reached before the next term of the court," and "There will then be an earlier attack along other lines."

If "ifs" and "ands" were pots and cans, what would the tinsmiths do?

The continued presence of our army in Cuba leads to the conviction that it will stay there—despite the solemn promise of congress. To such a state of national immorality are we coming.

HE SHOULD PULL OUT.

Perry Belmont has represented a Long Island district in the United States congress. The world generally knows nothing of the fact, because Perry Belmont didn't amount to enough to leave a mark of any kind behind him. The same Perry Belmont has just been a candidate in another congressional district, comprising certain of the lower districts of Manhattan Island and Staten Island, and he has been beaten by a Republican. In the interval between Mr. Belmont's service in congress and his effort to renew that service he has had other activities which have brought him before the public. Certain of these activities are of a public or political nature, and help to show that Mr. Belmont is not fitted to play as important a part in the Democratic party as he thinks he is, notwithstanding that he has the advantage of great inherited wealth. The man who will try to carry his party political ambitions into effect by wantonly assailing the recognized leader of the political organization on which he depends for success, as Mr. Belmont assailed Mr. Croker, will not commend himself to Democrats as worthy of their strong attachment.

As the result of Mr. Belmont's effort to convince the Democrats of the Seventh congressional district that he was the best man to represent them in the house, another district has been wrested from Democratic control. Nicholas Muller, a Democrat, had represented that district for upward of twenty years, and his last election was achieved by a majority in his favor of 4,333 votes. Mr. Belmont has been beaten in his effort to become Mr. Muller's successor by a plurality of 394 votes, the transaction representing a loss to the party of nearly 5,000 votes.

This is expensive politics for Mr. Belmont, and still more so for the party to which he attaches himself. It would seem to be better for Mr. Belmont, as well as for the party, if that gentleman would let his political ambitions have a rest for an indefinite time.

If the cabinet were large enough Roosevelt would have no opposition for renomination; he would put every man who aspired to be president in the cabinet.

WHERE WE ARE AT ONE.

The inspiration offered by the recurrence of Jackson day should extend to Democrats throughout the land, in every section, and whatever their views may be on incidental questions of public interest.

In every letter and in every speech occasioned by the celebration of the event the spirit of Democratic unity makes itself plain. It is the demand of all classes of men in the party from the leader to the humblest voter. He is exceptional and unworthy of the party confidence who keeps harping on former differences.

In the life and services of Democratic statesmen like Jackson all Democrats, no matter how far apart they may be driven by the stress of passing division, can always find a rallying point. Upon the principles of conduct and policy which animated the administration of such presidents as Jefferson, Jackson, Monroe, Van Buren, there can be no misunderstanding among Democrats. We all stand for the essentials of the party creed, as expounded by them. We are all as strongly devoted to their teachings, whether we believe in gold or silver, whether we accept as part of the party creed the doctrines of the Kansas City platform or do not.

Our differences are but transient. The questions over which we have fought among ourselves are only the product of the day. We are at one on all that really enters into the everlasting principles of the American Democracy.

Take for instance the following suggestion of a common groundwork made by David B. Hill to the men who celebrated Jackson's birthday in Philadelphia: "A strict construction of the federal constitution; no entangling alliances with foreign nations; insistence upon the reserve rights of the states; public taxation for public purposes only; opposition to monopolies and dangerous combinations of capital; the preservation of the personal liberty of the citizen; no centralizing; home rule for states and municipalities."

There is surely enough here of undisputed Democratic principle to enable the members of the party to construct a platform on which all can stand in good will and fraternity.

The Nicaragua route, although adopted by the senate, is still a ditchless canal.

ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT.

The lesson of the precipitate action of the senate in adopting the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty is being driven home. The Morris amendment could only commend itself to men who are conscious that hasty action should bring repentance. There was not courage enough on either side of the senate to meet the real merits of the question. The men in that body who stood out against the treaty without the embodiment of the Davis amendment find their vindication in the present situation.

The principle of delegating legislative powers to the executive has become so settled a principle of the imperialist policy that the real nature of the Morris amendment does not force itself on the consideration of congress. There is no Democrat in either body, whether he stand on one side of the other of the dividing line represented by Mr. Bryan's opinions that can vote for this amendment without betraying the principles of his party.

