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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with columns: By Carrier, 1 mo, 6 mos, 12 mos. Rates for Daily only, Daily and Sunday, Sunday.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901.

THEIR GREAT GRATITUDE.

The love which the Spanish-American ordinarily entertains toward his Yankee brother is receiving beautiful attestation just at this time. The statesmen of the Cuban constitutional convention have made their contributions to the literature of this subject, and the bouquets which they have thrown at the national feet constitute a splendid testimonial to the gratitude and love which come to us in such full measure as the result of our intervention in the unpleasantness which prevailed on the island between the Cuban people and the Spanish government.

There is still a later demonstration of our high standing among our Southern brethren of the Latin race. It is furnished through the Venezuelan people, and it is hardly one whit less impressive than that already given by the Cuban brethren. For the Cubans we went to war with one European power. For the Venezuelans we did not go quite so far. We only offered to take up their quarrel with another European nation. They were quite as willing we should do so as were the Cubans; and hence there is perhaps less reason for surprise that their expressions of devotion toward us have of late been so extravagant.

The current dispatches show that the departure of the American minister from Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, was attended by the most remarkable manifestations of popular feeling. We are told that the railway station was crowded with people representing the best class of residents, showing the esteem in which Mr. Loomis is held; that the private car in which Mr. Loomis traveled was filled with flowers, and that no minister ever left Caracas with more marked respect. The only discordant note amid all the peans of popular esteem is furnished by the statement that the whole diplomatic corps assembled at the station and expressed sympathy for Mr. Loomis. This, however, we may feel at liberty to pass by as merely indicative of the concealed jealousy with which the representatives of other nations regard the demonstrations of Venezuelan popular affection for America and Americans.

Those who think that the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is in any sense or degree a one-sided transaction will do well to study with some care the magnificent testimonials thus far offered by the people of Cuba and Venezuela of their gratitude and love toward their northern cousins, who show such affecting disposition to fight their battles against the bulks of the world.

There has been when this people sought to show their devotion to the magnificent doctrine of James Monroe, but were not in a position to do so owing to circumstances which we naturally would not be held responsible for. But our devotion to it we showed when the paper occasion arose. It was offered without stint in the two cases of Cuba and Venezuela; and no doubt every American who loves republican institutions will feel a thrill of genuine pride and gratification when he reflects how delightfully our championship of their cause has been received by the devoted people of these two South American nations.

THE CZAR TO ABDICATE.

Russia, just now, seems to be a land of mystery. Fairy tales of all description come trooping from that region of snow and stunted pines and bearded men. Reports of internal uprisings, of attempted assassination, of banishment are scarcely off the press when over the cable comes a wholesale denial. Reports of Russian ultimatums are followed with the text of conciliatory notes and bland explanations. One day we are told that Japan and Russia are mobilizing their armies and marshaling their fleets preparatory to a death grapple; the next comes an equally authentic report of an understanding which will allow Japan, Korea, and Russia, Manchuria.

Yesterday we heard of the practical imprisonment of the czar in an armor clad room, guarded by faithful sentinels, today we hear that he has been shot at but missed, tomorrow we learn that he has decided to abdicate the throne, providing his expected heir shall be a girl. What will come the day after tomorrow can only be guessed. Just why the czar, who, for so many years has dodged the bombs and bullets of the assassins, should give up at this particular time and abdicate if his fourth born happens to be a girl is not made very clear. Most men in his position instead of abdicating would buckle on their armor and try again, and if need be again, his luck is bound to turn if he persists and is patient.

Accompanying this obligate solo of fantastic Russian romances is the thorough baste of the actual Russian movements. While disclaiming all intention of a per-

manent occupation of Manchuria, Russian regulars and the famous Cossacks are flocking into the territory in dispute, until now they number 300,000, all well armed and ready to defend from invasion or to extend the dominion of the White czar.

