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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1901.

A FAR-REACHING PROJECT.

If the reports which are current as to the organization under the direction of Mr. J. P. Morgan, of a great American steamship line for operation on the Atlantic, prove to be true, a step will have been taken in the direction of the re-establishment of the American merchant marine greater than any which has been seriously thought of since the marine carrying of the United States to and from foreign markets passed over into the control of foreign shipowners and builders.

More than that, a transaction such as is outlined in the reports from London is certain to have a bearing on the invasion of foreign markets by American manufactured products of a very decisive nature. It is easy to see how a great industry like that represented by the American Steel corporation, owning its own ore beds, owning and operating the steamers and railroads which haul the ore from those beds to the furnaces, owning and operating the furnaces through which that ore is transformed into the perfected steel product, and controlling, if not owning, the railroads which carry those products to the seaboard, should for the purposes of reaching the foreign markets also secure the control of the necessary shipping facilities on the ocean.

Any enterprise equipped with this one means to meet all competition either at home or abroad must surely be an agent in promoting foreign trade more powerful than almost any other that could be devised. Entering upon a career of competition abroad American industrial forces which are thus qualified cannot fail. Aside wholly from the tariff which the government furnishes to cut off competition in the home market, American steel manufacture, as carried on by the American Steel company, occupies a position almost impregnable against the attacks of either domestic or foreign competition.

The men who look to the government to aid them in the establishment of American steamships will find in this undertaking what may prove a death-blow to their operations at Washington. If it is possible thus to call into existence the greatest aggregation of steamships under a single ownership and operation to be found in the world, it will require some effort to convince the American people that millions of the national funds should be expended for the encouragement of American shipping.

The American people will watch for the consummation of this latest great undertaking of the interests represented by Mr. Morgan with as absorbing interest as they followed the details of the effort to organize the American Steel corporation. The great undertaking will apparently be carried to success. It will take a broad conception of future possibilities to realize the vast results which are sooner or later sure to flow in directions of the highest social and economic importance from the consummation of such vast undertakings as these with which the name of Mr. J. P. Morgan has been associated during the past few months.

THAT DETENTION HOSPITAL.

No one who has any knowledge of the conditions attending the commitment of the insane can fail to regard with the utmost approval the provision of the law of 1901 which looks to the detention at the city hospitals of patients about whose sanity there may be some doubt until the doubts are waived either by full assurance of insanity or by such a measure of recuperation as to give the assurance of recovery. The enforcement of the measure in this city is of the utmost importance. It will not be accomplished unless the necessary condition of public sentiment is called into existence. The facilities for maintaining a detention hospital are not available in the building now in existence, and an addition will become necessary to the city hospital in order to put the law into effective operation.

The experience of the city physician in trying to secure the necessary facilities for the establishment of a contagious department will naturally cause some serious doubts as to whether the excellent law as to the detention of the doubtful insane can be enforced in this city for some time to come. The interviews published in the Globe with a member of the board of control and Dr. Ohage are of course encouraging. If the matter is taken hold of with energy and determination to produce results the problem can, as suggested, be solved. But the difficulties are many, and hard and persistent work will be needed to place the allowance of the necessary funds beyond all question.

Dr. Ancker, the city physician, is perhaps the one man in the city who may be regarded as thoroughly familiar with the conditions attending the problem of a detention hospital. His judgment in the premises naturally furnishes a better

guide than that of any other individual. If he is thoroughly convinced of the need of the detention hospital and will co-operate in the movement to secure the necessary funds for its establishment it will not be long before the means for providing it are forthcoming. The Globe will gladly co-operate in any movement which may be inaugurated to impress upon existing city officials the need of the detention hospital, and in any other manner agreeable to the hospital authorities will give its best efforts toward making the law operative in this city.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF ISSUE.

The new Australian commonwealth has just passed through its first political campaign. The central issue was the tariff. The question whether the revenue of \$40,000,000 should be raised by a duty on imports laid so as to foster certain manufacturing interests has been fought out with the advantage slightly in favor of the advocates of free trade. Before the confederation of the Australian provinces there was a marked difference between them on the question of protection. New South Wales and West Australia were free traders, while Queensland followed the lead of her cousin this side of the Atlantic.

