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The St. Paul Globe

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CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1900.

DEFEAT THE SENATE SUBSIDY BILL.

For years the United States has been using the public domain for the subsidization of railroad projects. For years the people have been taxed, that manufacturing interests might be fostered and the inventive spirit encouraged.

In this eager fostering of home industries the question of foreign markets has been wholly ignored.

The misfortunes of war took from us our carrying trade and left us stranded and isolated among the commercial nations of the earth. Time may restore, by natural means, this commercial equilibrium, but time is often an expensive element in a commercial problem.

It is admitted by all that the removal of the tariff laws, which have been instrumental in bringing about this overproduction, would assist to some extent by adding new fields for free goods, and by compelling the great trusts to use some of their ill-gotten profits in seeking outside markets in honest competition.

There remains out one alternative—the invasion of foreign countries with our trade—disposing of the surplus, that the tollers may be kept at work at home.

The position of the Globe, in regard to the subsidies, has been and is this: Any subsidy or gift offered by the government to private concerns to engage in private business is wrong in principle.

On all these particulars the bill, as it has been amended since framed, now before the senate, is wrong. It gives aid to old and established lines, which are paying large dividends at the present time; it gives double aid to boats engaged in the passenger traffic; it proposes to expend 70 per cent of the \$9,000,000 on Atlantic ocean boats, where the least development of trade can be expected.

As to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, we see no adequate reasons for its rejection by the senate, nor for the Davis amendment. If there are no other vital objections to the treaty (and none have been offered), it should be ratified at once.

Leaving out of the question the considerations calling for a speedy construction of an isthmian canal; ignoring the treaties which have been arranged with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, looking to the same end; eliminating the complications that may arise should the British government reject the amended treaty, there are still ample and sufficient reasons for its ratification as it now stands.

The treaty-making power of the United States lies in the executive branch of the government, with a power of veto lodged in the senate. This power of negation over an act that has been solemnly performed by the executive, acting within constitutional limits, should never be used unless the senate be convinced that the honor or the safety of the nation is at stake.

Do the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty raise such a presumption? We think not. The fortifying of the proposed canal is more of a sentiment than a national necessity.

We want this canal for commercial purposes and for naval convenience in times of war. If we are not at war, we should have no objections to other nations at war using our canal—we no doubt would encourage it. If it is not a neutral canal, but controlled and fortified by the United States, the laws of neutrality will compel us to forbid it to all belligerents in times of war.

Should we be so unfortunate as again to engage in war with a nation possessing a navy, we could ask nothing better than that our enemy enter this canal with his fleet—no matter what his purpose. The result would be a repetition of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

A nation at war with the United States, attempting to pass its fleet through such a canal unfortified, would only invite annihilation. It does not matter to us, now, whether the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was a diplomatic error or not. It was, in effect, when supplemented by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the nation owes some-

facts, that a defensive alliance against the United States is now being discussed among the Latin republics.

A subsidy bill to be of any lasting benefit to the country must seek to place the flag of the American marine where it has not been for forty years. The lost must be reclaimed and the new invaded. How is this to be done? Speaking in general terms—let the government offer \$9,000,000 to be divided among steamship lines to be established between designated points, the amount of subsidy to be governed by the distance, the gross tonnage and the probability of full cargoes; the subsidy to continue in no case longer than ten years, at the expiration of which period the government will be at liberty to continue it in part or to withdraw it altogether. Let no aid be given to lines established before 1900, and not 1 cent paid for passenger traffic.

As Christ came to bring, not the righteous, but the sinners to repentance, a subsidy measure should be intended not to fatten old and wealthy lines with useless gifts, but to assist the pioneer in new fields of commercial adventure. No new line to a new field can be expected to pay from the start—the future is always discounted. It is to encourage these ventures among men of capital and enterprise that we favor a government subsidy.

