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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair Friday, warmer in eastern portion; snow at night or Saturday in northeastern portion, fair elsewhere; colder Saturday; fresh southerly winds shifting to westerly.

Upper Michigan—Fair, warmer, Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness, probably snow; fresh southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, warmer, Friday; snow at night or Saturday in northern portion; fair in southern, fresh southerly winds.

Iowa—Fair Friday; warmer in south and eastern portions; Saturday fair, colder; southerly to westerly winds.

North Dakota—Fair, colder Friday; Saturday fair; westerly winds.

South Dakota—Fair Friday; Saturday colder; westerly winds.

Montana—Fair Friday; colder in eastern portion; Saturday fair; westerly winds.

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, 27; lowest temperaure, 9; average emperature, 18; daily range, 18; barometer, 30.12; humidity, 72; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 25; 7 p. m., wind, southeast; weather, clear.

Yesterday Temperatures—

	*5pm	High		*5pm	High
Alpena	..18	36	Marquette ...	14	44
Battleford ...	32	36	Minnedosa ...	26	32
Bismarch	34	42	Montgomery	46	52
Buffalo	16	28	Montreal	16	28
Boston	36	44	Nashville	34	42
Calgary	28	38	N. Orleans...	52	56
Cheyenne	42	52	New York ..	34	40
Chicago	26	26	Norfolk	40	42
Cincinnati ...	32	34	North Platte	44	52
Cleveland ...	29	34	Oklahoma ...	50	56
Davenport ...	28	32	Omaha	34	38
Detroit	29	28	Philadelphia	38	46
Duluth	18	22	Pittsburg ...	28	34
Edmonton ...	20	28	Qu'Appelle ..	30	36
G. Haven	18	24	S. Francisco	52	54
Green Bay ..	16	20	St. Louis	36	38
Helena	32	38	Salt Lake ...	36	38
Huron	34	42	Ste. Marie ..	2	6
Jacksonville .	52	62	Washington .	36	44
Kansas City .	38	40	Winnepeg ...	22	36

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

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Anyone unable to secure a copy of The Globe on any railroad train leaving or entering St. Paul will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

Subscribers annoyed by irregular or late delivery of The Globe will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1902.

The movement for the establishment of a postal station in the business district of St. Paul is a sensible one. Such a station would be a valuable aid to our merchants. Relatively the general postoffice is further from the business district than it is from any postal station in the city.

MINISTER WU'S POSITION.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang is a very able man. No one can fail to admire the great skill shown by him in his fight against the re-enactment of the Geary law. He has stood alone. Among a strange and hostile people he has, through sheer intellectual force, commanded a hearing for everything he has had to say, whether relating to his own country or this. But Mr. Wu has made a losing fight. The national demand for the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law is too insistent; and the belief in its needfulness is altogether too widespread to offer the slightest hope to the Chinese diplomat of stemming the current against which he has fought so bravely.

The Chinese exclusion law, known as the Geary act, will be re-enacted in all events. The continued exclusion of the Chinese from this country is demanded by practically all classes of American citizenship. It was not necessary even that President Roosevelt should have declared with such emphasis and unrestraint in favor of Chinese exclusion in his message. The policy had been settled on as desirable long before Mr. Roosevelt was ever heard of in the political life of the nation.

Minister Wu has scored one point which will not readily be overcome. He has pointed out that while the Geary law has been accepted by China and the acceptance embodied in the existing treaty with China, it is now proposed to enact a still more radical law to the same end, notwithstanding that the existing treaty has two years yet to run. Neither international right nor diplomatic usage admits of any further or more onerous action by this country against the subjects of the Chinese emperor, as long as that treaty remains in existence, than is represented by the Geary law and its re-enactment.

Whether or not we accept Mr. Wu's claims in their entirety we are compelled to give them intelligent consideration. We must, whether we will or no, violate the existing treaty with China if, during the period of its continuance, we go beyond the terms of exclusion laid down in the existing law. Are we ready to do that? If we do it, we set ourselves in a position of open hostility toward China, and the result may at least be sufficiently serious to demand a severance of diplomatic relations.

We are on the eve of establishing a great shipping trade with China. The attitude which we have borne toward that people and its rulers throughout the recent disturbances has prevented the dismemberment of the country. We have entitled ourselves as a nation to the everlasting gratitude of the Chinese race. We may, if we will, set all that aside, and undo all the good that has been accomplished for the promotion of our commercial relations with the people of that country.