While everything seems peaceful in the trans-Caspian region; notwithstanding the fact that Turkestan is loyal, there has been recently massed for some mysterious reason 150,000 soldiers within a few days' march of Herat. What does this warlike preparation mean in a part of the globe where no enemy appears? Why has Russian diplomacy seen fit to bury so large a part of her army in the heart of Asia? One will have to go to London for an explanation.

Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the present complications in Europe and Asia, Russia will have secured an immense amount of free advertising through the English and American press which will be of great national benefit in a commercial way.

Will the czar abdicate? Perhaps! But it will not be until Edward VII. and William III. have set the pace. It will not be until the theory of the divine rights of kings has been abandoned by the royal families of the world. If Nicholas III. abdicates before that, it will be at the earnest solicitation of the Angel of Death.

THE CUBAN DEADLOCK.

In the picturesque language of polite society we are up against it in Cuba. We have issued our ultimatum and the little island has refused to come down from its perch on which we placed it two years ago. What are we going to do about it—insist upon the terms of the ultimatum embraced in the Platt amendment, or gracefully back down? We can keep an army of occupation there and hold the offices until the terms laid down are complied with, or until the Cuban rise in arms. Ah! there's the rub; suppose they organize their own government along the lines of the constitution already framed and order out all foreign troops? Will we resist such an exhibition of ingratitude by force of arms? How would the world look upon an attempt of the United States to enforce suzerainty on Cuba by the agency of our battleships and our army? How would the resolution of April 20, 1898, sound when read to our army drawn up to fight a squad of Cuban insurgents? Would the man who should be fortunate enough to capture the insurgent chief, Gomez, by strategy or otherwise, and bring him safe to camp, be regarded as a hero?

In short, can the government afford to use force to compel an agreement to the terms laid down in the Platt amendment or other terms which may be formulated in the future that are objectionable to the Cubans? There is no doubt that the Cubans are acting in opposition to their best interests by standing out against the reasonable demands of the United States, but what are we to do about it? Uncle Sam occupies that unique position described as "between the devil and the deep blue sea." He has proceeded so far that he cannot retreat with dignity nor go on with honor. Some one made a mistake somewhere. Perhaps it was Teller—perhaps it was Platt.

A POPULAR DUTY.

The Arbor day proclamation of Gov. Van Sant ought to be read with special interest by the people of every city in the state and more especially of this. Its observance renders possible an accomplishment a great popular undertaking at a minimum cost and trouble.

Here in St. Paul especially we have been forced in the laying out and development of the city to divest nature of many of her charms. It may be taken as true that there is no city in the country for which so much has been done by nature as St. Paul. And it may be added, without an approach to injustice, that there are few for which less has been done by man.

From time to time for the past fifteen or twenty years there have been periodic spurts of sentiment in the public press as to the need of establishing boulevards and making other improvements looking toward municipal beautification. These undertakings have proven more or less abortive. Save the Summit boulevard and Como park the other public attempts at city beautification cannot be said to be worth enumeration.

There really is no occasion for the citizen to wait on his city officials to do this kind of work for him. There is no real need of burdening the taxpayer with the cost of it. There is no occasion for expense at all in the matter. The individual citizen who seeks to beautify his own grounds can do so without expense and with the outlay of comparatively little trouble. This is the season for such undertakings, and now is the occasion when our people should seriously think of putting into practical effect the recommendations of the governor's proclamation and of giving practical effect to the beautiful and valuable sentiment which lies behind that proclamation.

Let any person walk in the summer time along any St. Paul street which is bordered by growths of trees, and then pass to another on which no trees have been set, and he will readily see the enduring value which is to be attached to the establishment of Arbor day. Could our people only be made to reflect upon the resulting beauty to the entire city of the simple observance of Arbor day to the extent of planting a row of young saplings along the front of their homes, there would be an infinitely more general response than there is likely to be to the sentiment of Arbor day, and St. Paul would indeed deserve the high reputation which it enjoys, even with the little attention which has been bestowed on it, as a beautiful city.