The question naturally arises, how would these new routes be determined, upon which a subsidy is to be offered? A commission appointed by the president, taking the evidence of manufacturers and shippers as to the most promising fields for American trade, could, without difficulty, lay down a series of commercial routes covering the proposed field of American trade conquest.

The recent development in the amendments of the Frye subsidy bill now before the senate must convince every one for whose benefit the bill was originally, and is now intended. Its effect will be that of private legislation, meeting in no particular the urgent demands of the manufacturing and commercial world for a wider and completer merchant marine—a merchant marine that will enable the people of the United States to go forth and claim that which rightfully belongs to them.

There is now pending before the senate a number of treaties that ought to be ratified. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty heads the list, followed by the reciprocity treaties which were hung up at the last session of congress for political reasons. Among these are the treaties with Nicaragua, Argentina, Ecuador, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic.

These commercial treaties were all postponed until after election, because the party leaders feared the opposition of the sections affected adversely by the workings of the treaties.

No one questions the fact that the treaties make for the best interest of the nation at large, and that the advantage gained will be in the line of increased foreign markets, with but slight increase of competition from a few articles of raw material admitted free of duty.

It would seem to an unprejudiced on-looker that Secretary Hay, in his diplomatic capacity, has been a great success. The new position assumed by the United States in world politics rendered the work of the state department particularly trying. It was a delicate matter to guide the new diplomatic ship among the reefs of ancient precedent and not strike a rock somewhere. To his credit, he said, that Secretary Hay has kept the United States to the front, as a world power, without ostentation and with few, if any, blunders. It is up to the senate now to sustain him and add to his record by ratifying the treaties which are now before it.

Whatever one may think of the hazing practice, there ought to be no difference of opinion on the necessity of examining fully into the circumstances of this young man's death and of properly punishing those who are responsible for it, if the responsibility is clearly established.

Every man who values probity in public office will be gratified to learn that the sentence of the man Carter, convicted by court-martial of having robbed the government of large sums of money in connection with river improvement operations, and that there does not appear any avenue of escape or him.

Were it not for an aroused public sentiment Carter would today be at large, living his life in one or other of the fashionable clubs of which he was a member. Indeed, had he been a civilian, instead of an army officer, the probability is that, with the almost inexhaustible influence which he showed himself able to command, there never would have been any chance of his conviction. Happily, the standard of honor among the men of the army and navy is too high to admit of any pecculation being carried on by the members of either branch of the service without conviction and dishonor resulting from its discovery.

The immense sum of the robberies committed either by or through Carter, and the perfect immunity from punishment which he enjoyed for so many years, notwithstanding the finding of the court-martial which dealt with his case, were effective in calling general attention to the case. With apparent unwillingness the matter was acted on finally by the law department of the government and the sentence of the court-martial confirmed. Since then the effort has gone through the courts to void the sentence, and will doubtless continue for many years to come. It will require but a comparatively small proportion of the immense sums which the government has been robbed of to maintain to the end the effort that has been in operation so long.

It will be to the enduring gain of the entire country if this convicted criminal is made to finish the sentence imposed on him. From present indications nothing short of the intervention of the president will be effective in saving Carter from the legitimate consequences of his crimes.

The friends of irrigation are preparing a sort of hold-up scheme to get attention and a five million appropriation. They propose to enlist the representatives of the arid West to hold up all cross roads appropriations and every bill to dredge out a creek until the necessary funds are secured for their scheme. The method may be reprehensible, but the end is worthy.

After being protected for three-quarters of a century through the Monroe doctrine laid down by the United States, the South American republics are seeking a defensive alliance against the aggressions of Uncle Sam himself. Spain still retains the love of her abused children. Blood is, indeed, thicker than water.

The federal board of engineers has decided that the Chicago drainage canal is good for nothing but sewerage. As a ship canal from the lake to the gulf it would not be worth mentioning. Chicago can now fall back on the two original purposes of the canal—to clean the city and furnish St. Louis with pure lake water.

