the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, JANUARY 31, 1902.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller-EVAN R. MORRIS.

Election Polymary 18, In Schley's opinion there were eleven

very ignorant men on that jury.

The Red-Blooded Way.

HERE has never been much sense in the attitude of those employers who refuse to recognize a labor union, especially if the union is a fact. No man his eyes to facts. An employer may believe conscientlously that labor unions, he may wish that the workingmen of this country might come to look at the matter as he looks at it. But that supplies no excuse for his refusing to face the fact of the union's existence when it plumps squarely into him. The ostrich burying his head in the sand see others it is impossible for others to see him, is just about as shrewd as the employer who thinks that this refusal to confer with the representatives of the union which controls the labor in his mine, mill or shop alters the fact of island for eighteen months. There are

The manly course to pursue in matters of this kind, it seems to us, is to meet frankly the union spokesmen and of people from the main body of infind out from them precisely what they want. Then if it can be conceded, make the concession smilingly, in writing, thus giving it the solemnity of a contract. If it is not possible, after a full and frank discussion, to concede what the union demands, and the union will not yield, then pitch into it and lick the defeat with colors flying. That kind of good, red-blooded Americanism will 000 to \$20,000 each, in Mexican money.

win respect from friends and foe. The trouble heretofore in the anthracite industry has been that there has been too much mealy-mouthed manoeuvering and too little heart to heart talking. If the union is bent on being insurrection in that island today would unreasonable and unfair, the sooner it is cleaned out the better. If, on the other hand, it is in earnest in its professed desire to deal fairly and in conservative spirit, the sooner the operators get down from their high horse and meet it and come to an amicable

concerned. There can be no justification, from the standpoint of the welfare of the mer. There will be time to consider

A good way to discourage the brigand last November. I have been all over business would be for all Americans to the western and northern part of the keep away from Bulgaria.

The Truth About the Philippines.

ECENTLY there was pubgood repute, who gave it as his belief or town of that entire Island where an after extended personal study of the American cannot safely go unarmed. Philippine situation that Uncle Sam The people are largely engaged in has a white elephant on his hands. Mr. | growing rice and sugar and copra, and Honsal exploded many of the anti-imperialist yarns about American cruelty | that has become famous. The island of and cultivation of vice in the archi- Mindanao has never had any insurrecpelago and affirmed that we have good tion, excepting in one point, at the reason to be proud of the work of our north. The island of Cebu also is pasoldiers, but he drew a pessimistic picture of the political outlook, affirming surrection in it. Samar never was unthat practically every native is at der subjugation. The Spanish made

chance to knife us in the back, Now comes A. Burlingame Johnson, former United States consul at Amoy, China, with an interview in the New York Tribune, in which he draws quite a different picture. He has made a personal study of the situation during numerous trips through the Islands in by far the greater area of the Islands is pacified, and that only a comparathe agitation in this country, and it is on ternational obligation which they assumed toward the world when they destroyed Spanish power, the Filipinos would accept American control.

Speaking more in detail, Mr. Johnson said: "If you will take a map of the islands and draw a line east from the portion north of this line comprises roughly about two-thirds of the area of largely accept this concentration, as it the island. This is the richest and is practised, as a relief instead of a most populous part of the island, and punishment. It is a relief from a punis entirely pacified. There are no insurgents north of Manila. The natives surgents, with whom they have no have never been so peaceful and the sympathy." country never has been so quiet as today. An American can go anywhere

there through the country unarmed and alone. I was up there in the latter part of September, north of Manila, in the interior, and everywhere that I went I found the troops peacefully enwith the exception of here and there, had no connection with any organized on the natives and get a cow or a little money from the planters, there was few days after that word was received een for six or eight months."

Asked what the people there were foing and how they got along with the American soldiers, he replied: "The people are doing just what they have always done. They come very little in then receive their independence. It is contact with the American soldiers. They are devoting themselves to cultivating their crops and taking life as easily as possible. The district inludes the rich valley of the Cagayar river and the country penetrated by the railroad running from Manila to Dagupan. Here are possibly threefourths of the population of the island of Luzon, and here are the great hemp, tobacco, copra and rice fields. The Cagayan river is navigable for 200 steamers are plying on it all the time, From the mouth of the river along the coast down to Manila, a distance of something like three hundred miles, the country is quiet and little steamers are carrying cargoes and passengers, with at present. never a disturbance. The same condition of affairs obtains all along the line of the Manila-Dagupan railroad."

