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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Forecast for Wednesday: For Minnesota: Generally fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Wisconsin and Iowa: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For South Dakota: Generally fair; warmer in eastern portion; southerly winds.

For North Dakota: Local snows; variable winds; colder in western portion.

For Montana: Local snows; westerly winds; colder in northern portion.

OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Nov. 26, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m., 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	8	Qu'Appelle	10
Duluth	12	Minnedosa	2
Huron	18	Winnipeg	4
St. Vincent	4	Calgary	26
Bismarck	14		
Williston	18	Buffalo	34-52
Havre	36	Cheyenne	36-38
Helena	10	Chicago	10-34
Edmonton	16	Cincinnati	28-36
Battleford	0	New Orleans	48-52
Prince Albert	—2	Montreal	36-56
Medicine Hat	28	Pittsburg	34-54
Swift Current	22		

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.04; thermometer, 5; relative humidity, 85; wind, southeast; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 15; minimum thermometer, —5; daily range, 20; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours, .0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	0.6	0.0
La Crosse	10	...	...
Davenport	15	...	...
St. Louis	30	...	...

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

FOUR ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Between the ideal and the real attorney general there is usually a very wide gap. Ideally he is the watchdog, guarding the interests of the people and assaulting and driving off the intruder. By another figure he is the engineer, who sits with his hand on the throttle and sets in motion the great machine of the law when private greed invades public rights. Really he is commonly content with doing the work of his office which is thrust on him, and not doing any watching at all. He sees the laws, enacted to protect society, set at naught without any sense that it lays any special duty on him. Often as any he is the complaisant friend of the aggressors, or remains docile under apprehension of their power to inflict injury upon himself. If his conscience prick him, he quiets it with the thought that it is no more his business than that of any other citizen to act.

While this is the monotonous level of attorneys general, now and then, here and there, there rises one above the level, some officer with a livelier conscience and stiffer vertebrae. Not as numerous as they should be are these cases, nor, we regret, as uniformly ideal as they might be; and yet, so general is the disregard of duty that, when one of these officers does exercise vigilance in behalf of the state, it attracts and deserves attention. It is worth while to note some of these.

For years the state treasurers of Wisconsin had been depositing the public funds in the banks and transferring the interest paid on them to their private account. Finally, in the mutations of politics, one O'Connor, a Democrat, by the way, became attorney general. He began an investigation into this appropriation of public funds. It was beset with difficulties. He beat them down. He brought action against the derelict treasurers and their bondsmen. The suits were stubbornly contested. An incident of one of them was the effort of an ex-United States senator and a bondsman to reach the court by retaining the brother-in-law of the judge. The ultimate outcome was the recovery and payment into the treasury of some $360,000.

Down in Illinois a similar change had put into the attorney general's office one Maloney, also a Democrat. That state was the locus of the great whisky trust. A law of the state forbade its existence, and had for some years. Maloney brought suit to forfeit the charter, to annul the incorporation of the trust. That suit was fought through the courts, through the district and up to the supreme court and back again, but Maloney held on stubbornly and the outcome was the dissolution of the trust. With a singular contradiction, however, a federal court, into whose custody the trust had been thrown, authorized a sale of its assets to what was openly admitted to be another trust, a reorganization of the old one, in the face of a federal statute prohibiting the formation of such industrial monopolies.

Then there was the attorney general of the state of New York, who brought action there to dissolve the sugar trust, that dips its spoon into every sugar bowl in all this wide land and takes tribute from it. He, too, if memory serves us right, was a Democrat. He carried the case through the courts, opposed by the counsel the trust was able to hire, who argued for the legitimacy of the methods of the trust, claiming it to be indeed a great public benefactor. They, possibly, took their cue from the remark of a prominent Republican, who said that these trusts and combinations were largely private affairs, with which neither congress nor the president had any concern. But the courts held with the attorney general and decreed the dissolution of the trust. The trust obeyed, even claiming credit for the alacrity with which it yielded. Then it went over into New Jersey and reincorporated.

Then came the tobacco trust, modeled after the whisky trust, and laying its net over the dealers in tobacco, making sales to them conditional on their buying of no other, and refusing to sell to them in case of a violation. This trust thought to avoid the New York law by organizing under the complaisant laws of New Jersey, having its offices and doing business in New York city. Now comes Attorney General Hancock—this time a Republican—and permits suit to be brought in his name to restrain this trust from doing business in that state. And, in his opinion granting leave, he lays down propositions that no court will deny. The time may come, if the attorneys general of the states get to be ideal officers, when a trust will find it as difficult to find a place to do business as Corbett and that kind have found to get a place for a fist fight.