When the ordinary observer passes out-when the well settled sections of the city and walks or drives along the outskirts, he cannot help having it forced on him how much improvement has prevailed in routing out the splendid growth of trees which formerly covered almost the en-

tire space of the present site of the city. But this can be remedied easily and inexpensively; and the time to do it is each successive Arbor day, and the way to do it is for the people themselves to take the little trouble and expense which may be involved in each of them planting a few young trees in front of their own doorway.

GEN. WOOD'S BLUNDER.

The arrest of the Cuban editor in which was published the cartoon representing the crucifixion of Cuba was a blunder which will cost the United States many a good dollar. This assumption of dictatorial power, so foreign to American institutions, will arouse distrust in the minds of Cubans hitherto disposed to favor American advances. There was nothing extraordinary in the cartoon which represented Cuba as a Cuban soldier on the cross, between the two thieves, represented by Wood and McKinley, while Platt in the garb of a Roman soldier was represented as offering vinegar to the man on the cross, in the form of the Platt amendment. It was a cartoon which would have been regarded as clever if produced in the United States to illustrate some political incident. To object to it and to cause the arrest of the editor of the Journal was an act that is inexcusable at the present juncture. To make the matter worse it became necessary to recede from the position taken and to offer the lame excuse that the police officers exceeded orders.

This mixing military and civil administrations in Cuba and the Philippines is not panning out to the satisfaction of anybody. The sooner one or the other is adopted the better it will be for the honor of the United States.

There is no doubt that Gen. Wood has accomplished wonders in the reorganization of material Cuba. As an administrator he has been a success, but as a diplomat, dealing with the politics of Cuba in its relations with the United States, he has been a failure. This last little break, savoring as it does of MacArthurism, is disgusting. A man of ordinary sense, and Wood has that, should have known better. But it seems he didn't.

THURSDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

A year ago today President McKinley, by proclamation, announced the ratification of the Paris treaty and the restoration of peace with Spain. A leading member of the peace commission was the late Senator Davis, of this city.

The strained relations between this country and Venezuela over the control of asphaltum deposits. A. L. Barber, brother-in-law of President McKinley, and Gen. F. V. Greene, grand marshal at the recent inauguration of the president, had all the asphaltum in sight, and enjoyed a corner monopoly in the Western hemisphere until other Americans discovered more deposits in the same country, but Barber and Greene sought to prevent them from being worked on account of some concession by a former government, but the present government did not consider sufficient to cover everything in the whole country. Naturally President McKinley took the part of his immediate friends.

That Zaza story sent from Omaha about a sheriff trying to arrest Mrs. Carter was one of the most transparent false news stories of the month. A theatrical agent, but it suggests on the number of supposed enterprising dailies, including our pioneer newspaper.

The Sioux City Tribune is of the opinion that Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, and Sam Jones, of Toledo—two new mayors—would make a good presidential ticket on a platform of admission that all the statesmen come from Ohio, anyhow.

Kansas and other states find it much easier to enact new liquor laws than enforce the old ones, and so new statutes are passed to bewilder, mislead and be neglected, and consequently the people are tempted for other laws that individuals may find against any law that they think interferes with their way of thinking and doing.

Senator Billy Mason, of Chicago, his son and daughter both with him in the practice of law. His daughter entered the office last week.

St. Louis has finally discarded cable cars for street service and substituted the trolley. Chicago still sticks to cables and hangs on some streets, and so does New York.

Eight years ago today there were tornadoes in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, with many deaths.

A "Tall Men's club" has been organized in the University of Pennsylvania. It has twelve members, each of whom is six feet two inches or more in height. Six other men, termed "shorties" because they are only six feet one inch in height, are associate members. The names of the officers are the moon hiter, the skyscraper and the ceiling duster.