What does that amendment amount to in fact? It means that congress abjures its powers and duties and turns them over to the executive. What good has all the discussion on this general subject done, if the outcome of it is that one man—no matter what man—is now to be given the power to decide the entire question for the country and its legislative representatives? What have all the commissions of the past amounted to, and what justification is there for the expenditure of the national funds which they represent, if this is to be the end? The Walker commission, and all the other commissions, embodying in their work the researches of the best experts to be had anywhere, are now to be cast aside, and the affair handed over to one man, who probably could not, as the fruit of any knowledge or experience he possesses, make a reasonable estimate of the cost of digging an ordinary ditch half a mile long, ten feet deep and six feet wide.

The occasion represents an opportunity for some strong, courageous man, of either party, to rise up and denounce the latest shameless perversion of American representative government which is involved in this proposal.

Judging from the number of candidates for comptroller, present and prospective, it looks as if either of two things were true of that office. Its present incumbent is looked on as a soft mark, or else the office has developed possibilities which are not understood by the general public. The former is the more likely situation.

It is now time for the faithful to be heard from away out in Arizona when the president thinks it proper to bestow a United States marshalship on a brother rough-rider notwithstanding that he is a Democrat, it seems high time for some tall bucking among the bronco busters of the other school of politics.

So the Twin City Rapid Transit concern no longer needs those deposits of the conductors in its business, and has decided to return them. How about the interest, Mr. Lowry? It will hardly amount to 40 per cent of even the water in the stock of that New Jersey corporation of yours.

The interstate commerce commission is now catching it for not doing something or other; but just what it is that the body should do, or what the need of that something is, nobody seems to know—except, of course, the anti-monopoly editor.

The British have recovered another big gun captured from them by the Boers. In the present stage of the fighting in South Africa heavy artillery is not in universal demand. Can it be that the Boers lost that gun on purpose?

Senator Gorman and Senator Joe Blackburn will form the nucleus of a strong Democratic minority in the United States senate—and it may come to pass soon that it will cease to be a minority.

Several Minnesota capitalists are given a new rating by the New York World Almanac, as may be seen by reading the list published in today's Globe, in another column.

Young Hoffmann is declared by the critics to be a master pianist, although he wears ordinary hair. Times or critics have changed.

Ice gorges in St. Louis and June weather in St. Paul! And still they say the climate is not changing in this country.

There is talk of buying a muzzle for Joey. Let it be made of Brummagem metal by all means.

Admiral Schley's trip through the South will not resemble a verdict of censure.

Cannot Shirk the Responsibility.

The relations of the United States and Cuba constitute a great and vital problem which will not be solved without difficulty. In their solution the responsibility which we assumed when we undertook a war in Cuba's behalf must not be forgotten.—Boston Traveler.

A REGRET.

Where are the stirring pleasures which
 Were mine in boyhood days?
Where is my old Fifth Reader, rich
 In thought and classic phrase?
Rienzi brave, who came not here
 To talk—yet spoke with might and
  main;
His like for patriot zeal, I fear,
 We shall not meet again.

Those were the days when we could feed
 Our minds on sturdy fare.
Such men as Arnold Winkelreid
 Were boon companions there—
And Daniel Webster we could quote
 When we had made a bow
On exhibition day. Ah, note
 What we're perusing now!

A rondo on my lady's fan,
 A "pome" on politics;
A tale of some financial plan,
 Or office-seeking tricks;
A story of a roystering knight,
 Or simpering courtly dame.
My good Fifth Reader, now the sight
 Of you puts me to shame.
—Washington Star.

THEATRICAL

Daniel Frawley and his company inaugurated their brief season in St. Paul at the Metropolitan last evening most auspiciously before an audience which while not so large as the performance merited, made up in enthusiasm and appreciation whatever it lacked in numbers. It can be said at the start that Mr. Frawley's company is an unusually strong one, and if the remaining performances of the week shall prove as meritorious as was that of last night. St. Paul theatergoers will be under obligations to the organization for royal entertainment.