As to the region south of the line mentioned by him, Mr. Johnson said: "To the south of this line and immediately surrounding the inland lake Laguna de Bay are several small provinces, of which Batangas is the largest. The counsel to be heard on that point, dearea is only a small percentage of the of intelligence gains much by shutting total area of the island. Here is located the insurrection of which so much has recently been heard. The country as usually conducted, are wrong; and largely consists of jungle and inaccessible swamps, which are difficult to police. Here have congregated the banditti or ladrones of the entire island. The dispatches name these provinces, and the area sounds large to the uninitiated reader. Still further south, in the larger area known as the Camand thinking that because he cannot arines, the entire country has been pa-

Concerning the conditions in Negros he said: "The island of Negros has a population of about half a million, and there has been no insurrection in that a few Negretos, or hill tribes, back in the interior who never were pacified or peaceful, and who are a different race habitants. They never farm for a live lihood, simply living in the forests. They made a raid on one of the villages in the present month. There are only a few thousand of them. On the western coast of Negros there are 300,000 people, Visayans, growing sugar alone. They have highly improved life out of it, if possible; or go down in plantations. There are numerous individual houses there costing from \$10,-There is one house near Bacolod that cost \$90,000, and another a few miles 000. These people are all farmers, interested in growing their crops. An cost these people hundreds of thousands of deliars. This province turned out 106,000 tons of sugar last year. Now their fields are ripe with sugar, and any insurrection would simply devastate the country. They do everything in their power to keep down an teachers in all the principal towns, and are sending their children to these teachers to learn English. The little anthracite region, for prolonged shuf- tots are beginning to chatter in our fling over the issue now confronting it. language in the streets. They have a light. Let the operators give the for- that shows the people are kindly dis- meant business, posed toward the Americans, it is the the latter when the result of the former | fact of the welcome that has been given to the school teachers. I spent four or five weeks on the island, and left there

island. The same conditions obtain everywhere in that tract." Regarding other alleged storm centers he said: "The Island of Panay lished in the New York Her- has over a million people. It is the ald a long article by Stephen most densely populated island in the Bonsal, a correspondent of group, and there is not a single village the women manufacture the just cloth eified. There is no semblance of an inheart an enemy, only waiting for a no attempt to subjugate the natives. They had one or two small garrisons on the island and made no effort to go into the interior. A larger portion of that island is under American control than ever was under Spanish control." Mr. Johnson denied that concentra-

tion as practiced in some of the mutinous parts of the Philippines meant the last three years, and declares that what it did in Cuba under Weyler. "The policy as practised in the Philippines has no element of cruelty in it tively small proportion of the inhabi- It is simply," he explained, "an order tants are hostile to American control. to the inhabitants of a particular lo-What unrest there is in the pacified callty to move from one portion to anportions of the islands he attributes to other, and there they reside and carry their operations and business. his belief that if the people of the Uni- If the locality into which they have ted States would cease bickering, and moved does not afford them ample supaccept the Philippines frankly as an in- port, the United States government provides them with food and shelter. The people are thus moved in part, at least, for their own protection, because those who are inclined to favor the Americans are assailed by the ladrones or the rebels, and unless they came within the lines of the American army Manila across Luzon, you will find that they would be compelled to pay tribute to the insurgents. These people

> Summing up, Mr. Johnson said: Where the insurgents are gathered in

ishment inflicted upon them by the in-

force, as in the region around Laguna de Bay and in the outlying districts of Samar, the resistance is stubborn, but the people in the other large areas are not affected particularly by this concamped, living in their quarters, and, tinued resistance. What keeps them in a constant state of unrest is the agiwhere there were some ladrones, who tation in this country. The harm done is in discussing these matters here, body, and would make a swoop down I was in Hollo when word came that President McKinley was shot, and a absolutely no disorder. There was no and circulated through the group that trouble whatever, and there has not Bryan was to be president. It was a well known fact that the agitators in Samar and Cebu, which at that time were in open rebellion, actually believed that Bryan would become president immediately, and that they would thought by the officers there that that is why there was so much trouble, which resulted in the assassination of

the American troops. "It has been said that the Filipino do not accept the situation, and that there are threatened outbreaks. That is not the trouble in the Philippines. The trouble is, the American people don't accept the situation. If the American people would accept the Filipinos they would accept the American peomiles into the interior, and small ple; but as long as there is an element here constanly urging them on to recarrying up merchandise and bringing bellion the trouble is going to condown tobacco and other products, tinue. Let the American people once accept the situation and the Philippines and the Filipinos will accept the Americans. This is not the time to discuss freedom. It is impossible for the visiting the various ports every week Americans to get out of the Philippines

