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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1901.

FORBEARANCE THE GREAT NEED.

Despite its lack of substantial concern to this people the Cuban problem is today the leading topic of consideration among them. It might without exaggeration be claimed that Americans are tired of the Cuban question, and that they would gladly rid themselves of all further concern in the affairs of the island if they could do so consistently with the welfare and protection of their own country.

Prof. Schurman, of Cornell university, whose knowledge of Philippine affairs has been of much value in the attempts there made to establish civil government, has declared his conviction that we must insist on the adoption of the Platt amendments. The Cuban convention has itself wisely decreed that no formal action would be taken on the amendments until a commission has been appointed to visit Washington and report the result of its conference with the president and his constitutional advisers.

Whatever criticism may be rightfully passed on the attitude of the Cubans toward this nation, we owe it to ourselves to act with much forbearance and charity. These people are unused to the discharge of serious political or social obligations. They do not look with kindness on the military system which does duty among them for government. The recent conduct of our representatives in Havana in suppressing newspapers and making unrestrained exhibition of the mailed fist is to them highly suggestive of Spanish methods. It impresses those of them who are disposed to believe that we seek to remain in control, with the conviction that they have but changed masters, and that the change offers no security of their recognized right to conduct their own concerns in their own way.

All this may seem absurd to the American mind; but it is well that we should reflect upon the totally different view point from which the two races regard the situation. We have the Cubans in our power. We can insist on the fulfillment of our conditions; we are justified in so doing; yet it is easy to insist in such manner as will soften the asperities of the situation. When matters of existing difference have been reduced to their true proportions, there is hardly a doubt that even the most radical of the Cuban radicals, who seek an honest adjustment, will adopt substantially our view.

The administration of Cuban affairs has thus far been in the highest degree creditable to us and promotive of ultimate agreement. The few mistakes that have been made will soon be lost sight of. What has been done in the way of the suppression of Cuban prints and the punishment of Cuban editors should be undone as quickly as possible, and every concession made to Cuban prejudices until the delegation from the constitutional convention has returned from Washington and reported to the body which appointed it. In this way we may prepare for the extremely probable result of annexation, should the Cubans ultimately decide that the true interests of the island and its people demand admission to the American Union.

EUROPE IS RESPONSIBLE.

Advice from Tien Tsin indicates that Chinese trade prospects are exceedingly gloomy. This result is attributed to the uncertainty which confronts importers and domestic merchants alike as to the immediate future of the country.

Relieved of all the glamor of diplomatic assertion, the situation in China is really the product of the natural desire of the European peoples to render the markets of China available for the transactions of world commerce. While the ostensible, and, indeed, the immediate occasion, of the introduction of foreign arms into the empire was the disturbed condition of the country consequent upon the Boxer uprising, even the pretense of serious domestic disturbance has long since been laid aside, and the only avowed reason for continuing to maintain foreign troops in the country is now that of the establishment and assured collection of the necessary indemnity.

To the ordinary intelligent observer it seems plain at this time that the Euro-

pean powers are defeating their own real purpose in maintaining the existing condition in China. The haggling over the indemnity and its security deceives them. It would pay China to advance the limit of that indemnity from \$300,000,000, now proposed, to twice the amount if only the country could be allowed to resume anything like normal conditions.

It is not the Christianization of the country, nor the protection of foreign residents, that lies at the bottom of the present armed occupation of the country. It would be hard indeed to set forth intelligent reasons, aside from mutual jealousies and suspicions, why the European forces remain in the country. Yet it does not seem at all difficult for the powers to reach a modus vivendi which would enable them to withdraw their troops and proceed in their several spheres of influence or generally to develop the resources of the country.

If trade languishes; if merchants are uncertain and fearful; if the splendid energies of the Chinese race are in a state of paralysis, the cause is too plain for demonstration. No country can take even the initial steps toward social and industrial restoration with the ruling authority a state fugitive; with the lives and fortunes of the natives absolutely at the mercy of a foreign soldiery, and with the ordinary channels of trade choked up by a national sense of insecurity.