A trust is about to be formed to control the entire copper output of the United States. John D. Rockefeller will be the big toad in this copper puddle. If this effort be crowned with success, there appears no reason why President Harper, of the University of Chicago, should not have a new copper bottom.

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Senator Beveridge is asking questions about the legal effect of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Beveridge should remember that a certain person can ask questions that a wise man cannot answer.

The Republican papers which opposed the ship subsidy bill because they do not approve of the principle involved in granting subsidies, possess a jewel of consistency as large as a glass diamond.

The pine thieves are liable to be balked of their game on the White Earth reservation. If there was no other consideration than that of discouraging timber thieving, the national park scheme should go through.

South Dakota is figuring on a storage reservoir. South Dakota ought to have a storage reservoir; there is little enough to drink in that benighted commonwealth, anyway.

Chaffee and Count von Walderssee came together, ate pretzels, drank beer and smoked the pipe of peace. Let the nations rejoice.

A week from next Tuesday is Christmas, and then one week more and the twentieth century will be doing business, quite as if nothing had happened. Get your holiday gifts before the rush begins.

Minnesota has elected fifteen different governors. The first Gen. Sibley, and the last (on the face of the returns), Capt. Van Sant.

Come park would be a good place to erect a statue of C. K. Davis, as also of Gen. Sibley, and several other men whom Minnesota delights to honor.

Mrs. Effie A. Burgan, of Princeton, Minn., for several years has presented to the Woman's Christian Temperance union in the good work of seeing that the lumber woods workers are supplied with good literature during the shut-in season. Camp foreman is invited to send their names and postoffice addresses to Mrs. Burgan.

Today, Dec. 13, is the anniversary of the birth, in 1825, of Rev. Phillips Brooks, distinguished American divine; of Robert Henry Newell, in 1836, better known as "Orebond King," American humorous writer and editor.

The death of Senator Cushman K. Davis removes from public life one of the foremost American statesmen, and one whose services are sorely needed in this country at this time. Embarking on the new project of a canal, he thrust upon us by the war with Spain the assistance of his profound wisdom and clear understanding in dealing with the new problems of statecraft now arising, seem almost indispensable, and his loss partakes more of the nature of a national calamity than the death of any other statesman since Lincoln's time.—Fairhaven (Wash.) Herald.

The talk of the men who get the offices being held by those who seek subordinate places under them is rather tiresome. How long has it been since they were worrying everybody with their claims for office?

Senator Lodge declares that the Republican party is up against a strong proposition in handling trusts. This is what he says: "It is a great subject and will require the best thought and the highest ability which we command, for an attempt to root out and get rid of against evils, we must not throw away advantages or by rashness bring ruin to business. It is a difficult problem, to which the Republican party must address itself seriously and at once." Right, you are, Senator, but there are other serious questions, too. The Republican party is on trial before the country and world in a trial in the Philippines. In Porto Rico, in Hawaii, in Cuba, in the control of which there has been no policy defined except "what is there in it" to the speculators.

Macrum, erstwhile consul at Pretoria, and who came home in a huff because he said his letters had been opened by the English consul, is on the road now as a commercial salesman. He is an Ohio man.

In Indiana the recounting of ballots cannot be done for the reason that after the count is completed and certified the ballots are burned.

The czar of Russia is getting over his spell of typhoid fever, and his plan of universal peace by making a bigger army and navy will be resumed.

It will soon be time for a speech from young Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, upon our complicated war with Morocco and Turkey. It will be recalled how a year ago he settled the Philippines.

A sign over a store at Chicago Junction, O., reads: "Mrs. Streeter's Daughter." The daughter's name is Ethel and she is only ten, and everybody calls it "Ethel's store."

