'TIS COMO'S SEASON

THE ICE THERE WAS DOTTED YESTERDAY WITH MANY MERRY SKATERS.

COLD KEPT NUMBERS AWAY,

BUT THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE STREET CARS WAS TAXED,

WARMING ROOMS TOO SMALL,

Even for the Skaters That Were Present Yesterday—No Serious Accidents.

"How long is yer skates, Jimmy?"

"Aw dese is me little brudder's and dey is only fourteen inches, but me own wat's busted is got a blade on 'em sev'nteen inches long, an'f I had on me kicks on dis ice der aint a guy in de push w'at could stay wid me fur a minit."

The speakers were two specimens of the genus "kid," which, shod in the long-bladed racing skate, delights to spin over the ice at breack-neck speed, causing consternation to seize upon the more dignified pleasure-seekers.

They had stopped their headlong career about the glassy surface of Lake Como for a moment yesterday afternoon to compare notes on the merits of their respective skates.

The two boys were not the only ones enjoying the splendid facilities offered by conditions at Como by nearly 1,000. The young man and his best girl, the big brother and his little sister, and the indulgent father, with his young hopeful, whose wee ankles refused to bear their accustomed weight when attached to the shining new skates, were all out in force, and, despite the cold weather, enjoying the invigorating pleasure of skimming over the smooth ice with an enthusiasm which brought health's ruddy glow into each bright face.

It was not an ideal day for the sport, considered from the standpoint of atmospherical conditions, as the air was too chilly and long exposure was productive of some discomfort, but to most of the pleasure-seekers the fine condition of the ice more than compensated for the cold, and the near-by warming rooms furnished a shelter when tingling ears and benumbed feet impelled their possessors to seek the fire. The first arrivals at the lake had a decided advantage, for the surface was then as smooth as glass, though an occasional crack appeared where the ice had bulged up in freezing. The entire lake is frozen over and all of its surface is at the disposal of the skaters, but few of yesterday's crowd ventured very far from the warming room, though the "speeders" found idealistic joy in humping themselves into shape of a half-closed jackknife and swinging from one end of the lake to the other. Their course was somewhat circuitous on account of small drifts of snow which could not be removed before the freeze came, but which do not materially interfere with the skating on account of the large area of ice which is offered those frequenting the lake.

The pretty girls, their brothers and other people's brothers contented themselves with circling about an area of several hundred feet of the best ice in front of the old boat house, where the warming room is now located. There was room for every one, except when the young emulators of Mercury with their long blades cut into the family circle, and even then beyond an occasional collision and resultant "pile up" there was ample opportunity for each to execute his own favorite figures, skate straight ahead, as many abreast as was desired, or glide silently alone in pairs, mutually confident in the warm hand-clasp which was supposed to be necessary to preserving an upright position. The fallacy of the supposition was frequently displayed, however, when an unsuspecting couple, too intent upon each other, came into violent contact with some of the numerous small boys, darting hither and thither, like animated Brownies, in their games of "tag," "pull-away" and the like. The result, however, was nothing more serious than suppressed shrieks and frantic grabs at flying skirts on the part of the maiden, anathemas from the young man and a derisive laugh from the cause of the "spill," as he darted away to join his companions.

Off at one end of the lake a number of polo players were engaged in their first games of the season. Improvised goals had been erected and the active young men with the crooked sticks attracted quite an audience during the afternoon. The teams were merely chosen for the occasion, but some of the games were close and interesting, forming a pleasant diversion for those who lacked the temerity to don the steel blades. Had the weather been warmer the crowd at the lake would undoubtedly have been much larger, though accommodation would have been ample for all except, perhaps, in the warming rooms, which are far too small and comfortless. The rooms were constantly jammed yesterday, and the meagerness of their size, with only the heat of a "two by four" stove, which it was impossible to get near, made standing in the cold almost preferable to the seeming improvised shelter. Anticipating the exodus to the lake the city railway company furnished a fifteen-minute car service, which, though overtaxed on the return trip, was, on the whole, adequate and as comfortable as riding in a street car on a cold day could be.

NEW FOOTBALL RULES.

Prof. Denton Pleased With the Work Done at Chicago.

Prof. F. W. Denton, of the University of Minnesota, and representing that institution in the athletic conference of Northwestern colleges held in Chicago Friday, returned yesterday, well satisfied with the work accomplished by the delegates.

"The meeting was far in advance of that held a year ago," he said last evening. "At that time a set of rules was adopted that the delegates did not expect would be lived up to. This year everybody went home satisfied that something tangible had been accomplished. I am sorry to see that the Chicago papers mentioned the meeting as one full of dissensions, as the feeling was harmonious in the main. We worked with the hope that something could be done that would prove acceptable to the different colleges. The rule that I consider of the greatest importance is the one referring to graduates and undergraduates. The latter must be residents, while the former, who have taken a degree, do not have to be residents. The time was also limited to the number of years that they may play. The undergraduates may play only four years and graduates two years. The years do not have to be consecutive, but may be at the option of the player. I do not think, however, that this rule will cut much of a figure, as I know that in Minnesota the rule will never conflict.