It is not even normal conditions which are looked to for development in China. In order that the real ends of European intervention shall be accomplished it is necessary that an entirely new social and commercial regime shall be inaugurated; that the interior resources shall be thrown open to foreign commerce, and to this end that the semi-savage burdens of taxation which now prevail shall be remedied. This is not to be done on any basis of action yet developed among the foreign occupants. An international commission charged with the re-establishment of social peace, with the reorganization of the national finances and the radical reordering of the conditions attending the control of Chinese ports and the access of foreign merchandise to interior markets, might accomplish great results.

The open door is an illusion. It is a mere fabric of the diplomatic imagination. It has no meaning and can have none so long as conditions remain as are and the country remains one part sunk in barbarism and the other under the terrorizing influence of foreign arms. If the United States seeks to supplement a splendid diplomatic record which it has made in China, it will press negotiations to a conclusion which will enable China to enter upon the career such as will be a parallel to that now being realized by a kindred nation, and which in the brief period of a few years has given that nation a secure place among the great powers of the world.

ENGLAND'S RIVALRY.

There is a strong tendency with certain people in the United States to profess a great deal of sympathy for Russia and to be greatly pleased at any success which that country achieves. To be perfectly frank about it, one may just as well confess that this tendency is merely an expression of the anti-British sentiment which is so assiduously cultivated by certain people. They argue that Russia is England's mortal and most aggressive enemy and therefore they are always ready to wish the Bear good speed.

It is, of course, true that there is a struggle for supremacy in Asia imminent, if not going on, between England and Russia; and yet, while it is quite true that England has suffered serious loss in recent years, she has not lost any territory or appreciable influence in Asia. Russia's rivalry has thus far affected England, but comparatively little, while England's commerce has suffered serious injury at the hands of the rapidly growing American and German competition. Russia's rivalry is merely a threat to deprive England of her Asian possessions. The commercial rivalry of the United States and Germany is, for England, a most disastrous reality, which is making constant and serious inroads upon English commerce. This is what is really hurting England, because it strikes her where she lives. Deprive England of her commerce and there will be no England outside of the little mole hill that rises out of the North sea.

Yet, in spite of the fact that their interests are intensely rival and antagonistic, we see England and Germany in a relationship that practically amounts to an alliance. Let no man say that this is due to the kinship between the ruling families of the two countries. Where national interests are at stake, royal kinships do not count for a straw. It is easy enough to see that this understanding between England and Germany is due to the danger of Russian aggression. It is also quite clear that as long as this understanding continues, Russian aggression can amount to little more than an empty threat. In mere numbers, of course, Russia counts more than twice as many millions as Germany, but they are largely a septuagenarian lot and nearly half of them are conquered and subject races, that would break out in open rebellion as soon as Russia became seriously involved in war. It is, therefore, questionable whether the fighting strength of Russia would equal that of Germany. In a general war the combination headed by England and Germany would have the support of Sweden, Holland, Austria, Roumania, and Turkey, as Russia could not count on much but France, Bulgaria and possibly Italy, it is evident that Russia and her allies would not stand much of a show in such a conflict.

Italy, by her vacillating attitude toward the dreadnought, has driven Germany into the arms of Great Britain—very much to the advantage of Great Britain. There was a time when England's very existence was endangered. That was some three or four years ago, when the Kaiser sent his famous message to Kruger. At that time Germany in her connection with the dreadnought, felt perfectly safe against anything that might come up. Had Russia and France at that time seen fit to attack England, Germany would have played the part of a highly edited spectator.

So long as present conditions continue England is safe. But if Russia should in some way be weakened so as no longer to be a menace to Germany, then Germany might cut loose from England and there would be nothing left between the two countries but the intensest commercial rivalry, and anything that might be done to weaken that might be done to weaken England's prestige would be hailed with delight at Berlin.

