THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

Associated Press News.

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THURSDAY'S WEATHER.

Generally Fair.

By the United States Weather Bureau, MINNESOTA—Generally fair; fresh west winds, becoming variable. IOWA—Generally fair; fresh west winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA—Partly cloudy; warmer in northern portion; variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair; variable winds. MONTANA—Partly cloudy; variable winds. WISCONSIN—Fair; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES — St. Paul, 16; Duluth, 18; Huron, 26; Bismarck, 22; Williston, 16; Havre, 32; Helena, 34; Edmonton, 16; Battleford, 8; Prince Albert, 4; Calgary, 22; Medicine Hat, 20; Swift Current, 24; Qu'Appelle, 6; Minnedosa, 2; Winnipeg, —4.

Buffalo, 32-36; Boston, 34-36; Chicago, 22-26; Cincinnati, 34-38; Montreal, 28-32; New Orleans, 62-64; New York, 42-42; Pittsburg, 34-38.

YESTERDAY'S MEANS—Barometer, 29.84; mean temperature, 13; relative humidity, 81; wind at 8 p. m., west; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 22; minimum temperature, 4; daily range, 18; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

Wisdom at Paris.

The peace commissioners at Paris have, no doubt, so far as the representation of the United States is concerned, industriously sought to bring about a satisfactory arrangement between themselves and the representatives of Spain. The services on the part of the commissioners for the United States were much less onerous than those which were imposed upon the embassy from Spain. A humiliated power advances slowly toward a compromise which carries with it a declaration of surrender. Slowly and surely Spain has yielded to the United States whose power both on sea and land the old Castilian government has combated.

The results of the deliberations of the commissioners of both Spain and the United States in Paris over the subject of peace are exactly those which were anticipated by every thoughtful mind in this country. Submission was inevitable so far as Spain was concerned, and in the process of the creation of this service to humanity Spain is entitled to a degree of respect which probably is withheld from her power in the great stress in which she finds herself.

Spain as a colonial power has absolutely fallen. The relations which she shall sustain with the powers of Europe hereafter are not matters with which this republic should express even a passing interest. The sovereignty of Spain over her colonies of the past is a purely sentimental thought, completely destroyed in its effect upon civilization by the victories of Dewey in Manila and of Schley at Santiago.

But there will surely come out of the accomplishment by our navy a sense of responsibility upon the government of the United States, which, if weighed properly and thoughtfully, ought to do much for the advancement of national interests as well as in the line of justice to all parties concerned in the sacrifice that Spain has made in our recent struggle.

Col. Picquart.

It is not difficult to understand the trend of the Picquart proceedings in France and the significance of the victory which the French military officials have gained in getting Col. Picquart tried by court martial. It will be remembered that this is the man who was chief of the intelligence department when De Boisdeffre ordered the arrest of Dreyfus and appointed the court martial that sentenced the unfortunate captain.

It was Picquart who searched Dreyfus' rooms for papers, and he who made a public declaration, after the captain's conviction, that Dreyfus was innocent and that the bordereau was Esterhazy's. For this he was tried last February under the charge of betraying official secrets, and sentenced by the court martial to expulsion from the army and loss of rank and pension. By this sentence Picquart was no longer a soldier, but a citizen, yet last July he was arrested on the same charge and the minister of war ordered that he should be held on the further charge of using forged documents in his attempt to incriminate Esterhazy. Recently comes the announcement that Picquart, though a citizen, will be tried by court martial!

And what does it all mean? Simply this: Zurlinden, De Boisdeffre and the other military cut-throats who are now fighting for existence, want to dispose of him and his evidence before the Dreyfus trial reaches the critical point; they could not dispose of him as they did of his successor in office, Col. Henry, for the reason that Col. Picquart made a public statement that if he was found dead it would be murder, not suicide. There was nothing left but a farcical trial, and the curtain is now raised on the third act in the tragedy.

Fashion in Faces.

Plastic surgeons are playing with fire. Their motive is quite laudable, no doubt, but they are establishing a means to misery that should not be ignored. It seems a humane thing for the artists of the scalpel to take in hand a gentleman who has marred his features by the careless use of a shotgun and reupholster him. If that were all, no one could raise a voice in protest. But the practice is manifestly perilous. If injured faces can be made over, so can those which have suffered no hurt. When once this fact impresses itself on the public, then the trouble will begin. As things go nowadays, when a great admiral wins a victory or an actress reaches a stage triumph, society vents its enthusiasm by naming cigars, perfumery and babies after the idol of the hour. But, if faces can be changed to order, what then? Think of fifty thousand Dewey noses, a million women with Melba mouths, or a whole generation of small boys with Hobson chins. The prospect is disheartening, but that is not the worst of it. This year the style might be of the dark, imposing type of beauty. Imagine the misery during the next season of a budding belle who had been redecorated in the Mary Stuart or Cleopatra style, only to find that her model had gone out of fashion, and that round-faced Paris doll girls were in vogue. Or a man; imagine a club leader finished in the highest style of Roman-nosed art, only to discover that the really correct thing was dimples with a Cyrano effect in high relief. Aside from the matter of expense, no face could be made over every year, and the styles, in the nature of things, would change. The end is obvious. In a few years the world would be a medley of historic periods mixed in a hopeless Queen Anne countenance tangle.