The new law in Pennsylvania that gives the governor the power to remove the elective officers of any city and appoint others in its instance of the gradual growth of census and population, the government in the hands of the state. Under this law the governor has just appointed A. M. Brown in charge of Pittsburg. This is an example of Quaysian and Republican bossism.

For the second time Mr. Cleveland has been the only living ex-president of the United States.

Thirty years ago there was a war with the Modoc Indians, during which Gen. Canby and Peace Commissioners Thomas and Meacham, Commissioners Thomas II, being the anniversary of the tragedy, the result of which was the practical destruction of what was once a powerful tribe, as only about 175 Modocs remain, and they are in the Indian territory, where the remnant of the tribe was set after the war. Incidental to this it might be said that the net of treachery which was set for the killing of Canby and his associates was nearly a hundred armed Modocs were killed.

A Washington report says that for some reason or another our commerce with Cuba is falling off. During the last nine months the imports of Cuba amounted to \$3,108,702, while for the corresponding months of the previous year they were valued at \$4,659,747. Last year the share of the United States was 494,639, or about 50 per cent, while this year it was only \$24,525,690, or about 46 per cent. The feeling of reaction against force is assuming force. Peaceful methods will gain more business than by military means.

The movement in Philadelphia of the Johnsons to build street car service cars, carrying passengers for 3 cents, granting universal transfers, is only one phase of the general movement all over the country toward lower street car fares.

The new attorney general of the United States, P. C. Knox, drives a \$9,000

team of horses. He is said to be quite sporty.

The "A's" are it, we mean America and Australia. On the 1st of January the Australian colonies became the states of the commonwealth of Australia. The nation thus formed shares with the United States a distinction that until now has been held by the country alone. Australia's resources are so large and varied that it may reasonably expect in time to become, in most material things, a self-sufficing island. Owing to its vast extent, Australia affords every variety of climate, except that found within the Polar circle. It can grow most of the vegetable and animal products of the temperate, subtropical and tropical regions. It is given only to two nations—the United States and the commonwealth of Australia—to be able to produce nearly all the commodities they need.

The legislature of Maine has provided a new state or official flag. It is buff in color, with a green pine tree in the center and a blue star in one corner.

An observer sizes up the situation in Cuba in this way: The Cubans will not be pacified until the United States troops are withdrawn, and the United States troops will not be withdrawn until the Cubans are pacified. There is no way in progress, but Mr. McKinley is not disposed to let go until the syndicates have gobbled all their want.

Today, April 11, is the anniversary of the birth, in 1770, of George Canning, an English orator; of Edward Everett, in 1794, an eminent American orator.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN. The production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Metropolitan tonight, in which those very popular stars, Louis James and Kathryn Kidder, will appear, promises a delightful treat for all kinds of folk, old or young, sane or detected, learned or ignorant. It is neither a comedy nor tragedy, but just a dream. A dream of pictures, pretty thoughts, happy emotions, happy deeds, beautiful colors and beautiful melodies. It is a play which if adequately presented should, like sweet theater, refresh the mind, refresh the healthful sleep itself, refresh the mind of the spectator by the oblivion it offers to all ideas of care, anxiety, and the commonplace events of domestic or business routine.

Al G. Field's Greater Minstrels, pronounced by competent critics to be the best minstrel organization in the country, will begin an engagement of four nights and Wednesday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house Sunday night. GRAND.

No attraction of more novel character has been seen here this season than the entertainment offered by the Royal Lilliputians at the Grand this week. It is not a performance of monstrosities, but an exhibition in which little people of decided talent contribute to present a performance of novelty and of merit.

At the Grand the coming week Chas. H. Yale and Sidney R. Ellis will present for the first time here as a star A. H. Wilson, the German dialect comedian and singer, in his new comedy, "The Watch on the Rhine."