It is, therefore, clear that those who wish to advance Russia in order to injure England, would merely obtain the reverse of what they desire, as that would only serve to strengthen the alliance between England and Germany, the greatest sea power and the greatest land power forming an invincible combination. The so-called "historic friendship," that Russia has shown for this country is absolutely selfish on her part. She cares for the United States only as a rival to Great Britain. The United States stands for enlightenment, liberty and self-government. Russia stands for barbaric oppression and despotism. There could not be anything more diametrically opposite, and if Russia should ever gain supreme control over the Eastern hemisphere, she would at once show her true colors and become our most bitter enemy. With these facts in view, it is hard to see a single reason, why any American should profess sympathy for the tyrannic oppressor of Catholic Poland, of Lutheran Finland and Courland.

The building boom. March building statistics for 1901 show an enormous increase. The total value of buildings erected in twenty-two leading American cities was \$29,527,764, as compared with \$14,433,315 for the same month last year—a growth of over 100 per cent. With the single exception of Minneapolis, every city showed marked building activity; and that of Minneapolis will doubtless follow during the ensuing month. Among the cities in which the volume of improvements doubled were New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Denver; while St. Paul pushed close with a gain of about 70 per cent. Washington, D. C., Los Angeles, Atlanta, New Orleans and Pittsburg advanced in value of new structures from 25 to 50 per cent; while in Seattle, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago the March building boom made a showing of 200 per cent or more over that of March one year ago.

Building, realty and immigration—the first to show effects of the panic period and the last to recover—have at length taken up the gait that was dropped in 1891-2. We are having the greatest immigration movement, this spring, that the country has known in years. Real estate has again become an active factor in the commercial arena, both farm and city property assuming keen activity. And now the building statistics come to the front with a record-breaker. There are thousands of good citizens, whom disaster prolonged through eight years of misery has cast to the earth, who will welcome the building and realty renaissance with joy.

The Republican press is just now engaged in trying to whitewash the late lamented legislature. It will take lots of lime and lots of water to keep the bugs off that body.

The tin plate industry has produced within the last six years at least one multi-millionaire and still the Republican press points to the tin plate industry as one of the brightest achievements of the American tariff system. All of which the opposition admits.

Two measures of which the Republican party of Minnesota seems to be the most proud are the anti-oleomargarine bill which was fraudulently put through the house and the gross earnings bill which was blackmailed through both house and senate. It is astonishing how little it takes to satisfy some people.

The United States court at New Orleans has decided that mules can be bought in the American market and shipped down our ports to South Africa to be used against the Boers. With a plentiful supply of mules in sight, the war will be pushed with renewed vigor. Money makes the mare go, but mules make the war go.

The United States has decided that letter carriers may wear shirtwaists when the weather will not permit the wearing of coats with comfort. Certain citizens have concluded that policemen may also wear shirtwaists. With these two "glasses of fashion and morals of form" to set the pace, the future of the shirtwaist seems assured.

News from Milwaukee indicates that the old employees of the Sentinel who were ousted when the Piester-Payne-Yerkes combination bought the paper for half a million, have organized to start a new evening paper which shall be Republican in politics. A Republican paper is needed to take the place of the old Sentinel, and needed badly.

The Minneapolis Journal feels very badly over the fact that the Laybourn resolution censuring Jacobson for his slanderous charges against the whole house was not expunged from the record. It would be wonderful how much editorial space will be given, sometimes, for a little gratuity. The Journal stood well with the grafters this time—it earned every cent its representative got out of it—such work ought to be paid for.

Africa is to have a Monroe doctrine and a know-nothing party combined. The black race is about to rise to the level of its destiny and seize its inheritance. Africa for Africans is to be the announcement made to the world and backed up with \$50,000,000 Ethiopian warriors. This is not a bad idea, we can certainly have no objections to it, perhaps it will enable us to solve the race problem in the South.

