

Publisher to Author.

(Ancient Style.)
ook you took ten years to write, And by the postman sent Is here. We note you need tonight Three pounds for ten years' work is steep!

"We send one pound, six shillings, and

We wish you mighty well!"

Publisher to Author. (Medern Style.)
"Herewith inclosed please find our check
(And cash it right away)
For royalties. (Your new book sells Ten thousand every day.)

"The fiftieth edition soot 'ill meet the public's glance. You'll find our check enciosed for that-One million, in advance.

"So great a sale we never knew; All weather now is sunny. Send on another book, if you Have room to store the money! -Atlanta Constitution.

SPANISH WAR LESSONS

United States Irrevocably Committed, According to Captain Mahan. to an Over-Sea Policy.

The several articles in the volume collectively entitled "Lessons of the War With Spain" were not originally intended by their eminent author, Captain A. T. Mahan, to constitute a series. Written for various occasions, at various times, there is in them no sequence of treatment or conception, yet with one excep-tion they have all had a common origin in the war with Spain. It is enough to say of their importance that Captain Ma-han has written them. He prefaces the volume with the general statement that, while wholly convinced of the primacy of the navy in maritime warfare, and maintaining the subordination to it of the elements of power which rest mainly up-on land position, he has always clearly recognized not only the importance of latter, but the general necessity of ording them the security of fortification, which enables a weaker force to hold its own against sudden attack, and til relief can be given. "Fortifications." he says, "like natural accidents of ground, to counterbalance superiority of numbers, or rather disparity of means. both in land and sea warfare, therefore, and in both strategy and tactics, they are valuable adjuncts to a defense, for they constitute a passive reinforcement of strength, which liberates an active equivalent, in troops or in ships, for offensive operations." It wil ino doubt amuse the reader to find Captain Mahan trying to which lends itself to exposition more readfly than does the art of war. As a matter of fact, there is nothing more difficult
to comprehension by the average reader
than the details of a battle, even when
explained by such a master as our author.

There is no doubt, however, that is, for Kings. It was well that they came the herds itself to exposition more read-than does the art of war. As a match and each there to work out their principles more freely and with a stronger hold upon in fluince than they could have secured and the details of a battle, even when plained by such a master as our author. The Pigrim prepared the way for the parlian in New England, and from the amount of Pigrim prepared the way for the and work on "The Influence of Sea ower on History" down to the present in the conjunction of Pigrim and Puritian graphic for the interest at adhing to a clear exposition of causes in the defects, as shown in a series of events, and the recent Spanish-American War, where the continuous movement for larger religious and political Research and the recent Spanish-American War, where the continuous movement for larger religious and our relations of our heapital transports and our relations to the Pillipotts' new book, "The Human dich the resources of Spain and the United States only takes up its pages; and ething to a battle, even when he first the new world."

The Pigrim prepared the way for the Puritian in New England, and from the demand for larger liberty, which claims and the new world. The purities and methods came to the purities of insufficiency.

Events that have been subjects of serious contention and citation of authorities for the fixing of credit and responsibility of the fixing great work on "The Influence of Sea Power on History" down to the present bundle of fugitive and discursive papers. he has aimed so to present his theme as and effects as shown in a series of events And the recent Spanish-American War, while possessing, as every war does, characteristics of its own, differentiating It from others, nevertheless, in its broad analogies, fells into line with its predecessors, evidencing that unity of teaching which pervades the art from its be-

ginning down to the present day. to an over-sea policy, to the successful maintenance of which will be needed not lofty political conceptions of right and of honor, but also the power to support, and, if need be, to enforce the course of action which such conceptions shall from time to time demand. "Such maintenance," he says, "will depend primar-fly on the Navy, but not upon it alone; ere will be needed, besides an adequate and extremely mobile Army and an efficient correlation of the one with the other, based upon an accurate conception of their respective functions. . . . In short, the people of the United States will need to understand not only what right-eousness dictates, but what power mil-

