

THE THEATERS

BILLS OF THE WEEK

'Way Down East'—at the Metropolitan.
'Barbara Fretchie'—at the Bijou.

affections have gone out to Captain Trumbull, a Union officer, whose forces are holding the town when the scene opens.

has been fortunate enough to retain all of the charming romantic flavor of the author's narrative.

Footlight Productions. Shipman Brothers production of 'Pudd'n-head Wilson'...

Among the coming attractions at the Metropolitan are 'The Bonnie Brier Bush'...

The Metropolitan for a Thanksgiving week attraction, will play William A. Brady's big production of 'Way Down East'.

'WAY DOWN EAST' The same play when in Minneapolis last season. It is now about five years old, and the claim is made that it has been the great-



SCENE FROM THIRD ACT OF 'WAY DOWN EAST' At the Metropolitan all of next week.

est money-maker of any play of recent time. There is a comedy element running throughout the action that is irresistible.

It is promised the production will be on a much more elaborate scale than that of last season.

On Wednesday and Saturday, a Thanksgiving matinee will be given on Thursday.

'Barbara Fretchie' with Miss Frances Gaunt as 'Barbara' will be the attraction at the Bijou the coming week, beginning with a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

'BARBARA FRETCHIE' tomorrow afternoon and including in addition to the regular Wednesday and Saturday matinees, a special holiday matinee

ceremony is about to be performed the Captain is called upon to join his regiment for an immediate battle with the rebels.

The Galveston Tribune of recent date has the following to say of Adelaide Thurston in 'Sweet Clover'.

'SWEET CLOVER' It is a difficult matter to describe a new star except by comparison.

A new play, and it is a new actress. There is a bit of Blanche Walsh in her unconventional movements, and in her emotional plays she is every bit the equal of that talented actress.



THREE 'BARBARA FRETCHIE' GIRLS. At the Bijou next week.

on Thursday, Thanksgiving day, at 3 o'clock. This is Clyde Fitch's play which presents the heroine of Whittier's celebrated poem, not as a bent and white-haired old woman, but as a charming, glowing Fredericktown maiden whose golden heart was given to a federal officer, and whose love surmounted sectional bitterness and hatred, and held loyalty to her brave hero in blue even up to the hour of death.

Barbara Fretchie of the play is the daughter of a staunch confederate family of Frederick, Md., with a brother serving in Stonewall Jackson's brigade. She is loved by Jack Negley, son of a neighbor who is also a confederate, but her own

ments are graceful, her voice is as clear as the bell and is well modulated. She did not act the part of Lois Holcombe. She was Lois Holcombe. There was a naturalness about her art that is seldom seen.

The preservation of the ideal atmosphere conditions of people and locality is to be found in 'M'Liss' which is to come to the Bijou following the engagement of 'Barbara Fretchie.' The play is an adaptation of Bret Harte's beautiful story of the same name, and the adapter

One of the principal events of the season at the Bijou will be the engagement of the first rehearsal took place on April 8, in the presence of a most brilliant and crowded audience.

The character which Miss Effie Shannon portrays in Martha Morton's new play, 'Her Lord and Master' which Keiley and Shannon will present in this city at the Metropolitan, Dec. 5, is named Indiana Stillwater.

It will be seen that there has been a gradual increase in the number of cows every year save one since 1890, and then the decrease was so small as to be insignificant.

The assessment books show a gradual increase in the number of cows the past decade. Below are the figures for the various townships, showing the increase or decrease in each one for the last six years. The totals also include the cows kept in this city and in Alden, Geneva, Hartland and Emmons villages:

Table with 5 columns: Township, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896. Lists various townships like London, Shell Rock, Freeman, Nunda, Mansfield, Oakland, Hayward, Albert Lea, Pick Lake, Alden, Moscow, Ricebush, Bancroft, Manchester, Carlton, Newry, Bath, Geneva, Hartland, Emmons, and Totals.

THE COMING OF NORDICA

One of the most prominent concert singers of America is Mrs. Frederick Gower, commonly known as Mme. Lillian Nordica, who will appear in song recital at the Lyceum theater, Monday evening, Dec. 2.

Such exquisite sweetness that, like the incomparable Patti, she sways the soul of the multitude with the sweet scepter of her voice, and holds him entranced by the magic of her melody.



NORDICA

This distinguished singer has one of the largest repertoires of any artist of the day, being familiar with over forty operas, and is easily able to give an evening's entertainment unaided and at the same time, owing to the versatility of her talent, to please every musical taste.

