ADVERTISING RATES.

$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 28, 1898

THE CONSERVATISM OF CHRISTMAS.

(From Saturday's Daily Sun.)

It would have been impossible for any number of wise people to invent or deliberately establish a festival like Christmas. Such a machine creation would have failed in universality and could not have preserved its freshness and vigor through succeeding generations. We greet Christmas year after year without growing weary of it. We do nearly the same things and say almost the same things every time, and yet are not conscious of monotony in the routine. In nothing are we more conservative than in this observance. The Christmas greeting preserves its ancient form. The stocking is not exchanged for a boot or a hat. The Christmas tree appears again and again and no one dares to suggest a substitute. Santa Claus, bringer of gifts to the last generation, brings them to the boys and girls of today, and will bring his burden to their children and their grand children. The forests of the North may be disinherited of deer, but Santa Claus will always have his team of that breed. No changes in architecture, not even the abolition of stoves and furnaces, can alter his route of travel, or bring him into the house otherwise than by the roof. Who believes that any change of fashion in the beard of daily life could ever produce a shaven Santa Claus?

In our childhood these charming fictions were absorbed. When the shades of the prison house close about us the illusion becomes a half truth and disappears. Not the less we encourage the fancy in minds that have not yet become too narrow to receive it. So it has been, so it is, so it will be.

While the old look on the festival with calmer and duller vision, to them as to the young it tells the same story. Whatever the origin of Christmas may be, it has long borne one meaning for those who observe it. The day of gladness and of bounty, takes us back to the greatest gift that the world ever got, and to the tidings of great joy.

We could not conceive of a Christmas based on the doctrine of self preservation, or even on the ordinary natural law of trade. Suppose a day were set apart for the gratification of selfishness, a day in which it would be customary for every one to acquire all he could, a day for sharp bargains, for extra efforts to get ahead at the expense of others, a day in which the rich would take from the poor, in which parents would demand much from the children and would give them as little as possible, a day of grinding toil, of disputings and bitterness, of hardship and oppression, a day without those delights signified by the Christmas box, the stocking, the tree, the turkey and the pudding. But the imagination fails. It is inconceivable that the world with all its selfishness could celebrate this spirit. Whatever its conduct, it has kinder ideals.

A TEA TAX.

The Canadian trade appears to be settling down to the idea that a tea duty is impending. This is an ever recurring suggestion and one which has usually been received by the importers with no strong marks of disfavor. The tax on tea is a favorite tariff for the genuine tea trade. It protects no home industry. It is always paid by the consumer. It is an easy tax to collect and can be easily made to yield a million and a half of revenue. The removal of the tea duty was quite in harmony with the principles underlying the national policy. The restoration of the tax would be in exact harmony with the recent statement of the minister of customs that under the present government the first purpose of the tariff is revenue.

The tea tax is a level contribution by the people. The poor pay as much of it as the rich and probably more. Having a smaller variety of luxuries the working classes drink more tea, and having less nerves they drink it stronger. The larger importers do not object to the tea tax. They know that the people will not abandon their tea because of five cents increase in the price. They understand that the importer will continue to get his profit on the investment for tea, and that he will get a profit likewise on the investment for duty. They perceive that an all-round specific duty will keep out the very cheap goods, which are largely imported by cheap dealers. It requires more capital to carry on the tea importing business when tea is taxed than when it is free and the wealthier houses would stand to gain some trade by the change.

But the fact remains that if the government raises $1,500,000 by restoring the tea tax, the people, poor and rich alike, or the poorer more than the richer, will have to pay the money. A pound of twenty cent black tea will probably pay the same duty as a pound which sells for two or three times as much. The country farmer and the town laborer will pay his one dollar and fifty cents a year, the same as the capitalist. This is the unfairness of a specific tea tax.

At present the government fairly claims to have a great income. Revenue is rolling in faster than ever it did before. Mr. Fielding had a big surplus last year, and expects a larger one this year. We may assume that he does not propose to add to the taxes. If a tea tax is imposed some other tax should be removed. Or perhaps Mr. Fielding will impose a duty on tea in order that Mr. Mulock may reduce Canadian letter postage to two cents. A tea tax of four cents would more than meet the loss and the taxpayer would be left to calculate whether he would rather pay one cent more on his letter or five cents more for each pound of tea. For we may assume that the four cents paid at the custom house would mean at least five cents to the consumer.