"Another important point in the rules proposed is that of debarring from playing players who have coached. This rule will not go into effect at once. Michigan and Wisconsin opposed the proposition, as they have men in college who have previously coached. The rule will apply to such as may enter college after this time.

"A resolution was also passed requesting that each faculty of the institutions concerned would set a date in each term, and any student entering after that time would be debarred from taking part in any collegiate contest in the term. This is to prevent athletes from coming in just previous to the contest and taking part. We could not set the date, as the different colleges open at different times, and therefore thought best that the faculty set the date.

"The other rules that were changed were only altered in the wording, as in the rule that states that a college team may not compete with "so-called athletic teams," was changed to "college teams may only compete with teams from other educational institutions."

The conference was a lengthy one, lasting all day Friday and far into the evening. The following were represented: Minnesota, F. W. Denton; Wisconsin, E. A. Birge; Michigan, J. C. Knowlton; Illinois, H. H. Everett; Northwestern, J. S. Clark; Purdue, W. E. Stone; Chicago, A. A. Stagg; E. A. Birge presided, and F. W. Denton officiated as secretary.

MAY MEET MATTHEWS.

Harrison May Not Return to St. Paul Yet.

The Chicago Chronicle of yesterday says: William Harrison, discovered some years ago by Eddie Foy at the salmon fisheries of Oregon, last night at the Bensinger Billiard hall covered himself with glory and astonished even his friends by scoring in eighteen innings at fourteen-inch balk line 328 points, and beating Thomas Gallagher, conceded to be one of America's best three "short stops." Gallagher's score for the evening was only 165.

Harrison in the first eleven innings made an average of nearly twenty. There can be no question but that Harrison played very luckily. Louis Bensinger announced that he stands ready to back the Oregon wonder against any man in Chicago, Gallagher barred, for $50 a side, and further agrees that the Bensinger Billiard hall will hang up a suitable purse if the match can be made.

The detailed score:

Harrison—0, 3, 15, 15, 29, 3, 24, 52, 49, 1, 24, 0, 1, 1, 21, 9, 55, 26—total, 328. Average, 19 2-9; high run, 55.

Gallagher—4, 0, 14, 7, 4, 1, 55, 9, 1, 1, 2, 0, 20, 3, 1, 0, 21, 22—total, 165. Average, 9 3-18; high run, 55.

Gallagher—Grand total, 565; average, 14⅛; high run, 136.

Harrison—Grand total, 500; average, 12 8-41; high run, 55.

It is hoped J. Matthews may be matched against Harrison.

Billiard Games This Week.

The following games will be played during the week in the amateur short stop series at Foley's:

Monday, Poland vs. Larkin; Tuesday, Torrance vs. Kent; Wednesday, Bartholomew vs. Townsend; Thursday, Poland vs. Aldrich; Friday, Torrance vs. Cochrane.

TO INCREASE THE ARTILLERY.

There Are Two Ways of Accomplishing the Desired Purpose.

The desirability of enlarging the artillery force will already be admitted very generally, but when the new guns begin to be mounted in the forts in greater numbers this need will be still more apparent, says the New York Sun.

It is not quite clear, however, how the increase will be brought about. One plan is that of adding two batteries to each regiment, making twelve heavy and two light batteries, or fourteen in all. Another is that of adding two full regiments to the five now existing, keeping the present organization of twleve batteries.

In favor of the latter plan it is urged that it is based on sound principles, whereas in no army are fourteen batteries to a regiment found. Besides, it will allow that justice to be done to officers which has long been impeded by the present organization. On this point it is well to present the views which some artillery officers take of the subject.

At the close of the civil war the law as to the artillery contained a provision, which has been retained in the revised statutes, namely, that the president, in his discretion, might add one extra first lieutenant and one second lieutenant to each battery; a discretion having its origin in a light artillery organization, and used to provide places for supernumerary officers at the close of the war. The extra second lieutenants have been gradually absorbed, and no more added, until there now remain but five, one for each regiment.

The twelve extra first lieutenants in each regiment, one to each battery, have always been retained, but without any military necessity. The addition of the extra lieutenant has resulted in keeping the artillery lieutenants in that grade many years longer than lieutenants of infantry and cavalry are kept therein. Consequently ranking first lieutenants of artillery have been contemporaries in the other branches of the service reach the grade of major before they themselves attain the grade of captain. And personal drawbacks to officers of artillery are not the only evil resulting from the double line of first lieutenants in their arm of the service. The evil is still further reaching, in that it keeps officers in grades the duties of which are entirely inconsistent with their years; a military incongruity which tends to react against ambition and professional interest on the part of officers, and to deprive the artillery of a part of the energy, enthusiasm, and professional pride which it would receive from having its officers in grades whose duties are congenial and in keeping with their years. An examination of the army register shows that there are now, thirty years after the close of the civil war, lieutenants who then served as commissioned officers.

