

knowledge of or to utter those names. It is as if you had asked them to speak "Horatius at the Bridge" or otherwise put on airs.

Again, in the rapid settlement of a new country, it would be quite possible for a stream to be christened in diverse styles at different points in its course; and this would introduce a new element of discord.

So, whether the first names were smothered, lost sight of or disagreed upon, it is little wonder that spots described in books of even forty years ago are sometimes hard to identify. The publishers of the 1884 atlas came in contact with this difficulty; they speak in the preface to their work of "many perplexing difficulties which have arisen—records imperfectly kept or entirely destroyed, leaving us dependent upon the oldest residents for much necessary information."

THE PAPER TRUST.

The newspapers of the country are finding in these days that the paper trust is a heavy incubus to carry. A little over a year ago the companies which manufacture nearly all the roll paper which is used in this country organized so tight a trust that they have been able to run up the price more than 50 per cent, and this is sufficient to make a very serious difference to all newspapers with a large circulation. In several cities the prices of the daily papers have already been raised. In Denver the Rocky Mountain News, The Republican, The Times, and the Post, have issued a notice of an increase in price, while the Chicago dailies anticipated the rise in cost of material and doubled their prices some time since. An active agitation in favor of the removal of the tariff duties on wood pulp and news printing paper has been commenced and it has the support of a host of newspapers throughout the country without distinction of party.

Not such a great while ago news printing paper sold for 2.47 cents per pound, and now the regular price for the same paper is 3.75 cents, showing an advance of 1.28 cents per pound, or a little over 50 per cent. This makes a great difference with any newspaper having a large circulation and a low subscription price. The daily newspapers in new York city consume 345 tons of paper every twenty-four hours, and by the increase in price the trust will every day take more than \$10,000 out of the publishers of these journals in excess of former profits. The trust is said to own thirty-five out of thirty-eight roll paper mills, and, what is worse, it owns all the available wood supplies to make the pulp.

There is a duty of one-sixth of a cent per pound on wood pulp chemically prepared and one-tenth of a cent per pound on pulp mechanically prepared. The duty on paper amounts to 35 per

cent ad valorem. These duties enable the trust to shut out foreign material and foreign manufacturers of paper, so that it is easier for them to advance prices than it would otherwise be. If there is anything in the proposition, which has been strongly advocated, of repealing duties upon products on which the trusts have raised prices unreasonably, this increase in paper price affords a good chance to make an application of it. The Enquirer can see no good reason why republican members of congress should refuse to make wood pulp and news printing paper free under the tariff. It would not only help to break the back of the paper trust, but would be a warning to all other trusts to mend their ways.—Oakland Enquirer.

BOOKS BY E. P. EVANS.

Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture. Profusely illustrated. Wm. Heinemann, London; Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1896.

Evolutional Ethics and Animal Psychology. D. Appleton & Co., New York; Wm. Heinemann, London. 1898.

Beitrage zur Amerikanischen Litteratur und Kultur Geschichte. Cotta: Stuttgart. 1898.

The Criminal Prosecution and Capital Punishment of Animals. With two illustrations. Wm. Heinemann, London.

BOOKS BY ELIZABETH E. EVANS.

The Abuse of Maternity. Published by Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1875.

Laura, an American Girl. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1884.

A History of Religions. Truth Seeker Co., New York, 1892.

The Story of Kaspar Hauser. Sonnenschein & Co., London, 1892.

The Story of Louis XVII of France. Sonnenschein & Co., London, 1893.

Transplanted Manners, (a novel). Sonnenschein & Co., London, 1895.

Confession, (a novel). Sonnenschein & Co., London, 1895.

Ferdinand Lassalle and Helene von Donniges, A Modern Tragedy. 1897.

(In Press, Truth Seeker Co., New York). The Christ—Myth.

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The Atlantic Monthly

IN 1900

BELOW ARE GIVEN A FEW ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A leading feature of THE ATLANTIC during the first six months of 1900 will be

The Autobiography of W. J. Stillman.

Mr. Stillman's career as artist, editor, and newspaper correspondent in various foreign countries has brought him into touch with many of the most striking personages and events of the last fifty years. The early papers of the series give singularly interesting characterizations of Dr. Nott, the famous President of Union College, of Ruskin, Turner and other English and American artists, of Kossuth, whom Mr. Stillman served as secret agent, of Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Agassiz, and other members of the Adirondack Club.

John Fiske.

During 1900 THE ATLANTIC will present several papers from Mr. Fiske, among which will be one upon "The African Slave Trade in the Fifties" and another upon "The Life and Work of Huxley."

Zitkala-Sa (Red Bird)

Zitkala-Sa, a young Indian girl of the Yankton Sioux Tribe of Dakota Indians, who received her education in the East, has written for the January, February, and March numbers three exceedingly interesting papers, entitled

1. Impressions of an Indian Childhood.
2. The School Days of an Indian Girl.
3. An Indian Teacher Among Indians.

Fiction.

One of the most important features of THE ATLANTIC for 1900 will be the publication of a large number of Short Stories of the first quality. Conspicuous among these will be "Maud Evelyn" by Henry James. There will also be stories by Kate Douglas Wiggin, W. D. Howells, Sarah Orne Jewett, Joel Chandler Harris, and many others.

Foreign Letters.

One of the distinctive features of THE ATLANTIC for 1900 will be the appearance at regular intervals of letters from England, France, and Germany. The first letter in the series will be "A Review of England in 1899," by A. Brimley Johnson, in the January Atlantic. "Recent Social and Industrial Changes in Germany" will be commented upon in March by W. C. Dreher; and Alvan F. Sanborn will write in the early summer a letter entitled, "France Before the Exposition."

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