But the tea tax has not yet been imposed. This is not the first or second or third time that the alarm has been raised. Heavy stocks were brought into the country in 1897 in anticipation of a tea tariff that never came. It is not likely that the dealers will load up quite so heavily again. If they do the result will probably be the same as before, when the finance minister, finding that the tea duty could yield nothing for some time to come, turned his attention to other commodities. Yet a scare of this sort leads to speculation, so that there are some gainers and some losers even though the government takes no action. Even a mild scare tends to increase purchases, swells the import returns, and makes present business at the expense of the future trade.

BALANCE OF TRADE IN MODERN PRACTICE.

The export and import conditions of the United States and of Great Britain during the past two years show a great exaggeration of the usual relations. United States exports are usually in excess of imports, but the difference was never so great as now. British imports are usually far in excess of exports, but the excess has recently increased. In the exchange of goods between Great Britain and the United States the United States is more than ever the chief seller and Great Britain the chief buyer. The figures for the last fiscal year are startling. The value of United States exports was $1,231,000,000, while the value of imports was less than half that sum. The value of United States exports was $200,000,000 higher than in any previous year. The value of imports is lower than in any other year since the middle of the century. These figuees do not incinde the trade in gold and silver, in which also there was an excess of imports, notwithstanding the great production.

It is estimated that in the year now closing the value of imports into Great Britain will exceed by $1,000,000,000 the value of exports. In 1897 the shortage was nearly $800,000,000, and in 1896 something less. A quarter of a century ago the difference between the value of British exports and of British imports was about one-third what it is now. It is a feature of the United States increase of exports that a great part of the larger market is found in Great Britain. It is a feature of the decreased imports of the United States that the decline is largely—we might almost say mainly—in imports from Great Britain. In the current calendar year Great Britain will import from the United States for home use not less than $600,000,000 worth of goods, and is shipping to the United States not much more than $150,000,000 worth of British produce.

It is obvious that this difference between British import and export trade with the United States must be settled in some way. We are familiar with the claim that Britain makes enough out of shipping and commerce to pay off a large balance, and that her investments abroad are so large that the excess of imports only suffices to pay the interest. The old instance of the ship which took away $100,000 worth of goods and traded them off for $200,000 worth is still in use. It appeared only the other day in a Halifax paper. But the trouble about it is that our knowledge of the people of the United States leads to the conclusion that they are quite as likely to make these good trades as the people of Great Britain. Moreover, there is no sign that Great Britain is making two or three times as much money out of trade and out of shipping as was gained in this way five of ten years ago.

If we forget for a moment the academic teaching and examine the facts of the case, we are forced to the conclusion that the relation of debtor and creditor as between Great Britain and the United States, and probably as between each country and the rest of the world is rapidly changing. The Edinburgh Scotsman and the New York Sun have each been discussing the recent aspect of the balance of trade quotations and agree that the United States indebtedness to Great Britain has of late been largely reduced. The railway liabilities have been transferred to this side of the water. The municipal bonds are moving in the same direction. On the whole the United States public and private debts owed in England are much less than they were last year or the year before. "Our own securities," says the New York Sun in a financial article, "have been returned to us "from England to an extent never "equalled bfore. It has only been "the ready purchase of our railway "securities from England and Ger- "many that has made it possible for "Europe to pay for its imports of "grain during the last fifteen months "without seriously overstraining its "credit.

This is probably an over-statement of the case, but there is no doubt that the liquidation is going on. Within five years other indebtedness to Europe has been wiped out by the insolvency of a great number of railways. This process does not furnish Britain with the power to buy even a temporary supply of bread, but it affects the trade balance for the future, inasmuch as there will hereafter be no interest paid in England on these bonds. It is also pointed out that a large part of the money invested by British capitalists in American breweries has been lost.

On the other hand, while the United States is ceasing to be a debtor to European nations, American capital is seeking investment abroad. The excess of United States exports has paid off a large part of the foreign indebtedness, and is now beginning to establish the country in the position of a creditor nation. The Scotsman raises the question that if this process continues, other nations will not have wherewithal to pay for United States produce. When there is no longer an interest account to be settled by imports from the United States, and when the capital on which drafts are now made is all gone, what will the United States get for wheat and cotton and other goods shipped to Europe? The high tariff and the great producing capacity of the United States will be against the exchange of goods for goods. It is impossible that payment should be made in gold for even one year, though it is a notable thing that $100,000,000 more gold came into the United States last year than went out. How then will the account be settled?