The addition of two batteries to each regiment would not absorb the extra lieutenants now in the artillery. There are sixty-five of them, forming a large installment toward two new regiments of artillery, and this last was the recommendation of Gen. Schofield, a recommendation which has been repeated by Gen. Miles, now in command of the army.

Again it is urged that artillery units, to be used in the service, should already be in existence on the breaking out of hostilities. Batteries of artillery, whether for seacoast or field service, can be increased in size at such times, but brand new, efficient ones cannot be easily improvised. We, therefore, need a great many new batteries of small size. The addition of two batteries to each regiment would be an increase, but it would not strike from the artillery organization the double line of first lieutenants, the feature which has done more than any other to dishearten its officers by retaining them unnecessarily in grades below those to which their length of service and years entitle them.

Such are the arguments for the seven regiments and it is fortified by the fact that the absorbing of the first lieutenants under that organization would decrease what would otherwise be the expense.

HAD THE RIGHT IDEA.

What the Stranger Thought Would Capture the Country as a Campaign Song.

Washington Star.

He had the worried look of one who has something on his mind.

"I'm a patriotic person," he said to the man in charge of campaign headquarters, "and I don't want you to look at me as a mere mercenary hireling."

"Who are you?"

"I don't resent that question, sir; not in the slightest degree. There are many people who don't know who I am. My name matters not. Suffice it to say that I write poems."

"We don't need any today."

"You don't know what I have to offer. I have an idea that'll stir up more enthusiasm than a three-base hit for the home team. You have speeches and you have tracts and pamphlets and books in superabundance. What you want is a good campaign song."

"There are fifty cubic feet of 'em piled up in the next room."

"I don't doubt it. But none of them have the right idea. A campaign song should have a pronounced similarity to some song which is well known, so that it can easily be learned by the masses."

"Yes."

"Well, I have the very thing. You've heard that beautiful thing called 'Would I Were a Bird?'"

"Often."

"We'll take that, use the old music, change the refrain just a little so as to make it read 'Would I Wore a Beard,' and we'll have every Populist in the country warbling"

Force of Habit.

"I saw that Miss Goldie's father walking around the club last night with two empty bottles in his pockets. He must have been awful full."

"I don't know about that. It may have been force of habit."

"Force of habit?"

"Yes, he used to be an old junk collector, you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Trains Change Time on Great Northern.

See page 7.

MORE GOLD TO COME

BALANCE AGAINST EUROPE SO LARGE SHIPMENTS MUST BE RESUMED.

LESS ACTIVITY IN STOCKS.

NO GENERAL INCREASE IN BUSINESS EXPECTED UNTIL THE NEW YEAR,

THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS

Is Looked Forward To With Great Interest—Henry Clews' Review.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—In his weekly review of the financial conditions, Henry Clews says:

The course of business in Wall street has not varied materially from the general tenor reported in these advices of last week. There has been somewhat less activity in stocks, but no abatement is observable in the expectation that a higher range of prices will be realized after the opening of the new year. At London there has been a better feeling in our securities, and the reflux of stocks and bonds from Europe has almost entirely ceased, as I have already foreshadowed. With these latter changes there is a slackening in the demand for foreign exchange and a consequent decline in rates. These are good symptoms; but they have been prevented from having any visible effect upon prices by the large falling off in the earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern and the St. Paul railroads, which has operated unfavorably in London, as well as here.

We are now within three weeks of the beginning of the winter holidays, and during the interval financial operations may be expected to lapse into comparative dullness. This interim, however, is worthy of some consideration, for certain drifts are likely to run through it which may place affairs in a still better condition at the opening of January. The wholesale trades will then be on the verge of opening with the promise of an activity corresponding to the expectations that have been raised by the election, but which, owing to the late stage in the trade season, have as yet been only very partially realized. Also, the large resumptions of manufacturing activity will have produced a more distinct impression upon the retail trade, and that again will tell favorably upon the distributing branches, which in turn will encourage orders at the factories. As an effect of the large rise in wheat, the year will close with a more cheerful feeling among the farmers, and that will produce a more confident tone among Western buyers coming to our markets. In many branches of trade the year will close with exceptionally low stocks of goods, which, in prospect of a more active demand, is quite likely to produce a rising tendency in prices of goods calculated to stimulate buying.

The outlook in our foreign interests affords some hopeful probabilities. As we showed last week, there is still outstanding a considerable creditor balance on our side of the international account, even after allowing for our large settlements as against securities returned hither from London, Berlin, Paris and Holland. The London money market is getting into an easier condition and the stock market there shows a tendency toward recovery in prices. Should rates of exchange here continue to move toward the gold importing point, it is less likely than it was a week or two ago that the Bank of England would interfere to prevent shipments of the metal. It seems quite possible therefore that gold imports may be resumed to a moderate extent; and any such movement would tend to still greater ease in money here, while it would encourage the much-needed confidence which an increase in our stock of gold is calculated to produce, and which is likely to be somewhat anxiously weighed pending the public discussion of the currency question which may be expected from this time forward. The recent imports of gold have increased the national stock of the metal to $625,000,000, and further additions toward the maximum stock of $712,000,000 held in October, 1888, would largely facilitate the reconstruction of our currency system upon a basis so strongly buttressed by gold as to command a complete restoration of confidence in American finance. For this reason, importations of gold have a value perhaps more important than at any period in our history; and it would be a great boon if the stream of supply should be turned on again during the coming month.

