Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

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☞ Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.

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ST. PAUL. MONDAY. NOV. 30. 1885.

☞ THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH STREET.

☞ THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT No. 11 TIMES BUILDING.

☞ THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT No. 257 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

☞ THE STILLWATER OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT 215½ SOUTH MAIN STREET.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 10 p. m.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations:

Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r	Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r
Duluth....	36	Lt s'w	Albany....	27	Fair
St. Paul...	32	Hy s'w	New York.	..	......
La Crosse..	41	Thr't'g	Chicago...	41	Clear
Huron....	35	Cloudy	Cincinnati.	42	Cloudy
Moorhead.	32	Lt S'w	Cleveland.	30	Clear
St. Vincent	27	Cloudy	Boston....	37	Clear
Bismarck.	30	Cloudy	Galveston.	56	Clear
Ft. Buford	25	Clear	Memphis..	44	Cloudy
Ft. Ass'bn.	36	Clear	N. Orleans.	49	Cloudy
Ft. Custer.	31	Clear	Quebec....	27	Lt S'w
Helena...	42	Fair	Shrevep't..	42	Clear
Ft. Garry..	23	Cloudy	St. Louis..	44	Cloudy
Minnedosa	22	Cloudy	Vicksburg.	46	Cloudy

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 30.06; thermometer, 32.7; relative humidity, 89; wind, southeast; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 35.6; minimum thermometer, 29.3; daily range, 6.3. River—Observed height, 2.0. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. P. F. LYONS, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1 a. m.—For the upper lake region: Cloudy weather, local rains or snow, variable winds, generally shifting to slightly colder northerly. For the upper Mississippi valley: Cloudy weather, rains or snow in the northern portion, no decided change in temperature, variable winds, generally northwesterly. For the Missouri valley: Increasing cloudiness, local rains, variable winds, generally northwesterly, no decided change in temperature, except in the southern portions slightly colder.

THE DAILY GLOBE.

First Page—Sunday at Indianapolis, Beecher and Talmage and Washington News.
Second Page—St. Paul News and Among the Horses.
Third Page—Minneapolis News.
Fourth Page—Editorial, Sporting and General Telegraphic News and the Sun's Wall Street Article.
Fifth Page—Northwestern and Dakota News.
Sixth Page—Financial and Commercial.
Seventh Page—Want Advertisements.
Eighth Page—Life in Jail and Stillwater News.

AMUSEMENT DIRECTORY.

ST. PAUL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Wabasha St.—Thomas Keene—8 p. m., "Richard III."

OLYMPIC THEATER, Seventh St. near Jackson —New York Novelty Company.

SACKETT & WIGGINS' DIME MUSEUM, 94 and 96 Seventh St.—Museum and Stage Performance.

FOURTH STREET FAMILY MUSEUM, Exposition Block near Wabasha—Museum and Stage Performance.

ACKER POST HALL—Select Knights A. O. U. W. Hop.

MINNEAPOLIS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Nicollet and Sixth—Boston Ideals—8 p. m., "Giralda."

THEATRE COMIQUE, 219, 221 and 223 First Av. South—Leon Bros. and Vaudeville Company.

SACKETT & WIGGINS' DIME MUSEUM, 214 and 216 Hennepin Av.—Museum and Stage Performance.

NUB OF THE NEWS.

Six gamblers were arrested in St. Paul.

Slosson, Vignaux and Schaefer play off their tie next month.

Talmadge preached on Medicine for Ills, and Beecher on Heavenly Rest.

Advent mission services have been begun in the Episcopal churches of the city.

President Cleveland has concluded not to attend the funeral of Mr. Hendricks.

It is said that Sir John Macdonald caused Riel to hang in order to further his own political ends.

Fire at Redwood Falls, Minn., caused a loss of over $13,000. The business portion of the town had a narrow escape.

Early yesterday morning a crowd endeavored to take Tiepner from the Minneapolis jail, to lynch him, but were repulsed by the police.

The commissioner of agriculture's report shows a wonderful increase in acreage and yield during the past ten years.

A sermon by Bishop Foss, a love feast and a series of reminiscences closed the anniversary exercises at Jackson Street Methodist church.

Indians fired several shots at the guards at Battleford, N. W. T., where their eight comrades were recently hanged. An uprising is predicted.

Mathias Iundt, a lunatic who was being conveyed to Rochester from Stillwater, escaped from Officer George Walter, jumping from the train, but was recaptured.

The remains of the late vice president, Thomas A. Hendricks, were conveyed to the court house in Indianapolis, where they lie in state. Fully 25,000 people looked upon the face of the dead statesman during the afternoon.

THE MINNEAPOLIS WHITEWASH.

