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The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

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

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FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1900.

## KICKING AGAINST THE PRICKS.

Beyond all comparison the most remarkable contention put forward by those who oppose the payment of ship subsidies is the one that, because British maritime commerce, while not subsidized, flourishes, Americans should not expend the national funds in promoting their shipping industry.

We can very easily refuse to accept either the premise or the conclusion involved in this proposition. They are equally unreliable. England's foreign commerce, the most immense, as it is the most far reaching, the world has ever known, is, pure and simple, the product of protection. We use the word protection advisedly. It is the most offensive that can sound in Democratic ears. Protection is today, and has been since responsible legislation was first formulated in England, the great policy of the British empire in regard to its maritime interests.

Now that England has won through well-considered and liberal national policy toward shippers, the virtual control of the world's commerce, what more natural than that she should disaffirm any policy on the part of a commercial rival which might head in the same direction? She finds quite a clever advocate of this idea in the current number of the Forum. It is Mr. Benjamin Taylor, and he lives, by the way, in Newcastle-on-the-Tyne. Mr. Taylor is a bright man. He knows how to state a case in half, to make the better seem the worse and to keep out of sight all facts which might injuriously affect his case.

Mr. Taylor, very wisely for his cause, takes up the contributions of Mr. Eugene Chamberlain, the present commissioner of navigation, to the literature of the subject and seeks to meet their contentions. How illy he succeeds is made very plain by his entire article. Let us see how at the outset he avoids the main facts involved in the case at issue. In the early paragraphs of his article he says:

"The British government does grant what are called mail subsidies to certain steamship companies; and British shipping and ship building have thriven as the shipping and ship building of no other country have done. But there is no connection between the two facts. The progress of British merchant shipping is in no sense or degree due to the payment of mail subsidies, which are simply remuneration for cargoes carried. That cargo is postal matter, but the money paid for the carriage of it is just as much freight as the money paid by merchants for the carriage of Manchester cottons or American flour. If the United States commissioner of navigation falls into the error of connecting British maritime prosperity with mail subsidies, it is not surprising if the fallacy is pretty current in the United States."

This sort of special plea of confession and avoidance will deceive nobody. It is bad enough as it stands, but when it is followed up by matter far less covert in its nature and effect, its true nature as a plea is made plainer. For instance, in discussing these same subsidies, the amount of which Mr. Taylor literally dare not, for the integrity of his argument set forth, this advocate of foreign shipping interests says of them:

"They are only attractive indirectly in respect to the prestige attaching to the right to fly the Royal Mail flag, and many of these mail steamship owners will confess to you, in the confidence of private intercourse, that the game is not worth the candle. They are in it, and they continue in it, as is the custom of all men of commerce, to run in grooves; but they are by no means the beneficently endowed beings that Mr. E. S. Chamberlain's argument may lead the general reader to believe."

Why does not Mr. Taylor tell us how little they are endowed? He has every variety of figures to give on different phases of this subject, but not a single one to show how much her majesty's government pays for carrying mail "freight."

But, misleading as his position is, he would not urge that England has never put forward her national funds to aid her shipping. He would be laughed at for the contention. And no student of this question who is anxious to see American shipping develop to reasonable proportions will delude himself for a moment with the belief, after nearly forty years of experience, that there can be anything like a spontaneous growth of American foreign shipping. No; neither Mr. Taylor's arguments or figures, nor those of any other of the advocates of his school, touch the vital question of how best to promote the foreign shipping of the United States.

## COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

From the treatment of the Philippine question in the president's message it is evident that he hopes, ultimately, to govern those islands not as colonies, but as United States territory under the constitution as it now stands. Already are the Hawaiian islands and Porto Rico United States territory, with practically a territorial government. The Philippines, however, are a harder proposition, owing not only to a state of war, but to the various degrees of civilization existing among the inhabitants.

The plan of the president for the government of the islands, while not explicit, has the virtue of meeting the present demands. The mingling of civil and military authority is always a delicate problem, especially so when any portion of the people to be governed are in arms against the proposed authority.

Government of the Philippines by the Taft commission and the military arm of the United States is unique in the history of colonial governments. No one will contend that it is a constitutional government, but there are some things which must be done without authority, if the authority cannot be found in the constitution.