Edward Bok, he of the Ladies' Home Journal, says: "There are no people on the face of the earth who litter up the corners of their homes with so much useless and consequently bad furnishing as do the Americans. The curse of the American home today is useless bric-a-brac. A man in which we feel that we can freely breathe is so rare that we are instinctively surprised when we see one. It is the exception rather than the rule that we find a restful room. As a matter

of fact, to this common error of over-furnishing so many of our homes are directly due to the many of the nervous breakdowns of our women. The average American woman is a perfect slave to the useless rubbish which she has in her rooms."

The Canadian government allowed the volunteers returning from the South African war to retain their rifles. The province of Ontario also issued a land warrant for 129 acres of free land to each soldier.

The Michigan supreme court has set aside the Michigan sugar beet bounty law as unconstitutional. Among other things the court says: "This taxation is for no public purpose that it can be upheld. There is no power in the state to authorize a tax for private purposes. Taxes can be levied only for public purposes to accomplish some government end. The legislature has no power to create an organic law, deriving all its power from the constitution. . . . It cannot take the property of A and give it to B, nor can it give the benefit of B. Here is a private corporation now calling upon the state for a sum of money to aid it in carrying on a private business, most of which, if paid, must come out of the pockets of people who are not engaged in that business and who have no interest in it."

One of the wants of the cities is a great bonfire of bad books and newspapers. We have enough fuel to make a blaze 200 feet high. Many of the publishing houses would do well to throw into the blaze their entire stock of goods. Bring forth the insufferable trash and put it into the fire and let it be known in the presence of God and angels and men that you are going to rid your homes of the overtopping and underlying curse of profligate literature.—Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage.

Today, Dec. 13, is commemorated in the Catholic church as St. Lucy, patroness of Syracuse, of the laboring poor, and against diseases of the eye.

AT THE THEATERS. METROPOLITAN. It is reported that nothing Mrs. Modjeska has done for many years is so impressive as her portrayal of Constance, in the tragedy of "John Bull," which she will present for the first time in St. Paul at the Metropolitan opera house to-night. The role was a favorite one with Mrs. Siddons and that of John Bull, Modjeska is the first actress of any note to essay the character in over twenty years. The great tragedy had dormant for several generations in England and here. It was revived a year or two ago, first by a very pretentious production made by the students of Oxford, aided by Henry Irving and the resources of the theater, in which his son, Mr. Lawrence Irving, played the title role, and second in the great revival made by Mr. Beerboom Tree, in which the distinguished actor played John Bull. Tree production proved that the play has not outlived its attractiveness, for it enjoyed a long and prosperous run in London. The Modjeska revival has shown that interest in the tragedy in this country is readily revived. But aside from the desire on the part of those who are familiar with the play through its perusal to see it revealed upon the stage, it affords especially fine opportunity to those who know their Shakespeare alike the resources of the theater, in which the play is presented, stage representations. Wagshals and Kemper have demonstrated by their numerous revivals of neglected Shakespearean plays that there is a great deal of this dormant interest that can be readily revived when the productions bear upon their face the stamp of sincerity and excellence.

GRAND. A play of much strength is "Man's Enemy," the Grand's attraction the present week. The story centers about the incidents that surround the death of Harry Stanton, who has been started on the downward path by drink. The producing company is unusually capable, Miss Dorothy Rossini directing the special attention for her very artistic impersonation of the role of Sarah Drake. The scenic effects are unusually elaborate and complete, especially the scene of Monte Carlo by moonlight.

Next week James Neill will present "A Parisian Romance," "Aristocracy" and "An American Citizen."

STAR. No prettier acrobatic act has ever been seen in St. Paul than that given at the Star this week by the Nelson sisters, with Rose Syddell's London Belles. Two spirited burlesques are features of the performance, and Le Clare, the hobo juggler, is also making a hit with patrons of the place. Next week, "Two City Sports" company.

PERTINENT OR PARTLY SO. It is to be hoped that Gen. Isaac Khan, the new Persian minister, will not play football, as it would be dangerous for Washington society if rushing the Khan should become popular.

Paddy Ryan, once the heavyweight champion pugilist, has lost his voice. Such a heavy descending blow to the laurels of more recent champions.