Itary and navy requires in order duly to assert itself." well-considered plea for proper coas, de-fenses, so that in the event of war cur Navy may be free to seek out and engage

the enemy, instead of being forcel to tcmain idle around this or that harbor, as was the case in our late Spanish war. their fighting strength. He says: 'In the battle-ships great speed is distinctly secondary to offensive power and to coal endurance. Analogically, the best defense for one's own shores is to harass and threaten seriously those of the opponent; but this best defense cannot be employed to the utmost, if the inferior, passive defense of fortification has been neglected. The fencer who wears also a brenst-plate may be looser in his guard. Sea ports cannot strike beyond the runge of their guns; but if the great commercial ports and naval stations can strike efctively so far, the fleet can launch into defenses, are safe till it returns."

Captain Mahan comes out strongly in support of Admiral Sampson, and if we can rely upon his judgment in this matter, we must place Sampson among the foremost naval commanders of the country, a man of great resource and

Together with all other military men. Captain Mahan has a confirmed and deep distrust of the daily press, which refers to somewhat humorously as "the system of organized gossip, which we call the press." He is of the opinion that if not suppressed to a more moderate sense, it will bring great damage to the in any serious war we may

AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY,

Come Out This Spring.

are preparing. In the form which make it more generally known it not be published until the autumn. This first edition will have for its frontispiece a photogravure group of portraits. One may well wonder how many of the faces which held the same place in Gris-wold's "Poets of America" 50 years ago will reappear. The title-page will be dec-orated with a vignette of Emerson's grave. If the volume, says the Book-Buyer, succeeds in doing for American poetry what Mr. Stedman's "Victorian Anthwhat Mr. Stedman's "Victorian Anth-ology" has done for English, it will have been well worth waiting for.

THE PURITANS.

Seventeenth Century Leaders in the Work of Freedom.

Three or four years ago Ezra Hoyt Byington published a volume on "The Puritan in England and New England," in which he gave an account of the origin and development of Puritanism in Eng-iand and of the religious opinions, the family and social life, and the personal traits of the Pilgrims and Puritage in this country. He now brings out another volume, in which he studies "The Puritan as a Colonist and Reformer." The two volumes are quite distinct, yet each sup-plements the other. Mr. Byington sets out with the admission that the Puritans were not in all respects consistent with own principles, nor as tolerant as they should have been; yet they were the leaders in the 17th century in securing freedom for the people, in the church and in the state, and we owe much of the progressive spirit of our time to their forceight, and to their strenues endeavor. He thinks it very doubtful whether the Puritans could have secured the triumph of their principles if they had not planted colonies on this side of the Atlantic, for colonies on this side of the Atlantic, for the conservative spirit in England was very strong in their time, as it was in France and Spain. There came a time when the Church of England itself seemed to be going back from the principles of Reformation, and Charles seems to have imagined that he could even extinguish the light that had been kindled in New England. But the sea was too broad, and the new ideas of the right of the people to make their own laws and to elect their own rulers, and to worship elect their own rulers, and to we according to their own consciences, had a fair field in the New World.

The distinction between the Pilgrims and the Puritans is carefully observed by Mr. Byington. Of the first comers, the Eng-lish Pfigrims, he says they had the in-stinct of colonization, and were enterprising as well as industrious. Their stay in Holland had taught them how to order a free state. They respected the rights of conscience at a time when other English Christians denied those rights. They remarked the best of the consideration of the consideratio garded the individual as the unit of the state, and they made all citizens equal before the law. They planted the school by the side of the church in all their set tlements, and kept alive, even in the hardest years, the love of knowledge. "There were great men among them—men of learning and of statesmanship, as well as plety. Some of these men had stood be-