These statements of fact require n

In his appeal to the president Admiral Schley asks for a judgment as to who was in command at Santiago. Inasmuch as the court of inquiry ruled out all attempts of Admiral Sampson's claring it not before the house, Schley's present raising of the ques tion is a little late. But we trust that the president will answer it fully. And, furthermore, in spite of the feeling which this controversy has aroused, we believe that the intelligent people of the country will accept the president's decision as final.

A large number of Republican newspapers which had begun to hammer the president for his alleged removal of Sanford B. Dole from the Hawailan governorship, and to belabor him for fancied want of respect for the old missionary element, typified by Dole, are now withdrawing their remarks since the president has said that Dole has not been removed and that it has not even been decided that there is to be any change in the Hawlian situa

The determination of the Republican nembers of the house ways and means committee to frame a bill for the reluction of war revenue taxes before proceeding further with the subject of Cuban reciprocity is plainly a thrust at the president. Nevertheless the renoval of the war taxes will be appreclated, while as for the president and Cuba, they will be heard from yet.

Recent samples of senatorial talk yould seem to create a doubt as to being conducted against the black and tan cut-throats of the tropical jungles or the American army officers who are endeavoring to restore order in our new

One important advantage of the combination idea in business is that it makes it possible to do away with dead-beating. The so-called steel trust understanding with it the better for all insurrection. They have American went at once to a cash basis, and the result is it is "getting rich quick."

When Andrew Carnegle said he would consider it a disgrace to die rich, some people thought maybe he was joking It is a matter calling for prount de- taken to Americans and American But inasmuch as Andrew gave aways cision. The men want a conference or ideas. If there is any one thing there \$40,000,000 last year, it is evident that he

> Mr. Carnegie can go upon record as the most modest man upon earth. He deeply thanks the Washington trustees for accepting his gift of ten million

In his day Senator Teller was a valuable legislator; but it is fairly open to question now whether he has not outlived his usefulness.

John Mitchell's salary has been raised \$300 a year. There can be no doubt that from the labor union standpoint he has

There are doubtless a good many the sale of the Philippines to Germany

Senator Wellington's idea that an irmy officer has no right to differ in pinion from a senator is about his size

Of course the country needs a permanent census bureau. At the present ate of growth it will soon need two.

The Boers seem willing that peace should be restored if it can be accomplished without their knowledge

It will soon be Russla's turn to take a hand in the international love and good feelings game.

Chairman Ritter wishes it distinctly understood that the Union party is con-

THE NORTH WIND.

Out of the North came a chilling blast, That blighted all things as it passed, The trembling grass clung close to earth, To the kindly mother, who gave them birth; But also her broast was hard and cold, And the poor little blades were not consol The shivering leaves turned red and brown,

And the boisterous wind sent them whirling The swaying brunches seemed to moan; And the rugged trunks sent forth a groun, it topohed the face of the little rill.

And the noisy brook grow hashed and still; it waters were changed to bands of ice That held it tighter than iron vise. And the mighty river that swept the plain, It also bound in an icy chain; And even the lake was frezen o'er, A glassy mirror from shore to shore. All that it touched with its icy breath, Was stricken into a trance-like death

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR LATEST ACQUISITION

N ANTI-IMPERIALIST friend for whom A NTI-IMPERIALIST friend for whom the names Porto Rico and Philippines are signals for objurgation, came down through the West Indies last winter and went home saying that St. Thomas was the one altogether delightful spot for the sake of which he would hold in abeyance his anti-expansion principles. Certainly, whatever loss of prosperity has come with changing conditions of ocean fuffice and fall in release was now activiness. try has come with changing conditions of ocean traffic and fall in price of sugar, my anti-imperialist friend is justified in his enthusiasm over the prospect. A more beautiful situation is scarcely to be found. A large landlocked bay is backed by three hills or mountains, green to their summits, the middle one higher and larger than the others. than the others. On these the town of Charlotte Amelia is built in three parts, separated as the land rises by the valleys, and presenting the appearance from the water of three pyramids of sources, mostly white or yellow, with red tiled coofs and ample verandas, well shaded by deciduus trees. The island looks less tropical at a little distance than might be expected. It rizes