This is not a question which will be likely to trouble the people of the United States. They will be willing to follow the footsteps of England and acquire foreign securities. They will accept bonds of foreign governments, ownership of European, Asiatic and African railways and mines. They appear to be anxious at the present moment to establish a position as a shipowning and ship-building nation. The sale of steel rails to Australia and the Cape may naturally be followed by the purchase of Australia and Cape Colony railway debentures. The contract for rails for Siberia, and armor plate and ships for the Russian fleet, has already led to preliminary negotiations relating to the dotation of a Russian loan in New York. The United States is in the position of a wealthy farmer, who sells a great quantity of produce and buys little. He may find some trouble about investment and about the sale of his crop, but he would hardly change position with a customer who does not earn or produce enough to pay for the necessaries of life.

MORE ABOUT TWO PRICE BRIDGES.

The Moncton Times says:

In 1892, when the market price of bridge material was from 30 to 40 per cent. higher, according to the sworn evidence of experts, than in 1897, tenders were invited for a steel span 196 feet in length required at Salisbury. This was previous to the adoption of the system of confining the steel bridge building of the province to one or two favorites of the chief commissioner and the provincial secretary. The tender of the Dominion Bridge company at $9,800 was accepted. This was for the structure complete in place ready for traffic.

In 1897, five years after the construction of the Salisbury bridge and after the price of bridge material as stated had fallen from 30 to 40 per cent., two very similar spans were required to replace the wooden structure of the Lefebvre bridge in Dorchester parish. These latter spans were each 200 feet, or four feet longer than the one at Salisbury. The traffic at Salisbury is said to be much greater than at Memramcook and a bridge suitable for Salisbury ought to be good enough for Memramcook. The two steel spans of Lefebvre bridge complete are entered in the commissioner's report for 1897 as having cost the province $16,085.45, or at the rate of $8,042.72 each. This is considerably more than double the price paid in 1892 for the Salisbury span only 4 feet shorter.

The above figures are taken from the blue books and are not dependent upon the correctness or incorrectness of an engineer's report. They can be understood by any country farmer. Mr. Emmerson may have a substantial explanation to offer the taxpayers of the county why he should pay over $8,000 for a two hundred feet span at Memramcook and only $3,600 for a span four feet shorter at Salisbury.

We Wish All Our Graduates,

The St. John Business College

Patrons and Friends a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Our next term will open

TUESDAY, January 3rd,

and we expect, with the latest and best in Book-keeping, Typewriting, and Shorthand method and facilities, to make 1899 the best, brightest, and most successful of all our 32 years of public service.

Catalogues to any address.

S. KERR & SON.



P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 22.—Chas. Coles of Milton lost a valuable horse a few days ago from inflammation.

The estate of the late Benjamin Wright of Royalty was sold under the direction of the court of chancery a few days ago. The farm of 170 acres brought $5,500, and the mill, with 20 acres of land, brought $3,125 more, a total of $8,625. John A. Andrew was the purchaser.

Murray Harbor is to have a bed of oysters next years.

David Keefe has shipped over ten thousand sheep and 400 head of cattle to different Canadian and United States markets.

The Rev. W. D. Smith of Ferona, N. S., has accepted the call to summerside Presbyterian church, and the induction will take place before the opening of the new year.

The death of Mrs. Dorothy Duggan took place at Sea View, lot 20, on the 9th inst., at the advanced age of 89 years.—Angus R. McDougald died at Mount Stewart on the 10th inst., in his 32rd year, leaving a wife and eight children to mourn.

Mrs. (Rev.) J. M. McLeod, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Heartz, left on Saturday for her home in Vancouver, B. C.

Fred Chapman of Mount Stewart confessed to two violations of the C. T. A. on Friday last before H. J. Palmer, S. M., and was fined $50 and costs for each offence.

A boy of three years, son of F. S. McPhail of Southport, died on Friday from the effects of being burnt during the temporary absence of his mother, who was attending the barn. He evidently had been too near the stove and clothes caught and were nearly burnt off his body. He suffered much before death relieved him.

Mrs. Mary A. Ward, relict of the late John S. Stentiford, died in this city on the 17th inst, aged 81 years.

Paul Paoli, master and owner of the tug May Queen, died suddenly on Saturday, aged 63 years. He had been working around his boats during the day and was apparently in his usual health, until becoming suddenly weak he was taken quickly to his home and a physician summoned. The priest arrived in time to administer the last rites of the church, when he soon after expired. He has been a citizen of Charlettetown about 35 years. He was born in Corsica. A wife and one son are left to mourn his sudden removal.