One of the fears entertained by the anti-confederation party was the difficulty in adjusting a national system of commerce to the divergent views of the members of the commonwealth. It was, however, thought possible to make a compromise that would not work an injustice to any one colony for the benefit of another. The question of protection is always one of condition—it is local as to time and place. Hancock was right when he declared that the tariff question was an unfortunate expression, for although it is a question of local interest alone, it is always a national issue and can be made nothing else under our system of government. If the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio could erect a tariff wall against the importation of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas corn they would do it, for the development of the corn-raising states has made that industry impossible in the eastern section of the country. The constitution happily eliminates the everlasting controversy between sections of the country which would arise from possession of peculiar individual advantages.

The constitution of the Australian commonwealth provides for absolute free trade between the members of the commonwealth, but leaves to congress the determination of the economic relations between the commonwealth and foreign powers. It is the broad question of a national tariff which has just been voted on and which will be determined at the first session of congress. The result of the election shows a moderate victory for the supporters of the general theory of free trade. The house of representatives, which is composed of seventy-five members, will stand as follows: Twenty-nine free traders, twenty-two protectionists, thirteen revenue men. The moderates and a part of the labor wing voting with the free traders will give them a good working majority in the house.

In the senate the free traders have eighteen members, protectionists fifteen and moderates three. The moderates voting with the protectionists will make the senate a tie, but voting with the free traders will give that party a safe majority. The balance of power is in the hands of the moderates, where it should be. The result of the election, so far as the people of Australia are concerned, could not have been improved upon. Neither party has a sufficiently large majority to dare to enact radical legislation. The actual workings of the Australian congress will be watched with unusual interest in this country, for the very good reason that the tariff question will be the one central issue in the coming elections here. Inasmuch as many of the most notable reforms in economic fields have originated in Australia, the world will look to the new commonwealth for a practical demonstration of many of the so-called fads in the social and political curriculum.

THE EQUITABLE OBLIGATIONS OF CUBA.

The Cuban information committee have returned satisfied that the United States will remain firm in the position taken by congress in the Platt amendment. They no doubt are further convinced that there is nothing to expect in the line of concessions looking toward reciprocal trade from this administration. The president very diplomatically refused to discuss the economic questions of the future relations of the two nations, assigning as a reason the fact that there was no Cuban government in existence, with which to discuss such questions. The suzerainty which the United States proposes to exercise over the financial policy of Cuba, if accepted by the Cubans, may result in extremely delicate complications.

The \$70,000,000 Cuban bonds floated by the Spanish government to carry on the Cuban war, which are now held in Europe and which Spain tried in vain to have the United States guarantee are one of the prime factors that constitute the necessity for American suzerainty. Should Cuba be set adrift by the United States, no one doubts that these bonds would be presented to Cuba, backed by such a show of force by the governments of the holders thereof, that Cuba could do nothing but acknowledge the liability and make terms for their payment. Under the Platt amendment the United States will repudiate at once and forever these unjust Spanish claims. There is another set of claims which may involve the United States in the meshes of an ethical controversy, involving the equitable rights of bondholders to whom the Cuban people are justly indebted. We refer to the obligations of previous Cuban revolutionary governments, which at present with interest amount to some \$30,000,000.

In 1868 the Republic of Cuba issued and sold at 25 cents \$1,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds. In 1873 there was an issue of \$21,000,000, but all record of their disposal has been lost. In 1886 the Cuban Constitutional assembly authorized the issue and sale of \$20,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds. Of these about \$1,000,000 were sold. These bonds were bought by Cuban sympathizers and the money paid was used to further Cuban independence. They may have been, and probably were sold for a small per cent of their face value, but the risk was great and the prospective value of the investment very small. To the credit of the Cuban leaders be it said, that they are opposed to a total repudiation of these obligations entered into by the revolutionary representatives of the present Cuban people.