Sag Bridge, Ill., the scene of one of the recent horrors of America, turned up Tuesday with a smash between a flyer and a gravel train, but no one was killed. And in the same column with the same paper was a report of a Washington house, to whose name the difference between the two wrecks was, no doubt, due, is reaping his reward, as he has been a hit of a place in Arizona, comprising 7,000 acres.

Federal engineers have declared invalid and impracticable a project for a deep waterway from Chicago to the gulf. It would be about Chicago style to go and do it, anyway, just to show the engineers they have another guess.

Minneapolis has two Smiths in the legislature, and they are hammering away at the senatorial campaign already.

The police commission is a copper trust that worries the Republicans locally more than the ice trust.

Gen. Dewet flees with all the facility of the Irishman's insect. You put your finger on him and he is not there.

Battleship and Transports. Kansas City Star. It stands in the way of a French invasion of England would be the deadly fire of the British warships upon a fleet of vessels transporting hostile troops, men and the escort of men-of-war. It would involve panic and slaughter of the most terrible description. One heavily armed warship, dashing through a fleet of transports would be awful.

THE EMBLEM OF THE FREE. Oh, see that banner floating there, Its stars so bright and stripes so fair; It is the emblem of the free, That waves o'er land and sea. No finer flag in all this world Was ever to the breeze unfurled; And conquered it shall never be, 'Till this flag of liberty.

No North, no South, no East, no West, No one can say who loves it best; Each heart has its own favorite, To this emblem of the free. Those stripes of red, that field of blue, Which mean this world's a free one, Our joy and pride shall ever be, 'Till this flag of liberty.

If o'er our homes these colors stream, Or on the field of battle gleam; Let us be true to the stars and stripes, This emblem of the free. Let all who love sweet freedom's land, With hearts as true as the stars above, And conquered it shall never be, 'Till this flag of liberty.

Clarence Chrisman in Leslie's Weekly.

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:

Table with columns: 1-15, 16-30. Values range from 17,000 to 17,720.

ERNEST P. HOPWOOD.

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

H. P. PORTER, 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 days' 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, 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.

A FEW JOKES.

Proxy Profanity. Baltimore American. Miggs—Wonder why Goodleigh advises for a butler who can swear, isn't that a peculiar requirement for a house servant?

Tigg—Yes; but Goodleigh has to have some one to swear at the Christmas presents Mrs. Goodleigh buys for him.

Know the Rules. Indianapolis Press. The Elderly Adviser—My child, you should always count 100 when in anger.

The Child—Aw, git out! You only got to count ten for a knockout.

Very Green. Philadelphia Record. Boggs—Jones is the most unsophisticated fellow I ever knew.

Boggs—What's he been up to now? Boggs—He tried to identify himself in a bank the other day by showing his name engraved on the handle of his umbrella.

Gets Exercise Enough. Chicago Times-Herald. I thought your wife was going to join our physical culture class this year, Mr. Smythers?

She did intend to, but we've got a girl who has been over from Sweden only six weeks, and my wife has to talk to her by making signs.

PERSONALS.

The sons of the late Arthur Sewall, who was the Democratic candidate for vice president in 1886, have endowed a bed in the hospital at Bath, Me., in memory of their father.

Former President Cleveland will deliver the annual address at the graduation exercises of the thirty-sixth class of Pierce school in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Dec. 21.

The late Max-Miller preserved his fondness for hard work to the end of his life. His "Six Systems of Indian Philosophy," a book of 600 pages, appeared last year before the reader almost into a beautiful, smiling face of the child enshrouded with a wreath of holly speaks eloquently of the joys of the holiday season.

Prof. D. W. Marks, senior minister of the West London Synagogue of British Jews, has just celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday. Prof. Marks has been a minister in the congregation since it was founded in 1841.