Such a line of conduct we can follow, and China will not suffer in the slightest. The Geary law is effective for all purposes. Properly enforced it does not admit of the admission of Chinese to any extent whatever. Nobody thought of more than its re-enactment until the message of the president was made public. In fact nobody demands more now, except the radical people of the Pacific coast.

The question which Minister Wu has forced the federal officials, executive and legislative, to consider is whether for the mere sake of strengthening a law adequate for all purposes our country is willing to break off diplomatic relations with his and seriously endanger its prospects of a greatly increased Oriental trade.

Mr. F. B. Doran is a welcome addition to the already big list of Republican candidates for the mayoralty. The more the merrier. They will all know the joys of retirement when they are through analyzing the election returns.

JUDGE FLANDRAU'S RETIREMENT

With the retirement of Judge Flandrau a distinguished and honorable career has been brought to a close. In the public as well as in the social life of the state Judge Flandrau has borne a brilliant part. In his profession he was at once an ornament and an inspiration. Carrying with him into every relation of life the charming personal characteristics which have made him known and beloved of men in every station in this community, he has left his imprint on every line of the history of Minnesota for at least a half century.

Our state has been greatly blessed in the superior moral and intellectual mold of its leading pioneers. No man among them all played a more valuable part or played it better than the urbane gentleman who made his bow a day or two ago before the bench of which he himself had been a distinguished member. Whenever and however his services might be made available to the people he has been at their command. In field and forum, on the bench and at the bar, his great endowments were revealed. Had he chosen to pursue a public career he would have left the imprint of his ripe scholarship and unswerving patriotism as deeply on the affairs of state and nation alike as ever did even the most illustrious men whom Minnesota contributed to the public service.

Judge Flandrau's days have been long in the land. His activities have been unflagging during the lifetime of two generations. He will continue, The Globe hopes and believes, to lend the inspiration of his name and influence to every public undertaking affecting the general welfare for a long time to come. The years have rested lightly upon him. He has made full return of the great gift bestowed upon him, and he has been respected and honored in equal measure.

There are many years of usefulness still left to the judge. While his fellow citizens willingly admit that he has well earned the honorable repose that he seeks, they will long continue, in this and other communities of the state, to look to him, when the occasion demands, for the exercise of those wise councils and zealous deeds which he has ever brought to the service of his fellow men.

If the prevailing report should prove true that negotiations are in progress between the British and Boer authorities looking to the end of the inhuman warfare now prevailing, every civilized being will unite in the hope that they may be successful.

CONGRESSIONAL NINCOMPOOPS.

Whether it is that Congressman Eddy is merely advertising himself through the letters said to be received by him in such great numbers averring the personal unfitness of most of our congressmen to discharge the duties of their office, or whether such communications are in fact received by him and may be taken as expressive of a well defined public opinion, the fact is indisputable that the present membership of the house of representatives, taken in the aggregate, has shown itself to be far below that of any preceding congress for many years.

On neither side is there even one man of paramount ability. Seniority is the only apparent test of influence in that body at this moment. Neither side is any better situated than the other in this regard. Richardson is no more fitted to be a leader than is Hepburn; and Hepburn is a leader apparently only by virtue of his agility. By what right Richardson maintains his claim of leadership is apparent to nobody outside of the Democratic minority.

Hepburn in his handling of the canal measure was about as inept as Richardson has shown himself to be at every turn since the honor of leadership was conferred on him. The former showed himself to be the victim of the densest ignorance and an equally dense presumptuousness in putting the foolish Nicaraguan canal bill through the house in its present shape. It is not ignorance, nor bumptiousness from which Richardson as a leader suffers, so much as it is from inherent unfitness for the role of leader. He is, aside from his established position as leader, without either weight or influence.

The wrong is to the entire country arising from the low caliber of the leadership of the majority in the house. When a man as experienced and of the recognized ability of Mr. Cannon is set aside in the interest of a harebrained character like Hepburn, it is not surprising that men of the class of our own Tawney are looked upon as oracles of the national Republican party in congress. Of course in any but an abnormally low standard of leadership, years of service tenfold those which Tawney has put over him would not suffice to give him the prominence that he enjoys. Tawney can talk, just as Hepburn can; and that is the biggest part of what either or both of them can do.