Not undeserving of his meed of praise is the attorney general of our own state, who insisted on trying conclusions in the recent great railway case. Believing that the statutes prohibited the consolidation of the railway lines between which an agreement was to be made, and that this prohibition was unaffected by any right previously conferred, he insisted that the law as he understood it should be tried in the courts, and the trial court sustained him. In all these cases it would have been much easier to let matters drift along. Any one of these attorneys general might easily have believed that his political path would be smoother if he did not display too much activity. It is to their credit that they felt their highest duty to be to the laws whose enforcement depends so considerably upon their earnestness and activity. It is also another illustration of the old, but ever new, proposition that what the nation and the state and the city need is not more law, but an undiscriminating and resolute enforcement.

MIGHT BE OF VALUE.

The subsidence of the free silver craze promises to give some value to the meetings of what is called the trans-Mississippi commercial congress. This body, as originally formed, had for its main purpose the pushing of the campaign for free silver. It was originated and engineered by the promoters of the free silver boom at a time when there seemed to be some prospect of success. The underlying idea was to organize the silver-producing states, and those of their neighbors who were in sympathy with them, as a solid force to operate upon public opinion and upon congress. It was believed that so formidable an aggregation of states and of votes would be able to make its demands heeded. So, in all previous meetings of the trans-Mississippi association, little has been heard on any subject save the free coinage of silver. It has represented the "Colorado idea." How slender the success of its achievements, we all know.

There is no reason, however, why such an organization, like the immigration convention recently held in St. Paul, should not become permanent, and be of practical value to the states concerned in it. They have large interests in common. Their wants are best understood by their own people, and the advancement of agriculture and business can be promoted by discussion and harmony of action among them. The present session of the congress shows signs of reason in the willingness of members to consider other subjects than the free coinage of silver. Of course, that still plays a considerable part. The delegates from the mountain states would not feel themselves at home in any body where they did not raise the free silver standard on high at every opportunity. But this year, for the first time, they are also engaged upon other topics. The diversification of industry in the country between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains is under consideration. This is large enough to occupy the attention of the congress, and good results might be brought about by a systematic study of means to promote immigration, of the need and possibility of irrigating arid lands, and of the introduction of a larger range of farm products. When the trans-Mississippi association condescends to apply itself to these humble questions, it gives promise of understanding the only mission that it can ever have. Its willingness to do this is one more addition to the accumulating proof that the free silver question is on the verge of disappearing.

NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT.

If the forecast that has been published of the report of the Nicaragua canal commission is authentic, the severest blow which it has yet received will have been dealt to the most gigantic scheme of this generation for plundering the treasury in the interest of a strong combination of promoters and other speculators. These men have succeeded singularly well from the beginning in using the commercial arguments in favor of the Nicaragua canal to blind the people to their private scheme; which was to secure a government guarantee of bonds, with a big bonus to themselves. Men of both parties have been caught by their specious pretenses, and it looked at one time as if the canal subsidy scheme would go through, in spite of protest or debate. Conservative men did, however, secure postponement of action until another commission could be sent down to the isthmus to look over the ground and report on the present prospect of the enterprise. Contrary to the general expectation, this report is said to be distinctly unfavorable. The gentlemen who have been booming the canal project do not appear, to use the slang of the day, to have been able to "get next" to the members of the commission. The quotations from their report show it to be a moderate and sensible document, satisfied to give the plain facts.

These facts are that, however desirable it may be for this country, or some other, to construct a canal across Nicaragua, no data yet exist on which to base even approximately accurate estimates of cost, or of the time required for completion. A scientific survey of the route has not been made. Those who have the scheme in their custody have followed the example of the projectors of the Panama canal, who organized their company, raised their capital and went to work first, and then began to consider the engineering difficulties afterwards. The result of that policy was repeated bankruptcy and final failure. It would have been exactly the same in the Nicaragua case, had the canal jobbers succeeded in getting a bond guarantee without further investigation. The commission says that many of the practical propositions of the canal company for construction along the route are impracticable. It says that most of the work done has been simply an examination of the topography of the country, instead of a careful scrutiny of the engineering conditions that the canal must meet. It finds that some of the works along the way cannot be completed for less than four or five times what the canal company has reported to congress as a maximum cost. It says that, while the canal company's estimate is under $70,000,000 for the whole work, the actual estimate should be over $133,000,000, or nearly double the sum. In conclusion, it says that nothing further should be done without an extensive survey, and an examination requiring at least a year and a half for completion. Its principal recommendation is that $350,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