It is time to stop this plastic face fixing while the art is in its infancy. If people without noses want them after some simple and standard pattern, well and good. A few dimples even may be permitted, but that is all. A fashion in faces is only a short way off, and the edict against it cannot be too speedily promulgated.

Admiral and Vice Admiral.

The rank of rear admiral is the highest existing rank in our navy. But there have been two higher ranks. On Dec. 21, 1864, the rank of vice admiral was created and bestowed upon Farragut. When on July 25, 1866, the rank of admiral was created for Farragut, David D. Porter succeeded him as vice admiral. When Farragut died, in 1870, Porter became admiral and Stephen C. Rowan vice admiral. With the deaths of those two great sea commanders the two exalted ranks of our navy lapsed.

Secretary Long recommends the restoration of the ranks of admiral and vice admiral. Dewey will be admiral and probably Sampson as the vice admiral, as the latter appears to have a "pull" with the administration.

The World's Pathway of Commerce.

The fourth chapter in the History of the World's Pathway of Commerce, which follows in The Globe's series, brings the reader down to the explorations of the Northwestern portions of the American continent. The Northwest passage to India was the predominating ambition of all navigators of that period. This was the dream of every sailor who set his sails to the winds off the eastern coasts of the Atlantic in the fifteenth century.

If that Nicaragua canal was in Alaska, it would soon get its skates on.

Blanco's departure was a sort of pompless parade of humble pride.

In the meantime the emperor of China must have tried somebody's pink pills.

It didn't snow thirty-one days in November. The month only had thirty days.

Well, Spain, you can drop the dallying business now and go to raising potatoes.

It was really kind of Uncle Sam not to compel Spain to tie it up with a blue string.

Anything loose that does not want to be annexed would better hide its head in the sand.

Spain, at least, will do no more kicking about people playing in its yard. It hasn't any yard.

The kaiser has appeared in many roles, but this is the first time he was ever an arch anything.

Experiments prove that they can raise peanuts in Michigan. They have been raising peanut politicians for a good while, haven't they, Mr. Pingree?

New York now holds the record for hard faces. A shot chipped off a piece of a New Yorker's face, and it glanced, cut an artery and the man died.

Joseph H. Choate is mentioned for ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Platt, it is understood, has asked that the word Patagonia be substituted for Great Britain.

The United States supreme court announces thirty-eight bankruptcy rules. The court, perhaps, made a mistake in not making the first of these "Thou shalt not run in debt."

A Chicago newspaper woman has written a letter on street car ethics. She ought to come to St. Paul. We haven't any street car ethics and very often no fire in the street car stove.

A Dodge county thief stole $40 worth of text books from a school house. A thief who will steal school books knows so little about his business that he ought to reform as the safest way out of making a failure of it.

The official returns of Mower county are still lacking at the state secretary's office. With this one exception the plurality of Lind is 11,054.—Dispatch.

As Mr. Eustis' official plurality in Mower county is 855, a fact which the Dispatch might have found out ten days ago, Mr. Lind's plurality in the state is, according to the Dispatch, 10,199. And yet The Globe will wager the Dispatch anything it likes that its figures are 10,000 short.

The Home Market Club of Boston, a representative organization of the "great manufacturing interests" of New England, leads the strong opposition in that section to the acquisition of the Philippines; Andrew Carnegie, the largest exporter of American manufactures, and Gustav Schwab, the representative of one of the most extensive shipping interests, have exposed the humbug of the "enlarged trade opportunities."

The London journals are tinged with yellow, too. There is the Chronicle, which a week ago published a dispatch from its Vienna correspondent to the effect that England had ceded to the United States the bleak, comparatively worthless island of Socotra, in the Gulf of Aden, on the route from the Suez canal and the Red sea to India. This was to be used by us as a coaling station. And now it appears our government never heard of such a proposition. There's nothing like going away from home to get the news.