in large part abruptly from the sea, and there are fewer stretches of flatland where the coccanut palm fluds its natural salt water nourisbent than we had just before seen in Porio tico. Nevertheless, there are plenty of cocoa-ut groves and banana trees to be found on ose inspection, and a wonderful wealth of opical flowers. Little of the island is culti-sted, and it raises nothing for export beyond ich provisions as are taken by the many ships hich make St. Thomas their coaling and suply station. This, however, is not for lack of crille soil. One hundred years ago there were inety sugar, indigo and tobacco estates under ultivation. When the slaves were freed in 1848 contraction, when the slaves were freed in 1848; they turned from agricultural labor to the more seductive and remunerative occupations of the town, which, with its then bustling commerce, was able to offer them all a living. Left with-put labor and lacking the enterprise which led the English of Trinidad to meet the same prob-em by importations of coolle workers, the es-ate owners abandoned cultivation, and until they can get better access to the American market in which they buy the bulk of their supplies

sey have little incentive to resume opera-

St. Thomas resembles the English rather than the French colonies, with this important differ-ence: Socially, there is no race question. Many of the most prominent white men of the island have married colored women, their sons are well-ducated, and their daughters are charming, cultivated and refined. They move in official cir-cles on terms of perfect aquality. I was enter-tained in one such home, and could not wish to meet more agreeable people. English is the almost universal language, correctly spoken among all the better people, and by the women in a peculiarly seductive tone. They caress their words and make their listener feel as if he himself had a share of their favor along with his language. There is nothing like it either in the English or American voice. Whatever the eitect of this intermarriage on the white race, its result in producing a large class of persons who frequently you would never know were not pure Caucasians if you were not told so, has been highly beneficial to the colored race. The best people of the islands have been in a sense their people, and have set them all an example which shows in the average conduct. Any encourage-ment of steps in the same direction at home would be worse than folly, but if the United States acquires the Danish islands it will be under the highest moral obligation to do noth-

ing to raise a race question in them or create prejudices which do not now exist. This question of anenxation is to be looked t from two sides, that of the United States and f the islanders themselves. The considerations which impel Americans to acquire the Danish West Indies have been in view over since Secre-tary Seward negotiated the treaty which the senate allowed to lapse. St. Thomas is, as Captain Mahan has shown, one of the strategic positions of the West Indies. It may be thought that, with Porto Rico in our possession, St. Thomas is no longer needed, but, on the con-trary, it is even more important now than ever before. Porto Rico is not so readily defensible. San Juan is not easily accessible in a north wind, and the island is large enough to give convenicut landing to an enemy without, like Cuba or llayti, being large enough to make invasion

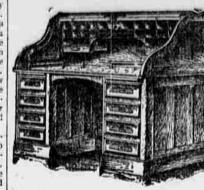
specially perilous. With St. Thomas in mands of an enemy, Porto Rico could be serie menaced or its usefulness as a base impaired. The United States could not afford to see it pass nto other than neutral hands, and, even as neutral port, it would be a troublesome refus in time of war in the West Indies, us it was in time of war in the West Indies, as it was in the Civil war, when the Confederate blockade rinners thronged its harbor in great numbers. Beluctant as many Americans are to assume new mastery in the West Indies, they cannot escape it. Nature compels it, and whether the nomi-nal dominion is British, French, Danish or Dutch, the real dominating power is the United

crests in the American Mediterranean points the wisdom of controlling its most central dis-tributing point. That long has been St. Thomas, In the days of sailing vessels it was the place of transfer to all the other small islands, and even with steam, before the development of independent lines from Europe and the United States direct to the other principal ports, the great bulk of West Indian imports were un loaded there and then distributed by smaller vessels. It is still, probably, the chief port of call and coaling station of the Lesser Antilles, rivalled only by Santa Lucia, England's West Indian Gibraltar, though Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and Port of Spain, Trinidad, are now more important comparied contents. The Augusta mportant commercial centers. The Anegada lansage is the safest route for sailing vessels to be east from the Caribbean, and the most diect road for steamships to Europe from the fisth nus. The Hamburg-American line makes St Thomas its West Indian headquarters, has large calling docks there, and runs eight regular lines of steamships into these waters, making sixteen of steamships into these waters, making sixteen calls a month going and coming at St. Thomas, besides many extra calls. The French line also has its cooling station there, and, though the British Royal Mail Steamship company has removed its headquarters to Barbadoes, it has an auxiliary line to St. Thomas, and maintains there a floating dock. The Red D and Quebec and other lines also make it a port of call. Its present low fortunes are not peculiar, but are shared by all the smaller West Indies, the Brit. hared by all the smaller West Indies, the British islands being the worst off of them all; and under the stimulus of American connection, the Danish Islands could be made the most properties of the Lesser Antilles.

