AT HALF A BILLION

DEPOSITS OF NEW YORK BANKS HIGHER THAN FOR A YEAR.

INCREASE SINCE ELECTION.

WEEKLY AVERAGE HAS BEEN CLOSE TO SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

LOANING MONEY NOW IN LONDON.

Market Changed From a Panic Basis to One of Strength in Six Weeks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The New York Financier says this week: For the first time since Dec. 25, 1895, the deposits of the New York clearing house banks exceed $500,000,000, the bank statement for the current week showing a total deposit of $502,046,000, or an increase since Nov. 7 last of $63,608,400. In other words, the gain has been at the rate of $15,900,000 per week since the Monday following election. This record, it is unnecessary to say, has never been surpassed in the history of the New York banks.

There is seemingly no cessation in the growth of the deposit item. It reflects in part the flow of money from the interior, but a large percentage doubtless comes from the redeposit of hoarded funds in savings banks. Then, too, there have been a number of financial operations of large magnitude, which must be taken into consideration, and the treasury has been losing money to the banks.

The loan feature is not less marked. The expansion for the week brings the total loans from $442,179,700 reported Nov. 7 to $472,441,800 for the week just ended, a gain of nearly $30,000,000.

It cannot be said that all this increase represents commercial needs. Demands of that nature, in fact, have fallen off lately, and the continued expansion shows the effect of the operations now going on by which available American capital is placed to the credit of London, where the rate is higher. It has required less than six weeks to change the market from a panic basis to one where the United States can loan money to the oldest and firmest of foreign financial centers. This is one of the most noteworthy incidents that has occurred in American banking. The other features of the current statement are about as had been expected. The decrease in specie represents operations with the treasury, and is interesting as being the first loss in gold which the banks have reported since the last of August when gold imports began.

MISSION FINANCES.

Favorable Report Regarding the Presbyterian Board.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The special committee of nine appointed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, at its last conference in May, to confer with the board of home missions on the financial affairs of the church, has finished its labors. The committee consists of Rev. Dr. W. P. Kane, Chicago, chairman; Judge R. H. Wilson, Philadelphia; S. M. Clement, Buffalo; S. H. Harbison, Pittsburg; Robert Pitcairn, Pittsburg; T. W. Yaggy, Chicago; Rev. Dr. John Dixon, Newark, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, Philadelphia, and Dan P. Eells, of Cleveland. The report of the committee will be presented to the general assembly when it meets in May, 1897. An abstract of the report is given out for publication today. It is as follows:

In accordance with the instruction of the general assembly to publish to the church at large, during the progress of the work of the committee, whatever information might be, in the judgment of the committee, of value to the church, we desire to announce that diligent attention has been given to the matter entrusted to us. We have held several conferences with the board and are glad to be able to announce that we believe such results will be reached as will promote the efficiency of the board and meet the approval of the church generally. While our work is not completed, substantial progress has been made.

We have made a thorough examination of the securities of the board and of the books and accounts of the treasurer's office, with the aid of the public auditor, and it gives us satisfaction to state that the accounts are being kept with accuracy and business ability, and that the income from investments has been received with unusual promptness.

We feel warranted in appealing to the churches to stand loyally by the work being conducted by the board, and urge immediate and liberal contributions to meet the emergency which is just now upon us. We are confident that the interest of the great cause which we all have at heart will be greatly promoted, not only for the present, but for the future, if generous and immediate response be made to the urgent appeals now being sent out.

Cup Goes to Gentry.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Board of Review of the National Trotting association has decided that the cup offered by the Boston Journal for the best time at the fall meeting in Boston should be awarded to John R. Gentry.

OUR WHIST CORNER

Hamilton, 26; Baltimore, 21.