Mr. Frawley did well to open his engagement with a production of "Secret Service," the play made famous by William Gillette, and which, above anything else, made William Gillette's reputation both as a stage manager and an actor. Melodramatic as it is, it is nevertheless an artistic construction, thrilling in its development, full of heart interest, appealing to the best sentiment in man, and a true picture of the troublous times of which he treats. It is the only American drama which adequately portrays the secret service of the War of the Rebellion, and in bodying forth, in truly heroic proportions, the character of the secret service spy, whose contribution to the glory of the struggle will never be fully realized or properly honored, it does a positive service to this generation.

Mr. Frawley, in challenging comparison with Gillette in his most famous part, might be called audacious, but his performance, on the whole, does not suffer to any appreciable extent by the comparison. Mr. Frawley is a sterling actor, a real artist, and his interpretation of the trying role last night was worthy of the best traditions of the drama. There was nothing of sham, cheap clap-trap, or melodramatic smartness in his characterizations, although the play is one tempting overmuch to an actor's vanity.

The one weakness of his work was the lack of spirit in his lovemaking—that is, at least a weakness in so far as the audience is concerned, although it is probably in keeping with the part, and most certainly in keeping with the Gillette tradition of the part. In the famous telegraph scene he was at his best, and presented a magnificent figure of intrepid daring, cool nerve, dare-devil recklessness, and finally of manly integrity. His delivery of the pithy, sententious epigrams of this act could not possibly be better.

Mr. Frawley is supported by a strong company,—that is, strong as a company—there being few weak spots to mar the harmony of the whole. Miss Mary Van Buren, as Edith Varney, the Confederate girl was excellent, wholly satisfying in her portrayal of the sweet, fair, earnest and enthusiastic Southern girl, torn by conflicting sentiments of love and loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy. She divided honors fairly with Mr. Frawley.

Miss Phosa McAllister, as Mrs. Varney, was wholly adequate to the demands made upon her, and gave an impressive portrayal of the sturdy Southern womanhood that gave to the lost cause a fidelity as passionate and self-sacrificing as the world ever saw. Harrington Reynolds, as Benton Arelsford, the Confederate secret service man, performed a most trying part with power and discretion. The hisses of the gallery gods were the warmest tribute he could have desired. Lily Branscombe, as Caroline Mitford, was delightful, beyond the power of words to describe, and her vivacity and capriciousness fell across the somber tragedy of the hour like sunshine to warm the heart. Christine Hill, as the negro "mammy" deserves special mention for clever work.

The stage management was perfect, as was to be expected under Mr. Frawley's management.

The audience was most generous in its bestowal of applause, and Mr. Frawley was forced to make a curtain speech, in which he said that it was easy for a company to do its best where the audience was so responsive, and he was so pleased with the cordial welcome extended that he hoped he might return to St. Paul again.

Magician Kellar will close his very successful engagement at the Grand Opera house with performances tonight and tomorrow afternoon and night. The patronage accorded the visit of this popular trickster on the occasion of his first first appearance at popular prices has been most flattering and theater goers are showing their appreciation of Manager Jacob Litt's policy of offering them attractions of the highest class at popular rates of admission.

Kellar this season offers a programme of exceptional excellense, and one which is interesting throughout. His budget of small magic embraces a number of deceptions of more than ordinary merit, and "The Levitation of Princess Karnac," "Out of Sight," "Fly-To," and "The Simla Seance," his most pretentious illusions, are without doubt the most inexplicable illusions ever presented in this city. The final afternoon performance of the engagement occurs tomorrow afternoon at 2:30, and an unusually large sale of seats is reported for this occasion.

For the coming week at the Grand, commencing Sunday night, "Lost in the Desert," a melodrama in four acts by Owen Davis, which pleased theatergoers in no uncertain measure on the occasion of its appearance here last season, will hald the boards. The presenting company this season is said to be an excellent one, and the various scenes are said depictel in a thoroughly artistic manner. The scenic effects are lavish in the extreme, and add to the general success. There are a number of situations of more than ordinary interest, the fire scene and the race for life being two of the most exciting features of the performance. A troupe of genuine Bedouin Arabs are seen to excellent advantage in a number of acrobatic feats and add considerable realism to some of the scenes. The engagement is for one week, with the usual matinees.