Tom Johnson is doing business as mayor of Cleveland. He has gone into the record-making business with an enthusiasm which will not be forgotten in a week. The property owners of the city are to be made to pay their just

proportion of the public tax, or Tom Johnson will know the reason why. The city is to be rid of its unsightly old buildings, even if the fire department is learning down structures which have been an eyecore to the community. To have a mayor who does things is worth a pillbox to a city like Cleveland.

Uncle Sam's little Cuban protégé while ready to make faces and swear at the old man, independently telling his benefactor that he "mean old skin" and ought to be compelled to smoke cigarettes and chew gum, is still afraid of the old man's slipper. He shakes his fist under the old man's nose but dares not pull his whiskers. He accuses the old fellow of all kinds of bad intentions but dares not order him out of the house. In the meantime Uncle Sam puffs his pipe and whittles on the Platt resolution while getting "into the shape of an annexation" which, if it were to be used instead of a slipper if the boy becomes obstreperous.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN. An unusually large Sunday night audience enjoyed a bright and brilliant show last night at the Metropolitan. The Al Field Greater Minstrel company may not be the greatest show of its kind, but it has plenty of clever people and there were enough novelties introduced last evening to keep the audience interested. The scenery is diversified, the stage settings are fresh and there is "aigo" about the show that is its chief attraction. The curtain rose on a well set park scene with Joe Blackford's red uniformed officer in the rear. The minstrels entered in pairs, half of them in dark suits and the other half in the court dress of long ago. The company has some good vocalists and the songs are new. Arthur Rigby made a hit with his song "The Minstrel Man of Mine." Arthur Yule sang the popular ballad, "Good-bye, Dolly Gray," and the "Palm Branches." His voice is powerful and its volume does not reach its peak until the end of the song. Rees Prosser and Billie Taylor, all the possessors of good voices, sang a number of good songs. The entrance of Al Field was a real treat. He is a real snappy story. His tale story was funny and new.

One of the best things about the show is a little skit, entitled "One Day at the White House," Arthur Rigby, as Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Field, as Mark Hanna, Tom Donnelly, as McKinley, and Doc Quigley, as Chairman Jones, gave a burlesque of the White House. The entrance of William Jennings Bryan, the entrance of Carrie Nation was a little forced, but the audience recognized her as a national character and hailed her hat-throwing. Arthur Rigby was a satisfactory entertainer in the olio which introduced Pascatelli, the contortionist, the Blackford Quartet, "The Congo Frolic," the "Congo Kings and Eddie McDonald," athletes. The specialties were interesting ones of their kind.

The entertainment concluded with "The Fete at Mexico," an oriental scene that introduced a tribe of Moorish Mamelukes in sports, games and pastimes peculiar to the Orient. The only criticism that is deserved on this part of the show is that it could easily be cut in half. One can have too much of even what is unendlessly clever, and there is just a trifle too much tumbling in the Al. G. Field Greater Minstrel.

The show will be continued the first half of the week with Wednesday matinee. GRAND. "The Watch on the Rhine," the German dialect comedy in which Al. E. Wilson figures as the romantic hero who sings, loves and fights well, is a production that makes one feel better for the hearing. There is much in it that is poetic, and the love, sorrow, tragedy, triumph and triumph of right, appeal to everyone. Naturally the songs of Mr. Wilson form the prop upon which the romantic element rests. The other elements are secondary for they are woven about the personality of the emotional, athletic, good looking singer. His voice steals into the heart, for his songs are of love or love life, and they are as touching as the "Kettle Song" and "Love is All in All," seemed to please the most.

Miss "Affe" Warner, as Norma Steinberg, shows good talent. In the "Bugs" part, where the love she bears for "Merle" is unwhitened, she appears to the best advantage. Mark Price, as Count Von Beckman, has a somewhat difficult part, which he handles with effect. Quinlan, who takes the part of Little Dorothy Gregory, does well for a tot five or six years of age. The work of Alfred H. Hastings, as Old Fernald, is a little crude and the same criticism applies to Miss Fannie Bloodgood, who takes the part of Talka Gregory, his daughter. Russell Lennon, as a fugitive, does well, but not as a lover. Miss Eva Byron, as Margaret Von Menges, the widow, is deserving of mention.