A pretty kettle of fish is the Minneapolis city administration. And a pretty pot of whitewash it mixes for its own purification. For lame and impotent conclusions the result of the recent investigations takes the rag off the bush. The mayor started out to investigate the crookedness of the police department, and the investigation winds up by the leading accused police official giving the mayor a certificate of good character. In fact the whole administration seems to have suddenly been metamorphosed into a mutual admiration society. The city officials seem to admire the new coat of whitewash with which they have been painting themselves. Now, that poor CHASE has been made a scapegoat and has been banished into the wilderness of disgrace, with the sins of the administration bundled to his back, the remaining officials imagine that they have been purified in public estimation and bring to the altar as their offering of thanksgiving two turtle doves in the shape of letters of exchange between the mayor and the recently-accused police clerk, which are, in effect, bills of credit or certificates of golden reputations. There is something peculiarly touching in this correspondence. It lifts the veil which obscured from public view the load of sorrow which had bowed down two grief-stricken hearts when public clamor demanded an investigation. It reveals the suspense of that "exquisite interval" while one was on the rack of investigation and the other sat with bated breath awaiting the result. And when the investigation is ended, and the lately-accused police clerk's apprehension that the verdict is against him is removed by an epistle from the head of the administration assuring him of an individual verdict of acquittal, what touching pathos there is in the language of the clerk's reply in which he acquits his honor of all suspicion that he was engaged in an attempt to prosecute him. And with what peculiar tenderness he attempts to relieve the administration of the pressure which he is sure will be brought upon it. How they loved each other. DAVID and JONATHAN are absolutely discounted. The blended souls of DAMON and PYTHIAS never experienced such love as this. The meeting of JACOB and ESAU after their long estrangement, as they fell each upon the other's neck and lifted up their voices in weeping, loses pathos in comparison with the expression of tender feeling conveyed in this remarkable correspondence. There is a delightful fascination in the contemplation of that generous friendship which can say:

> Then come the wild weather, come steel or come snow,
> We will stand by each other, however it blow.
> Investigation, and scandal, and sorrow and pain
> Shall be to our true love as links to a chain.

The friendships of this world are so often, as ADDISON defines them, "The confederacies of vice, or leagues in pleasure," or of that character which follows wealth and fame and leaves the wretch to weep, that it is actually refreshing to the soul to witness once in a while that nobler sort which causes hearts to bloom out like violet bells on the self-same stem,

> "Pouring the dewy odors of life's spring
> Into each other's bosoms."

While this side of the correspondence has a very pretty sentimental tinge, there is a more practical view that the people of Minneapolis will doubtless take of it. The time will come around after a while when they will have a chance to render a verdict, and there will be no way to whitewash it, either. For, they will bring every work of this administration into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil.

THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT GO.

In an interview with the GLOBE's Washington correspondent last evening President CLEVELAND gave a full explanation of the reasons which induced him to abandon his original purpose of attending the funeral of Vice President HENDRICKS. By referring to the interview, which appears in another column, it will be observed that the president bases his reasons upon his convictions of duty, and frankly admits that the considerations which induced the change in his plans did not impress him until they were presented to him by others. Under the impulse of a desire to pay a tribute of respect and affection to the dead statesman who was so recently associated with him in the administration of the government the president made public his intention to attend the funeral. When friends interposed and presented to his consideration the critical condition of the government and the danger of anarchy which might occur in case the only life which stood between the government and the people was taken, the president concluded that his duty to the people required him to subordinate his individual impulses to the public welfare, and deeming it unwise to take unnecessary risks in any direction which might involve the country in serious complications, he abandons his original purpose and will remain at his official desk in Washington.

In one aspect of the situation the president is correct. It behooves him above all other men to study the public welfare and to shape all his conduct and actions solely with reference to the general good. In his effort to perform this duty according to his conscientious convictions he is to be commended. In another aspect of the case, however, the GLOBE says most frankly that it thinks the president's judgment is in error and that his advisers have not been wise in their suggestions. As an original proposition the president's conclusions would not have been open to criticism. But to have expressed a determination to go to the funeral and then to have changed his mind because of the representations made to him that his life would be in danger, gives an appearance of individual timidity at variance with all previously conceived opinions and estimates of his character. And what is still of more serious consequence, it sends abroad a false impression of the security of our American institutions. It publishes to the world the fact that there are conditions in this country which render it unsafe for the life of the chief magistrate to travel among his own people, and that there are contingencies in our government when the death of one man would produce anarchy. In a modified sense, it is a libel upon our boasted republican institutions. The conditions of security in the United States are such that the life of the president of the republic is just as safe as that of the humblest citizen. There is no more danger to the chief magistrate as he rolls across our Western prairies in his palace car than there is to the tramp who plods his weary way over the dusty turnpike. So stable is our government and so firmly is it founded in the hearts of the people that the death of the president, and for that matter the death of all the heads of the departments at one time, would no more interrupt the progress of the government or produce serious friction in its movements than would the death of the humblest hod-carrier in the land. Of course such an event would be a shock and a sensation. But it would not produce anarchy. The people made the government. They can sustain it. The people brought it into existence through the throes of a great revolution and a seven years' war without an executive head. Their descendants could carry it through another as severe an ordeal without a strain to a single part. The GLOBE would deplore as a great national calamity any event which would remove the present wise and conservative executive head of the government. As a Democratic journal with a full and unflinching faith in Democratic principles, believing them to be the only correct principles for a sound and successful administration of the national government, the GLOBE would doubly deplore any event which would transfer the control of the national administration from Democratic to Republican hands. Yet, when we subordinate our personal and partisan impulses to the higher influences of a broad patriotism and a spirit of devotion to our country and its institutions, we are honestly of the opinion that it would have been better for the president to have carried out his original plan, and have attended the funeral of the lamented HENDRICKS, even though he had lost his life by a railway accident, or had died by the hands of an assassin, than to have cast an unjust reflection upon the security and stability of our American institutions. The calamity of his death would have been a most disastrous shock to the government, but not as great as the misinterpretation of our national conditions liable to be placed upon his refusal to attend the funeral. Thank GOD we are not living in Russia or Spain, where the government hangs upon the personal security of one man.