Hamilton defeated Baltimore last Saturday in a match for the A. W. L. challenge trophy, by a margin of five tricks. Baltimore had a lead of eight tricks at the end of the first sixteen deals, but stubborn up-hill play on the part of the Philadelphians, coupled, we we assume, with some carelessness and bad play on the part of Baltimore, changed apparent defeat into a victory. Mr. Work says that the standard of play was far from being up to high-water mark, and that neither team played anywhere near the game it was capable of. We are as much surprised and disappointed at the tactics of the Baltimore team in abandoning the modern informatory game as is Mr. Work, who says in the Telegraph:

One of the surprises and disappointments of the game was that the Baltimore team resorted to the non-informatory game of the days gone by, when modern information giving devices were unknown. The leading of third, sixth and fifth bests, etc., at first was most confusing to the local players, who never for a moment expected that a team of the caliber of Baltimore (an aggregation of whisters whose deserved reputation and record of achievements are practically second to none in the country) would resort to a plan which apparently concedes to the opponents superior ability in placing the cards.

At the start, as stated above, this deviation by Baltimore undoubtedly gained them a few tricks. After it was understood by Hamilton, however, all gains from that source ceased, and the inability to accurately read their partners' hands probably had something to do with the record made by Baltimore after deal 28.

Baltimore used the nine and eight as unequivocal calling cards with an honor turned, and led ace from a five-card suit, but in other respects played the same game as in the past. The score by deals was:

Deal.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Baltimore	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	6
Hamilton	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Deal.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Baltimore	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	7
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Deal.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total
Baltimore	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Hamilton	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Deal.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	Total
Baltimore	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hamilton	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	8
Deal.	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Total
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hamilton	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	7
Deal.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	Total
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Hamilton	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Total, Hamilton, 26; Baltimore, 21. Referee, W. T. G. Bristol, Philadelphia Whist club.

ANALYSIS OF LEADS.

The Telegraph gives the following summary, showing the difference in the leads made by the two teams:

Hamilton and Baltimore led the same card in but nineteen of the forty-eight deals, the same suit but not the same cards in fourteen deals, and different suits in fifteen deals.

The fifteen hands from which different suits were led were numbers 2, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 25, 35, 38, 39, 45, 47 and 48 and are given below in the above order, the cards being so transposed that spades is trump in every case:

Turn-up.	Spades	Hearts.	Clubs.	Diamonds.
J	Q,9,7,5	J, 10, 4	A, 2	K,J,6,3
8	J,10,6,3	10,7,5,4,2	Q, J	4, 3
Q	10, 8, 2	10,9,7,6,5,3	J, 10	10, 9
A	8, 6,2	Q, 9	A,Q,7,6,2	A, Q, 6
2	10, 5	A,K,7,6,2	None	A,K,Q,J,5,4
9	A,Q,6,2	J, 8, 5	9, 7, 4	K, Q, 7
8	A, 7	A, K, 6,3	J,10,6,4,3	7, 4
10	A,8,6,3	10, 7, 5	K, 9, 6	K, 6, 4
6	K,Q,7,3	10, 7, 6	A, 5	A,10,9,6
4	A, 2	K,J,9,7,4	2	A,Q,10,9,2
K	A,Q,J,3,2	A, 3	A,5,3,2	10, 3
Q	K,8,4,2	J, 7, 5, 3	6, 3	A, K, 10
2	K,J,10,7	K, 9, 5, 2	K, Q	10, 9, 3
3	Q, 2	K, J, 7,3	J, 4, 2	J, 9, 6, 2
5	A,K,7,6,3	8, 7, 4	K	Q, 8,7, 3

The leads made by Hamilton and Baltimore prome 79r5u. ,m, , *1,o 1 btmbtm more from the above hands were as follows:

No. of Deal.	Hamilton.	Baltimore.
2	3 diamonds.	Jack hearts.
8	Queen clubs.	2 hearts.
11	6 hearts.	Jack clubs.
13	6 clubs.	Queen hearts.
14	10 spades.	Queen diamonds.
15	Jack hearts.	King diamonds.
17	King hearts.	3 clubs.
21	10 hearts.	3 spades.
25	6 diamonds.	3 spades.
35	7 hearts.	Ace diamonds.
38	5 clubs.	Ace hearts.
39	3 hearts.	King diamonds.
45	7 spades.	King clubs.
47	2 diamonds.	Queen spades.
48	King clubs.	7 diamonds.