There are but four more performances to be given at the Star this week by Rice and Barton's burlesquers, the big extravaganza company that has been packing the theater to the doors all the week. The engagement will end Saturday night, and on the following day the May Howard company will begin a week's engagement.

ADVANTAGE OF BEING TALL.

"You should have seen Hermann Dudley Murphy, of Winchester, Mass., go through the ice yesterday," said L. F. Scott, of Cambridge, with a reminiscent chuckle, standing in the corridor of the Hoffman house. "Murphy is an artist who won a medal at Buffalo, and is also a canoeist. He was the man whom Thomas W. Lawson sent to compete in the canoe races in England last summer. He is 6 feet 7 inches tall, and yesterday, winged with a Norwegian skate sail, he was looming everywhere about upper Mystic lake, in Winchester. Suddenly he struck thin ice and went through. The lake was black with skaters, and a scream went up.

"'Never fear,' someone cried. 'It's Murphy; he'll walk ashore.'

"Sure enough, there was his head above the water, and he did walk ashore, without need of assistance. The water in that place is six feet deep."—New York Tribune.

WOULDN'T STAND FOR IT.

"I hardly think my wife sees the joke yet," said Brown with a smile, "and I am also inclined to think that she has an idea that I was deliberately trying to create a false impression, to which I plead guilty.

"One night last week I thought I heard someone prowling about the house, and as there have been a number of houses broken into lately, I concluded that the noise was made by burglars. As I sat up in bed listening I chanced to glance into the next room, the door of our bedroom being open, and there stood a sure-enough burglar coolly examining our silverware. With this startling discovery came the chilling thought that I hadn't such a thing as a firearm in the house. But I determined to run a bluff, so turning to my wife I said in a loud voice:

"'Where's my revolver?'

"'John,' she answered in a voice equally as loud, 'there isn't such a thing in this house, and you know it.'"—Detroit Free Press.

STORIES of the STREET.

The Girl with the Florodora hat was in the art store selecting a frame for the photograph of the Man, and while the clerk exerted himself tearing the cover from a box of brand new just received designs she told the girl with the furs all about it.

"You know," she said, "Cecil was in off the road the other day, and we came down town to do some shopping. She passed us right by without a word on Sixth street. She saw us all right, but, just as mean as usual, she thought she was hurting my feelings in cutting us dead. You know at one time she thought it was all settled about Cecil buying her the solitaire.

"Cecil went away that night, and the next afternoon I met Her again. The bold thing rushed right up to me and was oh, so awful glad to see me.

"'Why, you dear girl,' she exclaimed, 'where have you been all this time?'

"I refused to overlook our slight and just told her plainly that I was glad she could see all right at times.

"'What do you mean by that?' she

Cecil.

asked with an innocent air that you might have thought was real.

"I just told her that she had passed Cecil and I on the street, and that we didnt like it one bit.

"'Why,' she exclaimed, 'I didn't see you at all. Is Cecil to be in town again soon?'

"I told her that I expected he might be.

"'Will you tell him to call on me if you see him again?' she asked with that same innocent air. 'You know Cecil and I are great friends, and if you tell him my address I know he will come out to see me.'

"That," snapped the Girl under the Florodora hat, "was going too far and I just raised my left hand carelessly and allowed her a glance at the ring.

"'You dear girl,' she simpered, 'allow me to congratulate you. Who is it and tell me all about it?'

"Perhaps it was cruel, but she deserved it. 'Why it's Cecil,' I said, and then she left in a hurry."

"The idea. It served her right," declared the girl with furs.

MUSIC WHILE THEY EAT

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE OF COMMERCIAL CLUB PLANS WORK.

The entertainment committee of the Commercial club met yesterday afternoon to make preparation for the return of the Northwestern Canadian association, which will be Jan. 25, and also to prepare general plans for the pleasure of the members.

Beginning at noon tomorrow there will be music at the luncheon hour. Wolff and Barret's orchestra will play from 12:30 to 3 p. m.