DAKOTA'S ADMISSION.

A Dakota Republican, who says he cannot get a hearing through a Republican newspaper, appeals to the GLOBE for the privilege of presenting his argument against the admission of Dakota as a state. As the GLOBE is the people's newspaper and is willing to give an impartial presentation of all public questions, our correspondent's letter is published in another column. At the same time the GLOBE feels free to say that its own views in regard to the admission of Dakota have not been changed. We have heretofore asserted that we believe it to be the duty of congress to admit Dakota as a state, and have given our reasons for taking that position. We believe that the territory has earned the degree of statehood and is entitled to it. We furthermore believe that the interests of the general government demand the admission of Dakota, and it is the duty of congress to provide for its admission without regard to what opinions the people of the territory may have on the subject of admission. We are satisfied that the great bulk of the people of the territory desire admission. We are satisfied that the prosperity of Dakota will be promoted by elevating the territory to the dignity of a state. And we know that the general government will be benefited. Still the people of Dakota have a right to present their views on the subject, and if any of them have reasons to think that admission would be prejudicial to their interests they are entitled to a respectful consideration.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK LAW.

The matter of text-books has been one of the most serious problems in connection with the common-school system. All educators agree that there should be some sort of uniformity in the kind of books which are to be used in the public schools. One difficulty has been in getting the educators to agree among themselves as to what text-books are best. A number of books of geography, grammar, arithmetic, and of all the branches usually taught in the common schools have been published by a number of authors—all of them of prominence and reputation in their respective departments. One teacher will prefer the work of one author, while another teacher of equal repute and proficiency will insist that the text-book published by another author is better adapted to the instruction of children. And thus in the multitude of good text-books it becomes a serious difficulty to make selection of the best. But when the properly-authorized commissioners have at last been enabled to make a selection then comes the most serious difficulty of all—that of having the books furnished to the schools at prices which are not extortionate. Whenever a good book is to be published some publishing house generally manages to make a contract with the author by which the house has the exclusive right to publish the book. In this way the publisher acquires a monopoly. Now if this should happen to be the book which it is most desirable to use as a text-book the public is placed at a disadvantage. Prices cannot be kept down and the public protected from extortion by competition. The only remedy is in legislation. The state can protect itself by a legal provision fixing the maximum price to be paid for text-books to be used in the public schools of the state. In this way the publishers are compelled to accept the price offered by the state or lose a sale. As a reasonable profit is usually allowed by the state, the publishers, as a rule, are not slow to accept what is offered. The law should always provide that the price of the book shall be published on the back. The experience of those states which have adopted this method is that there has never been any difficulty in getting all the books that were needed. While the publishers have a monopoly in the way of publication, they are prevented from using that monopoly for the purpose of extortion.

The point raised before the district court of Hennepin county in the case decided by Judge KOON last Saturday was that the statute which provides that one person shall have the contract for furnishing all the books to the pupils in the public schools of this state creates a monopoly and is in this sense unconstitutional. The court, however, decided the case adversely to the contractor upon another point, and the decision virtually leaves this important point undecided. The court held that the act of 1883, which required the county superintendent to make his requisition upon the contractor for the necessary books to supply the schools of his county, is invalid because it had no enacting clause. So far as the public is concerned the monopoly feature of the law is of more importance than the point which was decided. The mere matter of omission could be remedied by a subsequent legislature passing the same bill with the enacting clause. But if the law is unconstitutional upon the ground that it abridges the privilege of a free market the people would like to know it, so that some law could be enacted in its place which would secure to the public uniformity in the series of text-books to be used in the schools. The present law is objectionable because it does have a monopolistic tinge and is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. It is true that if the legislature fixes the price which shall be paid for books it doesn't make much difference who publishes them or who sells them. At the same time there is something very repulsive to the American mind in a law which not only abridges an American citizen's right to the enjoyment of a free market, but also assumes a dictatorial character wholly at variance with the spirit of free government. That feature of the law which provides for a state contractor, whether constitutional or unconstitutional, is repulsive to Republican principles and ought to be abolished. There are monopolies enough already in existence to meet all the requirements of this age and generation. The people are in no humor for the creation of new ones at this time, and particularly when they are to be made a feature of our public-school system.

The principal need in this matter is a capable commission charged with the duty of selecting text-books and from time to time revising the price list. This commission should be composed of professional teachers and should consist of individuals whose reputation for integrity would elevate them above the suspicion of colluding with publishers. Then give the commission power to receive bids from different publishing houses, and if any one agreed to furnish books at a less price than the law fixed, let the commission be authorized to contract for them at the reduced price, but in no event to go above the price fixed by law, and not make a contract for more than two years. A very good idea would be to have this commission to consist of the state superintendent of instruction and all the county superintendents. They should be required to meet at least once in two years and agree upon the text-books to be used in the public schools for the next succeeding two years, and also to contract with publishers for furnishing the books.