With the Democratic minority the case is different. There are able men on that side; but they are subordinated to the claims which continuous service secure for men like Richardson. If the party minority is to accomplish anything at all it is time that the younger men should come to the front, and put an end to such exhibitions of nerveless incapacity as that given by the Democrats on the occasion of the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill.

Indeed unless the record is changed the first session of the present congress, if not both sessions, will long be remembered as having seen the ascendancy on both sides of the chamber of members who almost justify the estimate we are told Congressman Eddy's correspondents place on the qualifications of the average congressman.

A great power is what Senator Hale evidently wants to see the American republic become. Only the aunties and the dough-faces think that it ought to be rather a great peace power.

ADVOCACY BY ABUSE.

Mr. Fenton G. Warner, during his long service in the assembly, has presented himself to the average citizen, without regard to party political divisions, as a capable, upright and amiable gentleman. No one ever heard of him before as a mere tool of private interests until the Pioneer Press presented to its readers this estimate of him as a public man. The Globe thinks it is unjust—grossly unjust. But the Pioneer may possess special opportunities of knowledge which are not within the reach of ordinary papers in this regard, or it may be the victim of misinformation. An explanation, which is, however, much more probable, is that the Pioneer Press was doing the work of Mr. Warner's political enemies with but slight regard, if any, to the justice or reasonableness of the view of him which it presented.

Such abuse as that which our contemporary casts at Mr. Warner must naturally attract much attention on its own account. When it is coupled with encomiums on ex-Mayor Kiefer, whom the same paper has in the past abused like a pickpocket, and has gone outside of the party lines to defeat as a candidate for mayor, it marks the most notable contribution yet made to the literature of the coming spring campaign.

Mr. Warner and Mr. Kiefer are opposing candidates for the mayoralty nomination. At least to the man on an opposite political sidewalk, it does not appear that the Pioneer Press advocacy of Kiefer can, under the circumstances, be any more effective than its abuse of this particular one of his opponents.

Theodore Roosevelt may read with advantage the words of John Goff before the Nineteenth Century club on anarchism. If he had been able to read them before he prepared his message he might have applied the blue pencil to a lot of rot on that subject contained in the document which did no good to anyone and did immense harm to Roosevelt in making the presidential message as long as today and tomorrow. There are others, however, in the world who might read the speech to advantage, even with its liberal admixture of poppycock.

A gift of $100,000 telegraphed to a youngster on the day of his birth may prove of great value to him in after life, or it may not. It will not add one ounce of brains to the stock that nature gave him, however, nor one day to the span of life which he is allotted to live. Young Mr. Davis, of Cumberland, Md., will probably prove neither better nor worse than the general ruck of Davises who have come and gone, notwithstanding the effusive and not altogether refined display of affection on the part of his old granddad.

The fact that the prosecution of the merger is breaking new ground gives rise to an element of uncertainty as to the arguments which will be made on the above date, but the best informed authorities feel that the outlook is highly encouraging.—Minneapolis Times.

It is thus we whistle to keep up our failing courage.

No doubt that Mississippi gentleman who is scheduled to swing aloft by the neck on Feb. 14 will renew his protest against the company of a "nigger," in case he is, as most criminals expect to be, ushered into the realms of bliss in the hereafter.

Miss Lucinda Fetters, of Peoria, Ill., proved herself worthy of her name when she added the fetters of matrimony to those of the county jail already borne by her beloved George Washington Brown.

Perversion of Government.

The government has become a government of the trusts, for the trusts and by the trusts. Loot has taken the place of liberty. The chief end of the administration appears to be no longer the people's weal, but their wealth. A latter-day Caesar sits in Washington's seat, and not daring to play the role of bold and open usurper, enacts the petty tyrant, rebukes and reprimands high officers and is as testy in temper as Termagant. "I am the government" is the latest angry declaration, in imitation of Louis XIV.'s famous saying. Were it not lamentable as an evidence of imperialistic decadence it would be laughable.—Houston Post.

Tariff Leeches Insatiable.

The history of tariff legislation is full of instances in which the beneficiaries of tariff discrimination have asked for more. We do not recall a single instance in which any considerable number of them have consented to give up what they had. There have been individuals intelligent enough to do this, as Mr. Carnegie now is ready to do it with reference to steel and iron. But there has been no class of tariff favorites who have been willing to give up a stiver of the advantage they have received at the expense of their fellow citizens.—New York Times.

Another Evil Caused by Trusts.