The freight of the Northumberland on Saturday was valued at $9,000.

Mr. John McGowan has gone to St. Paul, Minn., for the winter.

The Methodist church at Souris after undergoing extensive alteration, was reopened on Sunday by the Rev. G. M. Campbell preaching three times—morning, afternoon and night. This church has been raised three feet, and a good furnace placed beneath it, a more ecclesiastical fount, with porch and steps at the entrance to the main building, painted inside and out, and the acetylene gas introduced for lighting.

Charlottetown division, No. 470, Order of Railway Telegraphers, was organized here a few days ago. The officers are: Chief telegrapher, J. A. Kelly; A. C. D., H. McEwin; 2nd A. C. T., N. Campbell; sec. treas., S. F. Muncey; F. S., J. M. Nicholson; O. S., J. J. Trainer; marshal, G. R. McMahon; representative to rand division, J. H. Byrne; substitute, J. McTague.

Montague Debating club has reorganized for the winter with the following officers: President, G. I. Inman; vice-president, A. R. Dauncey; secretary, Ella Cameron; treasurer, Frank S. McDonald.

A successful class in mineralogy is conducted by J. M. Duncan, vice-principal of West Kent school, which is well attended by the city teachers and a few other persons. The class has recently imported about three hundred specimens for the study.

On Tuesday night the Baptist church and pongregation gave the Rev. G. C. P. Raymond, their new pastor, a public reception.

The parsonage of Grace church was visited by a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of the church on Tuesday, who presented Rev. W. J. Kirby and Mrs. Kirby with some flattering addresses. In the addresses it was shown that during the pastorate of Mr. Kirby several hundreds of dollars of old debts had been paid on the quarterly board, and besides meeting the running expenses of the church $350 additional per year had been raised to liquidate an original debt of $2,500 on the property. The debt has been reduced now to about $1,100. The party left a large supply of meats, poultry, groceries, etc., piled on the hall table, enough to last the rev. gentleman and his family for the winter months.

The Prince of Wales college closed on Wednesday for the holidays. Nearly half the students are laid up with German measles and the attendance is very small. The examinations were in consequence postponed until February.

James Diamond, George Mathews and Mrs. Mathews and son, and Miss Mathews, all formerly of this island, are on a visit from Humbolt, Minn., where they have large farms. They have been away from the island for 18 years.

On the 14th inst. the Rev. Roderick McLean, at the manse, Valleyfield, married Charles Herbert Godsoe to Mary Catherine Lavers, both of Lot 61, Kings Co.

On Tuesday evening the Crescent Cycling club met, and the resignation of G. O. McLeod, president, was accepted, and Wendall Harvie was elected to succeed him.

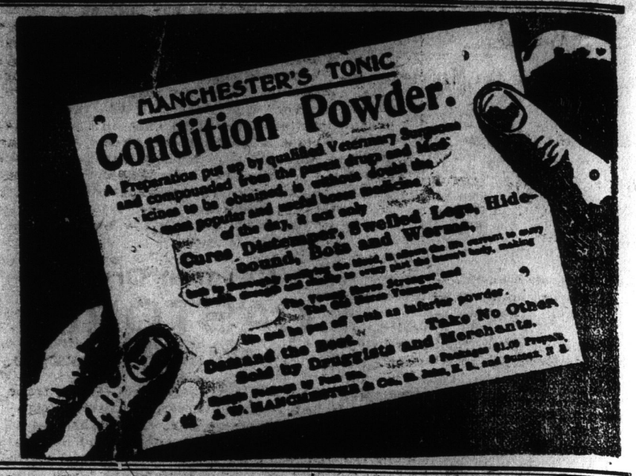
Mrs. William McKinnon of Ulgg, mother of D. A. McKinnon, M. P. P., died yesterday, aged 76 years.

Thomas Stordy of Crapaud and Miss Anna Jane Ntwsome, daughter of George Newsome, were married yesterday by the Rev. D. Price.

The s. s. Caspesia, of the new Canadian Steamship Co., is in port, and will leave for Great Britain tomorrow. She unloaded 500 tons of general merchandise for this port. A large freight awaits her here.

Ensign and Mrs. Miller arrived today to take charge of the Salvation Army in this city.