The government of the Philippines at the present time is a war measure—their government under the constitution, should the war suddenly cease, is another proposition. Considering the Hawaiian islands and Porto Rico as colonial dependencies, the United States is still an infant in colonial possessions. Great Britain stands first as a colonizer, then comes France, followed by the Netherlands and Belgium. Germany has 11,000,000 colonial subjects—the United States about the same.

China, Russia and Turkey have dependencies over which a kind of suzerainty is claimed, but the colonial relations as we understand them do not exist.

At this time the nature of the governments adopted for the colonial possessions of the leading civilized nations is of absorbing interest. Great Britain governs her vast colonial population (375,000,000) under one of three forms. First, colonies having a responsible local government, in which the crown has only a veto on legislation, and the home government controls no public officer except the governor; second, colonies possessing representative legislative institutions, with a reserved veto power in the crown, but in which the home government retains control of all public officers; third, crown colonies in which the crown has entire control of legislation, and the administration of public affairs is carried on by the home government.

Of the first class, Canada, the Australian confederation, Cape Colony and Newfoundland are examples. The Bermudas, the Barbadoes and the Bahamas represent the second class. The working of the third class is seen in Gibraltar, Hongkong and India. The government of India is under the control of the secretary of state for India, the immediate authority being vested in a viceroy appointed by the crown. The local government is conducted largely by the natives. French Algeria is governed by a governor general appointed by the home government, and is under the control of the ministry. The chamber of deputies legislates for the colony. In Madagascar the same system prevails, except the civil authorities act in conjunction with the military forces occupying the island. The government of French colonies differs from that of the British in the fact that the colonies send a senator and two deputies to represent them in the French assembly. These representatives are usually selected by a council. The government of the East India Netherlands resembles the second class of British colonial governments. German colonies are governed directly by the crown.

The problem of governing the heterogeneous millions of the Philippine group to the satisfaction of, not all, but a majority, and still keep within the constitution, is a delicate proposition. Without a constitutional amendment the only feasible method is to erect, or cause to be erected, territories out of those portions of the islands having a homogeneous population, capable of understanding the principles of civil government.

The president speaks of the Filipinos as the nation's wards. Just what legal meaning the word will grow to have remains to be seen. The greatest difficulty which will confront us in the assimilation of this East Indian territory will not arise in the problems of local government of the natives, but in the industrial complications that will develop in the United States when the country is thrown open to the influx of the Eastern hordes. Possibly congress can find a remedy under the constitution—the president recommends none.

## THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, made in 1850. If the former is not ratified, it will be necessary to annul the latter before we can undertake to construct the Nicaragua canal. The next question is whether we can honorably annul said treaty.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century a British settlement was made at Balize. Even before that time the British authority had been extended over the Mosquito territory, but in 1814 this was abandoned according to the treaty of Madrid. Later on, however, the Mosquito territory was brought under the protection of the English superintendency of Balize.

An English settlement, Greytown, was made at the mouth of the San Juan river, and the district thereabout was forced from Nicaragua in 1848. England was thus in actual possession of the eastern terminus of the proposed Nicaragua canal.

Upon the discovery of gold in California it seemed very desirable for the United States to have a canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, and the United States began to question England's claim to the territory which included one of the two possible routes for such a canal. This agitation resulted in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which both England and the United States bound themselves "that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal," that it should not be fortified, and should be neutral at all times.

Some people claim that this treaty is no longer binding. Senator Mason says that if two men had entered into an agreement fifty years ago to build a house in partnership, and the house not having been built in the meantime, either of the parties, finding it to his best interests to build a house for himself alone, has a perfect moral right to inform the other party that he does not consider himself bound by the contract made fifty years ago.

The question is, however, whether Senator Mason's example is a perfect parallel.

The English, on the other hand, maintain that they gave up their claim to the Mosquito territory only in consideration of our guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal, as stipulated by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and if we accept that version we are certainly in all honor bound to abide by the treaty. We cannot well go back of that treaty and maintain that England had no right to the Mosquito territory. The treaty itself looks very much like an indirect recognition of England's claims, and the undisputed fact remains that England was at the time in actual possession of Greytown and the surrounding country, and claimed authority over the entire Mosquito territory by reason of her protectorate over the Mosquito Indians, who inhabited that country.

If we annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it will be equal to declaring the claims, which England had to Greytown and the Mosquito territory before 1850 null and void. In 1850 such action on our part would have undoubtedly resulted in a war with Great Britain. Such, of course, would not be likely to result now, on account of the way in which Great Britain is otherwise engaged, and on account of the general European situation, but it would not fail to produce at least considerable ill-feeling.