The latest indictment against the trusts is brought by a New York divine, who declares that they are responsible for the decrease in the number of marriages in this country, since they have increased the cost of living so as to make it impossible for the average young man working on a salary to support a wife and family. There is more truth than poetry in this.—Wheeling Register.

Grist of the Political Mill

With the formal entry of former Mayor F. B. Doran into the fight for the Republican nomination for mayor further concealment of the rancor of the feud in the party ranks, which has only slumbered since the election of Kiefer, four years ago, became impossible.

Doran's hand was forced by the alienation of men whom he believed were his friends and who are now charged with treachery, some of it clothed with at least the semblance of coercion. With the declaration of Seng's candidacy, which was admittedly in the interest of the Doran campaign, Doran believed he had full protection from Kiefer in the German strongholds and that he could play a waiting game.

His plan contemplated a stand-off between Seng and Kiefer until the last practical moment, when he was to step in and secure the support of the party organization, which was ostensibly against Kiefer. The co-operation of the active Republican politicians with personal grievances against Kiefer and whose expressed disposition to center their efforts in a fight to secure party ratification of Seng's candidacy, was only a part of the scheme to hamper Kiefer.

The Doran people had no copyright on their plan of obstruction, and the Kiefer crowd started a counter obstruction play by skillfully inducing Warner to renounce his ambition to become county auditor and enter the mayoralty fight as a stumbling block to Doran. There was no excess of friendliness between the latter and the president of the assembly, who with his colleagues had been scored by Doran, and with the assistance of some of Warner's friends who need the votes of Kiefer's supporters in their own business, he was urged to enter the fight against the earnest protest of the men who were ready to help him to the nomination for auditor and the men who were in anticipation enjoying promises of good things made in furthering that campaign.

The Doran people claim Judge Hine was the chief conspirator in dragging Warner into their fight. Warner's chief lieutenants, Ed Parrish and Charley Parker, are also charged with dealing from the bottom against their chief, and Clerk of the Municipal Court Dix is charged with becoming a party to the deal against the interests of his former friend, Doran. The Doran people say Dix may have been forced into the deal by Hine, but are no whit less bitter in their denunciation of what they call treachery.

Hine and Warner have long had an apparent community of interest through their mutual regard for Parrish, one of the Republicans who has always been credited with the ability to "deliver the goods" in the Second ward. The Doran men say Hine needs the votes Kiefer can control; Kiefer needed a candidate to cut into the Doran strength, and that it was not a difficult task to make the little judge listen to reason. Then commenced the series of conferences in the municipal court vault and Warner's office which caused him to throw down his county auditor machine, in course of rapid construction. Warner was told that Doran and Kiefer were both "dead ones," and that the rank and file of the party would not only rally to the banner of a hustling representative of its younger element, but demanded that new blood be given a chance to pull it out of the slough of despond where for years it had been threatened and bulldozed by the adherents of "fogyism."

In substantiation of their claim that the party was with Warner, he was reminded of his campaigns for the assembly, when in both instances he led his ticket. The old party leaders who believed in letting Doran and Kiefer fight it out for themselves and then kill them both by the election of Seng, tried to show Warner the error of his way and to induce him to stick to his original intention to try for the auditorship. The Kiefer interests were, however, too strong for them, and for a few days later Warner gave it out that his friends had forced him to make the race.

The Doran men became suspicious of the conferences being held at the court house and then began to whisper that Dix's participation in them could not entirely be warranted by his interest in retaining his berth as clerk of the municipal court through the good offices of Hine. Hine, they say, voted for Dix only because there was no other method of ridding himself of Conroy, and who was originally for Warner for the clerkship. Their agitation was rapidly approaching the fever heat when the denoument was hastened by the simultaneous filing of nominations by Warner and Kiefer.

Mr. Doran said yesterday morning: "I am forced to become a candidate now or never. I cannot afford to see my friends weeded away from me." Mr. Doran said his acquaintance with Warner is very slight, and while Warner will probably suffer some from the irrefutable criticism of the assemblymen which he thinks the public will indulge in, he at the same time expressed the hope that it will not be necessary to resort to a campaign based on such strenuous lines.

The Warner men who were on the square with their leader and hoped to throw Kiefer down after Doran was sidetracked, expected that the Kiefer organ would play fair with their man at least to the extent of refraining from open attack. Now they are sore and charge that their throw down was deliberate and preconcerted. They claim entire possession of the city and county organization and threaten to rule or ruin.