ill the people have gained the rights for which the Puritans struggled. In his closing chapter, Mr. Byington discusses the relations of Shakespeare and the Puri-tan, Stratford was one of the strongholds of Puritantsm, and the eldest daughter of Shakespeare was a Puritan. It is evident from the framas that while Shakespeare knew all about the Puri-tans, he did not like them, but at the same time he did not revile them. "He may have been restrained by regard for his favorite daughter, and for his old neighbors at Stratford." Mr. Byington considers it plain from his writings that Shakespeare's sympathies were not broad enough to include the common people, such as the larger number of Puritans ere. Country-bred as he was, his pathies "seem to have been with the no-bility and not with the rising middle lasses, who were contending for their rights as men and as Englishmen. He was the poet of gay and merry England, not of thoughtful and serious England. Shakespeare, "with his limited historic culture, failed to recognize the tokens of a new life for his native land." He quotsonable to infer that he was acquainted with the outward facts in Puritan his-tory, but it was not given to him to enter was the case in our late Spanish was. He also condemns, as entirely wrong in principle, the theory that the battle-suips should be of great speed to me huri of ive in our modern life has come." (Little,

With a view to suggesting some simple methods of busying the brains and hands of children on Sundays, Mrs. E. Frances Soule has published an attractive handbook, entitled "Sunday Afternoons for the Children." It is an enlargement of lec-tures which she has been giving for several years in various parts of New Eng-land, where they met a warm welcome from many mothers and earnest comthe deep rejoicing, knowing that its home interests, behind the buckler of the fixed defenses, are safe till it returns."

mendation from divers clergymen. Beginning with a prelude as to the importance of the mother-work, the author soon plunges practically into her suggestions for interesting the little folks in various lines of fascinating Bible work. At the end of the book there is a collection of "Hymns and Poems for the Little Ones"—all full of "sweetness and light," and of simple Christian teaching, (Fords, How-ard & Hulbert, New York.)

"A Municipal Programme" is the outcome of a unique experience in reform movements. In May, 1897, at the Louis-ville meeting of the National Municipal League, it was decided to formulate on the part of the League a plan or programme engage in. The book is a nanosome and stable one, with two good and indispensable maps of Cuba and the Caribbean (Catile, Brown & Co., Boston). form which could be enacted into a lew of California, "Bird Notes Afield," or laws, and thus put into practical opera. been written, not for scientists, but for ation. The report of the committee is now those who wish to have an introduction printed in book form, and within its covers will be found the most comprehendive value of the work is greatly enhanced by At almost the same time with the news and succinct statement of the cause of municipal maiadministration and of the of California birds. The superb study colsulects, George Riddle keeps in view, retirement from Wall Street comes the approuncement that his long-promised en, admirable for its brevity (it is contained to the California Academy of Sciences en, admirable for its brevity (it is contained to the California Academy of Sciences en, admirable for its brevity (it is contained to the basis for working up the

setting forth the reasons for the provis-ions found in the proposed constitutional able historical introduction, showing, in compact form, the development of the municipal problem in this country since Colonial times. The book closes with a critical examination of the committee's recommendations, prepared by a specialist in municipal matters, and is accom-panied by an analytical index. In this compact little volume of 246 pages, the reader will find the result of more than two years' co-operative effort of some of the ablest and most experienced men, whose lives have been devoted to the study of municipal conditions. There can be no question of its value to every man interested in the vital problem of placing our city governments upon a sound basis (The Macmillan Co., New York.)

Spanish War History.

"A History of the Spanish-American War of 1808," by Richard H. Titherington, is a carefully compiled, comprehensive, and rigidly impartial historic account of the causes leading to our war with Spain, the war itself, and circumstances incident to the termination thereof. It is to be noted that the author has awaited the official reports on both sides, and he is therefore able to present a well-founded and authoritative history. Omitting no detall possessing real importance, it is necesdescriptive "fine writing" or extended crit-

from the Faraliones to the Ladrones, while others migrate along its shore, coming from Alaska on the North and from Palagonia on the Scuth. The diversified topography of the land and the varied character of the climate and plant life insure a home for a great variety of land birds as well. A continent might separate the birds of the rainy coast district of Humboldt County from the species inhab-iting the arid region of the Colorado disirict, so different are they in form, plum-age and habits." (E der & Shepard, San

Child's History of Canada. Historical study and reading are made interesting and instructive to young readers in J. N. McIlwraith's "Child's History of Canada." The little volume covers the history of Canada from the earliest times down to 1892, but does not include the sending of Canadian troops to the South African war. The author takes a novel view of the settlement of the Oregon quesn. "Great Britain, far off and indifferent, gave way for the sake of peace and thus was lost to Canada a large tract of country which should now be hers."
At no time while the Oregon question was pending was Great Britain indifferent. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

BOOK NOTES.