STAR. The music provided for the large chorus of the Gay Masqueraders at the Star this week is really of more than usual merit and it shows much musical ability even in the arrangement. "The Drowsy Babe," the coughing song and "Percy, the Popular Pet," are all catchy in their peculiar ways, and they are well in vogue by a chorus of strong voices. The illusion produced at what is claimed to be a great expense, is something new in the way of statuesque posing and furnishes one of the most appreciated portions of the program. The work is cleverly and artistically done.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Sampson Gets the Coin. Carlton County Vidette. Well, it's all settled. Sampson will get about \$300 more prize money for letting Schley destroy Cervera's fleet than Dewey got for destroying Montijo's.

Charges It Up to Hanna. Zumbrota News. Mark Hanna blue penciled the application of President Northrop as a member of the Louisiana fair purchase commission, and entirely without notes, sent a check for \$100,000 to the Minnesota gentleman was turned down.

Mr. Carnegie's Gifts. Swanville News. Andrew Carnegie can well afford to donate money for libraries. His steel and iron trust has, in the last four years, advanced the price about 50 per cent on iron and steel. Consumers pay him enormous profits and his millions are probably becoming burdensome to his conscience.

Compulsory Education. Brown County Journal. St. Peter has the proper sort of material on its school board. Recently, one John Levin, living in that city, was arrested for failing to send his children to school, and he was convicted, and now the children are attending school. Every place where there is a violation of that section of the school law, there should be other arrests, and the parents should be charged with larceny. They are stealing their own offspring's opportunity. Few cases there are where there are excuses for children not attending school.

County Officers' Slash Fund. Lakefield Standard. The Fairmont News thinks that the story to the effect that a fund of \$40,000 had been raised by the county officers throughout the state to secure the passage of the bill extending the term of office to four years, is a fake; but if Brother Everett will inquire among the officials of his county he will come to the conclusion that there is at least considerable foundation for the story. We are not sure if the officer in this county who was asked to contribute—and didn't.

Blessing for Peace. Long Prairie Leader. Eugene Morris has been legislated out of the State district, and it happened that his county was not attached to any of the old numbered districts. St. Louis will hereafter have the say so of things in the new Eighth district, when Old Peace will be the object to be had, as the latter county was included in the new Eighth also. How nice it is, too, that these two counties have been put into the same district. Without the Fage the jag at Old Peace would have been lost.

Trial by Experience. Goodhue County News. Opinions on the board of control will not count, now. Operation can show better than opinion what it will do and what it won't. Our opinion has not changed since it passed, but we have a habit of hoping for the best. Experience proves all its friends predict we shall be glad of it.

Whatever his gains may be they must be large to offset the services of such men as W. H. Putnam, Peter Nelson, W. C. Krise, John H. Rich and others, who have given without pay their time and care, and all those scattered about the state who have performed civic duties with cheerfulness and without thought of reward. A permanent debt of gratitude is theirs.

TO NEWSPAPER ADVERTISERS.

It is recognized that competition for business, especially in the newspaper advertising line, is so keen that very strong representations, at once appreciating one's own offerings and depreciating those of rivals, are to be expected and even, to some length, tolerated.

By both these methods, however, the value of the St. Paul Globe as an advertising medium is being so grossly underrated, especially comparatively, that the line of toleration has been passed, and a statement in its own behalf is, in simple justice, warranted and demanded.

Primarily, the admission is hereby unreservedly made that upon the basis of actual circulation and price charged for advertising the St. Paul Pioneer Press gives good value; but supplemental to that the avowal is made that upon the same basis—actual circulation and price charged—the Globe gives better value.