We can see now exactly, what sober-minded people saw from the beginning, in what situation this country would have been placed had it yielded to the representations of the canal company and its friends. The guarantee of the nation would have been given for the payment of $100,000,000 worth of bonds, on the supposition that this amount was largely in excess of the sum necessary to put the canal in complete working order. Then the money would have been raised on the credit of the government; and, after the jobbers had pulled out their commissions, the balance of it would have been sunk in a ditch about half completed across the isthmus. Then the government could have put in $100,000,000 more, or lose what it had already contributed. It is the old Pacific railroad subsidy game over again. The wonder is that honest men, from the president down, have been taken by the glamour of the scheme. This report takes the wind out of the sails of those who hope to push a canal bond guarantee through congress this winter. In the face of it, an honest man can scarcely do less than vote for the survey and investigation recommended. Then the country will have something to go upon. If it concludes that the Nicaragua canal ought to be built, it can go ahead, build it, own it, and pay for it, knowing in advance just about what the bill will be. As for the great speculative steal that has stood behind it all theses years, we rejoice to believe that this is dead beyond resurrection.

TAKE IT TOO SERIOUSLY.

It is astonishing how many people there are who are unable to appreciate the most excellent of jokes. Here we learn that religious and social circles in New York are much exercised over the appearance of the first part of the woman's Bible. They find it full of criticism of Biblical characters, and the criticism is not of the German school, either. It is distinctly American and feminine. The way that Mrs. Stanton and her associates knock the patriarch around and pull the hair of Moses and his successors is shocking to them. It is said that the Christian women who have lent their names and approval to the woman's Bible project are disgusted with the result, and ready to withdraw their support. We think, on the contrary, that they have assisted to perform a very valuable service.

For one thing, they have added something to the gayety of nations, at no time an inconsiderable service. The most careworn man or woman cannot spend half an hour over the pages of the woman's Bible without rising refreshed. Here is something absolutely unique. There is no break in the humor of it. Not for a moment do the enthusiastic editors lapse into an interval of common sense. From the opening chapter, which asserts that woman, as a sex, is represented in the Trinity, without assigning to her her particular certificate of membership, down through the Mosaic law to the end, it is a continual entertainment and delight. Where there is so much to lighten the labors of a working age, it is impossible to do any justice by quotation. There are two bright and shining gems, however. One is the comment on the act of taking the women's jewels to make the golden calf. This, says Mrs. Stanton, is a type of the way men have always acted. It was just so, she adds, at the Boston tea party, in the beginning of the American revolution. The wretches, whom history has called patriots, threw overboard tea, which constitutes woman's favorite beverage, and clung to their whisky and tobacco with all the "tenacity of the devil fish."

More delightful, as a whole, is the chapter on Balaam's experience. The first sentence of this is a foretaste and promise of the rest. Mrs. Stanton, writing on Balaam and his beast, opens it thus: "The chief point of interest, in this parable of Balaam and his ass, is that the latter belonged to the female sex." We do not think that anything more is necessary to establish the title of these estimable ladies as the greatest humorists of the day. Representatives of religious and literary criticism at the East should no more think of letting them feel the blighting spell of their displeasure than they should of placing on their index expurgatorius the works of Mark Twain and Max O'Rell. The woman's Bible is a welcome gleam of sunshine in a weary world.

AT THE THEATERS.

Primrose and West's minstrel show will give its last two performances at the Metropolitan opera house today. There will be a matinee, and tonight will be the farewell performance, on which occasion a grand cake walk will be given at the end of the first part. A cake walk was given last night. The audience present was highly amused with the antics of the cake walkers.

* * *

"Over the Bridge" is one of the bright bits of comedy in "The Twelve Temptations," now playing at the Grand. Every character to be found around Battery Park, New York city, is introduced in this specialty. There is the street gamin, the common bum, the chappy, the pugilistic inclined gentleman, the street fakir, the working man, the shop girl, the clubman and the millionaire. There will be a matinee today, and there will also be a special matinee Thanksgiving day.

* * *

Joseph Jefferson will appear at the Metropolitan opera house the last half of this week, beginning with the holiday matinee tomorrow.

EARTH SAVED HIM.

Officer Cowan Falls Down an Elevator Shaft, but Escapes Serious Injury.

Officer John Cowan fell thrity feet down an elevator shaft last night and did not break a bone. About 9:30 the officer was trying the doors of the Hallowell wagon factory, 499 Minnesota street. He had crossed a sort of bridge which connects the paint shop with the second story of the main factory. He placed one hand on a door of the main building. In the other hand he held his lantern. Turning the knob he unexpectedly opened the door. He moved forward and stepped heavily upon thin air, plunging thirty feet downward to the basement of an elevator shaft. The floor was of soft earth, and he was therefore saved from serious injury. After a while he even recovered his breath. He could not escape, for the only door was bolted on the outside. After an hour of useless effort, during which he whistled several times in reply to his sergeant's whistle on the street above, Cowan began firing his revolver. The reports were heard by a passer-by. Sergeant Ross was notified, and the basement door was speedily opened. Cowan was taken to his home at 432 Western avenue, and attended by Dr. Quinn. The later found that the patrolman had broken no bones, but was severely shocked. It is hoped that no internal injuries will develop.