Byrne Lodge, L. O. L., has elected the following officers: W. M. T. L. Aitken; deputy, D. McNeil; chaplain, E. F. Purdy; treasurer, J. H. Bell; financial secretary, Isaac Lane; secretary, Neil Mc Kevin.



ANOTHER HARTLAND WEDDING.

(Hartland Atvertiser.)

At high noon, on Wednesday, 21st inst., the residence of Mrs. A. Tracy was the scene of a festive occasion, when her only daughter, Alberta S., was married to Rev. W. E. Smith by Rev. G. W. McDonald of St. John, assisted by Rev. T. B. Trafton. The bride was dressed in white cashmere, with satin and lace trimmings and smilax, and leaning on her brother's arm entered the room to the strains of the wedding march, which was played by Miss Ferguson of Woodstock. The rooms were richly decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers. There were about fifty guests present. Rev. and Mrs. Smith left on the four o'clock express for their future home in West Eaton, New York state, where he has charge of a church. Many friends were at the station to wish them much happiness and good-bye. Miss Tracy will be very much missed. She was organist of the R. B. church, and a prominent worker in the Sunday school. She received very many presents, among which should be mentioned a handsome clock from the R. B. church and Sunday school, of which she was a member; and her Sunday school class of little boys gave her a very pretty silver, pepper and salt castor. Mrs. Susan Boyer, the bride's grandmother, gave pretty silver and glass berry dish. The mother and brother presented a beautiful Persian lamb coat with cap and muff. A large number of other rich presents were received.

The school in District No. 11, Long Reach, taught by Miss M. E. Tippett, held a very creditable examination on Thursday, Dec. 22. The school has made a substantial advance under the tution of Miss Tippett, who has been engaged for another term at an advance of salary.

In the evening the school children gave a public concert in the school room, which was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flags. Tilley division, S. of T., placed their organ and other articles needed for the occasion in the school room, which was crowded by the residents and many from the adjoining district. The following programme was successfully carried out: Opening chorus, School Days; recitation, Hastenings White; recitation, Maud Williams; Christmas performance; recitation, Bessie Holder; chorus, Christmas song; recitation, Lena White; recitation, Fannie Holder; solo, whistling, Walter Canong; recitation, Mary E. Williams; recitation, Juddie White; chorus, Early Rising; recitation, Edna Fullerton; recitation, Daisy Williams; chorus, Merry Christmas; recitation, Bessie Williams; solo, Clara White; recitation, Walter Canong; recitation, Clara White; recitation, Eugene Williams; solo, M. Holder; recitation, Edith Fullerton; recitation, Bert Holder; recitation, Etta Williams; chorus, Birdie's Ball; dialogue, a Scene in a Photograph Gallery; recitation, Gertie Williams; chorus, Frog Went a Courting; recitation, Geo. Fullerton; recitation, Frank Fullerton; Christmas, an exercise by school; recitation, Charlie Williams; reading, M. Holder; recitation, Charlie Carvell; recitation, Ida Williams; recitation, Laura Williams.

After the concert a Christmas tree was shown from behind the screen, and each scholar was presented with a present from Santa Claus (i. e., teacher.) After this luncheon was passed around and a most pleasant time spent. A vote of thanks was extended to Miss Tippett by the district. Great praise was given the teacher and her school for the success of the evening.

DIED AT LYNN, MASS.

The death is announced at Lynn, Mass., on Friday, of Walter McFate, eldest son of John McFate, formerly of this city. Mr. McFate was a promising young man and died at the comparatively early age of 35 years. The caues of death was consumption, of which he has been ill for some months past. He was a brother of Mrs. A. E. Macauley of this city, who has gone to Lynn to attend the funeral.

ANGLO-SAXON UNITY.

CAIRO, Dec. 25.—A farewell banquet was tendered this evening to Lieut. General Sir Francis Grenfell, the recently appointed governor of Malta, who now retires from the supreme command of the Anglo Egyptian forces in Egypt.

The presence of Thomas S. Harrison, United States agent and consul general, and Ethelbert Watts, United States general, led to an Anglo-American demonstration. Gen. Grenfell and James Bonnell Rod, secretary of the legation at the British agency, spoke warmly of Anglo-Saxon friendship.

Mr. Harrison, who was received with immense enthusiasm, made a stirring speech, sparkling with humor, in the course of which he reciprocated their friendly expressions.

DEATH OF C. A. STOCKTON.