The following committee was appointed to show the Canadian editors the town. They will be taken through the wholesale and retail district, and guided where there may be anything of interest. The following will act as escorts:

H. S. Wood, H. J. Lehr, F. H. Wheeler, William Woodhead, C. W. Hornick, Conde Hamlin, G. W. Sikes, H. J. Lewis, F. W. Bergmeier, H. P. Hall, C. C. Whitney, F. J. Meyst, Minneapolis; David Ramaley, W. A. Potter, J. J. Dobson.

Luncheon will be served the visitors in the club at 4 p. m.

The preliminary arrangements were yesterday made for a billiard tournament among the members of the club. After the title to championship of the club is decided, there will be a challenge issued to the Minneapolis Commercial club. The following committee has the matter in charge: F. M. Wheeler, H. T. Black and F. H. Sabin.

There will also be a pin pool tournament in the near future, and the following committee has been appointed to look after the arrangements: C. E. Gooch, H. P. Fahnstock and C. R. McCandless.

Money Put to Good Use.

The $100,000 which J. Pierpont Morgan ordered distributed among the employes of the firm of which he is the head on New Year's, will, it is believed, do quite as much good as if it had been devoted to the endowment of a library or college. There is a much louder call in this world for bread and creature comforts than there is for books and higher education. The man without an academic training, who is fed and clothed, is in better shape by several diameters than the college graduate who is hungry and in want of raiment—as a considerable number of them are.—Kansas City Star.

Peril in Being a "World Power."

Our commercial rivals in the old world would like nothing better than to see us handicap ourselves with a large army and navy, for thus we should contribute to the removal of some of the disabilities under which they labor by putting this country more nearly on their footing. There is some danger that with all the talk of the United States as a "world power"—as though it had not always been a world power—we may gradually drift into the ways and methods of other so-called world powers, and that would be a calamity.—Indianapolis News.

Marked for Slaughter.

Long and Hitchcock are conceded to be marked for the cabinet executioner's ax, and the agitators still clamor for the head of Wilson. It is urged that he is too good a friend of the beet sugar interest to be popular with the ruling authorities in the present circumstances.—Sioux City Tribune.

The Globe's Home-Study Course . . . .

How the U. S. Has Expanded

BY DANA C. MUNRO.

CHAPTER XI.

The Annexation of Hawaii.

When in 1778 Capt. Cook, the famous navigator, discovered the Hawaiian islands, or the Sandwich islands, as he called them in honor of his patron, the fourth earl of Sandwich, he found there a large population. According to his estimate there were 400,000 souls living under a form of civilization which in its main features curiously resembled the feudal organization of mediaeval Europe. The king was sole proprietor of land and sea and people. Under the king were the great chiefs, the vassals, and under them in turn the people, genuine serfs, attached to the soil. In connection with their religion, which in its external form was little more than the worship of uncouth images of wood and straw, were certain rigid rules of life, half ceremonial, half slavery, called "tabus." These rules prohibited men and women from eating together, indicated certain kinds of food forbidden to women, such as pork, bananas, cocoanuts, turtles and some varieties of fish. Certain days were also set apart, during which no fires might burn nor noise be made. At these times dogs were muzzled to prevent their barking and fowls kept in darkened places lest a cock should greet the dawn.

Into this strange and indolent tropical life Capt. Cook and the sea rovers who followed in his wake brought the evil features of our Christian civilization—whisky, gunpowder and disease. The enthusiasm with which the simple islanders greeted the advent of the first white man was within a single year changed into hostility, and in 1779 Capt. Cook was killed in a quarrel over a stolen boat.

In 1789 the first American ships, the Eleanor and the Fair American, visited the islands. A boat was stolen by the natives and broken up for the nails and other iron which it contained. The captain of the Eleanor, believing that such treachery deserved a stern rebuke, waited until the waters about his ship were covered with native craft and then delivered a broadside with murderous effect. This was the first contact of Hawaiians with Americans. Their subsequent intercourse with our countrymen, if less dramatic, was quite as deadly. The islands became a famous rendezvous and fitting place for Pacific whalers, and the evil habits and loathsome ailments introduced by these rough seamen did much to sap the vitality of a race peculiarly indisposed to resist the ravages of infectious diseases. From that to the present day the gentle unresisting Hawaiian race has marched with rapid strides toward extinction. In the place of the flourishing population noticed by Capt. Cook there remain at the present day but 38,000 Hawaiians, including those of mixed blood. Such is the tragic story of their contact with our civilization.