She is by birth an American, her maiden name being Lillian Norton, her stage name of Nordica being a corruption of Norton. Her musical education was begun in Boston and she is said to have had the most brilliant career of any student who ever attended the Boston Conservatory of Music. She went abroad to prosecute her studies in Italy, and it was

Zelike in 'L'Africaine' and Valentine in 'Les Huguenots.' She was one of the noted artists engaged by Frau Cosima Wagner to sing in the great Bayreuth festival in 1894.

Nordica is distinctively American. She lives in this country, and never fails, when occasion permits, to declare that it is to America and American training that she owes her talents and attainments as an artist.

Since the death of her husband, a wealthy resident of Rhode Island, who was an enthusiastic aeronaut, and lost his life in a balloon adventure, Madame Nordica has seldom been seen on the operatic stage, confining herself almost exclusively to concert singing. Her voice is a pure soprano, clear and flexible, and of

when composing this marvelous chorus, he said, 'I did think I did see all heaven before me and the great God himself.'

It is worthy of note that when the oratorio was given at Covent Garden, London, in 1743, the whole audience with the king at its head, arose during the singing of this grand chorus, and remained standing till its close, and this custom has prevailed the world over to this day.

Other oratorios may be compared one with another; the 'Messiah' stands alone, a majestic monument to the memory of the composer, and an imperishable record of the noblest sentiments of human nature.

Under the direction of Emil Oberhofer, who has gained such a sterling reputation in Minneapolis as a conductor of both voices and orchestra, the Philharmonic club, consisting of 125 voices augmented by a large picked orchestra, will give a magnificent performance of 'The Messiah' at the Wesley church on the evening of December 9. The club is largely made up of church singers and vocal students, and is particularly valuable to the community, as it is the only organization of such an organization that great works of this nature can be acceptably rendered.

The club will be assisted this year by eight soloists from out of town. For the Messiah, the evening conductor, Clark Wilson, of Chicago, who is recognized as one of the greatest singers of 'The Messiah' in this country has been engaged, and Miss Margaret Crawford, of Chicago, who will sing the alto part, is also engaged. Her husband, who created such a favorable impression last season with the club, will be the tenor at this production.

The interest of the public is however chiefly centered in the engagement of Joseph Baernsten, the famous basso. Mr. Baernsten has never been heard in Minneapolis, but his worth may be easily determined when it is announced that after his engagement in Detroit, he was re-engaged for three more performances. His singing with the Oratorio society of New York city was in the nature of an ovation after each solo. For the second concert the club announces the engagement of Miss Sara Anderson, renowned on two continents. Theodore Van Yox, the well-known tenor of New York, has been engaged for the spring concert when the grand oratorio 'The Creation' by Haydn will be sung, and two other soloists of equal merit have been engaged.

The officers of the Philharmonic club are Frederick W. Fisher, president; C. Ellis Fisher, vice president; C. N. Chadbourne, secretary; George Lawther, treasurer; Dr. Thomas Russell, librarian, and H. W. Freeman, secretary of chorus. The board of directors consists of W. L. Harris, B. Heath, W. S. Moffett, George H. Hutchins, W. S. Hunkins, Eugene H. Day, Fred G. Smith, John H. Chick, Willard Sam'l H. Lockie, Trafford N. Jayne, Alvin Davis, Hillary L. Murray and Charles W. Gardner. Miss Eulalie Chenevert, the well-known organist, is accompanying.

It is the plan of the club to give its concerts exclusively to associate members. These memberships are continuous, the price being \$5 for two seats to each concert. The club has just been incorporated, and all surplus moneys, after defraying the actual expenses of the season, will be donated to charity. Applications for associate membership may be mailed to the secretary, care Vendome Hotel.

Philharmonics Will Sing Handel's Majestic 'Messiah'

'The Messiah' represents the ripened product of Handel's genius, and reflects the noblest aspirations and most exalted devotion of mankind.

Among all his oratorios it retains its original freshness, vigor and beauty in the highest degree, in that it appeals to the loftiest sentiment and to universal religious devotion.

It was begun on the 22nd day of August, 1741, and the work was completed on the 23rd, the second Sept. 6, the third Sept. 12 and the instrumentation Sept. 14. It is an illustration of Handel's almost superhuman power, that he was able to complete in 56 he should have written his masterpiece in twenty-three days. The text was taken from the literal words of scripture.

For two years prior to the appearance of the 'Messiah' Handel had been harassed by rival opera managers in London, which ultimately succeeded in reducing him to poverty, and he was in this wretched plight an invitation was extended to him by the Duke of Devonshire, to visit Dublin. He eagerly accepted it and agreed to give an oratorio for the benefit of the distressed prisoners, for debt, in the several Marshalseas of Dublin.