SHOULD the senate be so discourteous as to elect a president of that body merely to administer the oath to Gen. LOGAN and then retire in his favor, the Illinois senator will demonstrate the peculiarity of our politics by occupying the very position which the American people decided that they did not wish him to hold. He will be in the unenviable position of an uninvited guest in the presidential family circle.

THE unnatural condition of things which has existed for some time among the coal miners of the fourth pool in Pennsylvania has finally culminated in a serious riot. Given a mining rate of but 2 cents per bushel, the consequent impossibility of supporting a miserable existence and obstinate employers, and the cry "bread or blood" comes sooner or later.

AS THE GLOBE a few days since indicated to be quite probable, Austria has concluded it time for her to intervene in the Servo-Bulgarian row. ALEXANDER shows himself to be as discreet as he is valorous in consenting to dictate an armistice which will leave him the prestige of victory and a little matter of $5,000,000 for his trouble.

THE gratification which the sultan will feel over the thrashing given MILAN by ALEXANDER will be mitigated by the reflection that SAM COX will probably come to the front with felicitations that those insultin' Servians, who dared to annoy the Lord of the Silken Bowstring, are disposed of.

THE storm cloud which is reported to have been gathering in the Northwest ever since RIEL's execution gives a forcible reminder of its presence and possible disastrous work in the future, in the skirmish yesterday between a number of Indians and the guard at Battleford.

MR. RANDALL, it is stated, is preparing a tariff measure which will embody all the latest improvements, and will give Uncle WILLIAM MORRISON the impression that some one has poured a bucket of ice water down his spinal column.

ST. PAUL is one of the few cities in which the special-delivery system has not proven a failure. The administration can rely upon this goodly city standing by it in all rightful matters. Let it try a government telegraph line, for instance.

FRITZ EMMETT's latest freak is to imagine that his mission on earth is to reform the stage. FRITZ always was a good actor of comedy. The fact, however, that his enthusiasm is whisky-inspired puts a farcical aspect upon it.

MISS SWEET, late spinster in charge of the extensive Chicago pension office, had become so used to bossing the clerks of her office that she finds it necessary now to take unto herself a husband as a memory of her former authority.

ELKINS also asserts that Mr. BLAINE is out of politics permanently. But it's long odds that Messrs. BLAINE and MAHONE will hold a secret executive session before the year of grace, 1888, rolls around.

THE Northwest will follow with great interest every effort made by the government to unearth fraudulent land entries. That is an evil that honest settlers in the Northwest know something about.

THE annual cost of the senate is something like $875,000. In view of the fact that congress is soon to meet it may be mentioned that the senate has for years been under Republican control.

IT IS a poor reflection upon the solidity of American institutions to presume that the country would fall into anarchy, even were the government left for a short time without a head.

CUBA is beginning to awaken to the fact that should the Carlists take the field in Spain she will have another opportunity of making an effort for her much-desired independence.

IT IS clearly shown that the negro population is increasing proportionately faster than the white population. Blonde beauty will some day be at a premium for its rarity.

CHICAGO is just awakening to the fact that she now has more reason than ever to feel grateful. Not a single murder was committed in that city on Thanksgiving day.

LONDON is beginning to be doubtful of the merit of her public statues. In view of Editor STEAD's incarceration, she might also discover defects in her statutes.

MARK TWAIN has just celebrated his 50th anniversary. But his inimitable stories will probably go roughing it along for twice that many years to come.

A SCARCITY of dimes throughout the country is reported. Has any one thought of looking in the pockets of the museum men?

THE curiosity of an anxious people has not yet been satisfied as to whether Financier WARD gave thanks last Thursday.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

What is Thought of Logan and His Chances for the Place.

The Statement Made That He is Fishing for Bigger Game.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Whether Gen. Logan wants to be president pro tempore is the question asked on every side. A gentleman whose relations with the senator makes it eminently probable that he knows how the senator feels, says that he does not think Gen. Logan wants to take the chair. In the first place the duties of the office would be very irksome to him. He finds sitting up very fatiguing, and when he is not writing his usual position is a semi-recumbent attitude on a lounge in the cloak room or at home. He is not very expert in rules of order, and dislikes controversies over parliamentary points. On the other hand he is a powerful debater, and the gentleman referred to says he thinks Gen. Logan would feel that, as the presiding officer, he was laid away on the shelf. He is a man of very active temperament, fond of political controversy and eager to support certain measures that will come up this winter and to oppose others. If he takes the chair he has got to keep out of debate for the most part. He would not be

ACTUALLY MUZZLED.

He would retain all his rights as a senator, but he would not be expected to have the floor much. He is represented as eager to retain and add to his prestige as one of the Republican leaders in the senate, and feels that he can do much more for his country, his party and his own political future by remaining on the floor than he could by taking the chair. Gen. Logan's election to the chair would be recognized as a senatorial nomination for the presidency. In the opinion of many of his friends this would be a grave disadvantage to him, because 1888 is a good way off, and candidates who were brought forward too early have generally been killed off. It is felt by some senators that presidential politics, either prospective or retrospective, ought to be kept out of this election of a presiding officer, and for this reason Senator Van Wyck, who is a warm friend of Blaine and not especially an admirer of Edmunds, desires to see the latter re-elected president pro tem. He thinks there will be less of

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS

in Mr. Edmund's election than in that of anyone else, and he is for him for that reason. Though a very warm friend of both Blaine and Logan, he does not want the election of 1884 resurrected to beat Senator Edmunds, or the election of 1888 anticipated to elect Logan. The fact that last March Mr. Edmunds took occasion, unauthorized by the senate, to disclaim, in announcing the result of an electoral count, any functions except a purely ministerial one, will be used against him by some extreme partisans among the regular Republican senators, who want to reserve for some future emergency the claim that the presiding officer of the senate has the right to count the electoral vote involving, as it would, in the case of double returns, the right of the vice president or president pro tem. to determine what votes to count. But there are many of the Republican senators who claim such extraordinary powers for the real or acting vice president. Some Democracts are seeking to give the impression that Gen. Logan cannot be elected president pro tem. because he is not yet a member of the senate. This is a minor technicality which can be

GOTTEN AROUND EASILY.