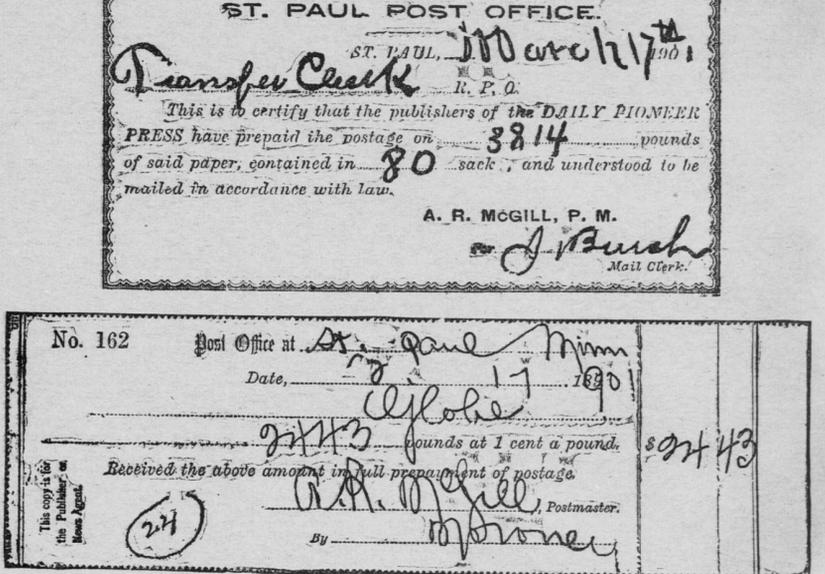
The Pioneer Press and the Globe are each publishing what is claimed to be its daily average circulation for the month of March—the Pioneer Press 32,959, and the Globe 18,803.

That the Globe's circulation statement is accurate is fairly well evidenced by the fact that appended thereto is the following standing offer:

"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."

That the Pioneer Press' circulation statement is not accompanied by a similar offer at least suggests that it may not be "right."

Following are facsimiles of official post office documents:



These documents are, of course, indisputable evidence that on Sunday, March 17, there went through the mails 3,814 pounds of Pioneer Presses and 2,443 pounds of Globes. Three other facts, which any person can easily verify for himself, are: There are 64 pages of either the Pioneer Press or the Globe to the pound; the Pioneer Press is of the day under mention was 30 pages; the Globe of the same day was 24 pages.

With these data the merest tyro in the art of arithmetic who makes the effort will arrive at mathematically accurate conclusions, as follows:

On Sunday, March 17, the Pioneer Press mail circulation was 8,136, and that of the Globe 6,514—a difference in favor of the Pioneer Press of 1,622, or less than 25 per cent.

As to the balance of that day's comparative circulations of the two papers, the data are not available to arrive at an absolute demonstration, but it certainly is quite reasonable to assume that the proven ratio of the respective mail circulations will hold fairly good for all others. Proceeding on that basis, the total circulation of the Globe that day being 17,000 (as it was), a simple arithmetical operation will evolve that the total circulation of the Pioneer Press was 21,233.

It is to be noted that the day involved in this case was a Sunday, the newspaper issues of which day are almost universally less than those of week days; for example, the Globe's issue of that particular day was 17,000, whereas the daily average for the month in which that day occurred (including all Sundays, of course), was, as elsewhere stated, 18,803. And, it is most probable that the proportions of Sunday are fairly indicative of those of other and all days. It has already been absolutely demonstrated that the Pioneer Press' Sunday mail circulation is less than 25 per cent over that of the Globe. Apply that percentage (say 25) to the daily average circulation of the month of March and the result is that the average daily circulation of the Pioneer Press was 23,503—not 32,959 as given out in its published official statement.

In one important respect the above statement is an unquestionable demonstration, and in all others obviously founded on sound premises. It is submitted as a whole as something entirely justifiable and fair. Let the Pioneer Press, if dissenting, afford the opportunity to put the matter of the extent of its circulation beyond all possible cavil, which it can easily and effectually do by appending to its circulation statement a similar offer to that appended to the Globe's. The Pioneer Press is hereby challenged to do this thing or, upon evidence of absolute fact and fair reasoning, stand more than suspected of gross exaggeration and misrepresentation.