STARS. The aggregation at the Star, which flaunts the ancient banner of the Rose Hill English Folly company, is about the best vaudeville act that has come down the Misco pike this season. There is a pleasing absence of slap-stick antics, coon songs and coarse jokes, and a deal of genuine wit is displayed by several of the performers. The comedy sketch called "Fun on the Bristol" sketched called "All at Sea," which opens the show, John J. Sullivan, the well known Irish comedian, makes good. The comedian, Catherine Love Palmer, a young woman with very expressive legs, contributes a character bit that is very ludicrous. Carrie Webster, the comedienne, after whom her idea of sobriety French is evidently patterned. All portrayals of tough Bowery dancers are discounted by a quartette of spicesters, "rolling and rolling" and a string of funny parodies. Allie Millard and Etta Wheeler introduce a novelty called a "form" to set the pace, the future of the shirtwaist seems assured.

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LITERARY NOTES. Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for early publication a novel by Prof. H. Venable, "The Old World Themes," written by Aaron Burr's audacious schemes of founding an empire in the Southwest, for the furtherance of which the famous Biondini was willing to sacrifice his fortune and sacrificed his beautiful island home in the Ohio river. Prof. Venable is an acknowledged historical authority and in addition is thoroughly acquainted with all that portion of the country in which the scene of the story is laid. In the April Literary Era, William S. Walsh in his short essay, which is a feature of the magazine, deals this month with "Critics and Sham," and discusses in a virile but pleasant and sometimes humorous way the extent to which critical authority should be estimated in matters of literature. His estimate of the "critics" is a sort of a sort of fetch to literary critics—may not convince them, but the force of Mr. Walsh's argument is not lessened by the humor he writes into "The Sham," among which "Old World Themes," written suggestively about Pizzazzaro, the "authorized representative of the Italian idealists" in fiction, and gives an interesting review of the new life of Heinrich Heine, by George Karpelz, just published in Leipzig. John Habington contributes a paper reviewing "The Spring Announcements" of the publishers. These are not but a part of the interesting things the "Era" contains.

Amidst a great diversity of other appropriate subjects, the keynote of Outing for April is same protection and the losses to the people by present conditions. The Hon. John S. Wise contributes a lucid statement of "The Game Law Problem," showing the urgent need of uniformity of season over similar zones in different states, and co-ordinate legislation by federal and state legislatures. Sumner W. Matteson in "Red and White Men in Colorado's Game Fields" tells of the reckless waste committed among the deer, and illustrates the scenes by a series of remarkable photographs. Charles H. Morton explains "Why Duck Shooting is in the New York and Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., in "On the Edge of the South Land," the steps taken to create preserves in Missouri. Hunting of a proper sort is "The Game of Virginia" and "Black Bear Hunting in Kashmir," by E. Hubert Litchfield. Florida is the subject of two papers, "Bagley's Crab-Catching" and "The Florida Game Fishery" by Capt. A. J. Kenaley, which is illustrated by Charles F. W. Mellatz, and "An Easter Outing in Florida," by Lynn Teague. The opening of their magnificent new houses the club has occupied since its foundation in 1945. The Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show is critically reviewed by that famous fancier, George Raper, and the principal attractions of the show are the "Dog Show." The increasing number of women who breed and show dogs will be interested in Mrs. Oughton Gilos' contribution, "On American and English Women Dog fanciers," in which the points of comparison and contrast between England and America are fully brought out.