## BE PRACTICAL.

In his annual report, Prof. Robinson, of the Central high school, makes some very practical suggestions.

This is a practical age and the Americans are the most practical people of the age. That is certainly true in a general sense, but we cannot apply it to our high schools and colleges. Our educational system is still modeled on a plan that was fairly satisfactory fifty or a hundred years ago, when commerce and industry were still organized along comparatively simple lines, so that there was but little demand for higher education outside of the limited number of those who were preparing for the learned professions like law and medicine.

Put times have changed completely and commerce and industry are now so highly and intricately organized that there is an enormous and constantly growing demand for young men who are not only well trained and skilled, but actually educated along certain lines outside of the so-called learned professions. Very little has been done in this country to supply this demand. On this question Prof. Robinson says very appropriately:

"In view of the fact that from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of all high school pupils are destined to enter business or social life without other preparation than that furnished by the high schools, it is certainly surprising that the courses of study have hitherto been shaped almost entirely by the needs of those preparing for the professions. So extraordinary a condition of affairs may indeed be explained by reference to the rapid and unexpected growth of the schools in recent years; but it admits of no defense.

"Already the matter has come to such a pass that high school graduates, who often know much that they will never need and little that is of practical use, find themselves at a positive discount by reason of their preparation, while the captains of industry are driven to fill all places requiring special skill with men of foreign training. Inquiry in almost any large establishment will substantiate the truth of this statement. It is discreditable that such a condition has so long existed; it is inconceivable that it should long continue to exist. The time is already at hand when the prosperity of the nation at large will depend upon its ability to maintain and extend its foreign trade in the face of the fiercest competition.

"What is true of the whole country, is even more obviously true of St. Paul. The prosperity of this city is absolutely bound up with the expansion of her commerce, domestic and foreign. The business men who have charge of this great undertaking certainly have a right to expect from the schools all posible assistance.

"It is a notorious fact that the commercial conquests of Germany and France are largely due to their unequaled system of education for business men. Is there any good reason why they should have a monopoly of such education? How could our high schools give more effective aid than by supplying to our business establishments young men, thoroughly trained in English, history, commercial geography, arithmetic and practical methods of accounting—provided, always they remember how little any school training can take the place of actual experience? It it be objected that this has already been tried, with doubtful success, the answer is two-fold: First, that the men employed as teachers have usually known little beyond the routine of bookkeeping; second, that the fatal mistake has been made of inventing a short and easy 'commercial course,' which has, in consequence, forfeited the respect of all right-minded students. No course, whatever its nature, can succeed unless it be free from all suspicion of serving as an easy road to a diploma.

"Whereever thoroughly educated teachers have been employed, and the course placed on the basis of sound scholarship and rigid requirements, business education has achieved a phenomenal success, not only in Europe, but also in various cities of the United States. In fact, the movement in favor of the 'higher education of the business men' has already reached remarkable proportions, * * * and there is good reason to believe that the regents of the University of Minnesota, acting on the request of the State Bankers' association, will soon establish a school of commerce at the State university. The time would certainly appear to be opportune for St. Paul to join this movement in favor of a more practical education. The need is urgent, local conditions are favorable, and the additional expense would be practically nothing; and if a branch of the Commercial Museum is established here, as anticipated, the facilities for thorough work in this line will be unexcelled by those of any city in the United States."

The common sense of the country will sustain the administration in its position on the army bill. Until our foreign possessions are adjusted and in order, an army of 100,000 is not too large for actual needs. It is possible, also, that our new departure in the role of a world-power, with interests, and spheres of influence to maintain, may render it necessary to make a display of force, that peace may be maintained. No matter how we got into the position where we now find ourselves—now we are there—let the full dignity of the position be maintained, even if it takes an army of 200,000 men.

The latest opposition developed to the Nicaraguan canal is the fear of earth quakes. They are said to be as frequent as Central American revolutions.

## FRIDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

The farmers of Minnesota as a rule are fortunate enough to have near them lakes and streams from which a supply of ice can be had for summer use. Every farmer should have an ice house, it will pay for itself in a single season.

—o—

It is commonly thought that potatoes lead among crops in Ireland, but it is not so, according to returns this year, as the acreage of oats was nearly double that of "taters."