W. F. LUXTON, General Manager, ST. PAUL GLOBE.

THE SOCIAL WORLD. Two talented children entertained a large audience at the bi-monthly musical of the Schubert club yesterday afternoon at Mozart hall. Meeker, Mrs. F. C. Lyon, Mrs. Bousse was the hostess. Mrs. W. P. McMillan, Mrs. J. W. Gilroy, Mrs. H. E. Powers and Mrs. Rhodes. The division will give another card party next week at The Buckingham for the benefit of the convention fund. The marriage of Miss Erna Hennemann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Hennemann, to Adam J. Holmes, took place last evening at the Hennemann home on Dayton avenue. Mrs. M. E. Fowler will give a pupil's musicale, April 18, at the Metropolitan hotel. A progressive euchre party was given by the Side Bar on Monday, O. P. Monday evening. The following won favors: Mrs. John Schwalbach, Miss Plabuch, Walter Walmark, John Schiel, Joseph Pointers, W. J. Ryan, Anton Jantel, Frank Struntz. A concert by the piano pupils of Miss Laura W. Hall and the vocal pupils of Mrs. M. E. Fowler will be given at the Park Congregational church tonight under the auspices of the Intermediate department of the Sunday school. The receipts will be added to the church debt fund. The Parish Aid Society of the Church of St. John the Evangelist held a card party yesterday in the guild room of the church. The booths were managed as follows: Fancy work, Mrs. John J. Jantel; home-made cooking, Mrs. Kenrick; aprons, Mrs. E. W. Jerrams; white goods, Mrs. C. E. Bean; sundries, Mrs. M. G. Cooper. The Young Woman's Church guild had charge of the candy table. Mrs. S. C. Cook served hot chocolate and wafers. Meetings began last evening at 8 o'clock in the newly erected United Evangelical church, corner of Mississippi and Thirteenth streets, and will be continued every evening during the week. On Sunday Bishop R. Dules, of Chicago, Ill., will dedicate the new edifice. These services are in German, except Sunday afternoon, when the bishop will preach in English at 3 p. m. A hearty invitation is extended to all to attend these services. Mr. and Mrs. Denegre and Miss Denegre, of West Sixth street, have gone to Chicago to attend the Deacon-Denegre wedding, which took place last evening. The Misses Hope, of Dayton avenue, have returned from Chicago. Mrs. Rodney Smith, of Summit avenue, will leave this month for a trip abroad. Mr. and Mrs. P. McVeigh, of Dayton avenue, will entertain the Dayton Avenue

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION FOR MARCH. [Advertisers will note that the average daily circulation for March is nearly 800 over that of February.] Ernest F. Hopwood, superintendent of circulation of the St. Paul Globe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual circulation of the St. Paul Globes for the month of March, 1901, was as follows: Total for the month . . . 582,900 Average per day . . . 18,803 ERNEST F. HOPWOOD. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1901. H. P. PORTER, Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn. [Notarial Seal.] 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. Neighborhood club this evening. Mrs. Josephine Kaiman, of Summit avenue, will return this week from California. Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Raudenbush, of Oscola avenue, will move out this week to their summer home at Bald Eagle Lake, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Urton, of College avenue, are in Iowa. Mrs. Estelle, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. E. Banning, of Wilkins street, has returned to Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. S. E. Keller, of the Kittson, has returned from the Pacific coast. Mr. and Mrs. Francis I. Tilton, of St. Albans street, have returned from San Antonio, Tex. The Misses Livingston, of Summit avenue, have gone South. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wiman, of Holly avenue, have returned from Portland, Ore. The Thursday club will meet this afternoon at Aberdeen. Miss Long will read a paper on "Art and Life." Each member is permitted to bring a friend. Mrs. S. W. Leavitt, who has been visiting Mrs. James Mather, of Rondo street, returned yesterday to Litchfield. Miss Hargrave, of St. Peter, is the guest of Mrs. Colburn, of Summit avenue.