New Edition of Landon's Constitutional History of United States. At a time like this, when the enlarge-



EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

The Wheat Problem.

"The Wheat Problem" is an elaboration presidential address delivered by Sir William Crookes before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Bristol, in 1898. In this address the author pointed out the serious per awaiting wheat-enters who contentedly pursue the present wasteful system of cul-tivation. Under the present conditions of wheat-culture, scarcity of wheat is with in an appreciable distance, as the growing lands all over the world are be coming exhausted, and it seems to author that at some future time-and, in his opinion, at no far distant timeavailable wheat land will be left. alarming forecast was relieved by the sugerly treated with a chemical manure con sisting of nitrate of sode, the average yield will be materially increased, and "the date of dearth postponed to so dised, we are told, "very often from Fox's grandsons may legitimately live without Book of Martyrs," from which it is reasolicitude for the future." A difficulty in connection with this matter is the fact that the nitrate fields are themselves danger of becoming exhausted, but the author believes that with the aid of elecwe can produce from the atmos phere 12,000,000 tons of nitrate of soda an nually, sufficient to safeguard the wheat fields. It was, of course, to be expected that the author's conclusions would be questioned by other authorities, and in this volume he has replied to his critics, giving additional statistics in support of his views. In addition to Sir William Crookes' own contribution, the volcludes a chapter by C. Wood Davis, of one of the largest wheatgrowers of the West, and also a chapter entitled "America, and the Wheat Problem," by the Hon. John Hyde, Chief Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, Washin

The Transvanl Outlook.

Albert Stickney must have been burn ing with sympathy for the Boers when he wrote "The Transvaal Gutlook." In 108 pages of his monograph, he shows the fighting qualities of the Boers; the charactransportation and supply; the maladministration of the British War Office, and other phases of the struggle. Just before the work was sent to press news came of Lord Roberts' march on Cronje, and Mr. Stickney hastily added a postscript of 30 pages telling how the British did the very thing that he predicted they never would be able to do. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New

Birds of California.

Charles A. Keeler's book on the birds been written, not for scientists, but for to the birds in their native haunts. The announcement that his long-promised en, admirable for its brevity (it is contain"American Anthology" is to make its first appearance this spring. We say "first appearance" because it is only the largepaper edition which Houghton, Millin &

en, admirable for its brevity (it is containof the California Academy of Sciences union of that which seems modern in the bas's for working up the descriptive list. "The long coast line of the california," says the suthor, "is the home adapted to the modern method of speakpaper edition which Houghton, Millin &

their government are set out. Accompa-

ical disquisitions. As an authoritative ment of governmental functions is proceedwork for reference it will be found of exceptional merit, and its value is materially enhanced by many excellent sketch maps and a very thorough index.

The long story of Spanish misgovernment and Cuban revoit, down to the climax of outrage and suffering under Weyler's rule, is all compressed into the first 50 pages; an exhaustive and accurate comparison of the resources of Spain and the

There it was fought out with such pow- on Christian Science heretofore pri

I've got my own opinions on the questions of the day:

And hurry off whenever people ask him what he thinks

There's the never-ending problem of obtainin' revenue;

For when a man's in office, he

Must just keep lookin' wise,

And if a fellow wants to be

I might get up and how! about

things with all my might,

And make some noise by pointin' out

The wrong ways from the right.

But I've an office where the pay

And now and then I work a day

And when I'm out and when I know

Is mighty good to get.

Or two to corte of let

I'll not get back agen,

I'll talk up boldly and I'll show

But that is not the safest way;

You're safely past election day,

And then don't have 'em still!