Officer Cowan met with another painful accident last spring, when he became entangled in a coil of wire charged with electricity.

FACTORIES IN RUINS.

Great Damage to Business Blocks in Indiana Towns.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 26.—Specials from Indiana report storm damages as follows: At Elwood the casting hall of the glass factory was demolished over the heads of 400 workmen. Only two were injured, Jack Howard and R. Carrington, and they not fatally. The McCoy lamp chimney factory was lifted from its foundation. Much minor damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Seven hundred men are temporarily idle. At Franklin, Ind., the roof of the New Clyde window factory was unroofed, business blocks were demolished, and the Indianapolis gas pumping stations were destroyed. Loss, $30,000. At Alexandria, Ind., the plate glass works were badly wrecked, and two large shops of the Union steel plate plant were demolished.

NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION.

Europeans Making Trouble for the Americans.

MANAGUA—The Europeans here have been trying to persuade the government of Nicaragua to annul the canal contracts entered into with citizens of the United States. As a result the opinion of Judge Darte, of the supreme court, has been requested on the matter. The general report of the agent here of the Nicaragua Canal company has been made public and it declares that organization to be averse to the construction of the canal under the supervision of the United States.

ALBERT LEA'S POSTMASTER.

The President Announces the Man of His Choice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The president has appointed the following postmasters: At Albert Lea, Minn., L. Sorenson; Superior, John F. Bradshaw.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

A Growing Demand.—"They talk of a new creation of peers in England." "For the export trade?"—Brooklyn Life.

In Sunday School.—The Teacher—What are the two things necesary to baptism?

Small Girl—Please, sir, water and a baby.—Life.

The Landlady—Can you recommend this turkey?

Marketman—I can, ma'am. With careful usage, that bird will last you a month.—Life.

On the Safe Side.—President Roosevelt (to would-be policeman)—Do you drink?

O'Toole—No, Your Warship; nor eat nuther.—New York Herald.

An up-state dairyman has put his foot in it by naming a brand of butter after New York's reform mayor.—Yonkers Statesman.

Husband—What makes you go about with that happy look on your face tonight, my dear?

Wife—A good reason why. Only think, I have made twenty calls and everybody was out.—De Sobremesa.

A man named Simmons is said to have declined to become the private secretary of a man named Green for a peculair reason. The salary was tempting, and the work would have been light and agreeable, but, then, as he said, he couldn't bear the thought of signing letters: "Green, per Simmons."—Youth's Companion.

"There's no use in trying to get away from the solemn fact," said the dreamy-eyed young man. "The new woman is a most practical and unsoulful creature."

"What makes you think so?"

"I told Miss Bogleigh that she had inspired some of my best poems."

"What did she say to that?"

"Nothing. She wrote to my publishers for a percentage of the royalties."—Washington Star.

DR. JOHNSON'S TRIAL.

Jury Selected and Examination of Witnesses Begun.

Slow progress was made yesterday in the trial of Dr. John F. Johnson, charged with manslaughter for having caused the death of Clara Bergh through a criminal operation. The statement in yesterday's Globe that two indictments were pending against Johnson was erroneous. There is only one indictment, but there are two counts.

The jurors selected are Otto Luserke, James B. Mitchell, George P. Harper, John B. Hartsink, J. Henry Probst, Duard W. Morgan, Nicholas Lorig, Harry C. Judson, Frank E. Hall, Peter H. Sims, Paul D. Neff, Charles T. Mueller.

The first witness called was Mrs. Mary T. Bergh, the aged and decrepit mother of the dead girl. She said she has lived in St. Paul forty-two years. Clara was nearly twenty-seven years of age at the time of her death. When she left home on the morning of June 17 last she said she was going to Martel, Wis., to have an operation performed for female weakness, and would be back in a week. Witness had seen Dr. Johnson several times. Had seen him on the morning after the girl's death, when he went to her house. On that occasion he denied having seen the girl.

Lilly Walton, Clara's sister, identified a photograph of her dead sister that was taken about eight years ago.