A Prominent Barrister and Well Known Citizen Passes Away.

The death occurred on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock of C. A. Stockton after a somewhat protracted illness. It will be remembered that the deceased attended the Easter term of the supreme court at Fredericton last year and was stricken in the office of the Barker house with an epileptic fit. He had quite a number of convulsions during the evening, and for a time his condition was considered critical. In about ten days, however, he had sufficiently recovered to admit of his removal to his home in this city. After his return he was able to be about the city and attend to office business. Then he took a trip to Nova Scotia on mining business, and having to drive a long distance over a rough road he received considerable of a shaking up. He never fully recovered, and some time afterwards had to take to his bed. A short time ago the deceased became unconscious, and as above stated died Saturday afternoon of probably brain trouble.

Mr. Stockton was born on September 12th, 1842, at Havelock, Kings county, and was the only son of the late Sydney S. Stockton. There is one sister, Mrs. Stephen Taylor of Sussex. C. A. Stockton was educated in the common schools and spent some few years at Sackville. He afterwards went to Harvard and graduated. He was admitted an attorney in this province on October 21st, 1869, and a year later a barrister. He started to study law with the late C. W. Stockton, but the latter died before C. A. Stockton completed his course, which was finished with Dr. A. A. Stockton, M. P. P.

Immediately after becoming a barrister he commenced the practice of law. He had a large commercial practice. In 1871 he married Miss Ayr of Sackville, who survives him.

The deceased was president of the Young Men's Liberal association and chairman of the Victoria ward liberal committee. In the last dominion election Mr. Stockton took a very active part in the campaign.

The remains will be taken to Sussex tomorrow on the C. P. R. to be interred alongside the original ancestor of the Stockton family, who came here with the loyalists in 1783. The father of deceased was Sydney Stockton, the eldest of the family of C. W. Stockton of Studholm, Kings county. The next eldest was William A. Stockton, father of Dr. A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., of this city.

All the Stockton family lived to a good old age. The father of deceased was eighty-three years of age at the time of his death, and his mother was nearly eighty.

DEATH OF A. L. GOODWIN.

St. John lost one of its most enterprising and highly respected merchants by the death of A. L. Goodwin, which took place on Saturday. A severe cold contracted about a week previous, which developed into pneumonia, proved too severe a strain for a constition that had been weakened by a long and severe illness, from which Mr. Goodwin had only recently recovered. A business career of some twenty years in the wholesale fruit trade spread Mr. Goodwin's name throughout the length and breadth of the maritime province, while in this city, where he was best known, he was esteemed for his upright dealing and almost envied for his pushing ways. Cut off in his 41st year, Mr. Goodwin's death is a positive loss to the business life of St. John. He was eldest son of John F. Goodwin and was born at Baie Verte. He wife, who is a daughter of the late Richard Polly, and three children survive him.

THE LOBSTER SHIPMENTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 25.—The pack of canned lobsters shipped from Halifax this season amounts to 133,970 cases, which is some 10,000 cases less than the pack of last year. The lobsters brought higher prices this year than ever before, averaging $10.50 per case of 48 cans. Two years ago the shipments of canned lobsters from this ports were 165,598 cases. During the past 23 years, for which figures have been kept, the lobster shipments from Halifax have aggregated in value $23,890,000.

HALIFAX.

Bank of Nova Scotia and the Havana Street Railway.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 26.—A despatch says the Bank of Nova Scotia will not start a branch in Havana. The institution is after bigger game and will largely finance the Canadian syndicate that has bought the Havana street railway.

Christmas brought fine weather. Sunday was mild. Last night frost came and made good skating, which thousands enjoyed on all the lakes and ponds today. A tremendous trade was done by retailers on Saturday.

The str. Vancouver arrived at three a. m. from Liverpool and sailed at nine a. m. for St. John. The steamer had a good voyage. She has less than 100 passengers, nearly all of whom disembarked here. She had only fifty tons of freight for Halifax.

"WE HAVE DISGUSTED GREAT BRITAIN."

Already we have disgusted Great Britain by proclaiming the trade between Porto Rico and the United States to be coastwise trade, in which none but American ships could take part. If we extend our Chinese tariff and our obsolete navigation laws to the Philippines also, we shall add British resentment to German and French and Russian enmity. Is there anybody in authority at Washington who knows what we are doing? Is there anybody in authority there who has the slightest conception what "imperialism" means and involves?—New York Times.