No one questions for an instant the assertion that these bondholders have no legal claim on the present or any future Cuban government, but there is an equitable claim that ought to be recognized in some substantial form, either in the payment of the original investment with interest in money or by the granting of public lands or public franchises which possess a money value. In the event of American suzerainty this question will come up in the congress, and unless human nature changes before that time there will be a wild scramble for these Cuban bonds by politicians and others having a "political pull." While the United States should see to it that these revolutionary obligations are not made a pretext to bleed the future inhabitants of Cuba for the recklessness of their predecessors in the struggle for liberty, yet should the new republic desire to return to its friends in need the money advanced, with a reasonable interest, the United States authorities should raise no objection. In many ways these debts are sacred obligations which a free people ought not to ignore.

LET ARMY MEN HANDLE THEM.

The testimony taken in the court-martial proceedings in Manila, judged by the press synopsis which has been published, shows the usual state of things. It seems next to impossible to secure the honest administration of army contracts either here or elsewhere. While the army officer is, as a rule, a gentleman too self-respecting and too fully controlled by professional ethics to engage in any doubtful public transaction, the certainty of crookedness existing somewhere seems established beyond all discussion. Left to the military authorities to dispose of, the punishment of those involved seems certain. Taken out of their hands and made subject to the influences of civil politics, the task of enforcing punishment seems to be made so difficult as to become virtually impossible.

The case of the man Carter, whose conviction as a public thief in the first instance due to an army court-martial, which conviction has been affirmed within a few days by the supreme court, is a splendid example of this truth. As long as his case was under the spell of political influence he lapsed his time away in the fashionable clubs and used his stealings to enable him to escape. It was only a sound and aggressive public opinion which finally succeeded in having the decision of the court-martial in his case respected and his confinement in prison made certain.

If the frauds alleged to have taken place in Manila are left to be disposed of by the officers of the regular army out there, good results may be looked for. It should not occasion surprise that the counsel for one of the accused should have urged that the court-martial is without jurisdiction. A trial by court-martial in such cases usually has but one result, and that the secure fastening of the crime and its punishment on those responsible. That result will be accomplished in these cases, if only the people at Washington will keep their hands off and let the trials proceed under army direction.

There is nothing in these cases which should reflect disadvantageously on the present administration. If convictions are assured and the conspiracy to defraud which plainly exists among the contractors and hangers-on of the commissary department is ended through such convictions, the administration will be entitled to just as much credit as has been allotted to Gen. Wood for his determined purpose to bring Neely and his co-conspirators to justice.

Doubtless those who are responsible for having compelled the return of Editor Rice to the United States on account of his criticisms of administrative officers will have learned by this time that a man may believe in the existence of fraud in Manila and express his belief freely without necessarily being a fire-brand or a menace to the military situation.

It seems that the prosecution in the Cudaly case failed to impress the jury with one very important point—the commission of a crime.

combine like Callahan and Pat Crowe does just as well. Pat Crowe assumes his astral body and is invisible. James Callahan is arrested and brought to trial—the evidence is clear, but the prisoner, by a few passes, hypnotized the jury, and there you are.

Turkey has a Dreyfus and a Bonnard combined in the person of Murad, the sultan deposed in 1876. On the plea of madness, the sultan was incarcerated in the Techniragan prison, where he has remained for twenty-five years deprived of every means of recreation and never seeing a human face except that of his jailer. The cruelty which will conceive and carry out such a crime against a human being was thought to have passed away with the medieval religions, but it seems it still flourishes with all its devilish refinements under both the cross and the crescent of modern times.

Rev. Jay William Hudson, of Santa Rosa, Cal., has anticipated the scheme of Rev. Sheldon to have the church take upon itself the province of the theater. This genius recognized the demand of human nature for the dramatic which is not generally found in the Sunday church services, and particularly large chunks and conceived the idea of having the church built like a theater, first because it is an ideal auditorium and second for the purpose of utilization during the dull week, when there is not much doing in religion. He has organized a dramatic company from the church members and presents weekly plays. There appears no reason in the world why the churches should not take advantage of the desire of the people to be entertained and give them the classic drama.