In 1881 the Republicans asserted the right of the oldest senator to administer the oath of office to senators elect before a president pro tem. was chosen. The Democrats insisted that a president pro tem. must be chosen first. They were in a majority and carried their point, but that does not settle the right of members elect to be sworn in before the election of a presiding officer. The action of 1881 was purely political and not legal. Now the Republicans have a majority and they will not recognize the strict party vote of four years ago as a precedent binding on them. It is even claimed by some good lawyers that a senator elect may take office before a judge, without waiting for the senate to meet. No such unusual experiment as this need be tried. The Republican senators have a majority and they can direct the senior senator to swear the members elect; or if they preferred another course they could agree in caucus on the election of a president pro tem., simply for the purpose of organization, and then elect Gen. Logan to the chair as soon as he had qualified.

Mickey Welch, the New York club's pitcher, starts a base ball headquarters house of call at Holyoke, Mass., with one McGarry, and quits the box forever.

AN ATHLETIC EVENT.

Tom Chandler and Frank Glover to Fight Their Battle of Last Spring Over Again.

Vignaux, Slosson and Schaefer to Play Off Their Tie in Chicago Next Month.

An Important Action Affecting Bicyclists Heard in an English Court.

Heavy Bets Up on the Moth-Cannon Wrestling Match--General Sporting Notes.

Important Fistic Event.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The first important athletic event of the present season will take place at Battery D armory to-morrow evening. Tom Chandler and Frank Glover, the latter now heavy-weight champion of Illinois, will fight their battle of last spring over again. In that contest Glover was a mere stripling, scarcely 20 years old, and without the knowledge of boxing which the majority of his friends thought warranted his going against such an old hand as Chandler. Although coming within an ace of being knocked out in the second round, Glover pulled through and went into the third and fourth rounds in a style never to be forgotten by those who saw it, finally knocking Chandler "cold" under two powerful blows, left and right, at the end of the fourth round, and winning the medal for the heavy-weight championship of Illinois. In addition to this contest "Parson" Davies has offerred a medal for the one-hundred-and-fifty-pound amateur championship of Illinois, the entries to which have been restricted to those weighing under this figure and who have never before sparred in public. The eight boxers entered are F. Reif, 140 pounds; George Curtis, 145 pounds; Charles Harvey, 132; Frank Purry, 136; C. H. Hover, 146; a pupil of Tom Chandler, 123; J. J. Loulard, 125. There will also be other set-tos between local stars.

Billiardists Change Their Plans.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The three billiard experts, Vignaux, Schaefer and Slosson, with a few of their friends held another consultation to-day, and an agreement was finally reached whereby all present troubles will be settled. Mr. Bensinger still insisted he would not pay over the $1,000 he had subscribed to the purse of the last tournament, unless the ties were played off, on the ground that he offered it to the winner, and not to be divided up among all the players. So it was determined that a central music hall be engaged for the nights of Dec. 21, 22 and 25, and then the question of championship will be decided. The division of purse of the six games already played will remain as it is, but the winner of the coming series will take the full receipts after the expenses are paid, and to this Mr. Bensinger will add the much-disputed $1,000. Vignaux and Schaefer went to St. Louis to-night to get ready for the games to be played there Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and Slosson will go to-morrow. The New York games, which were arranged for December or January, will be postponed until the 1st of March.

Fought Nineteen Rounds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—Alba Miller, an English light-weight, and Jack Bailey, an Eastern middle-weight, engaged in a three-ounce glove fight. Marquis of Queensberry rules, near here this afternoon. Bailey forced the fighting after four or five rounds. Miller weakened by the fifteenth and gave up after the nineteenth round. The winner received a stake of $100 and about $500 gate money.

Important 'Cycling Decision.

An important action affecting bicyclists throughout the country was heard before Judge Stephen at Lincoln, England, recently. John Henry Price, a member of the London stock exchange and one of the executive committee of the National 'Cyclists' union, sought to recover from Thomas Chambers and Alfred F. Peel, secretaries of the Lincoln Bicycle club, damages for breach of contract. This was a test case, and the plaintiff was supported in his claim by the N. C. U. From the statement of counsel, and the evidence adduced, it appeared that the plaintiff entered for the Lincoln bicycle sports in three events, and received a program stating that the sports were open to all gentlemen amateurs, and were held under the ordinary rules of the National 'Cyclists' union. This union has disagreed with the Amateur Athletic association, and one of the rules of the former was that any person competing under A. A. A. rules should be disqualified for riding in races under the N. C. U. rules. Price subsequently ascertained that several persons who had ridden under A. A. A. rules were down to compete in the sports, and he therefore communicated with the secretaries and was told that a satisfactory arrangement had been come to. On the afternoon of the day of the sports, however, these men were present and were allowed to compete, and under these circumstances Price declined to ride, and he brought this action to recover the cost of his journey from London and his entrance fees. The particulars of the claim were 7s. 6d. for entrance fees, £1 1s. 6d. railway fare, 5s. railway fare for bicycle, and 9s. 6d. hotel bill. His honor held there had been a breach of contract and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.—Sporting Life.