Of the making of deals there is no end in the city hall. The latest reported is one that brings into prominence Mr. W. L. Ames, a friend of Mayor Kiefer. All that the mayor and the recently elected county auditor, W. R. Johnson, need to do is to get together and agree, and Mr. Ames becomes a county assessor, in place of Robert Seng. Mr. Ames is said to possess certain views upon the distribution of taxes and assessments, which, if permitted to be carried out, would work a decided hardship upon the jobbers and the banks of St. Paul. Fair play to the business interests, Mayor Kiefer, or you will hear something drop!

Bunching Their Hits.

The Majority Have Him.

Now that the causes for Mr. Eustis' defeat have been explained, people should look happy.—Granite Falls Tribune.

Where the Losers Win.

After all Lind will have an easier time in choosing his men than as though he had but one party to select from. It is assumed that a majority of them will come from defeated candidates.—Granite Falls Tribune.

Picking at Mr. Pease.

Pease is hot because his county gave its greatest enemy, according to the Union's standard, a majority over his opponent of nearly 300 votes. Anoka is not the only ungrateful county in the state.—Granite Falls Tribune.

Missouri Hasn't Missed Them.

Three of the six men arrested at Moorhead Minn., for the train robbery committed near Fergus Falls claim to be from Missouri. No one has been missed from the Cracker-Neck gang. Minnesota fellows are undoubtedly imposters.—Kansas City Star.

Where Changes Are Necessary.

We have no personal knowledge of any wrongs existing in the several departments of the state government chargeable to the mismanagement of those in power, but if there be such wrongs we insist that those responsible, knowing them to exist, should be fired simultaneously, and that the purity of our institutions be secured by the appointment of new men of honesty and integrity, and proof against the influence of corruptionists.—Granite Falls Tribune.

Gov. Clough's Privilege.

Some of the anti-Clough Republican newspapers in this state are accusing Gov. Clough of being an aspirant to succeed Senator Davis. Under the constitution of the stae of Minnesota, he is entitled to that privilege. Should he reach the goal of his ambition in this regard the responsibility will lie with a majority of the legislators who compose the legislature to meet in January.—Winona Daily Herald.

A Faulty Ballot.

For the recent election there were registered in this county 7,193 voters, while there were cast 5,262 votes. Yet there were cast only 5,035 votes for governor, only 5,035 votes for lieutenant governor, only 4,916 for secretary of state, decreasing to 4,734 for justices of the supreme court. For congressman, the first office on the county ballot, there were cast only 5,077 votes.

And note the variance in the vote on justices of the supreme court. The first Republican candidate received 3,649 votes, and the last only 2,719. The first fusion candidate had 1,135 votes and the last only 847.

It is evident from this that there are still a great many electors who do not know how to mark a ballot properly, and it is further evident that a considerable proportion of those who did vote did not heed the injunction, iterated and reiterated, to vote for three justices.—Red Wing Daily Republican.

Give the Governor a Chance.

"If Mr. Lind's friends desire his administration to be a success they should give him a chance to fill the positions at his disposal without being trammeled and exasperated by the strife and bickerings and importunities of officeseekers. He accepted the position of leader of the reform forces in the late fight under protest and against his most earnest desire. He made a noble fight in behalf of the people, and no one person or set or party can claim the credit of his magnificent victory. If the spoilsmen will remain quiet and give Gov. Lind a chance he will give Minnesota an administration that will cause every honest man in the state to rejoice and be exceedingly glad. Officeseekers to the rear!"

Mr. Lind may be depended upon to fill the state offices with good men, selected because of their fitness and ability, and not because of any political "pull," and spoilsmen who imagine that by bringing "political influence" to bear upon the next governor they will be successful, are likely to be seriously disappointed.—Martin County Sentinel.

Time Will Tell.

Wonder how long A. C. Clausen will be tolerated by Lind as chief grain inspector?—Fergus Globe.

And There Are Others.

Admiral Dewey has been offered $5,000 for a short magazine article. We are willing to write several articles for that price.—Heron Lake News.

Comparison of Blizzards.

Some people say the recent blizzard at Minneapolis was more trying to Eustis on Nov. 8 than it was on the street cars last Monday and Tuesday. The latter were tied up thirty-six hours and Eustis is tied up forever.—Stillwater Gazette.

Still Chasing the Rainbow.

Donnelly is still running for the vice presidency on the 1900 ticket, and therefore he can afford to ignore the accidental election of his pet enemy, John Lind, as governor of Minnesota in this peculiar off-year.—Winona Daily Republican.

Watch His Curves.

It is stated that John Lind has decided to adopt a "to the victors belong the spoils" policy in regard to appointments. Good; but where will he draw the line? He was elected by the aid of Republicans as well as Democratic and Populist votes. Will he reward the men who were traitors to the Republican candidate?—Heron Lake News.