Of the many thrilling and interesting melodramas that have been seen here this season at the Grand, "The Great White Diamond" is one of the most entertaining and most capably presented. There will be a matinee performance this afternoon and farewell performance tonight. The Metropolitan will present tomorrow night one of the country's favorites in the jovial personality of Miss May Irwin, who will be seen in a new play entitled "Madge Smith, Attorney."

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN. "The Burgomaster" concluded to be the most enjoyable show of the season, will close next week and give their last performance tonight. The Metropolitan will present tomorrow night one of the country's favorites in the jovial personality of Miss May Irwin, who will be seen in a new play entitled "Madge Smith, Attorney."

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STAR. Ruth Beecher makes a hit in the closing burlesque at the Star this week. She closed last week with a "guide" in the way of masculine flattery, "My Girl From Dixie," and "My African Queen" are songs that are worthy of mention in this act. The comedy is broad and of the mix-up order, but it seems to please the audience. The costuming of both burlesques is adequate and bright. A matinee is given each afternoon.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Pennsylvania railroad is reported to have over 28,000 individual shareholders who must be notified of the new stock allotment and receive subscription warrants. A bill which has just become a law of New York makes the funeral expenses of a deceased person payable from his estate before any other debts.

There are 7,400 members of the New York police force. The number of arrests made by the New York police last year was 138,775, or an average of 1,200 per day.

Gov. Van Sant's urgent appeal to the task to decide upon appointees. The fact is, the commissioners are not a unit among themselves as to who the fortunate applicants shall be and that is causing some tedious delay. It was expected that before they closed their weary deliberations yesterday some appointments would be made, but not a single one has been made. A start at the least may be looked for today. The commissioners gave out the statement yesterday that within a day of two something would be accomplished.

W. W. Wall, a deputy clerk in the house during the recent session, has been chosen for a subordinate position in the executive department and will assume his duties today. Mr. Wall resides at Lansboro.

Politics of the State.

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Talks With the Travelers

P. W. Tufts, United States marshal at Cass Lake, came down to St. Paul last night and is at the Clarendon.

Speaker M. J. Dowling is around the hotels, being in the city on a political mission. Since the close of the legislative session he has been in the city, and is quite busy. He says the legislature in the house is not a circumstance that he is now in his hands, trying to fill dates as a lecturer. Mr. Dowling, who was sent to the Philippines on a special duty by the war department at Washington, is well informed on conditions as they prevailed in the islands at the time of his visit, and his lectures treat of Philippine subjects.

Dr. J. C. Currier, mayor of Mankato, is at the Clarendon.

At the Windsor—Rev. M. O'Brien, Graceville; Benjamin Smith, Mankato; Riley Sneers, Freeborn; J. A. Stevens, Traverse City; John McAuley, Duluth; Harry Jones, Hastings; Mrs. L. P. Hall, Staples; G. F. Tenson, Lake City; W. A. Grieksa, Marshall; Andrew McKeloh, New London; George S. Holmes, Waconia; Fred L. Orton, Pette, Mont.; A. Horstone, Winnipeg; A. D. Reitenhouse, Wahpeton, S. D.; J. Meschery, Margee, Mich.; R. J. Parker, Spring Valley.

At the Clarendon—R. W. Robinson, Staples; J. A. Schmitt, California; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Benscater, Park Rapids; J. H. Baker, Bemis; R. W. Bushee, Blue Earth; J. Verker, Little Falls; W. H. Crookston, E. Cannon; J. A. Duluth; W. F. Selek, Austin.

At the Ryan—H. M. Joy, Rochester; Mrs. J. N. Parsons, Marshall; A. F. Kibbourn, Rochester; J. U. Mason and Mrs. Fergus Park, Le Sueur; Le Sueur bridge, N. D.; E. P. Aupper, Grand Rapids.

At the Metropolitan—Miss L. C. Manning, Fargo; J. H. Lewis, Willmar; G. W. Warner, Crookston; E. R. Cannon, Green Isle; John Deigan, Prior Lake; A. R. Anderson, St. Peter; A. R. Plau Jr., Mankato.