Minneapolis Sports.

Many heavy bets were made last Saturday evening on the Moth-Cannon Græco-Roman wrestling match, which is to occur in Market hall Friday night for $500 a side. The contestants have their money up, and are in active training. Moth is in Eau Claire, while Cannon is in training with C. O. Duplessis in the Minneapolis gymnasium. They are so nearly equally matched that each realizes the task that has been set before him. Cannon is the world's champion five-style athlete, and Moth is the champion at Græco-Roman style. Moth has a slight prestige, he having won one match with Cannon, yet the latter is sanguine, and is instructing his friends to wager freely that he will win. In case Moth wins, he will at once make a tour of the East, and the same may be said of Cannon. Tickets have been placed on sale at Winecke & Doerr's cigar store, 25 South Washington avenue, and J. C. Joyslin & Co.'s cigar store, corner of Nicollet avenue and Third street, and it is advisable to reserve seats early, as those nearest the stage will have the best opportunity to witness technics of the Græco-Roman fighting.

It is not often that a city boasts an ambitious "limited" policeman who is an athlete. Minneapolis is entitled to that grand distinction. Charles Maguire is a member of the merchants' police. He comes to the front now as a collar-and-elbow wrestler, and will try conclusions with Adon Butler in Market hall on Friday evening. He weighs 160 pounds, and is in the pink of condition, while Butler's weight is only 140. Of course the difference in weight is in McGuire's favor, and while be says he will never bet on himself, he urges that his friends and admirers will back him for a moderate stake.

The mill between Patsy Mellen and McKeown, the Winnipeg giant, is off. This is the third time Patsy has failed in his attempt to get a "go" with McKeown. Mellen is matched to fight McHugh, the Fond du Lac pugilist, however.

The "manly art" craze has struck the police department with peculiar force. Fred Malone seems to be one of the foremost aspirants. He is in daily training, and the associate officers who face him are warmly greeted.

Every Saturday night hereafter a boxing tournament will be given in Cooper's hall, No. 221 South Washington avenue, in which the local talent will be displayed.

Officer Jim Howard got the worst of a sparring exhibition the other night. His left optic is clad in the habiliments of deep mourning.

Base Ball Notes.

Guy Hecker, pitcher of the Louisville Base Ball club, has in press a little book on the art of pitching. He calls it "Instruction in the Art of Pitching," and has it illustrated with positions of the pitcher in the box, the manner of holding the ball and so on. It is paper bound, of eighteen pages, and well written. In his preface he says that he has often been urged to write his views of pitching, and offers this for what the readers may think it worth.

The towns to be represented in the new Western league are St. Joseph, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, Omaha, Lincoln and Hastings, and possibly Council Bluffs. There is a great rivalry existing between these cities, and evenly-matched teams will be well patronized.

W. F. Krieg, formerly catcher for the Chicago Union and Brooklyn clubs, has gone into the grocery business in Dayton, O. He writes that he was sick last season and for that reason did not make a good showing. He will probably play in Chicago the coming season.

John W. Fowler, the famous colored second-baseman, is now traveling through the Northwest, giving walking exhibitions against skaters, and running exhibitions. He is said to have walked a mile in 8:30 and to have run a mile in 4:56.

American association contracts are as follows; Athletic, J. Milligan, S. A. Weaver, W. Robinson, J. F. Coleman; Pittsburg, Ed Morris, J. J. Smith, F. C. Ringo, E. C, Glenn; Baltimore, M. Kilroy; St. Louis, W. A. Latham.

Jack Gleason, who was reinstated by the American association recently, and ordered to play in Louisville, has an offer of $1,200 from that club. He says he will quit the business before he will play for that money.

League contracts are announced as follows: Philadelphia, L. Titcomb; Chicago, John Flynn; Detroit, D. Brouthers, H. Richardson, J. C. Rowe, J. L. White; Boston, J. J. Burdock, P. Dealey.

Indianapolis will once more be represented on the diamond, steps having been taken to play a team in the field in 1886. Frank Bancroft is interested in the new team, it is said.

It cost $6,260.31 to run the Harvard College team this year. The season's receipts amounted to $4,430.29, leaving $1,666.92 to be raised by subscription among the students.

Anson has been head over ears in billiards the past few weeks. He made a book on the big tournament and also some matches.

VIOLATED THE ARMISTICE.

Servians Attack the Bulgarians Vigorously at Arzer Palanka.

Gladstone Still Full of Pluck and Will Make a Big Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Semlin says that the Danube Shipping company and the Austrian and Hungarian Railway companies have been ordered to make preparation for the transportation of 200,000 troops to Servia. Advices from Sofia state the Bulgarian government has notified the powers that the Servians, in violation of the armistice, have attacked the Bulgarians at Arzer Palanka. A Rustchuk telegram says that it is rumored there that a special messenger, bearing dispatches from Queen Victoria to Prince Alexander, is en route to Sofia.