—o—

Today, Dec. 7, is dedicated in the Catholic church calendar, to St. Ambrose, the patron saint of Milan, Italy. Many wonderful stories are recorded concerning this saint.

—o—

The whole state of Wyoming, as well as Nevada, cast fewer votes than in Ramsey county at the recent presidential election.

—o—

On Dec. 7, 1539, Luther, Melanchton, and other doctors of divinity signed a warrant of approval giving Philip, landgrave, of Hesse, a staunch friend of Luther, the privilege of having two wives. It suggested in the warrant that the second marriage be in secret, so "that the people be not scandalized," and if any question the story, it will remain with them to prove it. This was followed by a more liberal dispensation from the ordinary rules of morality when the Calvinestic clergy of Prussia gave to the reigning king, Frederick William III., the privilege of having three wives at one time.

—o—

"Carmen" with a real bull fight, is the latest European operatic innovation.

—o—

The regular army of the United States in 1789 was 740 men; on Jan. 1, 1804, it consisted of 3,287 men; on Jan. 1, 1844, of 8,573 men, and on Jan. 1, 1861, of 16,422 men. It is now, or will be soon, 100,000 men. As the world becomes more enlightened it seems that more soldiers and battle ships are needed. The sweet reign of arbitration seems only a dream of the sentimental.

—o—

A German scientist declares that yawning is a healthy pastime. It is wholesome, like oatmeal and brown bread. Yawning, it is said, stretches the muscles maybe or the tendons of the head, sends the blood to the jaws and sharpens appetite and intellect. It is a cheap remedy, accessible to young and old, rich and poor, and can never be controlled by a trust.

—o—

"All is good, as we go through life,
If we only stop to find it;
In our deepest grief, in our hardest strife,
There is something good behind it."

—o—

In European countries cheese is largely a substitute for high priced meat which the poor cannot buy. The Dairy Age says that "in purchasing sirloin steak at 25 cents a pound we get one-third of a pound of digestible nutrients for our money; in whole milk at 8 cents per quart we get 1 pound of digestible nutrients for 25 cents; in cheese at 15 cents per pound we get 1 1-3 pounds of digestible nutrients for 25 cents. Cheese gives the eater more food for his money than does beef. As surely as the American laborer lives so will he use more cheese year after year."

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We note in an exchange that a young lady desiring to know what would keep her hands nice and white answered an advertisement, and sending some money along, she received this receipt: "Soak your hands in dish water three times per day while mother rests."

—o—

Is the little toe disappearing? This is answered in the affirmative by a writer in the Atlanta Journal-Record of Medicine, who is convinced that when our remote descendants play "This little pig went to market" with their babies, the little pig that "cried 'wee' wee!" will have to be omitted. The little toe, he says, is degenerate and must go. He quotes cases where organs once indispensable have disappeared in the march of progress, such as the hairy coat of our simian ancestors, and notes others that are fast going, such as the vermiform appendix.

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The Washington Times predicts that this session of congress, with its many bills involving enormous expenditures, will see a liberal use of money in connection with legislation. It says: "Champagne, burgundy, terrapin, birds, lobsters, and those delicate green salad leaves that grow so opulently in the bureau of engraving and printing, will be plentier in this capital during the next session than ever before. Opportunities for impecunious young members, whose votes are desired, to win large sums at cards, with nothing to go in on but the traditional peppermint lozenge, are to be too numerous to mention. Representatives with conscientious scruples about gambling will be accommodated at any one of several stock tickers, and ultra good, pure, and pious senators, who are not to be had in either way, will be presented with handsome copies of the Bible, between the leaves of which they will be apt to find most comforting and useful paper bookmarks."

—o—

Intelligence and application can work wonders. The field of opportunity is open to all. An instance of what a man can do in connection with nature is shown by Luther Burbank, who has just developed a new fruit called "plumcots," which have the good qualities of the apricot and plum combined.

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There is only one nation in Europe with more people than the United States and that is Russia.

—o—

The Speaker, a Liberal paper of London, in discussing the presidential election in this country, quotes the following lines from Emerson as applying today:

"'Tis the day of the chattel,
Web to weave and corn to grind;
Things are in the saddle,
And ride mankind."