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The exhibition of pictures at the Grand Palais promises to be very brilliant this year. No less than 725 works have been sent in, 5,004 to the Society of French Artists, and 2,489 to the National Society of Fine Arts. Fifty years ago the number sent in did not exceed 1,757, so that the artistic productions of France have been tripled during the last half century.

St. Paul... TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

Curb price for June wheat, \$1.04; corn, 42c; oats, 36c; pork, \$17.50.

General Manager Hill, of the St. Paul & Manitoba railroad, arrives home from Iowa.

Steamer Mary Morton, of the Diamond Jo line, arrives from St. Louis on her first trip of the season.

Floods which have submerged West St. Paul for nearly a week begin to subside.

George Benz collects \$75 for benefit of West St. Paul flood sufferers.

E. H. Miham announces establishment of a first-class circulating library at his Seventh street book store.

Gov. Pillsbury and his associates decide on plans for the present capitol building.

State Insurance Commissioner A. R. McGill has narrowly escaped from being crushed by falling walls while taking some papers from a vault in the old capitol building.

High wind prostrates wires between St. Paul and Hamilton.

Steamer Mary Barnes leaves for Mankato.

Board of education reports 4,686 children enrolled in public schools.

LITERARY NOTES.

Love letters seem to be the order of the day, and particularly timely therefore is the new edition of "His Letters," by Julian Gordon, author of "Mrs. Clyde" and "A Puritan's Secret." It will be brought out by D. Appleton & Co.

Doubleday, Page & Co. offer a list of cash prizes for photographs of any outdoor subjects that come within the scope of the new magazine, "Country Life"—which is to appear next fall.

Many women have been approached for living for the sole object of entertaining. No one doubts that such an aim is petty and narrow, but it is equally certain that it is a woman's duty to understand the art of entertaining, and this forms the subject of an attractive and useful article by Lady Jeanne in the Cosmopolitan for May.

This monthly mirror of the world's news, the Review of Reviews, covers in its May issue a great variety of current political and industrial topics, including the recent municipal elections, the Cuban and Philippine situations, the relations of labor to the new steel trust, the threatened war between Russia and Japan, and England's enormous war taxation.

Among the books Doubleday, Page & Co. are just publishing are the following: "The Niagara Book," a "guide" of considerable literary excellence, in an elaborately illustrated edition for the Pan-American exposition year; Part III of "The Furniture of Our Forefathers," which deals with the period of the seventeenth century in New England; "The Diary of a Freshman," by the author of "Harvard Episodes," Charles M. Plancher; "Masters of Men," a stirring novel of the sea by Morgan Robertson, a foremost writer of sea stories, and "The Good Red Earth," by Eden Phillips.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The Nathan Hale chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met yesterday afternoon with Miss Maribel Oils, of Summit avenue. The program was unusually interesting, the subject of the papers being a trio of revolutionary games. Mrs. Braden, of Fort Snelling, gave a history of "Lydia Darrah." Mrs. Anton Shimonck read a paper on "Jane Carstairs and Mrs. Edmond." Mrs. Oils on "Nancy Green." Mrs. Ernest Davidson played several piano numbers. The next meeting of the chapter, which will be held Thursday, June 6, will commemorate the anniversary of Nathan Hale's birth, and an unusually entertaining program will be given. The meeting will be held in the parlors of the Aberdeen, the hostesses being Mrs. W. H. Sanborn and Mrs. Charles Hartin. Each member of the chapter will be allowed to bring a guest. The program will read a paper on "The Women of the Revolutionary Period," and a special program of patriotic music will be given.

Mrs. D. A. Monfort, late regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who has been quite seriously ill at her home on Mayon avenue, is reported to be much improved. Dr. Shimonck is the attending physician.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church will be held Friday afternoon in the church parlors.

The vested choir of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church will give a sacred concert Thursday evening at Church Hill, St. Anthony Park, under the direction of Prof. Fenwick.

The Christian Episcopate Society of the Arlington Hills Presbyterian Church will hold an auction sale Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Blodgett, on East Tenth street.