Has Studied Railroad Questions.

P. M. Ringdal seems to have a good chance of being appointed a member of the railroad and warehouse commission when John Lind takes hold of the state's administration. Ringdal ought to be able to do something practical along the line of reform in that capacity. He has made the railroad question a study, and is otherwise an able man.—Appleton Tribune.

Suggestion for Gov. Lind.

If John Lind finds that there are more applicants for office than there are offices at his disposal he might tenderly turn them over to the co-ordinate branches of the state government. By adopting this course a gracious feeling might be cultivated between the governor elect and his colleagues that otherwise would not prevail.—Winona Daily Herald.

Bouquet for Mrs. Lind.

Mrs. John Lind, if the picture in The Globe does her justice, will be an attractive hostess in the gubernatorial mansion, for her countenance not only manifests amiability but wit and good sense. John Lind certainly exercised good taste as well as good judgment in his choice of a life partner, for those finely chiseled features of hers express rare intelligence and cultivation.—Stillwater Messenger.

Champion Mind Reader, This.

The Globe and the other Democratic papers are opposing expansion, not because they do not believe in it, but because opposing it will hamper and embarrass the government—or at least they hope it will. Had the Spanish war been fought by a Democratic administration the conquerel territory would have been annexed. And such is the inherent cussedness of politics, perhaps the Republicans would have opposed it as the Democrats are now doing.—Cloquet Pine Knot.

Democracy's Victory.

When all circumstances connected with the campaign are taken into consideration, and the vote cast is compared with that of '96, it will be seen that recent elections were a great triumph for the Democratic party—a triumph that was really extraordinary in the face of the obstacles which confronted the party. It seems incredible almost that an administration which had the undivided support of the country in fighting to a triumphant close a foreign war should have so soon forfeited and lost so much of that support, although all sorts of appeals, ranging from patriotism to cupidity, were used to retain it. If the Democratic party maintains its present aggressive attitude, it will surely win the presidential election two years hence.—St. Charles Times.

St. Paul Church Notes.

Shouts of merriment coming through the brightly lighted windows of Christ church guild hall last evening told the passers by that something very enjoyable indeed was going on within its old stone walls, and a peep indoors was as good as a feast. Round a long table sat a party of young people, those who took part in the carnival of the vegetables some time ago, and they were playing a most remarkable game called "Up Jenkins," and peal after peal of laughter testified to its success as an entertainment. A mysterious nickle was the principal in the game and the fun was led by Mrs. Winne Brown and Miss Mary Saunders, who seemed to be enjoying themselves as much as any of the children. Some of the young folks were Florence and Buttercup Groff, Florence Daw, Masters Greer, Fred Temple, Weiser, Barnical, Alex Semple, Julius Knaw, Will Mantauten and others.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid of the Arlington Hills Presbyterian Church held an all day meeting Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Scheindler, Clark street, preparing for a sale to be given Thursday, Dec. 15.

* * *

The monthly missionary meeting of Grace M. E. church will meet Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Herbert Charles, 700 Prebble street.

* * *

Archie Howe, of Burr street, will entertain the Junior Society of the St. James Episcopal Church this evening, at his home on Burr street. He will be assisted by his aunt, Miss Susie Wilcox.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Swedish Lutheran Church will be entertained tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Carlson, Dayton avenue.

* * *

Mrs. Jennings, of Hamline, will entertain the Ladies' Aid Society of Grace M. E. Church this afternoon.

NO LEASE OF SOCOTRA.

Official Denial of the Coaling Station Story From London.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—An official denial is given to the story coming from Vienna via London to the effect that the United States government has been negotiating with the British government for the lease of the island of Socotra, off the eastern extremity of Africa and near the southern entrance of the Red sea. So far as can be gathered, not only has our government made no overtures in that direction, but it has never even given consideration to the advisability of acquiring a coaling station in that quarter of the world.

There is reason to suspect that the publication was really a feeler intended to convey to the United States in an indirect manner the disposition of the British government to let us have this island. Naval officers who have cruised in the neighborhood of Socotra say that the island is not naturally adapted for use as a coaling station. Its shores are high bluffs, and its beaches rock-bound and dangerous, and in the whole extent of the island there is no good port for large vessels. Still it is held by a number of officers that if the Philippines are to be retained by the United States, some provision must be made for maintaining an independent route via the Suez canal from the eastern coast of the United States aside from the objectionable one via Cape Horn.

Big Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Every trolley line in the borough of The Bronx was forced to suspend operations for three hours today on account of a fire which destroyed the big car shed of the Union Railway company, burning seventy-five cars and a large quantity of machinery, tools and other supplies. The loss to the railway company is estimated at $150,000; insurance $100,000. The loss on the building is $25,000.