In view of the teams playing the match in which the above leads were made, and the weight to which the opinion of such men as Work, Remak and Whelan are entitled. We will comment shortly on the above leads, intimating in each case the lead which we believe St. Paul would have made.

2. The diamond lead is our choice. It is no hand for a call through the honor, even if we played that system.

8. Hamilton leads a strengthening card, Baltimore a false card from the long suit. The fourth best heart would be our choice, though there is something to be said in favor of the club.

11. Note the change in tactics of the two teams. This time Baltimore leads short, Hamilton from the long suit. The Hamilton lead is the best.

13. Baltimore leads a "strengthening queen." Hamilton plays whist.

14. Hamilton tries a long shot. With none of the club suit, the lead from two trumps seems bad.

15. The trump would be our lead from this hand. We do not fancy either Hamilton's jack of hearts or Baltimore's king of diamonds.

17. We should choose the five card suit in preference to the other, but we should lead the fourth best unless we believed that the adversaries were better card placers than our partner.

21. We should make the Baltimore lead of a trump. Second choice, ten of hearts.

25. The diamond seems the more conservative lead.

35. A pretty even thing. We are inclined to favor the heart lead, for if that suit is established, the ace of diamonds is a sure re-entry. We should not lead ace of diamonds in any case.

38. Hamilton leads the five of clubs from A, 5, 3, 2. This is a call through the honor; in view of the fact that it will probably take three rounds of the suit to make the call apparent to partner, we fail to see much merit in the play. It is, however, not very objectionable, which is more than we can say for the Baltimore lead of ace of hearts, which we consider the worst possible selection from the hand.

39. We see no reason for not leading from the four-card suit.

45. Neither is a bad lead, though we should probably have led deuce of hearts.

47. Baltimore's lead of queen of trumps is not justified by the hand, while Hamilton's aversion to leading from a tenace suit is shown in the lead from a very weak suit instead of from one of fair strength. We should have led three of hearts.

48. We do not like Hamilton's lead of the singleton king, and we regard Baltimore's third best diamond as senseless. The six of spades seems the best lead.

The Telegraph gives the following table showing the instances in the match where the same suit was opened, but a different card chosen. The leads made by Baltimore are the highest compliments to the Hamiltonians.

No. of Deal.	Suit.	Card led by Hamilton.	Card led by Baltimore.
3	A, K, 5, 4.	King	Ace
10	K, 8, 7, 4, 2.	4	2
12	Q, 8, 6, 4.	4	6
16	10, 8, 7, 5, 2.	10	2
22	A, 10, 8, 6, 3.	6	Ace
26	K, 9, 8, 7, 6, 3.	7	3
28	9, 6, 5, 4, 3.	9	3
30	J, 9, 7, 4, 3.	4	3
31	A, Q, 9, 6, 2.	6	2
33	Q, 9, 7, 6, 2.	6	2
42	Q, 10, 9, 8, 3.	8	3
43	Q, 8, 7, 3, 2.	3	2
46	K, J, 10, 7, 2.	7	2

TWO PRETTY DEALS.

We give to-day two deals from the progressive game of last Wednesday night. The North and South hands were played by Messrs. J. H. Briggs and Bunn. In the first deal the hands were:

North—Spades, A, J, 7, 4; hearts, 7, 3, 2; clubs, A, 3, 2; diamonds, A, Q, 4.

East—Spades, 8, 6, 3; hearts, K, 8; clubs, K, J, 7, 5; diamonds, K, J, 10, 9.

South—Spades, K, 10, 9; hearts, A, Q, J, 10, 9, 4; clubs, 4; diamonds, 5, 3, 2.

West—Spades, Q, 5, 2; hearts, 6, 5; clubs, Q, 10, 9, 8, 6; diamonds, 8, 7, 6.