The mass of poor people are enthusiastic antexationists. The boatmen all are. Their crait have names like Uncle Sam, Liberty and Olympia, and generally have an American flag or shield painted on the stern. A lrge majority of the sugar planters of St. Croix also are said to favor the sale. In all the islands the official class and a few men who have grown wealthy under present conditions, or who were left wealthy by the old days of prosperity and have no interest in renewed activity, are, of course, in opposition. The governor is reported to be entirely neutral. The annexationists confidently say this if a vote should be taken it would be for the sale by a large majority.

St. Thomas faces one dangerous possibility annexation which it will be necessary for American lawmakers to guard against. St. Thomas is an absolutely free port for call and trans-ship ment. It could face any reasonable tariff of consumption and production of its own people. but it must remain a free port, or substantially one, if it is not to be ruined. If the French and German vessels which now touch at St. Thomas without paying a cent, coal there and give the majority of the people their living, had to pay the tonnage charges levied at New York. they would simply move their headquarters and leave the island to starve. Happily, the Supreme court in its Porto Rican and Philippine decisions has left the United Stacs a free hand to deal with this as with other colonial problems. The government at Washington will be wise, therefore, not to make any provision in a treaty, if a purchase is made, which would give the Danish islands a status as constituent parts of the United States, and the Danish government will not serve its subjects by insisting that they he made American citizens under the constitu-ion. As colonists, they could receive such spec-ial privileges with regard to trade as their pecuhar situation calls for, and it is only necessary that our government, in case of annexation, should keep in mind local conditions like this necessity for a free port, and make its laws oc-cordingly.

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Lot 3-Ladies' Box Calf, lace, winter weight, Lot 4-Misses' and Children's Lace and Button,

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Take Elevator.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE LITERARY WORLD mong the short stories is a light, bright tale, The Superintendent and the Baby," by Edwin

BOOK likely to occasion much talk is promised from the pen of that always interesting and frequently creatle jour-nalist, William T. Stead, It is called "The Americanization of the World." To quote few of the chapter headings will show the emendous scope of the work: The Americanation of Europe-Asia-the Ottoman Empire, Its flacement by Uncle Sam-Central and South America-The Monroe Doctrine-Marriage and So iety-Art, Science and Literature-The Secret f American Success-A Look Ahead, etc., etc. The book will be published in America by Horce Markley, 6 Vestry St., New York,

In the World's Work Frank Norris, the author of "The Octopus," in an article entitled "The Frontier Gone at Last," shows how the Anglo-Saxons have at last encircled the globe with conquest; Captain Mahan adds to an interesting se-ries of papers, one on "The Growth of Our National Feeling"; George Hes writes of Mar-coni's triumph; an intimate view of Dr. Lyman Abbott is given by Hamilton Wright Mable, Dr. Abbott's associate on "The Outlook," and the striking career and personality of Tom Johnson is described with particular reference to his work as mayor of Cleveland; a plea for better wages for teachers is made by William McAndrew, and the consolidation of American railroads is described, with a colored map for illustration, by M. G. Cunniff; some striking pictures of Cali-fornia big trees are accompanied by text written by Richard T. Fisher. Among the other illustrated articles are a description of the wonder-but La Prensa the Buenes Ayres philanthropic spaper; a story by Arthur Goodrich of how There are doubtless a good many the Connecticut farmers are growing tobacco un-Americans who wish that the story of der tents; Helen Lukens Jones' description of the greatest clive ranch in the world in California; the exciting experiences of the party who caried the United States mail farthest north in Alaska, by Dr. Francis H. Gambell and a story of how the ice last year, blocked traffic on the Great Lakes until May. Hugh II, Lusk tells of an interesting experiment in New Zealand for the prevention of strikes and the editorial interbest written anywhere.

Adherents of the Schley side of the Santiago controversy will be interested in George E. Graham's book, "Schley and Santiago," just published by the W. B. Conkey company, Chicago, Graham was the Associated Press war correspondent who was with Schley on the Brook-lyn, and he is a Schley partison of the deepest dye. Allowing for bias, the book is well written.