It is not easy to form any definite opinion upon the course of our securities in the foreign markets during the next few weeks. The effects of the election abroad have certainly not been what was expected on this side of the Atlantic; for we have had to take $20,000,000 of returned securities where we had anticipated sending out about that amount. This has no doubt had a good deal of effect in checking speculation on the large sound money vote, and it has arrested the declining tendency in the local rates for money by increasing the loans against collaterals; but, comparatively, this is a matter of only transient moment. The lately returned securities amount to approximately 1 per cent of the estimated holdings of American investments in Europe. These realizings therefore can hardly be invested with any significance as expressing a foreign verdict on our credit, and they were perhaps due as much as anything to bankers' expedients for checking the extraordinary flow of gold in this direction. Be this as it may, it is quite incredible that such an achievement in behalf of sound money and stable government as was afforded by the election should have no effect in strengthening our credit throughout Europe. It must have that effect; and therefore it is likely to create a new demand for our investments; but it is possible that the demand may be deferred until the London money market becomes more settled and until events make it more apparent what is likely to be the drift of currency legislation. Upon the whole, it is within the range of a reasonable hope that the new year, with its reinvestments of interest earnings, may bring a better foreign demand for American securities.

The assembling of congress is looked forward to with interest, but with no anxieties. It is taken for granted that, pending the brief remaining period of the present administration, no serious legislation will be attempted beyond provision for the deficiencies of revenue; and should the new president call an extra session, it is probable that it will confine its work chiefly to a revision of the tariff in the interest of such an increase of revenue as will amply provide for the public expenditures. If any measure looking to a reform of the currency should be introduced in the present congress, it would perhaps be mainly to elicit an expression of public opinion on the question; for there can be no possibility of getting any sound money legislation through the present senate. Whatever, therefore, is likely to be the action of congress on this important question, nothing intended as a finality may be expected before December, 1897. Wall street, therefore, will be exempt from the influence of this factor for the next twelve months; and so far it will have peace; which is no small gain for financial stability in these unsettled times.

From this summary view of the conditions affecting the immediate future, it seems safe to hope that the commencement of the new year will find affairs in a state conducive to a more active movement in securities and a higher range of values.

WHEAT AT THE HIGH MARK.

Times-Herald's Review of the Week in the Pit.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The Times-Herald, in its review and forecast of the wheat market, will say tomorrow:

Wheat last week advanced 7@8 cents per bushel and on Saturday touched the best prices on the crop, 82⅝ cents for December and 85⅞ cents for May. The incentives during the week were chiefly foreign ones, particularly the numerous estimates made abroad as to the extent to which Europe would need to call upon America for wheat supplies. All these figures were startling, the estimate which put the European requirements from America at 17,000,000 bushels per month up to Aug. 1, as well as the other one which computed the Atlantic side would have to furnish 104,000,000 bushels during the balance of the crop year, and those others who reduced the necessities a little, but which kept them still over any total believed to be possible by the statisticians on this side. Exports in five months, wheat and flour, have reached 80,000,000 bushels, and the European estimates are for exports during the next seven months at a rate even faster than this. That seems beyond the capacity of this side. The price settles matters of this sort, advancing quotations compelling economy, forcing inroads on surplus stock and directing purchasers into new fields. When the bulls say they believe the figures on European requirements and declare in the same breath America can furnish no such amounts, they expect, of course, advanced prices to solve the difficulty.

For pretty nearly two weeks the advances on this side have been fast enough to check the foreign buying. There have been only occasional new export sales for either this market or the seaboard. The Chicago excitement, however, has been kept going by an extraordinary milling demand. On Saturday even this showed a pause, the reason, there was a 2-cent reaction on the last day from the tip-top quotations. The seaboard clearances have kept large and the ocean vesselmen declare these will keep up through December.