—o—

The wooden tooth pick industry is a large one. Hundreds of millions are used annually in this country. It is estimated that 5,000 cords of wood are used in Maine alone every year for this purpose. Machines turn a butt log into picks at the rate of 1,000 a minute. The finest picks come from Japan and Portugal, where they are whittled out by hand.

## AT THE THEATERS.

### METROPOLITAN.

The young person with brains, red hair, talkative eyes and no conscience, whose presence in Thackray's "Vanity Fair" compels one to forgive the fact that all the other characters are puppets, was made a very live creation on the stage of the Metropolitan last evening by Miss Gertrude Coghlan's clever art. Miss Coghlan's Becky Sharp may not be a great creation. It is certainly an interesting creation. In essaying the part of an adventuress an actress invariably plays against the sympathy of her audience. This is not exactly one of the things Miss Coghlan has to contend with. Becky Sharp does not fail to amuse the "Vanity Fair" of today, as she did not fail to amuse that mimic "Vanity Fair" in the novel.

There are few emotional scenes in the play. Emotion wearies and ages, and Becky was always wise. Nevins, the playwright, has managed to make his play interesting without the aid of any notable climaxes or exhibition of heroics. As the story is, so is the play, an inimitable sketch of a wickedly clever but always charming woman, whether at the ball in Brussels, in all the bravery of satin and jewels, or in the attic in Pumpernicle in not very clean rags. In the synopsis of the play the prologue and the acts are aptly, and in order, named anticipation, aspiration, tribulation, flirtation, temptation and separation. In "separation" the audience is given a glimpse of Becky, the governess, at Miss Pinkerton's academy. She makes her dramatic exit by hurling a copy of Dr. Samuel Johnson's sacred dictionary at the principal's head. That action promises much, and Becky nobly fulfils such promise.

In "Aspiration" there is the secret marriage to Rawdon Crawley, Sir Pitt's proposal and Becky's chagrin because her own haste has rendered her powerless to accept. "Tribulation" shows Becky and her husband living together, but very much in debt. The best scene in the play is "Flirtation," where is shown a fashionable ball room at Brussels, on the eve of the battle of Waterloo. Nowhere else is the utter heartlessness of Becky's character so plainly revealed as in her treatment of Amelia, the only one who had befriended her, and in her indifference to the departure of her husband who, whatever his faults, loved her. The fourth act, "Temptation," is the most dramatic, for Rawdon Crawley returns from a debtor's prison to find the old roue, Lord Steyne, making very real love to a tolerant Becky, and it is then that Becky permits herself the indulgence of a little, a very little emotion. The last act finds the plucky little adventuress in a garret, where some of her old friends come to see her. She is Becky to the last in spite of her poverty and her rags, and the curtain falls on her drinking a toast to "our first love," with corpulent Joe Sedley making eyes at her.

Miss Coghland makes a very beautiful Becky, certainly. The gowns of that period suit her admirably. Perhaps there is more of winsome candor in the young actress' face than little red-headed Becky's own acting could ever have managed—by the way, Miss Coghlan's hair is golden, not red—but her manner and her voice are always the manner and the voice of the adventuress, the polished adventuress.

Miss Coghlan was admirably supported last evening. Especially clever was Miss May Donahue's portrayal of the character of Mrs. Maj. O'Dowd. Herbert Fortier, as Rawdon Crawley, Cecil Kingston as Lord Steyne, and Harry Hanlon as Joseph Sedley, were entirely adequate. Joseph Cleworth's Pitt Crawley, and Miss Annie Alliston's Miss Crawley were interesting characterizations.

The good sized audience present was very demonstrative in its approval. Miss Coghlan received several curtain calls.

The play will be presented the remainder of the week, with a Saturday matinee.

### BISPHAM-GORDON RECITAL.

Songs of love in all its moods, songs of the sea, of the wood, of grim-visaged war and of the many emotions that play forcefully or lightly or soothingly upon the heart chords of mankind are what a large number of music-loving people heard at the People's church last night.

That the song recital of Miss Katherine Richards Gordon and Mr. David Bispham was a success goes without saying. The church was filled, and, at the close of the long evening's programme, every soul went home feeling that he or she had been ennobled, lifted up, made forgetful of the troubles and woes of worldly life to live wholly in the present, and feel—untold things.

Such was the song recital.

Mr. Bispham needs no advertising; nor Miss Gordon. His forceful whole-toned baritone voice and her clear, smooth soprano voice are advertising enough. Time and time again the singers were encored, and beautiful roses were given to Miss Gordon by admiring friends.