The leading article in Ainslee's for February a a vivid character sketch by Richard Linthicum of "Marshall Field, Merchant," the conclusion being that Field is the greatest merchant on earth. Another timely article is "Profit Sharing with Employes" by W. E. Armstrong, a dearth-tion and appraisal of the more notable experiments in this direction.

The leading article in the February Forum is a discussion of "The Settlement with China" by Mark B. Dunuell, who is not very optimistic as to the encome of the action taken by the western nations after the Boxer rising. Major J. H. Parker answers the question, "What shall we do with the Philippines?" by recommending their conton to some European or Asiatic power.

Notable among the special portraits in the nagazine number of The Outlook for February s one from a full-length photograph of S-nor Palma, the newly elected president of the repub-lic of Cuba. The photograph was taken for The Outlook by Henry Hoyt Moore, who accom-panics it with a talk about the personality of

The February number of the Woman's Home Companion opens with an article on "The Carnival of Mardi Gras." Another feature equally seasonable is entitled "Washington's Neglected Birthplace." Gasave Kobbe, has a biography of Madame Schumann-Heink. "Deeds of Herolam of Women in the Civil War" recites the thrilling adventures of two army nurses. NotableL. Sabin. "The Color of His Soul," a dainty bit of bool

making by the Funk & Wagnalls company, is Mos. Zoo Anderson Norris' first long story. It consists of a series of brilliant pictures of Bohenian and newspaper life in New York, unified by the appearance in most of them of a very striking character, Cecil Mellon, the color of whose soul is in controversy. Cecil is represented as a young enthusiast, the disciple of Dr. Herron, the radical professor. He proclaims the socialistic doctrines of Herron and inderses his matrimonial theories. Dolly, who tells the tory, and may be assumed to represent the au-hor, doubts the condition of the "wage-slaves," from the "ice-man" to the "chorus girl." He stories are brimful of humor and pathos and ympathetic human interest. In her investigations, Dolly meets a young girl, a seamstres who is ejected from her lodgings because she about to become a mother. Dolly takes her to a maternity hospital, where she dies in child pirth. Her betrayer, the man who preyed upon her small wages, and then cast her off, appears, and in him Dolly recognizes the upstart social reformer, the atheist and egotist, Cecil Mellon.

The Century is to print in the February and March numbers authoritative articles on the contemplated improvements of Washington city, which have attracted so much attention in the press, and which, it is expected, will make Washington perhaps the most beautiful of modern cities. The contributions in the February number consist of articles entitled "White City and Capital City," by Daniel H. Burnham, the architect, chairman of the commission; and the first two papers on the plans in detail, by Charles Moore, clerk of the senate committee on the District of Columbia, who traveled abroad ith the commission. The text will be supple nented by illustrations,

In the February Delineator Ira D. Saukey outliness the story of his tour, and his descripion of the Holy Land is even more interesting than his story of the journey through Egypt Professor Anthony Barker, contributes the first etics on Athletics for Women, the article dealong with Physical Culture at Home. Dr. Grac Peckham Murray Introduces a series of articles on Child Training. In the series of Notable Wo-men Dr. S. R. Elliott gives some interesting limpses of Charlotte Cushman. A finely illustrated article on the Treasures of Jewish Cere-conial is contributed by Waldon Fawcett and ere is the usual quots of fashions and hous hold literature.

de of an article in the February Cosmopolitan which tells the story of the many who have year after year gone to Niagara seeking notoriety or —death. Sir Charles W. Dilke contributes to this number an article on "The Naval Strength of Nations," which gives not only a most interest-ing and comprehensive account of the navice of the great powers but also a clear insight into great powers but also a clear insight into

mestion appears in the February Scribner's from he pen of W. H. Burr, the eminent engineer and rofessor at Columbia college, who is a member of the United States commission. The author cresents the advantages and disadvantages of both the Nicaragua and Panama routes.

"The Flash of an Emerald," by Ethel Watts Mumford, the novelette with which the February number of the Smart Sct opens, contains real-ian, adventure and romance. The number broughout is exceptionally smart and elever.

Tomas Estrada Pulma, the first president o

Cuba, will tell, in the March Success, his life-story, and what he intends to do with the little country he has been chosen to govern.

The World almanac for 1902 is chock full