About the time of Capt. Cook's visit a certain chief named Kamehameha was seeking to bring the whole group of islands under his control. Iron and powder served his purpose well, and thus equipped he succeeded in 1795 in carrying out his design and founded a dynasty under whose reign the islands passed from barbarism to civilization. His queen, Liholiho, who succeeded him as regent for their young son, Kamehameha II., broke the "tabus" and burned the temples with the idols. The old religion had been outgrown and cast aside, and the Hawaiians presented the strange and perhaps unique spectacle of a people who had put aside their ancient faith without the impulse of a new propaganda, but simply as a result of cultural development, and stood there, religionless, waiting for a new faith to take the place of the old.

This faith was not long in coming. The better part of Christian civilization was hastening to repair, in so far as it was possible, the ravages which the baser part had caused. A band of devoted missionaries, organized at Park Street church, in Boston, and consisting of seventeen members, arrived at Hawaii in March, 1820. Their efforts produced results of great value. They introduced the morals and institutions of Christianity; they reduced the spoken languages to a written form and thereby paved the way for education, and, what was of the highest importance, they threw themselves, at great personal risk, between the simple natives and the brutal sailors and labored to build up a sense of sexual morality.

Meanwhile the commercial value of the islands had begun to attract the attention of America and British traders. The first product of importance was sandalwood, and so thoroughly were the islands exploited for the Chinese market that the tree has practically disappeared from the Hawaiian flora. In the early 50s the cultivation of sugar cane was introduced and increased in volume until the products now constitute nearly the whole volume of Hawaiian exports. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons were shipped to the United States in 1897.

To the sugar culture is due not only the wealth of Hawaii, but also the curious mixture of nationalities, of which the population is composed. The native Hawaiian was physically unfit for the continuous labor of the cane fields. In order to provide for the needs of the rapidly expanding industry recourse was had to the importation of alien races. Portuguese from the Azores and other Atlantic islands were the first comers. With their descendants they now number 15,000 out of a total population of 100,000. When more laborers were needed, accessions came from China and from Japan to such an extent that the islands now support a Japanese population of 25,000 and Chinese to the number of 21,000. The admixture of Asiatic peoples naturally formed one of the chief objections to the annexation of Hawaii when that question came before the American public for decision.

The close union of Hawaiian with American interests led at various times to projects for annexation. In the early '90s, when the whaling industry was at its height, a movement for union was set on foot by the American residents of Hawaii which obtained the sanction of the king, Kamehameha III. The accession of Kamehameha IV., whose wife was of partial English extraction, checked the tendencies toward union, and to this result the decline of the whale fisheries also contributed.

The regime of Kalakaua (1874-1891) was a period of industrial approachment between the United States and Hawaii. Since the sugar interests of the islands were entirely in the hands of Americans, it seemed unjust to permit the customs

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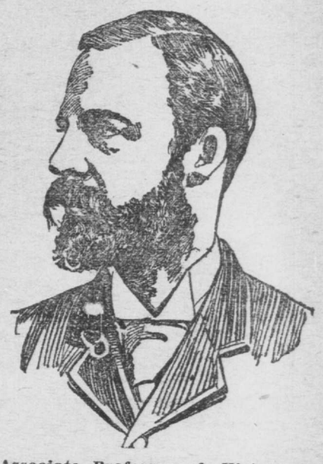

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duties to operate as a check upon the employment of American capital. The reciprocity treaty of 1875 admitted unrefined sugar from Hawaii free of duty. This treaty was renewed in 1884, when a further concession was made to the United States of a coaling station at Pearl harbor, in the Island of Oahu.