Advices from Servia say that the Servian people, press and army express indignation over the collusion of an armistice with Bulgaria, when there is a chance to retrieve her fortunes. A dispatch from Semlin says it is rumored there that 40,000 troops have been ordered to mobilize in the Temesaar and Pesthe districts.

Gladstone Still Energetic.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Mr. Gladstone arrived at Hawarden at midnight on Saturday. The village was illuminated in his honor. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Carlisle last night, said he always knew that English boroughs were the weak points of the Liberals, but those boroughs did not determine the elections. He was confident that Scotland and Wales would give ten Liberals to one Conservative.

The English counties, he said, had begun well and there was plenty of room for the most reasonable hope that the Liberal cause would triumph. With a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, everything would be right.

The speech was received with enthusiasm and applause.

The Standard to-day estimates that the Conservatives will have a majority of twenty over the Liberals.

Alfonso's Remains Removed.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The body of the late King Alfonso was removed to-day to the palace of the Escurial. The remains were followed by the royal family, the members of the cabinet and a long procession of the nobility and other mourners. The bier was covered with floral wreaths and crowns. The weather was dull.

Ex-Queen Isabella has written a letter to Queen Christiana, in which she places her influence at Queen Christiana's disposal. The queen has received a note to the same effect from Duke de Monpeneier. Queen Christiana was intensely agitated during the ceremony connected with her taking the oath of allegiance to the constitution. The moment the ceremony was over she retired to her apartments in a hysterical condition. At a reunion of moderate Republicans, which was attended by Senor Castellar, it was agreed not to attempt a revolutioh, but to quietly await developments.

Parnellites Make Pledges.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Fifty thousand Parnellites gathered together opposite the vice regal lodge in Dublin to-day, despite the rain that was falling, and pledged their confidence to Mr. Parnell. Crowds of youths, headed by bands, paraded through the principal streets, singing "God Save Ireland." A row took place opposite the Conservative Workingmen's club house, in which several windows of the club house were broken by stones. A meeting of the supporters of Mr. Nolan, Mr. Parnell's candidate, who is running in opposition to Mr. Callan in Dundalk, was advertised to be held to-day in that town. Four thousand Callanites assembled and prevented the erection of a platform. Mr. Parnell, who was present, attempted to speak from a wagon in the market square, but was howled down. He retired, shouting "You hired ruffians!" A number of fights took place, and Mr. Nolan, who also attempted to address the crowd, was hooted and pelted. The Parnellites withdrew to the hotel, where similar scenes were enacted. In one of the fights a youth was stabbed and dangerously wounded. Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connell authorize a denial of the report that the Parnell manifesto has been withdrawn. Mr. O'Connell and two other Nationalist members of parliament will address meetings in the Conservative interests next week.

An Outbreak Expected.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—On Saturday 150 strikers arrived at James Lynn & Co.'s mines at Pine Run, just inside the line of the county, and tried to intimidate the workmen there, but failing in their efforts they left, threatening to return on Monday morning in sufficient force to compel the miners to leave the pits. This evening Lynn & Co., in anticipation of trouble in the morning, summoned Sheriff Grey to protect their property and the men. The sheriff, in view of the past week's experience, thinking a riot was in progress, hastily summoned his deputies, chartered a special train and left for McKeesport. Upon learning the real situation he made preparations for the protection of the property in that vicinity. Lynn & Co. fear an outbreak in the morning, although all is now quiet.

Yellow Fever at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Nov. 29.—The steamship Harlan, from Vera Cruz, which touched here last Thursday, en route to Brasher, landed among other passengers, two young men, H. Morrow and Charles E. Padgett, residents of El Paso, Tex. On their arrival they proceeded to one of the prominent hotels, occupying the same room. Both complained of feeling unwell, and yesterday both were suffering from a mild attack from yellow fever. They were removed to a locality some distance from the city. Dr. Sandel and other physicians declare there is no danger.

TRICKS AND TRICKSTERS.

Wall Street Deals and the Speculation of the Past Week.

The Present Condition of Stocks Not Good for Money Making.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Sun's in-and-out-of-Wall-street article to-morrow will say: "Considering the unfavorable and in many cases dangerous influences which came to bear upon the stock market from different sides last week, the steadiness which it showed appears positively surprising. Not only the Baltimore & Ohio episode, the New York Central injunction, and the unfavorable news in regard to earnings of western roads and their competition came one on top of the other, but the collapse in the price of wheat and oil, the uncertainty in regard to the action of congress, the complicated nature of political aspect in England and threatening of affairs in Spain would each, under different circumstances, have affected our stock speculation in sympathy with that of Europe; but the apparent confidence of the public in the prospective value of our railroad stocks seem to have become so firm that no outside influence seems to be able to deter either speculators or investors, and the moment there is a reaction of two or three points in any stock, buyers seem to rush in from all sides. The leading commission houses testify that their business is steadily increasing, and that they had of late to put a damper on some of their customers who were too anxious to buy cheap stocks of so-called wild cat description. Unless such stocks