Don't have convictions till

personnel of the American Copsular Service, the Diplomatic Corps, the American

colony in general, counterses, duchesses,

Arabs, street boys, newspaper writers, sol-diers, kings, queens, adventurers and other

niscellaneous and mongrel characters. The

hero nieets with strange hairbreadth es-capes and comes out all right in the end, where true lovers are united. (Rand, Mc-

In adding "A Modern Reader and Speaker" to the long list of books on "Ellocution," "Expression" and kindred

especially in the oratorical selections, the

Nally & Co., Chicago.)

Where things are faulty, then;

Elected he must rise

I can see my country's outy, but I've nothin' much to say,

For the way to catch the voter is by keepin' still, be Jinks!

There's the trust and there is labor and the civil service, too;

But what's the good of tellin' all you think when what you my

For the sake of makin' headway and the good of people, too;

Mightn't tickle half the voters when it comes to 'lection day?

There's a lot of things this country ought to go ahead and do

The people keep believin' there is still some use for me

But what's the use of shoutin' while the public pays the bill

And a man can win by layin' kind of low and keepin' still?

Let the fools have their opinions as to what we ought to do

All about it, without ever sayin' anything, be Jinks!

And go shoutin' 'em wherever they can get 'em listened to;

He's the winner who can tell you-when you ask him what he thinks-

erful accessories as were found in the Eastern magazines, (E. B. Treat & Co.

York,)

New York.)
"The Story of Lewis Carroll," told for

young people by Miss Isa Bowman, the real "Alice in Wonderland." (E. P. Dut-

"From Pot Closet to Palais Royal," by Mary V. Littell, (J. S. Ogilvie Co., New

"The New Gold Fields at Cape Nome,"

"The Crisis in Agriculture," by Herbert Myrick. A protest against lowering of duties on products imported from Cuba.

Puerto Rico and the Philippines. (The Orange Judd Co., New York.)

"The Picture Book of Becky Sharp."

Ivan Brostram. (Phillips & Smyth

real "Alice in Wonderig

It's a shame and it's disgraceful that the offices are run

And the less I may about it, why the better, don't you see?

Just as joints to cheat the public! Something surely should be done.

REFLECTIONS OF THE SPRING CANDIDATE.

to move and persuade his hearers, in man-to-man fashion and without man-ner formally assumed for effect. (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.)

"By the Marshes of Minas," by Charles G. D. Roberts, is a volume of romance, of love and adventure in that picturesque or love and adventure in that picturesque period when Nova Scotia was passing from the French to the English regime. Each tale is independent of the others, but the scenes are similar, and in several of them the evil "Black Abbe," well known from the author's previous novels, again appears with his savage at his heels—but to be thwarted always by woman's wit or soldier's courage. (Sliver, Burdett & Co. Boston.) ver, Burdett & Co., Boston.)

George S. Boutwell, of Boston, an Ireconcilable unti-expansionist, has pub-ished a book of essays and speeches on the Venezueian, Monroe doctrine and Philippine questions that are the very essence of "little Americanism." The title of the book is "The Crisis of the Republic." Mr. Boutwell has supreme confidence in the ability of the Filipinos in the work of self government. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston.)

Stephen Bonsal, lately war correspondent to the New York Herald, has written a book entitled "The Golden Horse Shoe." It is the story of recent American expan-sion told with unconscious force and lu-cidity throughout the series of letters exchanged by two young officers of the army from their respective posts in the Philippines and in Puerto Rico. (The Macmillan

In "The Monster," which gives the title it his new collection of stories, Stephen Crane turns his attention for the first time to American country life, and reproduces the life and atmosphere of a rural American town. In addition to 'The Monster,' the volume includes 'The Blue Hotel' and 'His New Mittens,' the latter study of child life. (Harper Bros., New York.)