In that same rule or ruin policy, the Doran men again see the finger of Kiefer. They claim that they have already frustrated several plots to swing ward organization into either the Warner or Kiefer columns by the indorsement route. They say it makes little difference which is indorsed in the end it means Kiefer and while they are perfectly willing to permit indorements of a purely personal character they draw the line at attempts to coerce any part of the party organization. They are particularly incensed over an alleged attempt to whip the Sixth ward committee into line, which they construe as a deliberate slap at their Sixth ward candidate.

Doran has scored first blood in the matter of indorsement. He is the first of the Republican quartette now openly in the field to secure the unqualified support of any of the party leaders. Assemblyman Charles J. Nelson, of the First ward was a candidate for mayor and had prepared to file his papers when he was notified that Mr. Doran would positively make the run. He at once renounced his own ambitions and yesterday when Doran formally entered the race, the First ward man publicly announced his allegiance to the Doran cause.

The Doran slate makers wanted the strength that Nelson could lend their ticket as a candidate and endeavored to induce him to seek the nomination for city treasurer. Nelson admitted that he was ready and willing to do almost anything for Doran, but declined with thanks, the proposition to tackle Otto Bremer. That his efforts in behalf of Doran may be unhampered, Nelson says, he will not be a candidate for a third term in the assembly. He will bend every energy to the assistance of the Sixth ward man and expects his reward in the fall when he will be a candidate for a county office.

The one Republican candidate to admit his interest in the campaigns of any of the mayoralty aspirants is Paul Martin, of the Sixth, who yesterday filed for nomination to the board of aldermen. Martin is for Doran and does not care who knows it. He says the Sixth ward will stick to the former mayor and president of their improvement association and yesterday defied the opposition to attempt to secure a Sixth ward indorsement for any one else. He said: "They don't care to allow their precinct committeemen to indorse Warner or Kiefer."

Joseph Smith, justice of the peace in the Sixth ward is a candidate to succeed himself. He filed his papers for the Democratic nomination yesterday. Mr. Smith has long been identified with the interests of the Sixth ward. He has been a competent and popular official and his friends say his re-election is assured.

James L. Johnson, Republican, is a candidate for justice of the peace east of Wabasha street and has filed the papers that put him officially in the race against Justice Hoff. Johnson served two terms in the office to which he aspires and was beaten for a third nomination by Hoff. He believes that the primary law will enable him to kill two birds with one stone—get his office back and get even with Hoff.

The Republican legislators who have formed an endless chain sort of a procession in and out of St. Paul in anticipation of the extra session are all torn up over the attempt of a minority to secure in caucus a definite date for adjournment and an agreement to limit the work of the session to the consideration of the tax commission's report.

At a conference of Republican house members at the Merchants yesterday it was given out cold, that the caucus will be fought and fought hard. They say the caucus idea originated with the men who first championed the governor's desire for the appointment of a tax commission. These men, they claim, are now afraid to trust the handiwork of the commission to the scrutiny of the legislature and the caucus to secure an agreement for a ten-day session is only an attempt to cram the tax bill down the legislative throat without a chance for amendment.

One of the most conservative members of the Republican side of the house said yesterday: "If I were satisfied that the bill and the constitutional amendments could receive proper consideration in thirty days I would favor such a limit to the session. I am heartily opposed to the introduction of the mass of local legislation which some of the delegations are prepared to spring and I want the session to be brought to a close as speedily as possible, but I will never go on record as favoring the railroading of the tax bill without digestion.

"Every interest in the state will be virtually affected by this new tax law and the smallest interest has a right to the same consideration that the big interests will manage to receive. The idea of a ten-day session is absurd. That would be just long enough to allow the big interests to secure amendments that would defeat the whole scheme of tax equalization. The men who are now crying loudest for a tabloid session are the men who bit off more than they could chew when they espoused the extra session scheme in the first place, and who, when the interests behind them were liable to be pinched, came out square toed against calling an extra session. They are now afraid to face the consequences of their own acts."

Albert Berg, former secretary of state and member of the house of representatives from Rosseau county may be forced into permanent retirement from active politics, on account of Mrs. Berg's continued ill health. Mrs. Berg is suffering from an acute attack of a nervous disorder which threatens to become chronic. She was brought to St. Paul several weeks ago from a Winnipeg hospital, in a condition considered dangerous. For a time she rallied and last week her physicians were hopeful of a speedy convalesence. She has suffered another relapse. Her physicians have forbidden the visits of everyone but her nurses and Mr. Berg, who is obliged to give her his constant attention but who hopes to be able to take his wife to the South in a short time.