THOMAS CONCERTS.

Indications Are That Not a Seat Will Be Unoccupied Tonight.

The people of Winona have taken to the Thomas concert like ducks to water. Mr. Thomas stopped off at Winona with his company and gave a concert there last night to a packed house. Many who applied for admission were turned away. The ticket sale opened there Monday morning at 8:30. As early as 6:30 a line began to form, and the boys who stood in line with orders and cash from their employers engaged in many lively tussles to hold their positions. When noon came all coupon tickets had been disposed of, and a full auditorium was guaranteed. This concert will be one of the social as well as musical events of the festive season of Winona. Mr. Thomas leaves Winona on the Chicago orchestra's special Northwestern train at 9 this morning, and his company will arrive in St. Paul about 3 o'clock.

The Thomas concert series will open up tonight at the People's church, and a large audience will be found to greet the venerable conductor and educator, who has certainly done more for music and the advancement of the "divine art" in America than anyone living.

The orchestra, which is now under Mr. Thomas' baton is considered the finest ever lead by him, and the successes he scored in the East last March are pointed to with equal pride by all Western people, be they residents of Chicago or of some other Western city. Residents of St. Paul should turn out in full to hear those concerts, and not forgetting the fact that they are to redown to the benefit of our city in more ways than one. Some of the leading members of the orchestra are Leopold Cramer, concertmeister, and E. Bare, second concertmeister, both violinists of great solo ability. Bruno Steindel, the 'cellist, is also with the company. He is one of the best known 'cellists in America, if not any where. A. Quensel is the leader of the flutes, and a great flutist he is, while Joseph Schreurs, long and well known among musicians, is the first clarinetist, better than whom there is none. Mr. Edmund Schuecker presides over the harp in that fashion which has long since placed him at the head of his profession. It is a great institution which Mr. Thomas has under his control, and this will be appreciated when we quote the Grand opera conductor, Herr Scholk, of the Gran Opera company, who said: "It is the finest and best drilled body of artists I ever directed." Herr Scholk is the Wagnerian conductor for the opera company, taking the place of Anton Seidl, who died last April.

The present indications are that every seat in the house will be disposed of for the entire Thomas series.

BOND EACH BOARD.

The Corporation Attorney Holds It Requires a Bond for Bill Boards.

Corporation Attorney Markham was yesterday called upon to approve a bond of a surety company for Martin N. Weber, who desired to erect and maintain bill boards in various parts of the city.

The corporation attorney wrote a letter to James A. Nowell, agent for the surety company, in which he holds that the firm or firms desiring to erect bill boards in the city under the ordinance must file a bond in the sum of $5,000 for each board.

A copy of the opinion was handed to Building Inspector Higgs, who grants permits for bill boards under the present ordinance. At present there are something over 200 bill boards erected in the city. L. N. Scott has 92; the Minnesota Advertising company, 40; Banning & Co., 17; Martin N. Weber, 19, and local retail firms, 30.

If the opinion of the corporation attorney is sustained it will mean that the persons or firms erecting and maintaining bill boards will have to file a bond in the sum of $5,000 for each board, whereas it has been the custom for one bond to cover the entire number maintained by each person or firm.

MRS. WILKINSON IS HERE.

Will Take the Remains of Her Husband to California.

Mrs. M. C. Wilkinson, widow of the late Maj. Wilkinson, who was killed by the Indians at Sugar Point, and her son Melville, are the guests of Col. J. H. Page at Fort Snelling.

Maj. Wilkinson's remains will be taken to California for interment.

ARTICLES OF PEACE

THIRTEEN PROPOSITIONS ARE SUBMITTED TO THE PARIS COMMISSIONERS

ANOTHER DELAY NECESSARY

Spanish Commissioners Desire to Consult With Madrid on Certain Points and American Commissioners Will Ask Instructions From Washington — Three Articles Mutually Agreed Upon.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—When the peace commissioners of America and Spain met in joint session today there were thirteen articles laid before the body, governing ten subjects:

First—The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.

Second—The cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Guam, in the Ladrones.

Third—The cession of the Philippines.

Fourth—The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines.

Fifth—The pledge of the United States to preserve order in the Philippines pending the ratification of the treaty.

Sixth—The release of military prisoners mutually.

Seventh—The cession by Spain of the island of Kusae, of Strong island, in the Carolines.

Eighth—The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there.

Tenth—Cable landing rights at points within the Spanish jurisdiction.

Eleventh—The release by Spain of political prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the Philippines.

Twelfth—The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least twelve years.

Thirteenth—A revival of the treaties broken by the war.