The programme began with the "Song of Repentance," Tannhauser, Mr. Bispham the singer. In close succession followed 'Chanson," from the old French, arranged by Sauzay; "Let the Dreadful Engines," Purcell, and "The Pretty Creature," Storace. The last named seemed to be the favorite with the listeners.

Miss Gordon followed with Reit. Strophes, "Lakme," Delibes, and "La Chanson des Baisers Valse," Bemberg. In the last named the refrain is:

"Kisses that are given,
Kisses that are forb'd,
Kisses pardoned by heaven,
Kisses Cupid has hid."

Most charmingly did the singer acquit herself.

One song that aroused great feeling during the evening was "How Deep the Slumbers of the Floods," Loewe, and sung by Mr. Bisphom. Music and words so harmonized in feeling and sense, especially with the fine interpretation, that it was impossible not to be deeply stirred.

If the song of "Edward," Loewe, by the same singer, had not followed, the audience would have gone home too much impressed with the sorrow in life.

It is from an old Scottish ballad and, though the words were hard to understand to those knowing little of the dialect, there was a force and fervent feeling in it that pleased all.

Miss Gordon, to many, seemed to be at her best in the "Gypsy Songs," Brahms, or "Zigeunerlieder" in the original. Lightly, trippingly, airily went the words, and the singer knew well how to handle the modulation of her voice. In the care-free and blithesome, Miss Gordon is most at home, a fact evident to even the most untutored.

One of the features of the evening was the duo, "Amours Villageoises." After its rendition the singers were obliged to appear again and again and make their bow. The songs in English, however, seemed to be greater favorites.

"The Wedding Song," C. Loewe, from the German of Goethe, was sung by Mr. Bispham, and in it the imagination of Goethe was strikingly shown.

### GRAND.

"War on Women," the attraction at the Grand the current week, has caught on with local theater goers in a decided manner. It is a drama of intense action, thrilling scenes, and numerous laughable situations, and the interest does not lag for a moment from the rise of the curtain to its final fall.

Miss Hope Booth, as Margaret Prescott, finds a role well suited to her dramatic ability and she is most ably assisted by Edward Trevor and Charles Clarens. The scenic effects and accessories are elaborate. Matinee tomorrow at 2:30.

"Man's Enemy" will be seen at the Grand the coming week.

### STAR.

The Gay Morning Glories are entertaining large audiences at the Star this week, with one of the fastest bills in comedy, burlesque and excellent musical skits that has been presented at this theater this season.

Every performance is to a crowded house, the winter evenings presenting few cosier resorts than the new Star.

## PERTINENT OR PARTLY SO.

Who would have thought that a municipal government must be overthrown just because the Pioneer Press lost the city printing?

* * *

Gov. Roosevelt will go hunting in Colorado this winter. Can he be gunning for the Victor rioters?

* * *

The Duke of Manchester's purchase of a $2,000 brindle terrier shows an early adaptation to the customs of Tammany's sons.

* * *

Queen Victoria's message to parliament tells them what they are there for in one sentence. She seems to have McKinley badly beaten in the gentle art of condensation.

* * *

The street railway canductors and motormen are wondering if they are not going to get the raises which were made conditional on the election of McKinley and Van Sant.

* * *

If Secretary Root had discovered earlier how good the fishing in Cuban waters is, Grover Cleveland's position on expansion would not have remained a secret so long.

* * *

The state board of health has a record of seventeen lepers living in Minnesota. This does not include moral lepers.

* * *

There were 22,000 seals taken in American waters this year. But the number of young women who reached the sealskin sacque age exceeds that number considerably.

* * *

Miss Marguerite Sylva now has blood poisoning from a silk stocking. Thus does the advance agent get his lesson from current events.

### Far.

Chicago Journal.

"How far do we have to go to Fargo?" asked the passenger with the red eyes.

"We didn't have far to go when I called out "Fargo!" " retorted the conductor. "We've gone far beyond Fargo. You must be pretty far gone."