The 'Faulkner's Journal,' published at that time says the first rehearsal took place on April 8, in the presence of a most brilliant and crowded audience, and the notice of the first performance which took place on Tuesday, April 13, 1742, says, 'the doors will be opened at 11, and the performance begins at 12. Many ladies of the first rank were well pleased to this noble and grand charity, for which this oratorio was composed, request it as a favor, that the ladies who honor us with their presence would be pleased to come without hoops, as it would greatly increase the charity by making room for more company.'

A discovery of special interest has lately been made in an old book shop in London. It was a copy of the original book of words of the 'Messiah,' printed for this first performance in Dublin in 1742.

The book is of great value and will be placed among the historical relics of the musical world. The 'Messiah' was performed thirty-four times during the composer's life, but the grandest event was the death and exaltation of Christ, while the book shop in London, in 1784, when the largest choir and orchestra that had ever been assembled, gave the 'Messiah' in accordance with the grand ideal of the composer, the orchestra numbered 245 players, and the great chorus, made up of the cathedral singers, numbered 267 voices.

The oratorio is divided into three parts. The first illustrates the longing of the world for the Messiah, prophesies his coming and announces his birth. The second part is devoted to the sufferings, death and exaltation of Christ, while the third is occupied with the declaration of the highest truths of doctrine—faith in the existence of God, the surety of immortal life, the resurrection and the attainment of an eternity of happiness.

Of the three parts, undoubtedly the second is the most impressive, beginning with the majestic chorus, 'Behold the Lamb of God' and followed by the aria for alto, 'He was despised'—one of the most pathetic and deeply expressive songs ever written in which the very key note of sorrow is struck. Other numbers lead to the great and triumphant Hallelujah chorus, which is the triumph of the work and its real climax. After listening to its performance one can understand Handel's words; when asked his emotions

farmers desire to feed up most of their crop upon the farm, so that the land can be enriched and kept in condition to yield abundantly. Unless stock is raised this cannot be done, and there is no better way than to engage in dairying.

oleomargarin is not out of the market, except for that it really is, the price of butter is maintained at a better rate than otherwise and farmers can safely count upon a steady income, some farmers ex-

pecting the gross return of a cow of \$5 per month, which means that she more than pays for herself every year.

The price of land is also rapidly advancing and the farmer gets the benefit of that should be tire of cultivating the soil, and there is always somebody ready to buy all the land for sale at prices ranging from \$35 to \$40 an acre, according to the location and improvements.

SOME SAY

Hamm's Beer is good because of its delicious flavor. Some because it is appetizing. Some because it braces them up when tired. Some because it never varies.

We say that Hamm's Beer is good because we know it to be honestly brewed of the best materials by a purely natural process, and because it is used exclusively by 75 per cent of all St. Paul consumers. Call for

Hamm's Beer

A MUNICIPAL HOT WATER HEATING PLANT

Novel and Successful Experiment at Owatonna, Minn., Which Eliminates the Furnace From the Heating Problem.

Correspondence of The Journal. Owatonna, Minn., Nov. 22.—The Owatonna Electric Light and Heating company has just completed laying out two miles of mains to add to the heating plant installed last year.

The plan is the first of the kind to be installed in the state, and from the many inquiries received both by the city authorities and by the officials of the Electric Light and Heating company, it is evident that the Owatonna heating plant has awakened the liveliest interest, and that it is regarded in many cities in Minnesota as an experiment upon whose success or failure will depend a very general adoption of this method of heating cities approximating Owatonna in population.

The central station of the Owatonna heating plant was primarily the electric light station. It might possibly as well have been the pumping station of the city waterworks or any other plant in which steam boilers of large capacity are used. Here, however, it was the Electric Light company which decided to add to its income and the profits of its business by using its waste steam to heat the water which was afterwards to heat the buildings of its customers.

If the electric light plant were one which worked night and day, the steam used to heat the water would be entirely a by-product, which, unless utilized in this way, would have gone to waste. As things are it is very largely so. The water is heated when the engines are working by the exhaust and by the same steam used to give them power. The waste steam after leaving the engines is condensed, the oil it forces through the pipes separated from it, and it is also used to augment the supply of hot water.