The first three articles were mutually agreed upon today, as was also the article embodying the terms of the evacuation of the Philippines, which will be practically the same as in the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The mutual release of military prisoners was agreed upon, Spain liberating the rebel prisoners and the United States liberating the Manila garrison and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo.

The political prisoners to be released by Spain are such as are now in exile at Ceuta, in Morrico, or at other Spanish penal settlements.

Daily sessions will be held hereafter, and it is now believed that the work may be possibly concluded this week, although so early a termination is not probable.

The foregoing list of subjects under consideration does not show the precise order in which the articles were laid before the Spanish commissioners today, and, in fact, only eight of the thirteenth articles were discussed. Four points arise about which the Spaniards wished to consult Madrid, and two upon which the Americans will consult Washington.

After the session and the departure of the Spanish commissioners, the Americans remained in the conference chamber for an hour, in executive session.

The adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock tomorrow.

MADRID ASTOUNDED.

Aguinaldo Demands Heavy Ransom for Release of Friars.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—The government has received an important dispatch from the Philippines in which it is stated that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, demands a million and a half of dollars for the release of the imprisoned friars.

RENT PAID FOR ARMORY

To Be Based on Actual Expense It Costs to Run It.

The assembly committee on ways and means yesterday referred the matter of rent paid by the city for the armory to Gen. Bend, with a request that he submit to the committee a detailed estimate of expense to which the Armory association would be put during the year 1899.

Assemblyman Albrecht said he could not see why the city should pay an amount in excess of the running expenses of the armory for rental. The report or opinion of the corporation attorney gave as one of the items of expense $1,650, this amount being secured by figuring on a 6 per cent valuation of $27,500, the cost of the property and building.

The Armory association, Mr. Albrecht said, according to the opinion of the corporation attorney paid interest only on $8,000 and he questioned if the city should pay a rental on the valuation of the property. His idea was to fix the rent paid by the city to the association at about what the running expenses of the armory would amount to.

No action will be taken until Gen. Bend has submitted an estimate. The city now pays $3,600 per year for the rent of the armory.

The claim of Nels J. Ness for $300, which the comptroller refuses to pay, on the ground that the corporation attorney's office in October, 1897, held it was not a legal claim against the city, was recommended to be received and filed.

DOG CATCHERS FINISH.

Parties Who Refused to Comply With Ordinance to Be Arrested.

Patrolman Saintong, who occupies the position of dog license inspector, reports that the men and teams employed in the capture of unlicensed canines have ended their labors for the present.

The total amount collected from dog licenses from the time the ordinance went into effect, Aug. 5, to date, is $4,350, and the expense connected with the enforcement of the ordinance and the capturing of the unlicensed dogs, $1,400.

The number of dogs taken to the pound was 1,025, and of these 850 were drowned, the others being redeemed.

Inspector Saintong states that he now intends to call on the 200 persons who either refused to pay the license or promised to pay and did not, and give them five days in which to comply with the ordinance. In case they should not, he intends to take out warrants under the ordinance and bring those who have failed to comply with its terms into the police court.

STATE FUNDS INVESTED.

Treasurer Koerner Favors Allowing Cities to Borrow State Funds.

State Treasurer Koerner returned yesterday from New York, where he invested $300,000 of the permanent school fund in "Virginias," netting the state interest at the rate of 3⅝ per cent, but if let run to maturity will bear 4 per cent.

Mr. Koerner was unable to invest any more money in state bonds, as this class of security is very much in demand. There is an available surplus in this fund of $400,000 which Mr. Koerner was unable to find a market for.

Mr. Koerner favors the state loaning money to large cities of the first class in Minnesota at the rate of 3 per cent, and will suggest in his annual report to the legislature that a law be passed authorizing this.

Minneapolis Authorities Have Him.

Edward Moore, alias Morris, the alleged sneak thief accused of having robbed the Wabasha flats several weeks ago, was yesterday turned over to the Minneapolis authorities.

It is believed that the charge against the prisoner in the Mill City is stronger than the one preferred by the local police. Moore escaped from the Minneapolis hospital while a prisoner for alleged burglary.

Concert Tickets for Tonight.

People who have purchased seats for the three concerts of the Thomas orchestra will find them marked 78, 85 and 86 respectively. They are good in the order named. Seventy-eight for the first concert, 85 for the second and 86 for the third.