# Circulation of the Globe

## For November.

Ernest P. Hopwood, superintendent of circulation of the St. Paul Globe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual circulation of the St. Paul Globe for November, 1900, is herewith correctly set forth:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17,600 | 16 | 17,720 |
| 2 | 17,900 | 17 | 17,725 |
| 3 | 17,855 | 18 | 17,500 |
| 4 | 21,400 | 19 | 17,450 |
| 5 | 17,675 | 20 | 17,400 |
| 6 | 21,900 | 21 | 17,390 |
| 7 | 24,100 | 22 | 17,400 |
| 8 | 21,200 | 23 | 17,650 |
| 9 | 18,350 | 24 | 17,600 |
| 10 | 18,000 | 25 | 17,400 |
| 11 | 17,800 | 26 | 17,400 |
| 12 | 17,600 | 27 | 17,400 |
| 13 | 17,550 | 28 | 17,450 |
| 14 | 17,550 | 29 | 17,450 |
| 15 | 17,500 | 30 | 17,600 |

ERNEST P. HOPWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1900.

H. P. PORTER,

[Notarial Seal.] Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn.

Thomas Yould, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am an employe exclusively of the St. Paul Dispatch, in the capacity of foreman of press room. The press work of the St. Paul Globe is regularly done by said Dispatch under contract. The numbers of the respective day's circulation of said Globe, as set out in the above affidavit of Ernest P. Hopwood, exactly agree with the respective numbers ordered to be printed by said Globe; and in every case a slightly larger number was actually printed and delivered to the mailing department of said Globe.

THOS. YOULD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1900.

S. A. YOUNG,

[Notarial Seal.] Notary Public, Ramsey Co, Minn.

## FURTHER PROOF IS READY.

The Globe invites any one and every one interested to, at any time, make a full scrutiny of its circulation lists and records and to visit its press and mailing departments to check and keep tab on the number of papers printed and the disposition made of the same.

## LITERARY NOTES.

The late Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, is the subject of a brief character sketch in the December Review of Reviews, by Samuel E. Moffett. The picturesque side of this Western "empire-builder's" strenuous career is aptly set forth.

Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald, of the M. E. church, South, contributes the leading article in The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine for December, "On Asbury's Trail in the Land of the Sky." The article is illustrated from photographs of scenes in the picturesque mountain districts of North Carolina.

The "Book World," edited by Madison C. Peters, announces for December the following special features: "Christ in Fiction," illustrated, by Genevieve Lucile Farnell; "Hawaii and the Hawaiians," the first of a series of illustrated articles, by Robert Stuart MacArthur, on his tour around the world; "The Empire of the Ghetto," illustrated, the first of a series of articles by Dr. Adolphe Danziger; "The Home Life of Oliver Wendell Holmes," illustrated, by Frank Lee Farnell; "Methodists in Literature," illustrated, by Rev. Henry Moore Simpson; "The Men of Wall Street," illustrated; "Life and Times of Bach, the Musician," illustrated; "The Homes and Haunts of Famous British Poets," illustrated; "The Man Behind the Hoe," an answer to Edwin Markham's poem.

Music, Song and Story is the descriptive title of a forthcoming new magazine to be ready early in December with a holiday issue dated January, 1901. It will attempt to answer every demand for home reading and entertainment, and in addition to the ordinary contents of an illustrated literary magazine will provide sixteen pages of sheet music with every issue. It is to be published monthly from 74 Fifth avenue, N. Y.

A noteworthy story by a noteworthy writer will begin as a serial in the issue of Harper's Bazar of Jan. 5. This is "The House of De Mailly," by Margaret Horton Potter. Miss Potter, who has barely emerged from girlhood, is the daughter of a prominent Chicago gentleman. Her first essay in literature was the writing of a book called "A Social Lion," which was alleged to deal with some local happenings, and created a great sensation in Chicago. A second book by Miss Potter has been published this autumn. Its title is "Uncanonized," and though only issued in September, 6,000 copies have already been sold. Her latest story, the coming serial in Harper's Bazar, is intensely interesting, and shows the imprint of a fresh and vigorous style. The scene is laid chiefly in the French court in the time of Louis XV., but partly in colonial America. Miss Potter is about leaving the country for an extended trip in Egypt and the East, which part of the globe will undoubtedly be the setting of a future story.

## A FEW JOKES.

### His Occupation.

Somerville Journal.

Lawyer—What is your business?

Bankrupt—Well, I suppose I might be called a bill collector.

Lawyer—A bill collector?

Bankrupt—Yes. At least, I have a large collection of unpaid bills.

### The Same Being No Joke.

Philadelphia North American.