The speculative situation continues novel. No one can understand why the general public has missed this bull opportunity, as it certainly has. Possibly the fact that the motives have been foreign rather than home ones furnishes one explanation. The commission men never had so few outsiders on their books with any such advance under way. "The West has not had money enough to get gay" is the picturesque explanation offered by one Westerner. Another puzzling circumstance has been the apparent lack of short interest. They have been all the while scalping short lines, but no such sustained opposition to the advance from bears as there used to be when Pardridge and a few others of his style were alive. The Germans have been skeptics from the start. The Englishmen have been bullish. The market has sustained such wide fluctuations, such alarming reactions, that the profits of the best of the bulls have been seriously cut into. With all the unusual advance and in spite of its rapidity, it has not been a great market for the speculator. There was a quick 10c break in October, disastrous to a good many, and another sharp decline in November. Only the few who played conservatively or the very few who got in and out just at the right moments went through these severe trials without losses. The advance has been worth most to the West as a whole, to the thousands upon thousands of growers and traders who have found their moderate cash stocks marked up within sixty days almost 50 per cent. It has also been worth a good deal to the flour people, millers and dealers, for it has put the price back to almost $5 per barrel for the best qualities.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Securities Fairly Firm and Money Easier,

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The diminished demand for gold for abroad, partly due to the India rains, has made money rates decidedly easier. The stock market was dull for the week, thoug cheaper money caused a slight rise in good investment stock, but there was little speculative business doing. Home railway securities and foreign securities were fairly firm. Argentines advanced on rumors that Dr. Romero, minister of finance, and Senator Pellegrini have come to an agreement on the debt question. Mexicans were up on the expected conversion scheme, while Uruguays were lower on reports of revolution. Mines were dull, with slightly improved feeling. American securities hang fire pending President Cleveland's message to congress. But there is a steady demand for good cheap bonds. Decreases in prices for the week were Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, ¼; Atchison, 2; Denver & Rio Grande preferred and Illinois Central, 1¾; Northern Pacific and Reading firsts, 1½; Denver & Rio Grande, 1¼; Erie, New York Central, and Wabash, 1. Most of the other declines were fractional. Canadian Pacific was down 1⅞ and Grand Trunk 1.

A CUP OF TEA.

It Differs Widely in the Countries of the East.

Chambers' Journal.

Lovers of the fragrant cup of tea, as we know it in Britain, would scarcely recognize their favorite drink were they invited to partake of it with their Tibetan brethren, who are no less devoted to tea, made after their own particular fashion. Brick tea, made at best of the offscouring and dust of tea leaves and stems of the tea plants (though more often of any worthless plant dust), is used by them, instead of the crisp, dusty tea leaves we employ. It derives its name from the dust being pressed into hard, solid, brick-shaped lumps, from which pieces are chipped when tea is to be made. The infusion obtained from brick tea is harsh, intensely strong and stimulating, and, instead of being served with milk and sugar, it is commonly flavored with mutton fat and salt. However nauseous the resulting liquid may seem to European nations, the Tartars themselves drink large quantities with great relish; and, after finishing their cups of tea, they end by eating up the residue of tea dust as a dainty.

Substitutes for tea have been found at different times by settlers in out-of-the-way places. Thus, in Tasmania and the Falkland islands, the leaves of certain myrtles have been used to make "tea," and from this fact have received the name of "tea trees." The Tasmanian "tea tree" is usually a shrub. The leaves are too aromatic to produce a really satisfactory infusion. The "tea tree" of the Falkland islands has less aromatic leaves, which therefore give a more palatable beverage. The leaves of another variety were used for a similar purpose by the crews of Capt. Cook's ships, who found this "tea" passable, though, if made too "strong," it had an emetic tendency, as has what we call green tea. These leaves, if added to spruce leaves, in equal quantity, modify the astringency of the beer brewed from the spruce leaves, and much improve its flavor.

PHOTOGRAPHS IS EVIDENCE.

Negatives Can Be Easily Changed if Desired.

Family Call.

Photographic copies of an original, it is claimed, are not acceptable as proof before a court, inasmuch as the photographs may easily be changed to suit the wish. Expert picture makers can take a photograph and by various processes secure a composite containing several features desired that did not exist in the original.

A celebrated photographer of this city declared today that it is an easy matter to change photographs. Pictures can be made to show the body of one person with the head of another, or it is possible to insert certain features desired in a photograph. The producers of art photographs often use the form of one subject and the head of another in order to obtain the most symmetrical results and thus form a sort of composite picture.

"By the use of nitric acid," he said, "any part of the silver print photograph, the one commonly used, can be erased. If the picture were a platinum print, which is unlikely, the same effect could be secured by the use of aquaregia, or a liquid composed of a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, which acts as a solvent for gold or platinum prints."

It was shown that original signatures could be erased and others pasted or copied thereon, and then a photograph taken which would seem that the result was a perfect photograph of an original paper.

DOWN WITH THE VEST.

Rallying Cry Which Should Be More Popular Than Most Shibboleths.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It takes July weather to prejudice a man still more emphatically against that article of male clothing called the vest. Years ago Editor Dana characterized the white vest as one of the original abominations before the Lord, but he might as well have concluded the entire vest family. Where did the vest originate? Probably in the bluff jerkin of the ancient man at arms. Perhaps with the early day clergy. It seems to be the result of a ridiculous shortening up of some long sleeveless garment. Whatever its origin, we have certainly outlived it. You notice the bicycle suit doesn't include it. Why should it? It is neither beautiful nor even useful. Let us emancipate ourselves from it. Let us band ourselves—a flannel band is much to be preferred to the cumbrous vest—and adopting as our shibboleth:

DOWN WITH THE VEST!

set a vestless example ourselves, sternly adhering to it—at least as long as the weather permits.