James Aldrich, night clerk at the Astoria hotel, testified that on the night of June 17 Dr. Johnson brought a woman to the hotel at 11 o'clock and registered as "O. Johnson and wife." They were assigned to the same room. The photograph was shown witness and he was asked if that was a picture of the woman he had seen with the defendant on that occasion. He could not tell. The only resemblance he could recall was that she had a thin face like that shown in the picture. On cross-examination, witness said he was positive defendant registered as "O. Johnson and wife." The "and wife" had not been written in next day in another handwriting.

Emile Constant, proprietor of the Globe hotel, testified to having seen Clara Bergh at his hotel on June 18, when she went there with Lowe. He had never seen her again alive, but saw the body when it was carried out after her death on July 5.

The next piece of evidence was the court reporter's transcript of Dr. Johnson's testimony at the coroner's inquest. The defense did not object to the introduction of this. The principal point of interest in it was the admission of Johnson that he and the girl had occupied the same room at the Astoria hotel on the night of June 17, and that he had a certain instrument with him; that he had prescribed a particular kind of medicine for the girl on a previous occasion, but when she informed him of her condition the morning after they had stopped at the Astoria, he had told her not to use that medicine any more.

ST. PAUL TO HONOR HIM.

Senator Hill's Reception Will Be a Demonstration.

The reception that St. Paul will give Senator Hill will take the form of a demonstration, and will be free from partisan politics. That was settled at a meeting held yesterday in the office of Judge Willis, at which a large number of gentlemen, representing all shades of political opinion, were present. Judge Willis acted as the chairman of the meeting, and there was little formality about it, except a general acknowledgment in short speeches that, as Senator Hill was one of the first men of the nation, it devolved upon the people of St. Paul to do him honor. A telegram from Senator Hill, indicating a desire to meet the people of St. Paul, was read, and a reception committee, composed of about eighty prominent gentlemen, was appointed to do the honors. There will be nothing formal about the reception. The following gentlemen will act on the reception committee, and they will meet, without further notice, at the Ryan hotel at 3 o'clock on Friday:

Mayor Smith, Judge Willis, Judge Brill, Judge Egan, Judge Kerr, Judge Otis, Judge Kelly, Dr. Stone, J. J. Ryder, O. O. Cullen, Judge Flandrau, C. H. Lienua, M. Doran, J. A. Wheelock, Gov. Merriam, P. H. Kelly, E. J. Darragh, George R. Finch, William Dawson, C. D. O'Brien, George Thompson, Daniel Lawler, E. G. Rogers, George L. Becker, Judge Twohy, Pierce Butler, T. D. O'Brien, A. H. Faggely, George E. Lennon, Judge Orr, C. Livingston, M. W. Fitzgerald, P. J. Smalley, W. P. Murray, Capt. Castle, John Caulfield, John B. Brisbin, W. W. Erwin, John M. Gilman, John L. Townley, C. E. Severance, R. T. O'Connor, P. H. Kerwan, John Geraghty, Capt. Harries, E. C. Stringer, George J. Mitsch, H. J. Strouse, A. O. Gilman, Col. Allen, T. L. Schurmeier, S. B. Foote, William Rodger, George F. Umland, John S. Grode, Edward Schurmeier, George Gerlach, C. E. Robb, J. J. Parker, W. A. Van Slyke, T. A. Prendergast, Thomas Bole, J. G. Pyle, Albert Scheffer, William Hamm, W. P. Clough, J. W. Lusk, J. J. Hill, R. C. Dunn, Col. Holcombe, John Wagener, T. J. McDermott, Joseph Ehrmanntraut, H. H. Fuller, August Koerner, Dan Aberle and Cy Wellington. A special committee of the general reception committee, composed of Judge Willis, Dr. Stone, City Attorney Darragh, United States Marshal O'Connor and J. J. Ryder, was appointed to go to Minneapolis Friday morning to meet the senator and escort him to St. Paul.

At the lecture which Senator Hill will deliver at the People's church, Friday evening, George L. Becker will introduce the distinguished New Yorker. The advance sale of seats for the lecture indicates that the kreat auditorium of the building will be packed.

MME. MELBA IN TOWN.

The Great Singer Talks About the Season's Success.

The Melba Concert company, numbering in all some forty persons, and under the personal direction of C. A. Ellis, of the Boston Symphony orchestra, arrived late yesterday from Kansas City, where one of the most brilliant concerts of their season's tour was given at the Auditorium Saturday evening. The company went at once to the Ryan, where accommodations had been arranged for them. Mme. Melba was seen shortly after her arrival, and, in chatting upon her concert tour, said: "I have had a most delightful tour, and in all our travels the company has encountered but one stormy night. The tour is most successful in every respect, and we have been greeted everywhere with most charming audiences."