Mr. F. M. Holmes contributes to Caspell's Magazine for April an illustrated paper on "Stories of Speed Trains." Of some of them he says: "An American one day just lost the Liverpool Express. I want a special," drawed he in nasal twang, "which will cost you a good round sum." "Don't care, I have taken my berth on that boat; my friends are there; I guess I'm going with them." The charge is five shillings a mile, plus the ordinary fare, paid in advance. Out came the money—about £50 in total—and as an engine under full steam is always kept at Buxton ready for any emergency, a carriage and a guard's van, who were booked on, and American was thundering away after the other train. He also caught his train, and whatever else he may have thought of England, he had no reason to complain of the smartness of railway officials. Perhaps the most remarkable special in the annals of British railways was run by the Great Northern Railway at night to Euston for a private express to North Wales. The officials to this day do not know the reason for that escapade. It was after a dinner and the man might have desired excitement, or there might have been a bet attached to the feat; but the cost figured out to about £70, and apparently for no good reason whatever. The money was paid as usual in advance, and the driver of the special fled away to the land of Snowdon, but what lay behind the strange journey no one knows. In such a case the engine would probably run from Euston to Crewe without stopping. That is a distance of 153 miles; and another engine would take its place. But all railways have engine depots at various points along the lines, with one or more locomotives waiting to be switched on, so that when necessary an engine can speedily be procured. And as a matter of fact engines are thus regularly changed on the Great Northern at various points for all long-distance trains."

WILL HAVE TO Tie Up Teddy. Atlanta Journal. Before Citizens Aguinaldo consents to come to this country he should insist upon it that Terrible Ted be securely muzzled and tied in the back yard. There is nothing Terrible Ted better than to chew up a few insurgents before breakfast.

Great Harmony Producer. Louisville Courier-Journal. While Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is abroad Europe might retain his services to secure a concert of the powers. Mr. Morgan secures pretty much every sort of concert he goes after these days.

A Great Leap. Omaha World-Herald. One of the startling changes of the times is the change in the attitude of the Republican press toward Aguinaldo. From rebel to patriot in one bound is the sum total of the change.

Not Surprising. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. No American politician has been more fortunate than Mr. McKinley. It is not surprising that he has some notions about destiny.

Why He Needs the Money. Indianapolis Press. Doubtless that new \$300 awarded by the court of claims will be substantial value to Admiral Sampson in his dazzling social career.

Might Come Back at Us. Philadelphia Ledger. The Cuban constitutional convention might get up a substitute for the Platt amendment and submit it for our consideration.

Not Conscientious of It. Detroit Free Press. Gov. Allen makes it plain that the people of Porto Rico are extraordinarily prosperous, but are too ignorant to know it.

Not Playing to the Gallery. Washington Star. Li Hung Chang is not one of those melodramatic people who go about preferring death to disgrace.

Illumination in the East. Baltimore American. Mr. Bryan can now see Tom L. Johnson on the horizon of the enemy's country.

Undoubtedly True. Youth's Companion. A lady who has made a study of lullabies and similar folk songs, the Countess de Miroslaw, remarks upon the peculiar forms under which parental pride displays itself in different countries, and to give her own country credit she says: "The other day a young and successful English artist was heard to exclaim with profound conviction, while he was conversing with his son and heir, twenty-four hours old: "There is a great deal of tone about that baby!"

A SMILE OR TWO.

The Way. Puck. New York Manager—This play of yours is broad in spots. Playwright—How do you want me to fix it? New York Manager—Make it broader.

Their Instability. "Isn't it funny? Who have had three cooks in succession who don't wear co-sets?" "That's nothing. We can't get one that stays, either."

The Woman of It. Mr. Meddengerass—Here's a letter from Sister Sary. Mrs. Meddengerass—Read the postscript first. I am anxious to hear the news.

On the Contrary. "I understand that visionary chap is regarded as being twenty years ahead of time." "No," answered the grave-looking citizen. "I am his landlord, and I know better than that. He is about six months behind time."

Heavy Failure in Mexico. MEXICO CITY, April 14.—The failure of D. Olivier & Co., large French dry goods merchants here, is partly due to the monetary stringency. The firm was engaged also in cotton manufacturing. Its liabilities are said to be between \$500,000 and \$800,000. Bankers say the concern will probably be able to pay 50 cents on the dollar after slow liquidation.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

MATRIMONIAL TRUNK.