Donan's Silver and Salvation.

At intervals of from six minutes to half an hour Col. Pat Donan, standing upon his head on the summit of Mount Shasta, or standing pat and rampant within some gopher-haunted dell in the Banana Belt, uplifts a column of visible speech and makes the pillars of heaven want to go on strike. The motto which Col. Pat Donan is now whispering until the air gets black in the face is "Silver and Salvation," it should not be inferred from this legend, however however closely it is pinned upon the colonel's lips, that it means that he is irreverent or that he really regards silver as entitled to rank with salvation, financial, moral, or mental. The fact is that he finds that "s" is a letter peculiarly fitted to his style of elocution; and when he has yoked the two s's together he is the happiest man in hearing. Yet, to prevent misunderstanding, would it not be well for him to amend his motto by substituting for "salvation" some harmless necessary word like "soap," or "slump." It would make no difference to him as long as he had his quota of s's, and some of his admirers might be edified by the revision.

WHAT FUSION COSTS

DEMOCRATS HAVE LOST HEAVILY IN REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS,

WHILE POPS HAVE GAINED.

DEMORALIZATION IN THE LATE ELECTION SHOWN IN FIVE DEMOCRATIC STATES.

COSTLY LESSON FOR THE PARTY.

Case of Bunco, in Which the Granger Acted as the Con Man.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It is an old adage that he who would sup with the devil must have a long spoon. The returns recently completed by the announcement of the official vote in some closely disputed congressional districts show how much the Democratic party has lost in congress by its partnership with Populists, and how little it has gained. There were 219 Democrats in the house of representatives of the Fifty-third congress; there are 104 Democrats in the Fifty-fourth congress. The number of Democratic representatives elected to the Fifty-fifth congress is 134, a gain of 30 over the election of 1894 and a loss of 85 compared with the results of the congressional election of 1892. While the Democratic representation has fallen in the house 85 below the Fifty-third congress and 102 below the Democratic representation in the house of the Fifty-second congress and 20 below the Democratic membership of the house in the Fifty-first congress, the Populists have been valiantly marching on, gaining a larger representation each year.

The Populist or Farmers' Alliance party was started in 1889. In the election next succeeding, that of 1890, 8 Farmers' Alliance men, 5 of them from Kansas, were chosen, and in the Fifty-third congress there were 10. Bereft of Democratic support, the Populists were able in the election of 1894 to choose 6 members only; but this year, at the expense of the Democracy and of appalling losses in the former Democratic strongholds of the North and East, 18 Populists have been chosen, exclusive of a number of quasi-Democrats who have been credited to the Democracy on the party column but are, in fact, Populists. In the number of there are to be included the one representative of Idaho, one of the representatives from Washington, and the representative from Wyoming, bringing up, actually, the number of Populists to 21, against 131 Democrats. Comparing the congress roster of the Fifty-fifth congress with that of the record of Democratic returns four years ago, it is seen that in Alabama the Democrats have sustained a loss of 3 members, one-third of the delegation; in California, 2, one-half; in Illinois, 7 of the 11 districts carried in 1892; a like number in Indiana; 3 of the 10 in Kentucky; 3 of the 4 in Massachusetts; 2 of the 5 in Michigan; 15 of the 20 in New York, or three-fifths of the delegation; 5 of the 8 in North Carolina; 5 of the 11, or more than one-half, in Ohio, and 7 of the 10 in Pennsylvania.

In the following states the results of the recent election have been even more demoralizing to Democratic prospects than elsewhere, for in each of the five the Democrats are left without a solitary representative:

States.	Democrats 53d Congress.	Democrats 55th Congress.
Connecticut	3	..
Maryland	6	..
New Jersey	6	..
West Virginia	4	..
Wisconsin	6	..
Total	25	

These five states had twenty-five Democratic members in the Fifty-third congress. They haven't a solitary Democratic member in the Fifty-fifth congress, though, traditionally, New Jersey and Maryland are Democratic strongholds, unswerving in their past loyalty to the Democratic party, and Connecticut has not been carried by the Republicans in a national election until this year since 1872, with the single exception of 1880, when Gen. Garfield carried it, polling 50.5 per cent of the total vote. West Virginia has been regarded of late years as a certain Democratic state, and Wisconsin has twice been carried by the Democrats on the governorship of late, and it was in the Democratic party column in 1892. Here, then, are twenty-five seats sacrificed in congress in states strongly inclined toward the Democratic party, but now deprived of any vote in the Democratic party caucus in the house.