When asked as to her grand opera engagements the gracious prima donna said:

"This concert tour will close at Christmas, and I will then join the Abbey-Grau forces for the remainder of the season, after which I go directly to Paris, where I will sing during the grand opera season, appearing by special desire of the composer, Thomas, in his new opera 'Hamlet,' taking the role of Ophelia. I had hoped to make a tour of Australia, my native country, at the end of the Paris season, but so urgent have been the offers of the management of the London season at Covent Garden that I shall most likely go there. Still, I hope to have an opportunity of visiting Australia soon, as I have never sung in my own country as yet, and I am anxious that my own people should hear me."

"Her concert tour has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations," remarked her manager, Mr. Ellis, as the noted diva turned to examine a large bundle of letters and packages which had just been sent up to her from the office, "and while the tour has been a hard one, owing to the long distances covered between dates, yet the splendid audiences, and the wonderful ovations which they tendered Mme. Melba and her company, have made traveling and concert giving a pleasure. In all of the large cities so enthusiastic has been her reception that whenever it was possible we have returned. In Chicago two concerts have been given, and we go there again from the Twin Cities for Monday evening. We started in by giving four concerts per week, but after a fortnight's trial, we found that in view of the vast amount of work which would be expected of Mme. Melba before the end of her Paris and London engagements, it would be necessary to save her strength as much as possible, so we now are giving three concerts a week. Mlle. Carlotta Desvignes, a noted Eastern mezzo-soprano, will arrive in the morning and will make her debut in the evening in the aria from 'Samson and Delila,' and will sing the role of Martha in the act of 'Faust,' which we present on some of our programmes." The evening's programme will be:

Overture—"Zampa" ..... Herold
Orchestra.
Aria from "Samson et Delila"—
Saint-Saens
Mlle. Desvignes.
Prologue—"I Pagliacci" ....Leoncavallo
Sig. Campanari.
Cavatina—"Nobil Signor" (Les Huguenots) ..... Meyerbeer
Mme. Scalchi.
Aria from "La Reine de Saba"..Gounod
Sig. D'Aubigne.
Mad Scene, from "Lucia".....Donizetti
Mme. Melba.
Aria—"Barber of Seville".....Rossini
Sig. Campanari.
Overture—"William Tell" .....Rossini
Orchestra.
Aria—"Ah fors e Lui" ("Traviata") .....Verdi
Mme. Melba.
Aria—"Che Faro" ("Orpheus")...Gluck
Mme. Scalchi.
Aria—La Donne e Mobile".....Verdi
Sig. D'Aubigne.
Waltz—"Se Saran Rose".....Arditi
Mme. Melba.
Danse Des Bacchantes ("Philemon et Baucis").....Gounod
Orchestra.
Quartette, from "Rigoletto".....Verdi
Mesdames Melba, Scalchi, Signori D'Aubigne and Campanari.
Conductor.....Landon Ronald
Stage Manager.....Sig. Rigo
(The programme is subject to slight changes.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUNDS.

Unprecedented Condition of Finances at the Year's Close.

The board of fire commissioners, at its regular meeting last night, approved the delinquent pay rolls of the fire department for the unpaid salaries due the firemen for November, 1894, and for the 10 per cent due on the salaries of July, August, September, October and November, 1893. The total amount of the arrearages due is, according to the secretary's account, $8,598.38. Of this sum, $1,503.63 is the amount due for services rendered in November, 1894, or, in other words, 10 per cent of the entire pay roll for that month. The amount due for the five months of 1893 is $7,094.75. These pay rolls will be approved by the council, and as soon as the certificates of indebtedness are sold in accordance with the resolution of the council, instructing the comptroller and mayor to issue them, the comptroller will audit the pay rolls, and the firemen will receive the pay due them.

The report of the secretary of the fire board developed a pleasing and unprecedented financial condition. With the close of the fiscal year, which ends Nov. 30, 1895, the fire department will have a surplus on hand of $9,443.78, and all salaries and bills paid up to date. Out of the $215,000 allowed the department in the tax estimate, it actually received $211,787.76 and expended $202,343.98, leaving the balance already named. This is a great improvement over the situation a year ago, when the department owed all of its employes one-tenth of their November salaries and had a balance on hand amounting to little more than $3,000.

Owing to the considerable amount saved out of this year's fund, the board purchased a stock of hay and oats sufficient to supply the department until next May or June. The bills for these supplies are included in the November account. The November pay roll, amounting to $14,833.81, was passed, and bills aggregating $6,784.74 were approved.

JUBILEE SINGERS.

Second Concert of Glazier's Organization Given Last Night.

Glazier's jubilee singers gave a very enjoyable concert at the Atlantic Congregational church, Conway street and Bates avenue, last night. The company consists of eight persons, who give both vocal and instrumental music. The former consists chiefly of plantation melodies, which are always enjoyed. Some very acceptable solo work was also given by Miss Bertha Reynolds, contralto; W. P. Payne, baritone, and C. A. Hughes, tenor. The instrumental work was of a great variety, and included selections upon the autoharps, mandolins and guitars. G. W. Watkins is a very clever ventriloquist, and his part of the evening's entertainment was enthusiastically received by the audience. Each individual member of the aggregation is skilled, both in vocal and instrumental work, and the programmes contain a pleasing variety.

The company will give thirteen more concerts in St. Paul, appearing tonight at the Arlington Hills Presbyterian church.

ALD. MURPHY'S VIEWS.

He Has Some Pronounced Ideas on Lighting.

Ald. Murphy has some ideas on the lighting question, even though he did not attend the adjourned meeting of the board of aldermen called to consider that subject. It was almost the first time in his official career that the aldermen from the Ninth ward had missed a meeting. When asked his opinion of the resolutions concerning the lighting question, Ald. Murphy said:

"If I had been on hand last evening I would have supported the Brady resolution, as being the wisest and most practicable scheme yet proposed in this matter of street lighting. My idea is that this matter should be first considered by the board of public works, which is in a position to consider the subject intelligently. The members know where all the street lamps are located, and what lamps should be discontinued. They are in session daily, and their intimate knowledge of the whole question makes it most appropriate that they pass upon it.

"I believe the new concern should be afforded every opportunity to do our lighting and should be given all encouragement, as being heavy investors in a St. Paul venture. I don't know who the parties are, but they have put their money into this investment, and, if they show a disposition to do the fair thing by us on the lighting question, I for one would be disposed to bid them welcome."

City Hospital Plans.

The first reception in celebration of the opening of the new ward building of the city hospital will take place between 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. today. The public is generally invited, and the attendance of city and county officials is specially requested. Light refreshments will be served.

ANDREWS HAS FRIENDS.

The Young Man in Jail a Former State Official.

F. M. Andrews, the young man from Alexandria, Douglas county, arrested at Fargo and held in the county jail here awaiting trial on the charge of selling a mortgaged bicycle, was at one time an employe in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction, and later had an appointive office in the legislature. Fred Von Baumbach, of Alexandria, ex-secretary of state, is said to be his uncle, and the young man's wife and child are now being cared for in Mr. Von Baumbach's home. Several month's ago Andrews came to St. Paul, and applied to Sam Fullerton, executive agent of the game and fish commission, for a warden's commission. He brought with him a very cordial letter of recommendation from Knute Nelson, United States senator, and Mr. Fullerton issued the commission without question. Andrews said that he intended to make a tour of the state on a wheel, and thought that he could do the commission some important service. He had been a warden and knew how to manage the business, and being interested in the protection of game and fish, was willing to do all that he could to see the law enforced.

Instead of going about the state, Andrews returned at once to Alexandria and began acting as warden, trying to cut out the old warden at that place. In a short time he was notified that that would not do, and that the commission would be revoked unless he was more careful. Andrews then mounted his wheel and started over the state. While traveling over the state he mortgaged his bicycle and is now charged with having sold it.

Andrews is a very bright fellow, and has had many warm friends over the state. No satisfactory explanation is offered for his lapse.

CARNIVAL HEADQUARTERS.

They Have Been Opened and Are for General Use.

Carnival headquarters, in the Germania Life building, were opened and lighted for the first time last evening. President Bean was on hand to welcome callers, and to a Globe reporter he explained the purpose in securing a large room.

"We can accommodate a thousand men here," said Dr. Bean, "and we want every member of a club, as well as the officers, to feel that these headquarters are at his disposal for every legitimate purpose. Club meetings can be held here, day or night, and all visiting clubs can be received and welcomed. It will be, in fact, a rendezvous for carnival festivities. As a temporary club room, where people can write letters, hold meetings, keep engagements, and all that kind of thing, we expect the headquarters to become very popular."

The large room is 40x80, and is easily accessible from Minnesota street. It will be brilliantly lighted at night and will be provided with numerous tables and chairs. There is a smaller room off the big one, for the secretary's office, and a telephone will be placed therein today by Manager Freedy, for his company. Wash stands, soap and towels will also be at the service of visitors to the headquarters.

Persons desiring to see the secretary on any business connected with the carnival will find him at headquarters every day after 9 a. m.

FALSE AND MALICIOUS.

Retail Clerks So Characterize a Certain Publication.

At a regular meeting of the Retail Clerks' Association No. 2, of St. Paul, held last night, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, there appeared in a paper called the Twin City Guardian, purporting to be a reform paper, an article reflecting upon the morals of the young ladies employed in the various stores of this city; and,

"Whereas, the members of Retail Clerks' Association No. 2, of St. Paul, employed in the retail stores of this city, and working with and alongside of the girls employed in the various stores here, know that the statement is false, malicious and unmanly; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of Retail Clerks' Union No. 2, of St. Paul, condemn and deny the accusations made by the said Koen, and disapprove of any such methods being adopted by any one to further a so-called reform."

NO SELECTION YET.

Third Member of the Arbitration Board Not Yet Selected.

Messrs. Kellogg and Johnson, the two members of the state board of arbitration appointed by Gov. Clough, have not yet selected the third member of the board. Mr. Johnson came over from Minneapolis a few days ago, and they talked over a number of persons. Each furnished some names of gentlemen, any one of whom would be satisfactory to the other. Since then no action has been taken, and thus the matter stands at present.

NEAT LITTLE PLAY.

Farce "Which Is Which?" to Be Presented in Unity Hall.

The farce "Which Is Which?" to be presented by the Junior Circle of the King's Daughters Friday evening in Unity church hall, is a neat play. The scene is laid in London, and centers around a young artist. The cast is:

Robert Capper (a young artist)—
Frank R. Breed
Mr. Gargle (his uncle).Henry O. Ames
Paddles (oil and color man)—
Fletcher W. Appleton
Miss Annie Pestle....Miss Maud Lewis
Miss Bertha Bingham—
Miss Alice E. Wright
Mills.....Miss Florence M. Messner

After the close of the play there will be a sale of confectionery and refreshments.

ARMOR FOR RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Bethlehem Iron Works to Supply Twelve Hundred Tons.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 26.—A cablegram was received yesterday by President Linderman, of the Bethlehem iron firm, informing him of an award to the company by the Russian government of a contract for the manufacture of nearly 1,200 tons of armor plate. The plate is to be used on the new battleship Bostitiav, and the contract calls for 1,126 tons of Harveyized armor. This is one of the largest contracts for armor plate awarded by any nation in recent years. The work is to be completed by the close of next fall. It will be begun as soon as the necessary plans and details are received from Russia. President Linderman said this would keep the ordnance works of the company running throughout the winter.

REBEL WRECKERS.

CUBANS DERAIL A TRAIN, KILLING A NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

ESCORT FIRES ON THEM.

BOTH SIDES LOSE HEAVILY DURING A SHARP ENGAGEMENT.

REBELS APPLY THE TORCH.

The Caibarien District of Santa Clara the Scene of the Outrage.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—A band of insurgents has derailed a train in the Caibarien district of the province of Santa Clara, killing many of the persons on board and injuring a number of others. The military escort on board the train made a brave defense, during the course of which both sides lost heavily. The insurgents burned the derailed cars.

FRIENDS OF CUBA.

Ringing Speeches for the Cause at a New York Meeting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Cooper Union was crowded with a large and enthusiastic audience tonight of sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents. The stage was decorated with the flags of various South American republics, and the stars and stripes. In the center of the stage and back of the chairman was a marble bust of Jose Marti, the dead Cuban patriot, surrounded by potted plants and palm leaves. The mass meeting was similar to the meetings recently held in Chicago, Boston and Washington. Charles A. Dana presided and made the opening address, eulogizing the late Jose Marti, and expressing strong sympathy with the Cuban cause. Dr. Winters, who acted as secretary of the meeting, read letters of regret from Amos Cummings, Govs. McIntyre, of Colorado; Culberson, of Texas, and Clarke, of Arizona; William F. Ball, mayor of Fargo, N. D.; ex-Gov. R. A. Alger, of Michigan; Roger Allen, of North Dakota; Gov. Upham, of Wisconsin; Patrick Egan and Andrew Carnegie. All the latter expressed sympathy with the cause of Cuba. After the secretary had finished reading the letters he introduced Congressman William Sulzer, who, he said, was among the greatest sympathizers in behalf of the cause of independence, and a man who stood ready to champion the cause even in the congress of the United States. Mr. Sulzer's remarks were frequently interrupted by deafening applause. He said:

"Let me say, first of all, that I welcome this opportunity to express my sentiments regarding the freedom of Cuba, the cause of the Cuban patriots and the position on the question this government should take. What I say I say from deep conviction, after mature deliberation and as an American citizen, and all that I say I will stand by in the halls of congress as an American representative. In the present crisis in Cuba my sympathies are all with the heroic and patriotic Cubans, and I sincerely hope and believe they will succeed. Cuba must and will be free and independent, and in my judgment the end is near, the result inevitable,