CANAL FRAUDS CASES

JUDGE COUNTRYMAN'S REPORT PROVES A HIGHLY SENSATIONAL DOCUMENT

OFFICIALS TO BE INDICTED

Gov. Black Takes Prompt Action, Instructing New York's Attorney General to Institute Proceedings Against State Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works—Col. Roosevelt Can Name Counsel.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Judge Countryman's report to the attorney general and governor, which was made public today, on his investigation of the canal commissioners to ascertain and determine whether any judicial proceedings, civil or criminal, should be instituted on behalf of the state against any party or public official engaged or associated in general improvement, finds that both State Engineer and Surveyor Adams and Superintendent of Public Works Aldrich have either committed or permitted acts which should be investigated by a grand jury. Judge Countryman says:

It is a fair and reasonable inference, from all the facts and circumstances given in evidence, that most, if not all, of the improper acts and proceedings of the state engineer's subordinates were either directly or indirectly authorized or employed by him, and that his own methods and practices, in violation of the statute, were purposely adopted and followed to accomplish the results which have proved so pernicious and detrimental to the public interests.

CAUSE FOR IMPEACHMENT.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in reaching the conclusion that the case as proven against the state engineer is sufficient cause for impeachment, or his removal from office. But such a proceeding, in view of the situation and circumstances, is imprudent if not impracticable, as the time is too short and the method too cumbersome and expensive to prove effective, either as a punishment to the officer or justice to the state. There would be the delay attendant upon a vote by the legislature in the case of impeachment, and the customary trial before the legal court, and his term would close before the termination of the trial. The same remarks apply to the alternative of the governor recommending to the senate the removal of the state engineer under the public offices law. The senate, at the earliest, could only order his removal a few days before the close of his term.

The only remaining course is criminal proceedings, following a regular indictment.

After reviewing the duties and acts of Superintendent of Public Works Aldrich, in connection with his auditing of bills for work that was not authorized, and concerning his connection with the work, Judge Countryman says:

"I have reached the conclusion that this also is a proper case to be presented to the grand jury."

GOV. BLACK ACTS.

After Gov. Black had received this report he addressed a communication to the attorney general, in which he said:

You are hereby requested to immediately take charge of proceedings against the state engineer and surveyor and the superintendent of public works on behalf of the state, and to institute and to prosecute to their conclusion such criminal actions or proceedings as may be warranted by the reports and testimony, and you are hereby required to attend in person, or by one of your deputies, the supreme court, and appear before the proper grand jury thereof, for the purpose of managing and conducting such criminal actions or proceedings.

Special counsel will be designated to aid you, and the executive department will render to you in this matter any assistance within its power.

Gov. Black also addressed a letter to Governor-elect Roosevelt, saying that as the proceedings would necessarily be continued under the latter's administration, Gov. Roosevelt might desire to have some lawyer of his own selection connected with the proceedings from the beginning. Such lawyer, Gov. Black says, he will be glad to designate.

REMOVAL OF SNOW.

Mayor Kiefer and Supt. Smith Have a Conference.

Mayor Kiefer and Supt. Smith, of the Street Railway company, had a conference yesterday concerning the removal of snow from the streets. The mayor called the attention of the street railway official to the condition of a number of streets, particularly those on which car lines were operated.

Supt. Smith explained that the recent storms had been very severe, and that it required more time to place the streets in good condition than would otherwise be the case. He stated that for the past two days the Street Railway company had fifteen teams and nearly 100 men at work and the expectations were that in a day or so the streets on which cars were operated would be in a good condition.

The city engineer's office reported yesterday that ninety-three men and thirty-one teams were engaged in clearing the sidewalks, street crossings and gutters of snow. The work was being pushed ahead, especially in the business districts. The cost of doing this work is about $239 per day. The engineer's office reports that until a day or so ago the Street Railway company had done little if anything about clearing the streets of its share of snow, but now had a force of men and teams at work.

The probabilities are that the city will insist on the Street Railway company paying a part of the expense of removing the snow during the week ending Nov. 26.

REMAINS BROUGHT HOME.

The Funeral of Patrick V. Murphy Will Take Place Today.

The remains of Patrick V. Murphy, who died at Seattle recently, reached St. Paul last evening. Mrs. Joseph Webber and Miss Murphy, of Seattle, and John Maher and wife, of this city, accompanied the remains.

The funeral will be held from St. Patrick's church Friday morning at 10 o'clock, followed by interment at Calvary cemetery.

Elections in the Pythians.

Capital Lodge No. 51, K. of P., elected the following officers last night: Lindsay Waters, C. C.; James P. Maley, V. C.; H. C. Sinks, prelate; Frank X. Roden, K. of R. and S.; Joseph Andrews, M. of F.; J. H. Bohrer, M. of E.; L. J. Tierney, M. at A.; T. J. Carpenter, I. G.; W. H. Baker, O. G.; C. B. Elliott, M. of W.; Henry Pothen, S. S. Fenly, trustees; Dr. J. C. Nelson, physician.