Kalakaua died in 1891 and his sister and successor, Queen Liliuokalani, strove to establish the royal power upon a basis of of native dominion. A new constitution was proposed, according to which all white men, unless married to native women, were to be excluded from the suffrage. Thus for the first time in Hawaiian history race antagonism was made the motive of political struggle.

The attitude of the queen, together with the irresponsible character of her advisers, was fatal to the native dynasty. The revolutionists of 1893 hastily organized a "committee of public safety" and appealed to Mr. Stevens, the American minister, for aid. A large force landed from the ship Boston practically rendered useless any attempts at resistance on the part of the monarchy, and a bloodless revolution was effected. The queen was deposed, and a provisional government established, "to exist until terms of union with the United States could be agreed upon." The queen yielded under protest and appealed to the United Stats government to restore her to her former rights.

The request of the provisional government obtained a favorable hearing in Washington. President Harrison presented to the senate a treaty providing for annexation, but owing to a rush of other business it failed to pass in the closing days of his administration. His successor, President Cleveland, withdrew the treaty and set on foot an investigation of the part taken by Minister Stevens and other United States officials in the overthrow of the queen's government. The result of this investigation led the president to the belief that, apart from the general question of the the desirability of acquiring territory at such a distance from our shores, the influence of our government had been employed in an unjustifiable manner in the Hawaiian uprising, and that the United States could not rightfully acquire property in such a manner. Accordingly the administration made a formal demand upon the provisional government to restore to the queen her former authority. To this demand the provisional government refused to accede, and the matter was referred by the president to congress.

The high moral attitude of Mr. Cleveland did not meet the sympathy of the nation. It is one thing to deplore the lack of uprightness in our relations with Mexico half a century ago and quite another thing to oppose the material impulses of the time. The Hawaiian question became a part of the presidential contest of 1896. In accordance with the pledges of his party, the newly elected president, Mr. McKinley, promptly submitted to the senate an annexation treaty, and when the measure failed to secure the consent of two-thirds of that body it was proposed to accomplish the desired purpose by means of a joint resolution.

The events of one May day, however, changed the aspect of the question. The battle of Manila, which for good or for ill, imposed upon us an Eastern empire, made Hawaii a point of vast strategic importance, a necessary part of our imperial system, and she was willingly received into our national fold as the least of the problems which are coming to us for solution.

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SYSTEM WORKS WELL

WISCONSIN IS SATISFIED WITH ITS STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

TRIED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

Trouble Occasionally Experienced Over Awarding Contracts, but in the Main Best Results Are Attained.

G. W. Bishop, of Rhinelander, Wis., who was until recently a member of the Wisconsin state board of control, but has now retired from office to return to the newspaper business, was in the city yesterday. In conversation with The Globe he said:

"Wisconsin has now had a board of control for about fifteen years, and the board of control system is as firmly established as any other branch of the state government. There will, of course, be contention from time to time as to the personnel of the board, and the policy of the incumbent board will always meet with more or less adverse criticism, but I feel secure in the statement that the board of control as an institution will never be abandoned. It is accepted in our state as the proper method of managing state institutions.

"The members of our board have watched with much interest the progress of your Minnesota board since it was established, and I for one have followed it pretty closely. I find that the Minnesota board has even in the beginning of its career had to cope with many of the same problems that confronted us from time to time. One of the principal of these is the complaint arising out of the awarding of contracts for supplies, and I think the board here has taken a wise course in that matter. Of course as an abstract proposition it is desirable and just that state contracts should be given to dealers within the state, and I think that any man who is likely to get an appointment to the board of control in either Wisconsin or Minnesota, would take that same view of it. There are cases, however, in which it is to the best interests of the state that the business should be given to outside concerns. It is not fair to expect that the state shall patronize its home dealers at a loss to itself, but that is what a number of persons do expect. On that point, however, your Minnesota law, as I understand it, is very explicit, and your board has but little choice, inasmuch as it is specifically instructed to buy goods from dealers within the state when that can be done without loss to the state. As far as most classes of goods are concerned, there would be sufficient competition if no bids were received from outside of your own state, but in other lines the number of dealers is so small that a pool or combination could very easily be effected.