Suggestion for the Woman Contemplating Matrimony. Have you a "matrimonial trunk"? A collection of buds which burst through the petals of seclusion into the garden of society at the beginning of the present season is responsible for starting a fashion which will naturally have many followers, a foreign chronicler of modes assures us.

It came about in this way, according to the explanation of one of the young women. The marriage of a friend had led to a revelation in the number and variety of "pretty things" gathered by the bride in anticipation of the change in her state. The young woman who wasn't going to be married—at least not just—was all admiration. When she had told her friends about the lovely things that Isabel had she wondered somewhat doubtfully if she would have as nice things at her own wedding. Her own speculation gave her the idea. "Why, of course I can have just as fine."

FROM OVER THE SEA.

Philadelphia Times. Black braids is still employed on faces cloth. Many of the plaits are stitched down closely. Strawberry color is one of the most fashionable spring shades. Sashes will be worn as the season advances, many flowered ones among them.

FOULARD GOWN WITH YOKE AND VEST OF LACE.



The frounces are made with alternate bands of the silk and Valenciennes insertion. Hat entirely of pink roses, the trim draped with black chiffon; black velvet bow at the back.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION FOR MARCH.

[Advertisers will note that the average daily circulation for March is nearly 800 over that of February.] 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 the month of March, 1901, was as follows:

Total for the month . . . 582,900 Average per day . . . 18,803

ERNEST P. 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.

she said suddenly, "and so can all you girls. I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll start a matrimonial trunk."

"What's a matrimonial trunk?" asked the others in chorus. "That's an invention of the spur of the moment," returned the proposer. "This is what I suggest. Let each girl set aside from among her trunks one particular trunk which is to contain only those things which are to be part of the trousseau."

"What trousseau?" again demanded the girls. "Not one of us is engaged." "Of course not," answered the inventor. "But we shall be in the course of time. Such things have been known to happen. What if we will not be without flattery. If you don't want to use a trunk for the purpose why you might take a box from a store, line it with rose-colored silk, and cover it to match the tint of your room."

"Into this box or trunk put now and then a bit of flattery. I know what I shall start mine with—that beautiful sandalwood fan I got for my birthday. Then a fine lace handkerchief once in a while, a pair of slippers, or something like that."

"Any thing put away that lovely dressing sacque mamma gave me the other day. I haven't worn it yet, so it will do nicely."

them, made of broad ribbon, which will be folded into a narrow compass for the waistband.

Embroidered work is employed to edge frounces and to form solid patters. The variety of sleeves are nearly as numerous as there are days in the month. The boleros are almost universal, some of them entirely covered with perpendicular tuckings.

For trimmings, the material is stitched, corded, tucked and folded, and in thin fabrics plaited.

There is hardly a bodice but what is full in the front, and, whether accompanied by a jacket or not, ends at the waist.

Cretonne designs cut out and emphasized by a little silk here and there and gold thread are the demier cri of fashion.

We shall depend a good deal during the coming season for our ornamentalions on tiny buttons congregated together.

If evers are employed they are mostly a corner of the front bolero just turned back and are very distinct trimmings laid on.

The fullness at the foot is produced by an added piece of material hidden by the introduction of insertions, cordings, or flat stitched bands.

Many of the sleeves end in rounded frounces, by no means full; occasionally there are three of these over another, and they always have a full undersleeve.

Specimen Menu—Tuesday. Use Gas for Cooking. BREAKFAST. Fruit. Cereal. Cream. Broiled Ham. Cream Gravy. Hashed Brown Potatoes. Rolls. Coffee. LUNCH. Bouillon. Tomato Sauce. Spiced Peaches. Tea. DINNER. Rice Soup. Creamed Mushrooms. Corn Fritters. String Bean and Carrot Salad. Baked Custards. Coffee. Use Gas for Cooking.