Mme. Jean Pommeroy, a French authoress and explorer, is about to start on a new expedition into the heart of Africa. Her object is to study the manners and customs of the natives in the Sahara and embody her experiences in a book.

Prince Louis d'Orleans, whom the Paris Figaro gazette with inciting a Royalist movement in France, has lately been living at York House, Twickenham, England. He is thirty years old and is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris.

In all probability the next president of the Maine senate will be Hannibal E. Hamlin, of Ellsworth, acting attorney of the firm of which Senator Hall is senior member. Mr. Hamlin was judge advocate of the state under Gov. Powers, and is a son of the late Vice President Hannibal Hamlin.

JOURNALISM AT KASSON. The Dodge County Republican recently issued a biographical art supplement that would have been a credit to a journal of much greater pretensions than the one responsible for its appearance. Following a brief review of Kasson's journalism in half tones, and sketches of the prominent men in the Republican territory, the latter having been prepared through a reflex action of the mind, could practically be made. It is a neat souvenir and a valuable reference.

Expense Not Being Considered.

Sloux City Tribune. A bill looking to establishing a supreme court for the Philippines provides for five judges at \$20,000 annual salary each. The judges of the supreme court of the United States are paid \$10,000 each. The backers of this measure evidently desire to leave no ground for the claim that the United States is not giving the Philippines the best that's to be had in the way of government, no matter what the expense.

LITERARY NOTES.

"The Parsonage Porch," Bradley Gilman's charming collection of stories, is in its second edition. (Little, Brown & Co.) "The Pilgrim Shore," in which Mr. Edmund H. Garrett pictures and describes the noted "South Shore" of Massachusetts, is now in its second edition. (Little, Brown & Co.)

In "Shadowings," Lafcadio Hearn asserts of the moral training of the Japanese that it produced perhaps the very sweetest type of woman that this world has ever known.

The new three-version edition of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Kaysam," comprising the translations of Fitzgerald, Whinnifield, and McCarthy (Little, Brown & Co.), has met with favor, having already gone into a second edition.

The Macmillan company announce that they have ceased to act as the publishers of the International Monthly. All communications for that journal should be addressed to the International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.

Mr. John Preston True recently received the following opinion regarding his new book, "Dear Mr. True—I thank you very much for 'Scouting for Washington.' I think it's jim dandy. It was so interesting that I read it through in about three days. I think that it served Tarleton right to be beaten."

Raffles, the hero of E. W. Hornung's stories of the "Amateur Cracksman," will reappear in the new volume of Hornung's Scribner's with a most remarkable adventure in crime. It has been suggested that Sherlock Holmes is the only man who could catch Raffles.

One realizes at once upon beholding the cover of the December number of The National Magazine that it is a typical holiday season. The beautiful, smiling face of the child enshrouded with a wreath of holly speaks eloquently of the joys of the holiday season.

"The Treaty Signed on the Sea" is a remarkably strong poem, commemorating one of the thrilling deeds of heroism that have drawn closer the bonds of the Anglo-Saxon alliance. Joe Mitchell Chapelle's symposium of "Affairs at Washington" has been a most interesting and personal acquaintance with the men who are making the history of the nation at Washington and their daily doings. "A Census Prophecy of a Century" presents a thoughtful and deeply interesting commentary on the remarkable forecast of the growth of population in America. "The Festival Spirit in Art" deals in a charmingly descriptive manner with holiday observances in all ages as portrayed by famous painters. In the article entitled "Early life of Edwin M. Stanton" one gets an intimate conception of the influences that moulded the character of Lincoln's secretary of war.

"Coal Mining from the North Pole" deals interestingly with a subject with which few people are familiar. That hidden away in the everlasting ice fields of the Arctic is an exhaustless supply of fuel is not generally known. The December number of The National Magazine is rich in Christmas stories, poems and drawings, and radiates a satisfying reflection of Christmas cheer. The usual departments are replete with interest, and it is not too much to say that this splendid number ranks among the best of the holiday publications.

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