Elder & Shepard, of San Francisco, have compiled and published under the title of "Some Children's Letters About Wild Animals I Have Known," a number of child discussions of the merits of Ernest Seton-Thompson's well-known book. Evi-dently the book has touched a sympathetic chord in the young ones for they

"The story of Eclipses," by George F. Chambers, is intended as a sequel to the author's two previous volumes, "Story of the Solar System" and "Story of the Stara" It is a thorough treatment of the subject of eclipses, and is especially in-teresting in view of the eclipse of the sun on May 28. (D. Appleton & Co., New

"Woman, Church and the State," by Matilda Josiyn Gage, is a historical ac-count of the status of woman in all ages. The author maintains that Church and State are equally guilty for all the injustices which woman has suffered. (The Truth Seeker Society, New York.)

"Who's Who, 1900," is the most satisfactory handbook of its kind in existence, Its brief biographies of British people of note are unexcelled. The book is im-ported by The Macmillan Co., New York. There have also been received the fol-

"Lyrics of the West," 134 poems, by Elva Irene McMillan. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)
"Hawaii Fair, and Other Hawaiian
Verses," by Philip Henry Dodge. (Elder

& Shepard, San Francisco.)
"Mistrees Penwick," by Dutton Payne, A romance of the English Restoration period. The story is written in good taste and is held within the bounds of the probable, in spite of its highly roman-tic element. (R. F. Fenno & Co., New

"The Story of Ronald Kestrel," by J. Dawson. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

"Living in the World, and Other Bal-lads and Lyrics," by Frank Putnam. (Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.) "Just About a Boy," by W. S. Phillips. As a study of the American boy who is born for out of doors, this is a master-piece. (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.) "Some homely little songs," by A. J.

per & Bros., New York.)

"Captain Landon," by Richard Henry
Savage, takes into its scope an American
Army feud that was transferred to Rome.

Scenes from the play founded on Thuck-eray's "Vanity Fair," (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.)

"Henry Irving and Ellen Terry; a Book of Portraits," by Gordon Graig. (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.)

MARCH MAGAZINES. Ex-Secretary Olney's Notable Paper

in the Atlantic. Hon. Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, opens the March Atlantic with a notable and statesman-like paper on "The Growth of Our Foreign Policy." He reiterates his former dictum expressed in the Atlantic for May, 1898, that our international isolation is at an end and that we neither are, nor longer can be. a "hermit power"; that we have at last entered the great family of civilized nations "for better or for worse"; and that we must take our true place therein, and can no longer evade our international responsibilities and duties. What these responsibilities and duties are, he does not hesitate to specify with his usual frankness and courage.

Anna A. Rogers writes on "Social Life in the United States Navy" in the woman's Home Companion for March.

E. W. Hornung's complete novel in
the March New Lippincott, called "The
Shadow of a Man," is not only a firstrate story, but its quick action and general breaziness of plot make it especially
adapted for the New Lippincot.

adapted for the New Lippincott.

The frontispiece of the March Critic is a full-length, double-page portrait of Mark Twain, in color. There are also special articles on Ruskin and Black-

In the March McClure's, Walter Wellman tells another story of his recent extraordinary experiences in the Arctic. A strong feature of the Engineering Magazine for March is Dr. Hatch's comprehensive review of the world's copper supplies—a subject of wide importance, in view of the enormous and increasing demands of the electrical industries. Hatch's paper is accompanied by maps and by many views of mines and works. Ex-Senator David B. Hill declares, in the North American Review, that "We Are Too Much Governed," and discusses thedangers of that undue legislative indus-try which in 1899 produced in the various states of the Union no less than 14.135 new laws. A. Henry Savage Landor, the well-known traveler, recounts the "Chief Causes of Discontent in India," while Justin McCarthy contributes a pleasant paper on certain authors, such as Kingsley, Trollope, Lever, Reade, who once had a wide popularity, but are

now disappearing from notice.

Sydney Brook's page of "Trans-Atlantic Topics," which is to be a regular feature of Harper's Weekly from now on, is a delightfully interesting resume of the political and social happenings of the week in England and on the Continent, and bids fair to rival in popularity Mr. E. S. Martin's page "This Busy World," which has become one of the Weekly's most attractive features. The Ledger Monthly has, as a frontis

plece, a beautiful engraving of Washington at Valley Forge.