The Goodhue county Republicans are in a domestic jangle over the selection of a candidate for the state senate, to succeed Senator Dickey, who has been slated for permenant retirement from the political arena. The rural Republicans have settled on Ole K. Naeseth, of Kenyon, as the proper man to assume Senator Dickey's toga. Mr. Naeseth is entirely inaudible to the Red Wing factions of the party, which are apparently hopelessly divided among a half dozen aspirants. The old machine has settled on Albert Johnson, prominent in Red Wing politics, and now serving as county attorney.

The Sixth ward precinct committeemen of the Republican county organization met last evening at the rooms of the Lincoln club, in the Endicott building, and after selecting Charles Douglas as chairman and Frank Haskell as secretary of the meeting, decided to fill all vacancies in the precinct committees by election in the respective precincts.

Plans for the coming campaign were discussed in a general way, but nothing definite in that line was decided upon.

It was agreed that the next meeting should be called by the executive committee, and should take place in about two weeks.

There is but one criticism to be offered on the entertainment given by Messrs. Primrose and Dockstader and their excellent company of burnt cork artists. The musical selections in the first part, while admirably rendered, are lacking in quality and without character. There are several fairly good "coon songs," but the ballads are of the ultra-sentimental type, and are too wishy-washy to be worth a second hearing. That this is a serious defect, when the fact is taken into consideration that this part of the bill occupies nearly one half of the time devoted to the performance, will not be questioned. There is not the excuse of necessity, for the list of songs that are scholarly and that possess musical merit is a long one. If the performance could be changed in this respect, the entertainment would be above reproach.

The dreariness of the first part is overcome, however, by the plethora of good things that follow it. Mr. Dockstader's act in the olio is alone worth the price of admission, and has the double merit of both originality and newness. Mr. Dockstader may now be justly reckoned as one of the best monologuists in the business, and when he quitted the stage, after three insistent recalls, he left the audience in a happy frame of mind. George Primrose—who has not heard of him?—cannot sing any better now than he could in the days when the stately matrons of today were schoolgirls; but he dances as nimbly and gracefully as in days of old and has lost none of his art as an entertainer. Neil O'Brien, is given a more prominent part in the program than he had last year, and, to use the current theatrical term, "Makes good" in every particular. He is rapidly developing into an excellent entertainer, along broad comedy lines, and is destined at no distant day, to be one of the stars in the minstrel firmament. Excellent specialties were contributed by Claudius and Corbin, whose playing on the banjos was of a phenomenal order. Among the selections rendered was the overture from the "Poet and Peasant," a feat never before attempted in this city. The Young Brothers gave an exhibition of hoop rolling and club swinging which was good to look at and was received with enthusiastic applause. The entertainment concluded with an exhibition on the horizontal bars by Messrs. Zeno, Carl and Zeno, which was thrilling enough to satisfy the most exacting. Taken as a whole, the performance was one of the pleasantest of the season, and probably represents the best extant in minstrelsy today.

It but remains to say that the stage settings were extremely handsome and the costumes elegant. Primrose and Dockstader's minstrels will be at the Metropolitan the remainder of the week. A matinee performance will be given Saturday afternoon.

Several of the New York newspapers recently declared Jefferson De Angelis, who is to appear at the Metropolitan Sunday night and the first half of the week, to be the funniest man on the American stage. His new operatic comedy, "A Royal Rogue," is pronounced the best piece he has ever had. It was written for him by Charles Klein, who wrote "El Capitan" and several other good comic opera librettos. William T. Francis wrote the music.

"Lost in the Desert," which has been pleasing large audiences at the Grand the current week, will conclude its engagement at that playhouse with performances tonight and tomorrow afternoon and night. Tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 the final afternoon performance of the engagement occurs.

Hall Reid's new play will be presented by Arthur C. Alston's company for the first time in this city at the Grand opera house the coming week. The play is promised to be staged in a thoroughly complete manner, and the presenting company will include Estha Williams, Jane Corcoran, Mrs. Charles G. Craig, Louise Vallentine, Mary Rose, Edwin Walter, J. J. Pierson, Tom Ince, Maurice Hedges and F. Mostyn Kelly.

The May Howard Burlesque company will give but four more performances at the Star, as their engagement ends next Saturday night. Bob Manchester's "Cracker Jacks" are underlined for next week.