"How much does it cost to see Bernhardt in 'L'Aigion?' "

"One caglet, I believe."

### The Savage Bachelor.

Indianapolis Press.

"What is the difference between raisins and reasons?" asked the fool funny boarder.

"A woman can appreciate raisins," said the savage bachelor.

### The Commercial Instinct.

Philadelphia Press.

Mamma—Tommy, do stop that noise. If you'll only be good I'll give you a penny.

Tommy—No; I want a nickel.

Mamma—Why, you little rascal, you were quite satisfied to be good yesterday for a penny.

Tommy—I know; but that was a bargain day.

### Ready.

Chicago Evening Post.

"Why, Mrs. Parkinson, whatever in the world induced you to buy that dead black dress pattern? Surely you don't think of giving up bright colors at your age?"

"No, but it was a bargain, and I got to thinking it might come in handy, too. My husband's going deer hunting in the Adirondacks."

## SMART SHORT STORIES.

One day Tom Corwin, a prominent figure in legal and political circles years ago, met a political opponent with whom he promptly fell into a discussion, says the Argonaut, in the course of which he constantly referred to the Whig party as if it were still in existence. "Don't you know the old Whig party is dead?" at last exclaimed his acquaintance, with evident irritation; "Horace Greeley killed it, and it's dead and buried." "Certainly," said Mr. Corwin, with much solemnity, "and I am one of its graves, sir, and not to be trampled on!"

* * *

M. D. Johnson, a seaman from the United States steamer Albatross, who was one of the passengers on the "Owl" train from Los Angeles, which was wrecked near Antioch last week, thus described his experience: "It was a little after two bells this morning, and I was smoking my pipe in the 'Owl's' stern galley. The first thing I knew of any happening was when I was thrown violently from my seat. After the pitching and jumping had stopped, I crawled out and saw that the steering-gear of the 'Owl' had been carried away, causing her to part amidship. The after end listed badly to starboard and went aground, throwing all hand in a heap to the listed side. No lives were lost, however, though all were badly shaken up and somewhat damaged. One unhappy passenger bunted the glass out of a porthole, cutting her head and face quite badly. After wigwagging the craft coming up behind to change her course, the forward end of our craft picked up the passengers and crew and continued her voyage. As for me, I will be glad when I am safe aboard the Albatross again. This cruising overland is too rough and choppy to suit me."

* * *

"Making a photograph of James Harper was the most startling experience of my life," says George G. Rockwood, the New York photographer. "In the year 1869 it transpired that no good picture existed of the four Harper brothers, and it was determined that they should sit to the same photographer and have a uniform series of pictures made. A very successful photograph of Fletcher brought them all. James Harper was the second to sit for me, and as he was passing out of the door of my studio, he saw a portrait of Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh, the founder of St. Luke's hospital. We entered into a brief discussion of the mighty results of the well and wisely directed efforts of one man as illustrated in the establishment of this beneficent institution. He said: 'If anything should happen to me, I believe I should like to be taken to St. Luke's hospital, for there organized, practiced skill would perhaps be paramount to even the tender care and love one gets at home.' His words were prophetic. After declining his warm invitation for me to ride with him, he left the gallery, I think, near 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 5 o'clock a gentleman rushed into the reception room and asked: 'Was James Harper here today?' 'Yes.' 'Did he sit for a photograph?' 'Yes, and here is the negative—a superb one.' 'Thank God! He was thrown from his carriage this afternoon, and now lie dying in St. Luke's hospital.' "

## THE PARAGRAPHERS.

### Bunch of Smyrna Rugs, Say.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Ohio man is on deck as United States consul at Smyrna. If we do not get what is coming to us in cash we may confidently expect something equally as good.

### Where No Kick Is Coming.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Even Mr. Bryan will scarcely protest against the New Jersey Democrats giving Mr. Cleveland a complimentary minority vote for United States senator.

### Tribulations of a Statesman.

New York World.

Chauncey M. Depew's busy season has begun. His problem is how to be in his seat in the United States senate between dinners in New York city.

### Fair Warning to Mr. Wanamaker.

Philadelphia North American.

Mr. Quay will not retire. The reports being spread that he will give way to some other candidate for the senatorship are deceptive.

### Complete.

Puck.

Parke—I had no idea that your new house was finished.

Lane—Oh, yes! Not only finished, but all my friends have had time to tell me how much better it might have been.