Miss Emily Cox, 568 E. Soto street, returned home last week after spending fourteen months with relatives in Sheffield, England.

The Ladies' Society of the B. of L. P. will give a card party Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The committee in charge is Mrs. F. E. Davidson, Martin Murray, Mrs. H. Osgard.

Arthur C. Koerner will leave today for Seattle, Prof. F. W. Wall, of the state university, will join him there in June, and the two will rough it for three months in the Rocky mountains.

The marriage of Miss Lula P. Wiley and Albert J. Babes took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Darwin H. Clark, 75 Iglehank street. Rev. George M. Morrison, of the Plymouth Congregational church, performed the ceremony. The rooms were prettily decorated with carnations and green foliage. A big bunch of American Beauty roses formed the centerpiece in the dining room. Both bride and groom wore blue suits. The former wore her going away gown of blue tulle, over a showy bouquet of bride roses. Only immediate friends witnessed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Babes left last evening for a short trip. They will be at home after June 1 at White Bear lake.

THIS IS NO DREAM!

Following is the standing published offer of the Globe: "The Globe invites anyone and everyone 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."

To the Globe's challenge to the Pioneer Press to make a similar offer this is the response: "If any advertiser desires any verification of the sworn circulation of the Pioneer Press, or to know how it is made up or distributed geographically, he can obtain full information at the office of the business manager."

And this is a similar offer, forsooth! Apply to the business manager of the Pioneer Press and get a 'jolly'—the same kind as habitually emanates from the advertising solicitors—on the one hand that the Globe's circulation does not exceed 10,000, a depreciation of about 9,000; and on the other that the circulation of the Pioneer Press is 32,000, an exaggeration of about 9,000!

The Pioneer Press "talk" is that its circulation is three times that of the Globe; the Globe's contention (which it will be remembered was all but demonstrated a few weeks ago) is that the Pioneer Press circulation is not 25 per cent in excess of that of the Globe—on which basis, and taking into account rates charged, while it is admitted that the Pioneer Press gives good value to advertisers, it is claimed that the Globe gives much better value—more for the money.

And, again the Pioneer Press is challenged to make a similar offer to the Globe's in proof of its circulation claim—in other words, to open the poke and show up the actual pig therein contained.

W. F. LUXTON, General Manager, St. Paul Globe.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The Nathan Hale chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met yesterday afternoon with Miss Maribel Oils, of Summit avenue. The program was unusually interesting, the subject of the papers being a trio of revolutionary games. Mrs. Braden, of Fort Snelling, gave a history of "Lydia Darrah." Mrs. Anton Shimonck read a paper on "Jane Carstairs and Mrs. Edmond." Mrs. Oils on "Nancy Green." Mrs. Ernest Davidson played several piano numbers. The next meeting of the chapter, which will be held Thursday, June 6, will commemorate the anniversary of Nathan Hale's birth, and an unusually entertaining program will be given. The meeting will be held in the parlors of the Aberdeen, the hostesses being Mrs. W. H. Sanborn and Mrs. Charles Hartin. Each member of the chapter will be allowed to bring a guest. The program will read a paper on "The Women of the Revolutionary Period," and a special program of patriotic music will be given.

Mrs. D. A. Monfort, late regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who has been quite seriously ill at her home on Mayon avenue, is reported to be much improved. Dr. Shimonck is the attending physician.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church will be held Friday afternoon in the church parlors.

The vested choir of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church will give a sacred concert Thursday evening at Church Hill, St. Anthony Park, under the direction of Prof. Fenwick.

The Christian Episcopate Society of the Arlington Hills Presbyterian Church will hold an auction sale Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Blodgett, on East Tenth street.

Miss Emily Cox, 568 E. Soto street, returned home last week after spending fourteen months with relatives in Sheffield, England.

The Ladies' Society of the B. of L. P. will give a card party Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The committee in charge is Mrs. F. E. Davidson, Martin Murray, Mrs. H. Osgard.

Arthur C. Koerner will leave today for Seattle, Prof. F. W. Wall, of the state university, will join him there in June, and the two will rough it for three months in the Rocky mountains.