The new officers of Lincoln lodge are: L. G. Schackford, C. C.; Louis Eutrup, V. C.; Thomas Reynolds, P.; George Morris, M. of A.; C. H. Neuenschwander, K. of R. and S.; W. A. Greer, M. of F.; L. W. Ervine, M. of E.; W. H. Hunt, M. of W.; George H. Wilcockson, I. G.; E. R. Naffie, O. G.; Grier M. Orr, trustee.

Judge Orr Discharges Baer.

Isaac Baer, proprietor of the clothing and jewelry store at Third and Jackson streets, who was arrested Saturday for the alleged theft of a watch from Frank Schalow, was discharged by Judge Orr yesterday. Schalow claimed Baer had taken away his watch on the pretense of examining the timepiece, and had refused to return it.

Judge Orr said that, after thinking the case over, he had concluded Baer was not guilty of larceny, although his conduct had been rather high handed for a business transaction.

Given a Test.

The new monitor stand nozzle, procured by the fire department, was given a practical test yesterday afternoon and proved highly satisfactory as a fire fighter. For a piece of apparatus of its power the machine is quite simple in appearance and application. Mounted on Chemical Engine No. 1, in the space formerly occupied by one of the reservoirs, it looks like any ordinary hose nozzle except that it is much larger. It is manipulated on a swivel by a small crank and can be operated in fighting the fiercest fire by one man.

TO SAVE HIS SHIPS

WHY ADMIRAL SAMPSON REFUSED TO FORCE ENTRANCE TO SANTIAGO HARBOR

GEN. SHAFTER CRITICISED

Army Might Have Attacked the City of Santiago to Better Advantage and Put the Brunt of Battle Upon the Navy—To Have Attempted Entrance of the Harbor Would Have Been Suicidal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The navy department today made public a report from Admiral Sampson, covering the operations of the United States blockading fleet off Santiago, after the destruction of Cervera's squadron. The report begins with a dispatch dated on the flagship New York, July 15, and winds up with one from the same flagship dated Guantanamo, July 28.

In the first report Admiral Sampson tells of the demonstration made against Aguadores by the troops under Duffield, the point of which was that, as soon as the ships took part in the firing, the Spaniards disappeared. He says that the bombardment of Santiago on the 2d of July served no particular end, because Shafter's attack had been postponed. He quotes dispatches from himself to Shafter, stating that it was impossible to force an entrance to the harbor until the mines had been removed, and that work could be accomplished only after the troops had taken the forts at the entrance to the harbor.

Shafter replied that he could not tell when he could take the forts. If they were as difficult as those against which he was pitted, it would take a great deal of time and much loss of life. He said:

"I cannot see why the navy cannot act as well under a destructive fire as the army. My loss yesterday was 500. By all means keep up fire on everything in sight until demolished. I expect, however, in time, to have sufficient men to capture the forts along the bay."

An hour later on the same day, July 2, Gen. Shafter again appealed to Admiral Sampson to immediately force the harbor entrance, so as to avoid further loss among his men, already very heavy. He says:

"You can operate with less loss than I can."

In reply, on the same day, Admiral Sampson pointed out that the channel of the harbor was well strewn with mines, which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of his ships, if he attempted to enter the harbor, and that, by sinking one, the harbor would be blocked against the entrance of the others. He had hoped that Shafter would take the batteries from the rear, so that he might drag for torpedoes, but it was Shafter's earnest desire that he should force the entrance. He would prepare to undertake it, thinking, however, that the position of both army and navy would be made more difficult if they failed in the attempt. He promised to use mines at Guantanamo to countermine those at Santiago, which would consume considerable time. Says Sampson:

TO SAVE HIS SHIPS.

"It is not so much the loss of men as it is the loss of ships which has until now deterred me from making a direct attack upon the ships within the port."

After the battle with Cervera's fleet Gen. Shafter renewed his request that Admiral Sampson force an entrance, saying that his present position had cost him a thousand men, and he did not wish to lose any more. Sampson, in comment, says this shows a complete misapprehension of the circumstances. He alleges that the sinking of the Mercedes would obstruct the entrance to the large American ships, and that extensive shore batteries were known to exist. His chief of staff had indicated to Shafter what positions should be taken before any attention was paid to the city, and the capture of these would ensure the destruction of the mines and the entrance of the American ships.

Shafter had cordially consented to this, and Sampson did not know why the plan had been changed, unless the troops had been advanced too far to divert. He expressed the belief that the adherence to the original plan would have resulted in the much quicker surrender of the Spanish troops, and much less loss of life, except to the navy, which would have borne the brunt of attack.

Admiral Sampson shows how he contemplated to bring up the marine battalion from Guantan