Professor N. S. Shaler, dean of the scientific department at Harvard, contributes the leading article in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for March. It is the first of a series which will discuss in de-tail the various problems connected with the race question in the South. Professor Shaler, whose boyhood was passed among the negroes, is especially well qualified for discussing the question, and his ar-ticle throws much new light on features which are often lost sight of by North-

erners. The American Monthly Review of Re views for March discusses the war in South Africa in its various phases, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the Puerto Rican tariff, our situation in the Philippines, the steamship subsidy bill, the Kentucky disorders, Governor Roosevelt's administration in New York, the approaching Presidential campaign and many other

ORIGIN OF THE TERM HOBO

The Distinctions Prevailing Among Knights of the Road,

Lewiston (Me.) Journal. The "hobos" are at the head of the "profession." They get the name from the fact that Hoboken in Jersey is the great railroad terminus of the Atlantic Coast. The pligrims that start from New York to ride the rods to the far West always go over to Hoboken and jump a train there. The hobo will never steal or break any law if he can help it. He will not go armed except in rare cases. Furthermore, he will not walk. The true hobo will hang around a week in a place until he can get a chance to ride away on some train. prefers the truss rods under the heavierbuilt freight cars. He will also venture under passenger cars or dare the dangers blind baggage or even the locomo

The "yag" is a little lower than the hobo. The yag will sometimes walk. He hates to, but he will. A hobo who grows unprofessional in his demeanor is called a

yag by his brethren. A tramp-well, we all know what a tramp is, though we too often in Maine confound the tramp with the hobo-the and of the profession. The tramp walks. He may be a poor man looking for workand he frequently is of that class. trudges the country roads, begs food of the farmers, and is generally a poor stick. Tramps hang around in certain sections, begging and plifering, until they are driven away by the police. The hobo-the globetrotter-the man of varied experience and wide knowledge-as untram the birds that wing from the swamps of the southland to the Summer-land-the hobo will not deign to notice a tramp.

And still lower than the tramp is the m-the poor, shiftless drunkurd, who hangs around the saloons in the citiessleeps on gratings and picks up his pre carious austenance wherever he can. There are "fly bums" who beg nickels and dimes on the street corners with trembling hands cluiching at their collars; there are uchers" who will try to draw sympathy by blistering the skin. There are the old clothes bums who beg garments and sell them to the second-hand dealers—and for all of these the hobo feels professional corn. When he rides into a piace and is hungry, he doesn't go to the poor-looking to get something to eat. His motto s, "If ye want anything, ye gotter go where it is. The shantles don't have more'n enough grub for themselves. So he goes up on what he calls the "main drag," and he calls at a goed-looking louse and usually gets what he wants. Ordinarily the hotels will feed the real away and spread evil reports of that house all along the country. He always loes that carelessly. No one would believe a hobo's venomous report, but he throws out little sympathizing states that so and so is having hard luck because bugs have got into his house, etc. Of course, that doesn't affect trade so far as the hobo is concerned, but the reports very speedily get among the trav-eling class that pays.

The true hobo doesn't want money. He has no wish to leave his life of freedom. In that life he gets all his shiftless nature demands. He intends to carry a quarter of a dollar, so that if arrested he may escape the charge of being a vagrant. Outside of that quarter, money is of no account. The possession of too much of the coin of the realm would attach suspicion to him, were he arrested. And a hobo never can tell when he is San Francisco.)
"Karezza," by Alice B. Stockham, and
"The Strike of a Sex," by George N. Miller. (Alice B. Stockham & Co., Chicago.) to be searched. Whenever there has been any robbery along the line of railroad. all the hobos are rounded up, A hobo therefore, who was carrying a roll would get into trouble the first day. Moreover, If the fraternity knew of his wealth, he would be relieved of his money in short order by the gang. The hobo with 25 cents in his pocket can go his way re

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