In return for such losses, and for the losses in other states, New York, Alabama, Illinois and Maryland and Michigan among them, where have been the gains, for clearly there have been some Democratic gains in order to make up the Democratic membership of 131? First, there is Kansas. It sent only one Democrat to the Fifty-third congress; there will be two Democrats in the Fifty-fifth. Then there is Nebraska, the home of the Boy Orator, which returns this year four Democratic congressmen, in place of one only elected to the Fifty-third congress. South Carolina, the state of Tillman, has a solid Democratic delegation of seven, where there were six only elected in 1892. South Dakota, which had two Republican congressmen in 1892, has two Democrats elected this year, designating the latter as Democrats, though perhaps they belong more properly to the Populist column. Three big states, with large representation in congress, Georgia, Missouri and Texas, have elected thirty-five Democrats to the next house of representatives, and they, with Virginia's eight, represent a third of the membership on the Democratic side, and in no one of these four was there a Populist returned, the Democrats refusing any partnership with the Populists in either Georgia or Texas and the relations between the Virginia and Missouri Populists and the Democrats of those two states being so distinctively hostile that it required all the diplomacy and correspondence of Marion Butler to keep them apart. In those states in which, as the results show, the Democrats did well in the recent elections, they maintained their party organization without concessions to the Populists, but in those states in which concessions were made to the Populists, it seems that the penalty was severe. Two states, one in the South and one in the Northwest, furnish illustrations of this.

North Caroline has been uniformly Democratic for many years.

The Populists were numerous, and the chairman of the Populist national committee, Senator Butler, was chosen from that state, with special reference to the aid which he would bring to the Bryan ticket. Yet such is the inherent hostility and repugnance of true Democrats to Populism or anything resembling it, that while in the last presidential election eight Democrats and one Republican were chosen representatives from North Carolina, this year the Republican representation is increased to three, the Democratic representation reduced to that number, and the Populists have an equal share. In Minnesota, in which large concessions were made to the Populists and silver Republicans, two Democrats were chosen in 1892. The Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans combined were beaten in all seven of the districts of the state this year.

The real gainers from the political alliance between the Democrats and the Populists are the Populists. They will have eighteen members of the Populist party as representatives, exclusive of three others, who are likely to vote with them in preference to voting with the Democrats, and two besides from South Dakota, a larger representation than any outside or third party has had in congress for a great many years. It is very much to be doubted whether the Populists represent a national voting strength of more than 500,000, or whether, for a ticket of their own at the recent election, they could have polled that number of votes. The Prohibition party, at the election of 1892, polled 264,000 votes, more than half as many, and yet they were unable to elect a solitary member in any district of the Union. The Populists, with a vote perhaps twice as large this year, but most certainly not in excess of 700,000, secure through their unequal partnership with the Democrats a representation of twenty-five members, and they will have, some of them expect, a considerable voice in the direction of the policy of the Democratic members.

In the year 1878 the Greenback party in the United States obtained its largest influence and following, and represented a larger proportion of the vote than the Populists do now or than they have done at any time past. Yet they were unable, even as the result of this vote, to get any considerable representation in congress. They never had a United States senator, and in the Forty-seventh congress, chosen in 1880, they had eight members only, though the vote for their presidential ticket in that year was 307,000, which, on the basis of the larger number of states, seven having been admitted into the Union since then, and the increased vote of the country, is equivalent to more than 500,000 at present. The Populists, with a slender following of votes, have now six United States senators and in fact twenty-five representatives-elect, and some of them are figuring with great confidence on increased representation in the senate, more particularly a gain in Washington and Idaho, bringing up their total to eight, exclusive of Senator Teller and his free-silverite associates, who on the silver question, at least, are now full-fledged Populists.

The Populists have fared very well in their political alliance with the Democrats. In New York, New Jersey and Maryland, the three Eastern states which have been sacrificed as the price of Populist support, the Populists have brought no recruits. Their following in each of these three states is insignificant. But wherever they were numerous they have exacted in rigorous fashion Democratic support to help them to success, for there is not, probably, in the whole Union, except perhaps in Colorado and Nevada, a single state in which the Populists are strong enough to elect a representative without Democratic assistance. What the Populists have gained from the joint alliance their increased membership in both branches of congress shows; what the Democrats have lost from the alliance, their decreased representation in both branches of congress shows, too. The Populists would sem to be pretty good politicians despite their uncouth way of letting voters know who they are and what they want.

SET FIRE TO A BEAR.

Tom Clark Was Treed and His Only Weapon Was Kerosene.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

Tom Clark, a well-known Northern Pennsylvania hunter, tells the following experience that befell him last week when hunting near Williamsport: "My horse was well loaded with flour, bacon, and other stuff for my hunting cabin, and I had my rifle lying across the flour sack in front of me. Out of the brush into our path walked a great, big bear.

"My horse gave a snort and wheeled and tried to throw me into the brush as he departed from the trail. I had no revolver, and my rifle was traveling down the mountain.

"My knowledge of bears was limited, and that particular time I was not anxious for any new acquisition in that line. The bear seemed to regard me with a friendly eye, for he boldly advanced, while I made for a tree. The bear wanted to keep me company, for he got to the foot of the tree by the time I had gained a limb about six feet from the ground. The tree was just about small enough for him to climb, and he tried his claws on the bark as high as he could reach. I was in a bad fix, and no way to help myself.