The Star-Eyed Goddess.

Teddy's "handmaiden of protection" is a trollop. She cannot hold a candle—that is, she can only hold a candle—to the star-eyed goddess whilst the star-eyed adjusts her wings and arranges her back hair. Your kid damsel may be good enough to show off at evening parties in low neck and short sleeves, but the goddess was made to wear and is massive, and, being entirely recovered of her recent illness, she can walk away with all the trundle-bed trash they trot out against her.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Day of Reckoning at Hand.

The country's business men are not all tariff barons who run the government to eat up the people. The tariff question is coming in seven-league boots and the Republican statesmen of the present day don't seem to see it, or if they do they have that indifference to danger which sometimes characterizes the drunken man. They are intoxicated with power and the long submission of the people. The day of reckoning always comes, though. In this particular case it is close at hand.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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

How the U. S. Has Expanded

BY DANA C. MUNRO.

ARTICLE XII.

The Spanish War and Its Results.

In the results of the Spanish war the United States have entered upon a new period in the history of expansion. Previous to this time the acquisition of new territory was in accordance with that theory of "manifest destiny" which seemed to reserve for the American sovereignty the continent of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the history of our annexations and purchases prior to 1898 it is to be noticed that formal possession had been preceded by economic conquest; the territory in question practically became by occupation and development a portion of the American system before it was taken into the American union. Even Hawaii whose annexation may fairly be regarded as one of the consequences of the Spanish war, was an American community in so far as the controlling element of its population is concerned, before it became territorially a portion of the United States.

But with the late war new conditions have arisen. Political union, instead of following, has gone far in advance of economic assimilation, and in this manner we have presented to us a series of problems, the solution of which is in itself of great difficulty, and receives little aid from past experience.

It cannot be denied that the possession of these vast territories in the Indies was thrust upon us by the fortunes of war. Certain it is that before the memorable event of May, 1898, the possession of the Philippines was as far as possible from the expectation or desire of the American people. There is little doubt, in fact, that aside from a sentiment of national pride and the obligations imposed by conquest the American people would experience great relief if an arrangement could be perfected which would honorably free us from the responsibility of an Eastern empire of unknown extent and unfathomed possibilities.

With Cuba it is somewhat different. While it cannot be said that up to the time of the Spanish war Cuba had been in any considerable degree Americanized or that her industries had come under the control and direction of Americans, yet those industries were so dependent upon her commercial relation with the United States that the destinies of the two countries had long been inextricably bound together, and it was impossible that the American republic should be at any time indifferent to the fate of her unfortunate neighbor.

Projects for the annexation of Cuba had from time to time come forward. During the first half of the century such a proposal would have met the opposition of the Northern states, opposed to the extension of the slave area. At a later period, after the issue of the great sectional struggle had united under a common industrial system all portions of our country, the acquisition of Cuba even with the acquiescence of Spain would have aroused much opposition. During the century and a quarter of our existence we have never contemplated any modification of our system that would admit into our political association a group of people to whom we were unwilling to grant, after a period of probation, the full rights of active membership. To extend such rights to a people of wholly different ethic affinities, whose political and social ideals and impulses were likely to be discordant with our own, was an ordeal to which we were unwilling to submit our germanic institutions. Yet the time has arrived when the question must be met, for it has come to us in dimensions far greater than it possessed in connection with the annexation of Cuba.

Spain's utter inability to meet the problems of modern colonial control forced our hand with regard to Cuba. Under favorable circumstances we might have been content with commercial supremacy in the Antilles and quite willing to forego the political control which involved a possible modification of our American system. Such favorable conditions, however, did not exist. The long-protracted struggle of the Cuban people, which Spain was unable to bring to a conclusion either by concession or by force, eventually forced the American government into a position of active protest. There was abundant material justification for such action—the imprisonment and killing of American citizens, together with the destruction of American property; the damage to American trade amounting to a hundred millions yearly; these were sufficient cause for intervention, particularly as there was no prospect of their mitigation.