There are, indeed, several ways in which the water may be kept at a high temperature. The first and most obvious is to force it through the heaters attached to the boilers on its return from making the circuit of the town. The second is to use the water from a 10,000-gallon expansion tank which has been built in the plant, which is kept near the boiling point by the exhaust steam; and the third is by connecting directly with the boiler on the same principle as in the individual plant. This last method of heating, however, can be adopted only when the boilers are not in use for making steam. The other two practically have the advantage of costing nothing as the heat used would otherwise be wasted.

The hot water is forced through the mains laid in the streets and thence through service pipes to radiators in dwellings, stores and offices by powerful double action pumps. Two of these, each of fifteen horse power capacity, are in use here. These, of course, can be operated by live steam. The temperature of the water as it enters these pumps varies from 212 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, according to the temperature outside; and

the pressure used in forcing the water through the pipes varies in the same way, the circulation being more rapid as the temperature falls. For instance, when the temperature outside is 40 degrees above zero sufficient heat is furnished by water at 140 degrees under ten pounds pressure; when the temperature drops to 20 degrees below zero the water must be heated to 200 degrees and forced through the pipes under forty pounds pressure. It is calculated that at a low temperature the amount of heat in the water lost in completing the circuit of the town varies from 20 to 25 degrees.

The laying of the mains is the part of the work of supplying heat from a central station requiring the largest outlay. Here the expense is reduced to a minimum, as Owatonna is built on a bed of gravel, and rock is not met with in the excavation. The pipe line is double. There is one pipe by which the water goes out, and one by which it is returned to the heaters, and they are laid side by side in the same trench. Both these pipes are, of course, the same size, which varies from four to six inches, and the trenches in which they have to perform, the trenches in which the pipe is laid are dug four feet deep. The iron pipe is encased in wood. The casing is made of two-inch boards an inch apart, with the spaces between them formed by cleats. The sides are covered with another board. Two of these are laid in the bottom of the trench and on the top of the trench, and other boards are laid on either side of the trench, so as to form a box, and in this the pipe is packed snugly around with mineral wool, thus forming a perfect insulation and protecting the pipe from contact with the earth and economizing the heat.

The service pipe appears to be ridiculously small, a half-inch pipe being sufficient to carry enough hot water to heat an ordinary building. The ordinary hot water radiator is used. The rates charged by the Electric Light company for radiation are such that the cost of heating compares favorably with the same service furnished by ordinary heating methods. Indeed, the company claims greater economy than a perfect and continuous service by any other system. The advantages of such a system over a furnace heat or even steam heat, especially for stores, is obvious. There are no coals to shovel and no fires to kindle or keep up; no ashes to carry out; above all, there is no dust. The heat is continuous and even night and day; it is regulated to the varying temperature automatically by a thermostat.

So far as can be judged by one season's operation of the plant, all the claims made for it have been justified. Every one who has used the company's hot water heating system expresses himself as more than satisfied with it. The fact that this season the company has more than doubled the length of its mains and at least quadrupled the radiation it furnishes is a sufficient indication of the preliminary success of the experiment of heating with hot water from a central station in Owatonna.

MISS CLARA WILLIAMS. Soloist at the Danz Concert To-morrow.

NO INTENTION OF DESERTING BOSSY

Dairy Interests Stronger in Freeborn Than Ever Before—How the Business Has Developed.

Special to The Journal. Albert Lea, Nov. 23.—The reports from certain parts of the state that farmers are tiring of the dairy business do not seem to hold good as far as Freeborn county is concerned, although the high price of feed has no doubt reduced the profit to some extent, but as butter is soaring in the eastern markets this will compensate for the extremely high price of hay and grain. From interviews with many farmers from the dairy districts of the county, the opinion must be formed that dairying is the favorite industry and will so continue, although the receipts of milk have fallen off in many instances as farmers are short of feed and do not care to buy when it is so high, but with the increased price of butter it will be an incentive to feed heavier. There has been more or less trouble in securing help and some farmers have reduced their herds in consequence but others have increased, so the number of cows in the county is more than kept up.

Instead of the business decreasing in the county if the figures returned by the assessors are reliable there are more cows in 1901 in Freeborn county than ever before, and with the advent of cheaper feed next year the number will continue to increase, as the produce of the dairy are always in demand at good prices.

It will be seen that there has been a gradual increase in the number of cows every year save one since 1890, and then the decrease was so small as to be insignificant. The largest gain was from 1900 to 1901. There is no question but that Freeborn county will continue to be the banner dairy region of the state. A Freeborn county boy, A. O. Strorick of Emmons, was the prize winner at the Buffalo exposition, while many other prizes have been won by other butter-makers in the county in years past.

There is small prospect that the dairy business will be abandoned in this county to any extent, as stock is too low and