"I had no knife, but luck and a happy thought helped me. I had a canteen of kerosene suspended around my neck, which I thought would make his eyes smart. The oil had no effect, for the brute continued to look at me, and seemed to grin.

"Then another idea occurred to me. I had a fresh box of matches, and if I could set fire to the oil that I had poured over the bear's head the battle was won. I made several attemps to drop burning matches on the oily head of the bear, but the lucifers either went out or missed the mark.

"I had no paper, but I managed to tear a piece of lining out of my vest, and, getting a limb almost three feet long, fastened the rag to it, set fire to the rag, and with more satisfaction than I ever did anything else lowered the burning rag at the end of the stick, until within about three feet of the bear's oil-soaked head, and let it drop.

"The oil instantly took fire. The animal was surprised beyond the limit of any bear's imagination. One howl of pain, then up went the paws to rub the burning head, to get burned for their trouble, followed by another howl; then down with the nose into the dirt, but no relief, when, with a terrific howl, the bear made a rush through the brush, up the mountain, out of sight."

PAPER PULP

Is Found, by a German Inventor, to Make Excellent Flooring.

Scientific American.

An innovation in the construction of floors is the use of a special preparation of paper pulp invented by Otto Kraner, of Chemnitz, Saxony. He calls the new material papyrolith. It comes in the shape of a dry powder which is mixed with water, dries in a short time, and may be spread and planed down upon a foundation of either natural or artificial stone, cement or wood. The wearing quality of papyrolith is very remarkable, as are also its qualities of being solid and without a crevice, a bad conductor of heat and deadening noise. A further advantage is the considerable amount of elasticity which it possesses and perfect safety from fire. Since the mass may be tinted with almost any color, it is possible to lay down several layers in different colors along side of each other, or to lay a floor with a mosaic design. Parquets with varied colored borders can also be laid down, and the same material may be used for wainscoting and stucco work, as also for panels and other decorative and architectural purposes. Mr. Kraner has also recently succeeded in producing a material similar to lincrusta walton, at only one-tenth the cost of that expensive material.

Trains Change Time on Great Northern.

See page 7.

Deliberate Deed of Revenge.

PERRYSVILLE, O., Nov. 29.—Horace L. Stearns, a wealthy and aged citizen of this place, was shot and instantly killed this morning by Elias Keyster. The murder grew out of a lawsuit in which Keyster was defeated, and in which Stearns acted as the attorney for the successful party. Keyster had threatened to kill Stearns. This morning the latter was walking past Keyster's house, when he was shot in the back, falling dead in the street.

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A Leading Question.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Is your mamma at home, my dear?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, run in and tell her that one of her old beaus would like to see her."

"Please, sir, which one are you?"

"Which one?"

"Yes, sir. I heard papa telling mamma about all of you last night. He said one of you was hanged, and one was a forger, and one was a bigamist, and one a bunko steerer, and one ran a faro bank, and two were free lovers. Which one are you?"

RELIABLE PATTERNS.

Guaranteed to Fit if Proper Size Is Given.

We have made arrangements with one of the oldest and most reliable Paper Pattern houses in New York, which enable us to offer our readers standard and perfect-fitting patterns of the very latest and newest designs.

These patterns are retailed in stores at from 20 to 40 cents. We have made arrangements whereby we can offer them at the extremely low price of 10 cents.

A paper pattern of any size of this illustration may be obtained by sending your name and address, number and size of pattern desired, together with 10 cents for each pattern, to the Pattern Department of

THE GLOBE,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

ING MEASUREMENTS:
PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOW-

For Waists: Measure around fullest part of bust, close under arms, raise slightly in the back, draw moderately tight.

For Skirts: Measure around the waist, over the belt; draw moderately tight.

Printed directions accompany each pattern, showing how the garment is to be made.

When ordering patterns for children, please also state age of child.

20735

20735—MISS'S DRESS—Every young girl needs a simple and pretty party dress. Our model is particularly suited to this purpose, and it is youthful in appearance and yet stylish enough for the most elaborate entertainment. It can be made with either high or low neck, or with full length or short sleeves, as shown in the two different views in the illustration. The round bodice is gather into the neck and waist-line and very daintily trimmed with ribbon braces of a contrasting shade to the dress material. A full ruche of valenciennes lace makes a very soft and becoming finish to the neck, while the short puffed sleeves are bound with ribbon. A belt of the same material completes the waist. The costume closes in the center back. The perfect hanging and absolutely up-to-date skirt which is worn with this elegant toilette is cut with five gores and has a gathered back. Taffeta, China or gros grain silk, satin, brocade, cashmere, tulle, net, gauze, chiffon, or any desired evening fabric can be used for this gown.

20735—Miss's Dress (to be made with High or Low Neck and Full Length or Short Sleeves) requires for medium size, 7 yards material 27 inches wide, 6 yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 1½ yards; ribbon represented, 3¼ yards; lace edging, 1¾ yards; velvet, ⅜ yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.