ARE PAID FOR IN FULL

by customers, brokers are unwilling to deal in them, partly because they cannot borrow money on them for carrying purposes. The consequence is that every stock comprised in this category has its special little circle, where pools are formed and the manipulation of prices is taken care of. Thus, there is a pool in Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, in Lake Erie & Western, in Susquehanna & Western, in Green Bay & Winona and in a dozen other stocks of which the majority of speculators ignored the very existence some six months ago. Some of these pools are indulging in quite a vigorous policy; thus, for instance, a morning contemporary stated yesterday that a pool had been formed in stock of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad, and that a considerable advance in prices was likely to place yet, before the close of the market on Saturday. The stock was knocked down from 37 to 28 on a transaction of a few hundred shares. This looks very much like a preliminary shaking out of some weak-margined holders. At all events, people who seem to be posted upon the condition of the road say that notwithstanding the strikes of miners and the shutting down of the furnaces, the road fully earned its fixed charges in the first ten months of the year. One of the officers of the road said that he would not take three shares of Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis for one share of Hocking Valley, and that he expected to see the stock

SELLING IN A MONTH

higher than Lake Shore does at present. As in all such cases the amount of stock is comparatively small and is easily handled. All that is wanted of the pool's operations is confidence in the national prospect of the propriety and in the honesty of its managing officers. There can be no question that for men of moderate means, anxious to indulge in a little stock speculation, it is safer to buy the stock of a well-promising road at $20 or $30 a share than to buy high-priced securities, which can in case of calamity drop on him almost as many dollars in one day. The former he can pay for and take home. The latter he will probably be compelled to carry on margin and consequently remain under the permanent influence of all sorts of rumors and broker's "points," which seldom result in anything except enervation and loss of money. The speedy development of the Middle and Western states seem to indicate that a careful investment in cheap railroad properties of those regions is becoming both safe and promising, and that some of the roads which are now called wildcats will in a year or two command quite as high prices as some of the gilt-edged securities. The news of the

RETIREMENT OF JAY GOULD

from Wall street was not much of a surprise, for rumors in regard to his plans have been circulated for some time past, and have never been positively denied either by himself or his assistants. The way in which he now makes his declaration has the advantage of a plain statement of a plain fact, and thus precludes all comments liable to affect stock speculation. He has evidently sold all the stocks he did not care to keep, and will be out of the market as far as the stocks he still keeps are concerned. Speculators and investors will thus have a safer basis to work upon. It is a pity that Cyrus W. Field, who is a much older man than Mr. Gould, does not make a similar resolution to withdraw into private life. He is certainly much more unpopular and much less trusted than Mr. Gould, and has none of the immense abilities which the latter displayed in the majority of his enterprises. Everything Field ever did in the way of public enterprises was always done with the advice and material assistance of Gould, and even in the transactions which Gould refused to take part in Field always used his name, just as he

TRIED TO USE VANDERBILT'S

name in connection with the Manhattan company. The snubs which he has recently received from Gov. Robinson and Mr. Vanderbilt should really be enough inducement for him to make room for men who have not yet so damaged their reputations for veracity and for disinterestedness of purpose. The grain market, as was all along anticipated in this column, has had a very serious break in prices, and wheat will probably sell some 4 or 5 cents lower still, and particularly if freight rates are seriously maintained. But the speculation on the short side of the market becomes somewhat risky, the chances of profit not commensurate with the chances of loss. A man cannot expect to make more than 3 or 4 cents by selling May options, for instance, at about 90 cents, while he can see wheat very easily put up to $1 a bushel by any speculative combination, based on some European complication or on fabricated reports in regard to the prospects of the winter wheat in the ground.

Clearing House Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Boston Post, from managers of twenty-nine leading clearing houses of the United States, shows the gross bank exchange at each point for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, with the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week in 1884:

Name of City.	Amount.	Inc.	Dec
New York..............	$750,403,793	63.4	....
Boston..............	79,311,293	46 6	....
Philadelphia..............	46,194,898	30.6	....
Chicago..............	47,330,000	29.6	....
St. Louis..............	14,396,425	17.7	....
San Francisco..............	9,594,866	....	6.2
Baltimore..............	9,532,860	....	12.7
Cincinnati..............	8,550,000	9.6	....
Pittsburg..............	7,002,817	11.4	....
Providence..............	4,271,400	18.9	....
Louisville..............	3,644,834	11.6	....
Milwaukee..............	3,930,000	18.9	....
†Kansas City..............	4,800,000	20.1	....
Detroit..............	2,698,689	27.1	....
*Minneapolis..............	3,990,093	....	....
*Omaha..............	2,916,390	....	....
*Galveston..............	2,044,547	....	....
Cleveland..............	2,056,441	25.5	....
Memphis..............	1,920,000	0.7	....
Indianapolis..............	1,387,478	4.1	....
Hartford..............	1,398,785	4.9	....
Columbus..............	1,328,000	15.6	....
Peoria..............	816,132	7.4	....
New Haven..............	942,401	5.1	....
Portland..............	813,288	9.1	....
Worcester..............	635,030	....	19.1
St. Joseph..............	760,000	35.1	....
Springfield..............	871,207	31.9	....
Syracuse..............	424,310	0.3	....
Lowell..............	903,801	44.1	....
Total..............	$1,000,194,548	51.4	....
Outside New York......	249,790,755	24.2	....

*Not included in totals.
†Partly estimated.