The real causes for our armed protest, however, were not material. Considerations of pecuniary loss were submerged in the great wave of popular sympathy and indignation which rolled up to the halls of the national legislature. The horror inspired by the cruel measures of reconcentration, the policy of extermination and devastation revealed by the reports of our consular agents furnished a motive of sentiment compared with which the record of material losses was as nothing. The tragic incident of the Maine was the spark that set the popular mind in conflagration. Yet even here, in spite of the enormous pressure of popular indignation, the government acted with commendable deliberation. For more than a month the impatient public awaited the results of the Maine investigation. Not until April 19, when the demands of the president for a peaceful adjustment had been refused by the government of Spain, did congress, by joint resolution, demand that Spain at once withdraw from Cuba, authorizing at the same time the use of the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce this demand. Five days later war was formally declared by Spain.

The events of the four months' war, which cost $140,000,000 and the lives of 2,624 men, are too well known to bear repetition. On May 1 the battle of Manila opened for us a range of vast responsibility. A great archipelago, two-thirds as large as Spain herself, people with 8,000,000 souls, of whom only 25,000 were of European extraction, came into our keeping. On Nov. 18 the island of Porto Rico, a little larger than the combined area of Delaware and Rhode Island, with a population of 485,890 whites and 328,077 persons of color, was turned over to our conquering army. On Jan. 1, 1899, in accordance with the treaty of Paris, signed Dec. 10, 1898, the island of Cuba, with a population of 1,631,687, 70 per cent of which is white (compare Washington, D. C., with 67 per cent of white population), was given over to us for temporary occupation, pending reconstruction and preparation for the duties of independent national existence.

With the exception of the Philippines, for which we paid to Spain the sum of $20,000,000, no one of these acquisitions involves considerations which are likely to prove sources of embarrassment.

But in these islands the white population is outnumbered by more than 300 to 1. And the 8,000,000 are made up of Malayans, Negritos, Chinese, Japanese and others, inhabiting 1,400 different islands. We do not even know as yet the characteristics of the different races. In the capitol there are some men with a university education and practical experience of affairs fully able to be entrusted with governmental duties. But their number is relatively small, and the great masses are absolutely incapable of self-government. The religions are many and our authorities will experience great difficulty in dealing with the adherents of some cults. One Mohammedan sect, which has conserved the tradition of the mediaeval assassins and which considers murder of non-believers an essential of its religion, may have to be exterminated. One of the Roman Catholic leaders in this country has already protested against the sending of Protestant missionaries to interfere with the evangelization in process in some of the islands, and his words have been echoed by a member of the Young Men's Christian association, who has just been in Porto Rico. Our ideas of entire religious toleration make the task exceedingly difficult, since religion and politics will undoubtedly be associated in the hearts of many.

Finally, in the Zulu islands slavery is firmly established. By the thirteenth amendment to our constitution slavery cannot exist in any territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Yet the ideas and traditions of a non-civilized race cannot be changed in a year or a generation. It is possible only to mention one other serious problem confronting us—that is, the presence of many Chinese laborers, who seem essential to the prosperity of the Philippines. But it is important to remember that in accordance with the interpretation of the constitution by the supreme court, congress and the president have full power to establish any form of government they may consider wise. The only restraint upon their freedom of action is that slavery cannot be allowed to exist.

Porto Rico, however, and Hawaii as well, having come into our actual possession, are awaiting congressional action which shall determine their status in our bond of union. Shall they be received as territories, looking to eventual statehood—Hawaii, with its 84,000 non-Aryan population out of a total of 109,000; Porto Rico, with its Spanish-negroid elements, so ignorant and perhaps so unappreciative of our national ideals? Or shall we sketch the outline of a colonial empire like the British, with outlying semi-autonomous members, living under the protection of the American republic and enjoying the privilege of unfettered commercial intercourse and the unimpeded transmission of capital? In this manner we should establish a system under with the Philippines, once freed from the necessity of military dominion, might be included, or even at some future day a wiser Cuba, weary of political experiment. If the twentieth century is destined to mean for us an epoch of external development we shall have provided a system to meet its territorial responsibilities without endangering the germ and nucleus of our national life by the admission of elements doubtful, if not impossible, of assimilation.

At present, to the minds of many, the future seems to be overcast with clouds. Many dread to face the new problems which have just been outlined. It is well not to be too sanguine and light-hearted; it is well to realize that we are confronted with a task which will tax all our manhood and courage. But the consideration of our past history, of our successes in absorbing the enormous territories and assimilating alien peoples by the hundreds of thousands may well encourage and nerve us to the herculean labors. The infant colonies which at the beginning of this century formed so small and seemingly insignificant a portion of the world have now developed into a vast nation, unsurpassed in strength and resources by any power in the world.

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE