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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Forecast for Thursday:

For Minnesota: Local snows, preceded by fair weather in southeast portion; easterly winds; colder in eastern portion Thursday night.

For South Dakota: Cloudy, with slight snow Thursday night; colder Thursday night; variable winds.

For Montana: Snow; colder; northerly winds.

For Iowa: The weather will probably continue fair Thursday, with southerly winds, but indications are threatening for Thursday night; colder by Friday morning.

For Wisconsin: Fair in southern and light snow in northern portion; southerly winds, shifting to northeasterly.

For North Dakota: Cloudiness, with light snows Thursday or Thursday night; colder Thursday night; variable winds.

OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Nov. 27, 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.
Duluth	32	Qu'Appelle	—4
Huron	28	Minnedosa	—4
St. Vincent	4	Winnipeg	—0
Bismarck	20		
Williston	14	Buffalo	32-38
Havre	26	Boston	40-48
Helena	40	Cheyenne	38-50
Edmonton	—4	Chicago	32-34
Battleford	10	Cincinnati	34-38
Prince Albert	—8	Montreal	30-32
Calgary	2	New Orleans	42-54
Medicine Hat	10	New York	40-46
Swift Current	2	Pittsburg	34-38

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.05; temperature, 20; humidity, 88; wind, south; maximum temperature, 34; minimum thermometer, 6, daily range, 28; precipitation, 0.

P. F. LYONS,
Observer.

ON THE GLOBE'S PLATFORM.

The representative business men of the city who have been called before the investigating committee now inquiring into the conduct of municipal affairs, and studying methods of possible economy, are a unit in favor of the Globe's platform. They support the campaign which we opened months ago in favor of reduced taxation, to be reached by cutting expenditures in every department. The Globe, believing that this was the first essential to another era of abounding prosperity in St. Paul, not only declared that it ought to be done, but published the information in detail which showed how it could be done. Nothing has been more gratifying to it than the prompt and cordial response of business men, and the approval of all the people of its efforts to bring about municipal retrenchment.

By the introduction of a strictly business policy in every department, pursuing the same lines followed in the conduct of private enterprises, and by a general reduction in the amount assigned to the different departments for the year, we can realize easily what the business men consider imperative; a lowering of the tax rate by from one-fourth to one-third next year. There are other changes which will help this along, but which are not within our reach until further legislation has been secured. Thus, courts have held that we cannot make the saving that we ought to in city officers' salaries without the consent of the legislature. So the consolidation of city and county governments, which should have been effected long ago, and will save a large sum of money that is now absolutely wasted, must depend upon legislative action. But what we can do we ought to do; and the way is clear to, and the people demand, the economies which we have shown to be possible.

It is also satisfactory, although not in the least surprising, that these business men indorsed the position which the Globe has taken on other questions of great public importance. The reason that it is not surprising is just because they are business men, and the Globe's view is a business man's view. They say that this city ought to place itself, as soon as possible, on the cash basis, instead of borrowing the money for each year's expenses from the next year's uncollected revenue. They are not enamored of the "time check" system. They are all against municipal operation of a plant for street lighting. The clear business common sense which they exercise every day of their lives tells them that the city can insure all the competition that is necessary to secure street lighting on the most favorable terms without going into the business itself. And they look with the abhorrence that business men feel upon any subject that proposes, under any pretence, to add to the amount of the city's bonded debt. What St. Paul has always needed most is that its business men should make their influence and their views felt in the conduct of its affairs. It is a much greater pleasure to us to see this realized than any which we feel from their indorsement of the Globe's platform. That was sure to follow, because that platform is the business man's view, and is right.

"FOR THAT WHICH WE HAVE RECEIVED."

In looking over our grounds for rejoicing today there seem to be reasons for giving thanks which will fit all natures. Our forefathers established this holiday as a witness of their gratitude to God for material conditions which would seem to us poor and unthankworthy. We have come a long way since then; our demands upon Providence are as much more exacting as our recognition of blessings is less alert. But "it is a poor heart that never is thankful," and it must be a very poor heart indeed which cannot recognize in the more than bountiful harvests and in the sure, though slow, return of business prosperity, much cause for national rejoicing.

There are many more people who are inclined to put up a prayer of thanks for these and similar blessings than will be seen in our churches today, but there is also a large class who believe that man's prosperity is so largely of man's own making as to render it unseemly or impertinent to mention material blessings to an unknown First Cause, whose interest in man, if existent, must necessarily be cosmic rather than personal. But even from such a standpoint, Thanksgiving should not be a vain nor empty day. The world holds more people today than it ever held before who are interested in the prosperity of others as well as in their own. It does not matter that something of the joyous confidence of our forefathers in God's direct guidance is abated in many of their descendants, if only the latter are learning more effectively thereby how to guide each other.

We may deny the interference of Providence in the balance of trade and the summer storms, but "the stream of tendency which makes for righteousness" remains, and its direction was never more plainly seen in the world than of late. The softening of man's heart to man and the slow but steady growth of good will in the world are not hidden even from the agnostic, and constitute a cause for thanksgiving which cannot seem petty to any soul. Even our philanthropic blunders and religious mistakes are something to be glad of, for they show that we are in earnest in our striving for a better day.

On the whole, in spite of its drawbacks, it is a good, brave, healthy world, and it is a good thing to be alive in it, helping to push it along. Seed time is a more interesting season than harvest; and, as a recent writer has said, "to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive." Perhaps it is not the least of our blessings that the millennium has not yet come, and is in need of our active assistance before it can arrive.

PROTECT THE CRILDREN.

The public will approve cordially the movement that has been begun for the enforcement of the law against the employment of child labor in factories and of the compulsory education law. Both of these have been violated with too much impunity. Those laws were framed at the instigation of sentiments that are both practical and humane. If society owes a duty to itself to protect the weak against the strong, surely that duty is never more imperative than when the child is deprived of the opportunities that the United States provides for its instruction, and is compelled to enter upon labor unsuited to its years and its strength. We always hear, as soon as this question is raised, the cry that these children are put to work in order to furnish a support for other still more helpless members of their families. It is a clear case of making a rule to fit the exception. While such circumstances do sometimes exist, they are infrequent, and demand a different treatment from the nullifying of a general law in order to meet particular instances.

Of course, the fact is that this plea is not raised by the parties in interest themselves, but by the employer. It is not the poverty-stricken mother, or the crippled brother or sister, who asks that the law may be set aside, it is the proprietor of some business who wants to be permitted to employ children in forbidden occupations because he has to pay them only child wages. It is the old case of the "widow and orphan" over again. Whenever it is desired to bolster up some crying abuse, whenever any corporation wishes to secure itself from proper legislative control, the air is rent with appeals for the "widow and orphan." You would think on these occasions that the population of the United States consists principally of orphans and widows. They hold great blocks of stock in companies whose interests are at stake, and the law is asked to deal leniently with concerns whose failure would sweep away the pittance of the unfortunate and unprotected. This is only one of the thousands of pitiful pretenses that are made to give to injustice a color of humanity and of right.

The state has decided, wisely and justly, that children should be protected. It has laid down rules, which are neither harsh nor unreasonable, for the employment of child labor. It has prescribed a minimum time during each year, certainly not too long, in which the child should have the advantage of the educational institutions provided for it at the public expense. In doing this the state is looking after its own highest interest, at the same time that it performs that sacred duty which lies in caring for the lives and well-being of its weakest members against encroachment by the powerful. The laws relating to child labor and to compulsory education should be strictly enforced. In the isolated and infrequent cases where this may involve some hardship to the families that are partially dependent upon the child's earnings, the situation calls for other remedies. These cases fall within the same category as those that are looked after so carefully and effectively by public and private relief agencies. They can be taken care of by the same system.

The last thing that we should think of is to sacrifice the child to the real or imaginary needs of others. Nor is it necessary, as we have said. The law has been so considerately drawn that its enforcement will entail no serious hardship, except in a trifling number of instances, upon anybody except those who seek cheap labor for the sake of their own profit. The representatives of the state will do justly, and they will command and receive public sympathy, by compelling a strict observance of the letter of the laws passed to protect the child.

SO SORRY.

It gives us great pain to learn that the Minneapolis Tribune does not approve of the letter of Secretary Morton addressed to the secretary of the Minnesota State Democratic association. It comes to the defense of the so-called Democratic senators who united with the Republicans to defeat the Wilson bill, and force upon the country instead the protective tariff act which is now in force. As is usual in such cases, the Tribune either has not taken the trouble to read Mr. Morton's letter, or else it does not understand the very plain English in which it is couched. It ought not to be necessary to remind the Tribune that Democrats, whether of Mr. Morton's way of thinking or otherwise, do not contemplate the immediate establishment of free trade. They are aware that this process must necessarily take some time. What Mr. Morton said in his letter was that one cardinal principle of Democracy is the establishment of "ultimate free trade." Probably the Tribune has forgotten, if it ever knew, that Mr. James A. Garfield declared that he favored the sort of protection whose end should be "ultimate free trade."

It is only since McKinleyism obtained supreme control of the Republican party that it dropped its pretense of intending at some time to reduce protective duties until they should finally disappear. That was the creed of all its earlier and better leaders. The McKinley idea of protection now and forever, for the sake of protection, is the robber theory to which Republicans are now firmly committed. The course of recent events has demonstrated, however, that the country may go to a revenue tariff basis at a much speedier gait than anybody had previously anticipated. The excess of the men who have gone protection-mad will probably result in a much more sudden sweeping away of the method of government by bribery and bounty than either Democrats or Republicans of half a generation ago expected. The rest of the Tribune's article indicates a case of mental confusion too complicated for cure. It assumes that taxes on tea, coffee and sugar, and the excise duty of a dollar per barrel on beer, would constitute "direct taxation." We would advise the Tribune to get a small dictionary of economic terms and devote some study to it before discussing tariff and other economic questions in the future. Most Democrats will conclude that Mr. Morton's position receives a substantial indorsement in that it gives pain to the Tribune and other Republican organs.

FREE RAW MATERIAL.

Gov. Culberson, of Texas, recently said in an interview that "the tariff issue must be pressed." One of his constituents, in a Galveston paper, seconds the governor and demands a return to a tariff for revenue. But Mr. Cave, the constituent in question, wants to know upon what Democratic ground free raw materials for manufacturers can be defended, unless it be that the government is bound to foster the enterprises of the people; and the provision of free material, accompanied with protection to the manufactured article, is a very rank form of protection. Whereupon the New York Sun remarks that this position of Mr. Cave is Democratic beyond question, and wants to know what Democratic statesman in office stands with him.

We know of no free trader who defends the policy of free raw material except on the grounds of a present and temporary expediency. It was adopted and urged as a tactical movement, as, in warfare, a commander seeks to divide the forces of his enemy and whip them in detail. So compactly had been the selfish interests welded that an assault along the whole line would end in defeat. The experience of the various Democratic tariff bills, including the latest, illustrates this. The interests attacked rallied in the senate and transferred all the raw material placed on the free list by the house to the dutiable list, except wool. In some unaccountable manner it was allowed to remain free. Had the policy of the house bill been carried into effect, we would have had a large section of protectionist strength cut off, instead of only that portion engaged in turning raw wool into fabrics.

The attitude of these people to their former allies, the wool growers, led by Shepherd Lawrence, proves the wisdom of the policy adopted. The old alliance offensive and defensive is dissolved. The shepherds are left to fight their battle alone. The manufacturers are content to have their wool untaxed, with their fabrics suitably protected. They turn a deaf ear to the persuasions and threats of the shepherds. These are rallying for an assault on congress, but the woolen cloth makers are not with them. Judge Lawrence recognizes this. His soul is full of bitterness and wrath. In a letter to the Ohio Farmer he declares that "free wool with protected manufactures is a vile and infamous swindle." He raps over the knuckles the candidates for the presidency who desire to avoid the question of protecting wool "lest they should offend the woolen manufacturers," and roundly vows that "if free wool is to be a permanent policy we must have free goods."

The shepherds are doomed to disappointment. Wool will remain on the free list. With all of the devotion of Republicans to their pet policy, that party never restored to the taxed list an article once placed on the free list. This was true of quinine and of hides. The vacillations in the Fifty-first congress over hides were amusing. In committee, at the demand of the farmers, hides were taxed. The leather men and the shoe men rallied and charged and drove it back onto the free list. After several assaults and repulses, hides remained where they had been for years before. So it will be with wool. The result will be the reinforcement of the free traders by the shepherds, hot for vengeance. They will join in demanding, and getting, free woolens. That large section is detached from the protectionist army and turned against them. It is merely as a strategic movement that the freeing of what is called raw material is defensible. It is illogical, of course, but its results justify the temporary sacrifice of the underlying principle which forms the motive force of Democracy, and which, in good time, it will embody fully in policy and practice.

THE SEASON OF GIVING.

This is the season of acute giving. Today we give thanks, next month we give presents. Giving thanks is as many sided as are the people who give them. Universally observed, the manner of observing runs the whole gamut of human desires from the intensely devout, who attribute exemption from the disasters of life to the direct interposition of providence, to the materialist who observes the day with any unusually good dinner. Candor compels the statement that the keenly appreciative and gratefully devout are the few, while those who look upon the feast with watering mouths are the many. If, with these latter, thanks are said, they are perfunctorily given while sharpened appetites urge brevity in the rendering. It may be a reflection on the sense of gratitude of the mass, or it may indicate that they have an under consciousness of no obligations to any but themselves for what they have or have escaped; but the condition remains the plain, cold, unsentimental fact.

Christmas will come soon with its deluge of holiday giving, accompanied with all its delights to the giver and the receiver; the wild joy of the children and the beaming happiness of the parents, a reflex of youthful felicity. But true giving knows no special times or seasons. Good gifts or bad, life is a perpetual giving. It is the lowest form of gift that takes tangible shape in material things. The highest and best giving is that which does not decrease the store of the giver, but leaves him as rich, often richer than before. The virtues of life are not monopolized by those who have and use them. In their exercise there is a giving of influence that enters into the lives of others and enriches them. The patriotism that inspires thousands with a higher sense of duty to country does not diminish that of the patriot. Kindly consideration for others, flowing out in daily actions, is a rich giving without lessening. Continually men are giving to their fellows their best thought, the fruits of years of laborious study, and the store is not depleted. The man who works for wage, but puts his work first in his thoughts, gives something to his employer, but leaves himself richer for it. So we all go through our lives, shedding our influence among and upon our fellows, losing something of ourselves when we hurt them and gaining something for ourselves when we help them.

ACETYLENE.

Perhaps the board of public works, in considering plans for the future lighting of the city, should take into account the recently discovered gas called acetylene. We have already given some facts to show the extraordinary cheapness with which this gas can be manufactured. It is said to possess such power as an illuminant as to surpass the electric light as far as that surpasses gas. Its other properties, which are numerous enough to stagger the imagination, are summarized in an article which we reprint in another column from Bradstreet's. If it came from any other source than this staid commercial journal, and if its authorities were less reliable than they are, we might suspect the writer of romancing. A gas which is a sort of universal base, from which can be produced pretty nearly everything from aniline dyes to alcohol, is like something taken out of the children's fairy tales. This appears, however, to be a well-substantiated fact, and acetylene promises to play an important part in the world of commerce and of comfort. That it will work some wonderful transformations in the light supply of the future there does not seem to be any reason to doubt.

It seems that Col. Bradley won his election by bribery. He offered a silk flag to the county giving him the largest vote in proportion to its total. The city of Louisville gave him his election, and yet he gave this flag to the insignificant county of Leslie, which has a very small vote, but 90 per cent of it is Republican. Down with the bribe giver!

The Ripon, Wis., editor who filled himself full of bullet holes because of a small judgment against him was too sensitive. Several Minneapolis editors have refused to kill themselves even with judgments against them amounting far into the thousands.

It is feared the Republicans charged with redistricting Wisconsin for legislative purposes are not looking for justice, but all the plums in sight. The bill they have drawn has been promptly declared unconstitutional by members of their own party.

Senator Hill takes a quiet poke at the president in his lecture when he says: "The law of New York forbids fishing on Sunday, and some men even say this is the reason why Mr. Cleveland took up his summer residence in Massachusetts."

Some of the base ball players who went to San Francisco in a palace car are waiting for the walking to get good, so they can start home. A round-trip ticket is a mighty handy thing for anybody to have who goes to California.

The last legislature of Montana ought to have a guardian appointed for it. It has been found that the chief provisions of its codes are unconstitutional and no elections under them are legal.

Mr. Reed is beginning to get nervous over the prospects of next week. He will have charge of that wild team in the house of representatives with the constant fear that Joel Heatwole will declare war on some nation without consulting him.

Events of the last three days prove conclusively that Minnesota is the one state delightful in which to live.

WONDERFUL ACETYLENE.

Discovery of a Gas That May Revolutionize Lighting.

In his talk upon illuminants before the St. Paul investigating committee yesterday afternoon, Crawford Livingston called attention to the fact that a gas had been discovered recently which would probably be cheaper than the gas now in use and would no doubt supersede the latter in the lighting of stores, residences and streets. In the last issue of Bradstreet's is an article claiming for this gas—acetylene—not only remarkable brilliancy as an illuminant, but wonderful value in commerce. Because of its interest the Globe quotes the article entire:

It is only comparatively recently that the general public have begun to awaken to the importance of the commercial production of acetylene gas. The combustion of this gas has been described as producing something akin to real sunlight. Even the brilliancy of the arc electric light, not to mention, of course, the milder incandescent electric light, pales its fires before the burning rays of light given by this new illuminant. Such, at least, is declared by those who are in a position to know. It has also been announced that illuminating gas companies throughout the country have, in many instances, acquired the right to use acetylene gas, the idea being that its primary importance consists in its use as an enricher.

Now, however, if one may judge from published opinions and statements by those who are regarded as experts, the value of acetylene gas as an illuminant is to prove trivial compared with its real commercial significance. It may be recalled, the gas was discovered somewhat accidentally; that it is evolved by heating a mixture of coal and lime, or charcoal and chalk, into an electric furnace, and throwing the resulting compound into water. Here was a cheap and easily procurable substance, which, as described, was primarily to raise the illuminating power of ordinary illuminating gas, and which in time, as has been projected, would be carted about and delivered from door to door, to business places and shops, in tanks ready for use, much the same as tanks are delivered to proprietors of soda water fountains. It has even been outlined how specially manufactured lamps containing acetylene within them in sufficient quantities to run for a day or for days would practically supersede many of the older forms of illumination, and, in fact, one had almost begun to wonder what would become of the enormously expensive illuminating distributing plants with which the streets of cities and towns are lined.

Now, however, it appears that the illuminating qualities of acetylene gas, as stated, are among the least important of its commercial qualities. Acetylene is turning out, it is declared, to be even a more extraordinary substance than the wildest flights of the imagination of its discoverers suspected. If all that is claimed for it be true, it means the cheaper manufacture of a great many substances used in the arts, which heretofore have had to be produced laboriously and expensively in commercial and chemical laboratories.

"Thus," says an exchange, "acetylene, on being passed through an iron tube heated to dull redness, turns rapidly and completely into benzine. This is a product of prime importance, and is the base of thousands of organic substances. In illustration of the transmutations which can be effected, it may be pointed out that if the resultant benzine vapor be passed into strong nitric acid it is transformed into nitro-benzine, and this on treatment with hydrochloric acid and iron filings goes into aniline. With the formation of aniline the road is opened for the production of the immense series of dye substances of which aniline is the starting point. Instead of transforming acetylene into aniline, however, it may be changed into carbolic acid; thence it is but a step to picric acid, the foundation of the modern high explosives. Or it may be made into aniline, and then boiled with acetic acid, when it is transformed into antifebrin, the well known fever specific. Again, by passing through a tube heated to bright redness, naphthalene is produced, which is also the starting point of a legion of valuable chemicals. It would seem as though almost all the needs of man were to be satisfied by this protean substance. The further investigation is pushed into its possibilities, the more astounding and bewildering they become. By the action of nascent hydrogen acetylene becomes ethylene, and this, on treatment with sulphuric acid and water, becomes alcohol, which, apart from its other uses, is absolutely necessary to the production of an enormous number of economic substances. In similar ways we can get such deadly poisons as oxalic acid and prussic acid, while acetylene is a cheap source of the aldehyde so much used in the production of artificial essences and the manufacture of mirrors. When, therefore, it is considered that from acetylene can be derived whole systems of dyes, medicines, essences, perfumes, poisons, explosives—not to mention whisky—it will be seen that the latest product of the electric furnace has a utility out of all proportion greater than that which can be derived from its peculiar light giving powers."

AT THE THEATERS.

Joseph Jefferson will begin his engagement at the Metropolitan opera house today and give two performances of "Rip Van Winkle," matinee at 2:30, and tonight at 8:15. He will repeat "Rip Van Winkle" tomorrow night, and Saturday night, his farewell performance, he will present the double comedy bill, "Cricket on the Hearth" and "Lend Me Five Shillings."

* * *

Beginning Sunday night for an engagement of four nights and Wednesday matinee, Frederick L. Bancroft, formerly a resident of this city, will make his professional debut as a magician before a St. Paul audience.

* * *

"The Twelve Temptations" should prove a very popular and attractive card at the Grand today. The matinee will begin sharp at 2:30, and those who contemplate seeing this wonderful production are advised to secure seats at once, for the sale for both performances today is large.

* * *

"Darkest Russia," which comes to the Grand next Sunday for a week's engagement, is an attractive and interesting play and is free from all lurid and melodrama effects. Every characteristic of the land is illustrated and clever skill is shown in the handling of the various types of characters.

MELBA IN MELODY.

APPEARANCE OF THE FAMOUS SONGSTRESS AT THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

TWO THOUSAND HEAR HER.

HER BEAUTIFUL VOICE AND MARVELOUS TECHNIQUE ASTOUND THEM.

MUSICAL EVENT OF THE YEAR.

Mme. Scalchi and Other Artists Are Heard—A Fashionable Audience Present.

Madame Melba, the famed songstress of two worlds, sang at the People's church last night in the presence of the most distinguished audience that has assembled in St. Paul for a long, long time. It was an audience that represented not alone the wealth and culture of the community, but the refined musical taste and discernment so essential to the keenest and fullest enjoyment of the music of the masters. A delightful programme, interpreted by great artists before such an assemblage must afford the supremest enjoyment. Those who did not hear this concert cannot imagine what they lost.

Worthy of detailed comment as each of the fourteen numbers comprising the programme certainly is, Madame Melba commands all attention for the present. It is a foregone conclusion that no greater tribute can be paid to her voice and her art than she has already received time and again at the hands of the people, the musicians and the reviewers of the largest cities in the world. But that is no reason why we should be content or able to restrain the impulse to add to the encomiums that have been showered upon this peerless cantatrice.

To attempt to describe in words the voice of Melba is about as hopeless an undertaking as it would be to endeavor to reproduce it in sound. Words are sufficient to convey the information that it is a soprano voice—but what a soprano! Words fail here. Adjectives are futile. To say that Melba's voice is absolutely pure in quality, melodious, sweet and always true is but a feeble expression of the virtues of that voice. Its tones are clear as crystal, brilliant as diamonds. They are rich with the music they pour forth, eloquent with the feeling that that music inspires. So much, and it is indeed very little, for the voice of this wonderful artist. If it is impossible to print the sound of her voice, so that the reader of this article may run it through a phonograph and hear an echo of the divine Melba, it is not beyond the power of words to describe her marvelous technique, her artistic phrasing and the phenomenal facility of her execution. Her trills, unlike those of many famous artists, are ripples of music. Her cadenzas are airy flights of musical fancy. Madame Melba demonstrated her technique brilliantly in her first selection, which was the mad scene from "Lucia." At the conclusion of this exquisite and most exacting composition, the songstress was rewarded with a tremendous outburst of applause, which continued until she responded with that sweet, familiar ballad "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms," which, of course, she sang in English.

Mme. Melba's other solo numbers were the aria "Ah fors e lui," from "Traviata," and Arditi's waltz, "Le Saran Rose." Mme. Melba also participated in the great quartette from "Rigoletto," which was the final number on the programme.

Mme. Melba received admirable assistance from Mme. Scalchi, a great artiste, Mlle. Desvignes, Mr. Campanari, baritone, and Mr. D'Aubigne, tenor. The instrumental music was supplied by a fine orchestra of thirty men, under the competent direction of Landon Ronald. The orchestra was stationed on each side of the plaform, and partially hidden by lofty palms and lilies.

The concert opened with the delightful "Zampa" overture, which, like the "William Tell" overture, played later in the evening, was interpreted with splendid expression. Mlle. Desvignes followed with an aria from Saint Saens' "Samson and Delila," after which Mr. Campanari, the baritone, sang the prologue of "I Pagliacci" in a masterly style that earned him an encore.

Then Mme. Scalchi, whose singing has delighted worlds of people, appeared and sang "Nobil Signor," from "The Huguenots." She, too, received an enthusiastic encore.

Mr. D'Aubigne sang Gounod's Aria from "La Reine de Saba," and then Mme. Melba made her first appearance. It should be said in passing that the great prima donna is also endowed with a prepossessing presence.

Mr. Campanari sang the "Figaro" from the "Barber of Seville," with splendid spirit. After the Tell overture, came Madame Melba's second number, after which Mme. Scalchi sang the Aria "Che faro" from Gluck's "Orpheus," and Mr. D'Aubigne sang "La Donna e Motile" from "Rigoletto."

The final number was the quartet from "Rigoletto," which was splendidly interpreted by Mmes. Melba and Scalchi and Messrs. D'Aubigne and Campanari.

Those of the audience who saw fit to display the bad taste of leaving the auditorium during the Rigoletto quartette not only annoyed the artists, but every one who remained seated.

MR. JEFFERSON WILL TALK.

To the Students of the School of Fine Arts.

Joseph Jefferson has consented to give an address to the students of the St. Paul School of Fine Arts, during his stay in the city. The time has not yet been definitely arranged, but it is expected that he will appoint tomorrow afternoon. Only students of the school and members of the association will be invited, as the rooms of the art school will only accommodate a limited number.

MRS. PEILEY'S PURSE.

John Kemmick Charged With Trying to Take It.

John Kemmick, 18 years old, was arrested last evening in Michaud's grocery store on Wabasha street, charged with attempting to rob a lady of her purse. Mrs. C. A. Peiley, a lady of the West Side, missed her pocket book. As she turned around, Kemmick is alleged to have dropped the purse, which several persons insist that they saw him take from Mrs. Peiley's pocket. The young fellow tried to escape, but was impeded by the crowd. He was soon overhauled by Officer Brogan. At the central station he stated that he was employed in a printing office, and that he resided on Louis street.

ODD FELLOWS BANQUET.

St. Paul Lodge Holds Its Thirteenth Annual.

St. Paul Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., the oldest lodge of the order in the state, gave its thirteenth annual reception and banquet at the lodge parlors, Fifth and Wabasha, last evening. From 7 o'clock until 9 the members and officers held an informal reception among themselves and their guests. Promptly at 9 o'clock the gathering, numbering something over fifty couples, repaired to the dining room, where they were regaled by a "feast of reason and flow of soul," supplemented by a most elaborate menu. The tables were tastefully decorated with cut flowers, while the room displayed banners and emblems of the order. Upon the seating of the guests, the Troubadour quartette rendered a beautiful serenade, after which the following toasts were responded to:

"Fraternal Benevolent Societies and Their Relation to Free Republican Form of Government," Judge Grier M. Orr; "A Discourse on Humor," W. I. Nolan; "Rebecca Odd Fellowship, Its Work and Worth as an Auxiliary to Our Grand Philanthropic Order," Mrs. Eunice Mellville; "Pen Pictures of Prominent Members of St. Paul Lodge," A. L. Bolton, grand secretary; "Through the Garden of Nonsense," W. I. Nolan.

Following the discussion of the menu, the hall was cleared to make room for the dancers, who enjoyed a delightful programme of twelve numbers by Harris' Mandolin club. The committee having the entertainment in charge consisted of George F. Engel, C. D. Curtis, G. F. Dowdell, W. R. Johnson, A. Wemys, C. P. Nixon, H. L. Tankersley.

GLEASON AND HORSES.

They Go Together and Make a Great Team.

Although there are thousands of bicycle riders in St. Paul, who take great delight in riding their machines out to the summer resorts, etc., there are thousands of people among the wealthier class who believe as their fathers did, that there is no exercise so exhilarating as riding or driving a fine horse. To thoroughly enjoy oneself in either case, a person should understand fully the nature of the horse he owns and how to handle him with confidence. The person, either man or woman, who does thoroughly understand the handling of a horse, will never have an accident of any kind that can be laid to the horse. On Saturday night, Oscar R. Gleason, the celebrated horse tamer, while handling a number of very vicious horses from St. Paul and vicinity, will deliver his lecture for the benefit of the audience, and anyone who sees his work and listens to what he says can, at the close of Mr. Gleason's entertainment, cure any vice that his horse may have. Among the hoses to be handled by Mr. Gleason, will be Jack the Ripper, a horse who has a vicious temper and is altogether unmanageable. He will arrive in St. Paul by train on Friday morning, and on Saturday evening will be thoroughly subdued and driven before the audience by Mr. Gleason, at the Auditorium.

APOLLO MALE CHORUS.

Concert Under Their Auspices at Relief Hall.

The Apollo Male chorus, one of the Swedish singing societies of the city, gave a concert at Relief Society hall, last evening, rendering a programme heartily appreciated by the fair-sized audience of Swedish Americans present. The society is an organization devoting itself to the cultivation of both the voices of its members and the social side of life. Last night's concert was in the nature of a benefit for the chorus, which contemplates a series of entertainments during the winter. The numbers rendered by the chorus were in the native tongue and for the most part national in character. Prof. Sundberge added greatly to the pleasure of the vening by contributing several piano solos, while H. A. Groh was very amusing in several comic songs and a recitation entitled "A Night Off." Miss L. M. Pittman also delivered a very pleasing dramatic reading.

PREPARING THE APPEAL.

J. B. Cotton, Duluth, Conferring With a St. Paul Firm.

Joseph B. Cotton, counsel for the Duluth, Messabe & Northern road, Lake Superior Consolidates Mines and other Rickefeller interests at the head of the lakes, has been in St. Paul for a day or two conferring with a leading law firm regarding the appeal made by Mr. Rockefeller in the case where a Duluth jury awarded the Merritt brothers a verdict of $940,000, notice of which was duly filed some months ago.

The verdict was received in Duluth with more than ordinary satisfaction owing to the popularity and loyalty to the city of the Merritts, but it is not generally known that the Rockefeller attorneys believe they have the best sort of grounds upon which to base their application for a reversal of the decison. It is intimated that whereas great stress was laid during the trial upon certain points which were not necessarily important, the defendant's lawyers have found and are working on a new line which promises to be something of a surprise even to the Merritts themselves, who fancy themselves secure in their position with a judgment against one of the richest men in the country.

Dispute About $28.

Capt. Lowell, of the Rondo street police station, has $28 which is claimed by both Attorneys Cormican and Walsh. The money was found in the pockets of three prisoners arrested on the charge of defrauding a farmer out of $70 in a University avenue saloon. Cormican has an order for the $28, to cover his legal services in behalf of the prisoners, whose discharge he secured. Walsh has garnisheed the $28 in behalf of the unfortunate farmer. Mayor Smith was asked yesterday to untangle the difficulty, but he advised the two attorneys to seek relief through the courts.

Gas for Heating Purposes.

John G. Nelson, who hails from Parker's Prairie, has control for this state and Dakota of a patent which he is confident will render coal and wood superfluous articles within a very few years. The device is a kerosene stove which with a comparatively small supply of oil will in a very few moments give out, according to Mr. Nelson, as much heat as the best coal or wood fire.

Duluth Fire Relief Fund.

Attorney General Childs has rendered an opinion to Public Examiner Kenyon in which he holds that the Duluth Fire Department Relief association has no power to use any of the funds for paying pensions to retired members at any age, or to issue paid-up insurance policies, but that the fund can only be used to aid disabled members.

Married in Buffalo.

C. P. Nash, the local treasurer of the Northwestern road, was yesterday married in Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Frances Evans, the daughter of General Manager Evans, of the Western Transit company. Mr. and Mrs. Nash, after a brief wedding jouney, will be at home to their friends in St. Paul.

LADIES' WATCHES

Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s Christmas suggestions include a remarkable assortment of richly decorated ladies' watches and chatelaines, in beautifully enameled gold, set with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, demantoids, pearls and other gems.

The variety and richness of this stock are unequalled.

To intending purchasers known to them, or who will name satisfactory references, Tiffany & Co. will send careful selections from their stock.

TIFFANY & CO.

Gold and Silversmiths. UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

TIMBER UP NORTH.

COL. J. V. BROWER TALKS ABOUT THE CUTTING PROSPECTS.

THE RUSH FOR SECTIONS.

A FEW RICH LUMBERMEN WILL SOON HOLD ALL.

Yesterday afternoon the Globe called the attention of Col. J. V. Brower to the prospect of timber cutting on a large scale up north. He has been over the region many times, and said:

"Just below Itasca lake there is situated, at the Ka-Ka-Bi-Kons rapids and above that point, choice water-power sites, with a limited supply of water. The state law provides that Itasca lake shall neither be lowered nor raised in its water surface, and heavy penalties are prescribed against artificial interference with the state park timber or the waters of its lakes. The next considerable water power on the Mississippi is at Shanafelt Bluffs below the mouth of Killpecker Creek, where the survey of the Great Northern railroad crosses the river. Four miles north from Shanafelt Bluffs is another series of rapids affording good water power, below the mouth of Chemaun river. Thence commences a wonderful stretch of broad blue joint meadow bottoms, which reaches almost continuously for twenty miles or more and to the mouth of Wakomiti creek, just below which exists a picturesque and remarkable series of geological hills, covered with a heavy growth of virgin pine, where again exist very favorable water power facilities. Just below the mouth of Naiwa river, near the northern limit of Hubbard county, is another considerable water power, having for its supply the flowage from both the upper and prinicpal branches of the Mississippi. Then below Bemidji lake are situated a series of hills and rapids affording excellent sites for any number of mills with Bemidji lake above as an ample reservoir. Other mill sites exist above lake Elliott Cones, but the slack water effect of the government reservoir dam at Winnibigoshish lake, shuts out all water facilities at Cass lake. Between Winnibigoshish and Pokegama lakes the water is principally shut off each year until the 1st of August, when the flood from the government reservoirs is turned loose. At White Oak Point the meadows afford probably 5,000 stacks of hay each year. The only available water power, then, is at Grand Rapids, or above Cass lake, unless at a point below the mouth of Prairie river.

"Throughout that region the soft woods are neither scarce nor abundant, and damage by fire has been considerable, but from that destructive element, poplar timber recovers sooner than perhaps any other growth of the locality.

"It is a persistent error that continuously confounds the Itasca lake region with Itasca county, when, by the channel of the Mississippi, the two localities are separated by more than a hundred miles, and the ordinary citizen of the county named, knows as little about the region of Itasca lake as do the paragraphers of the New York daily papers, for Indian reservations and an expanse of wilderness separates the two localities to such an extent that the region is seldom traversed unless by cruisers, tedious railroad surveyors or adventuresome explorers and hunters, and the whole north end of Cass county intervenes.

"Concerning the drying up and gradual disappearance of the lakes of Minnesota the statement is only too true. The almost criminal destruction of the virgin forests of the state continues without cessation and the effect is damaging in that when a tract of land is stripped of its timber, the rays of the sun and the winds strike with rapid effect, and evaporation of all rainfall in the locality is accomplished in a few days, whereas on the other hand when the lands are shaded by the extending branches of growing timber, the ground holds the water for an indefinite period and slowly supplies the adjacent lakes with an unceasing moisture sufficient to maintain them during times of ordinary rainfall.

"The right to remove the timber has been obtained by patent from the government, and the grand rush of lumbermen to acquire, cut and appropriate the timber of Northern Minnesota has never ceased and never will while there is a quarter section available. One mill alone on the upper Mississippi during 1895 cut 53,000,000 feet of lumber and the whole cut for the year may be a billion feet. A few millionaire lumbermen is the inevitable result, and the masses of the future will suffer the consequences of a scarcity of timber, a diminution of the number of lakes, dry river beds, a decreased rainfall, curtailed wheat fields and a possible necessity for irrigation."

"There is one remedy possible but by no means probable by which some percentage of the impending calamity may be avoided. This remedy lies in the power of the president to promptly withdraw from sale every tract of timber left standing in the state, including the Indian reservations, to be maintained as a timber reserve forever. The slight chance for such action rests upon the basis of a morbid society, organized upon the lines of avarice, grasping after every dollar in sight, within the shortest space of time. Posterity can care for itself. Minnesota forests, lakes, rivers and streams are doomed to that minimum diminution already foreshadowed in the hundreds of dry lake beds, with only a mud hole left in