Ten of spades turned. Leader West.

The play:

	N.	E.	S.	W.
1	2c	*Kc	4c	8c
2	*As	8s	10s	Qs
3	7h	8h	*9h	5h
4	4s	9s	*Ks	2s
5	*Js	3s	9s	5s
6	3h	Kh	*Ah	6h
7	2h	9d	*Qh	6d
8	4d	7c	*Jh	7d
9	3c	5c	*10h	6c
10	Qd	10d	*4h	9c
11	*Ad	Jd	5d	8d
12	*Ac	Jc	2d	10c
13	*7s	Kd	3d	Qc

Score: N. and S., 12.

Comment—

Trick Two—East's trump lead is bold, but we do not think it bad. He feels that there is a very good chance that the club will be ruffed if it is returned, and is willing to take some chances for the sake of the clubs. As a matter of fact, the trump lead loses nothing, for if East returns the club, South would pass, having a great suit and three good trumps, North would lead a trump and the queen would be caught and the heart suit made. East's lead of a trump makes the twelve-one score quite difficult for North and South, though it is in the hands by the best play.

Trick Three—North's lead of the heart seven is not a shot in the dark, nor is it short suit whist. It is whist of a high grade. He sees from the drop that East's trump lead was from weakness, and argues that East must have some strength in both hearts and diamonds. As North has the major tenace in diamonds, giving East but one honor, there is little strength left for South to hold. South's strong suit, therefore, must be hearts, and if East holds strength in that suit, the lead of a heart will give South the play over him. Of course North might have led ace and then his small club with reasonable assurance that South could trump, but the force under such circumstances is a pretty poor grade of whist, for South would be compelled to lead a heart and North's seven would be a great help played third hand. It makes no difference whether East plays king or not; South sees that the seven is North's best, as he holds five cards above it in his own hand; his finesse is obligatory.

Tricks Four and Five—South can mark jack of trumps with North, and from his short heart lead is inclined to place four trumps in his hand. He plays, therefore, to exhaust the trumps, leave the lead with North and get another lead of hearts through the king, which he does not know to be alone. North overtakes South's nine of trumps with jack for the purpose of leading the heart through East.

Tricks Six to Thirteen—South's hearts give North all the discards he needs.

The other deal would be a great one were it not for one expensive bad play by West. But this very play furnishes the opportunity for the coups worked by North and South.

The Hands—

North—Spades 8; hearts, A, Q, 7, 5; 3, 2; clubs, 9, 8, 7; diamonds, A, 7, 5.

East—Spades, A, K, Q, 10, 7, 4; hearts, J; clubs, J, 10, 2; diamonds, J, 9, 6.

South—Spades, 9, 6, 5, 3, 2; hearts, 6, 4; clubs, K, 6, 5, 3; diamonds, K, 4.

West—Spades, J; hearts, K, 10, 9, 8; clubs, A, Q, 4; diamonds, Q, 10, 8, 3, 2.

Three of hearts turned. Leader, East.

The Play—

	N.	E.	S.	W.
1	8s	*Qs	2s	Js
2	*2h	Ks	3s	4c
3	5h	*Jh	4h	8h
4	*3h	10s	5s	Qc
5	9c	Jc	3c	*Ac
6	5d	Jd	*Kd	3d
7	*Qh	4s	6h	9h
8	*Ah	6d	4d	10h
9	*8c	2c	5c	2d
10	7h	9d	6s	*Kh
11	*Xd	7s	9s	8d
12	7c	Jc	*Kc	10d
13	7d	As	*6c	Qd

Score: N. and S., 9.

Comment—

Trick Three—North shows six trumps; the trey is turned; he trumps with the deuce and leads the five. This system of showing number we regard as the one that should supplant all others. It is simple and informatory. The central idea is to contrive to lead the fourth best. The trump that is used to ruff with should be the fifth best except with four exactly when the third best is used. Of course North varies the play here on account of the turn up.

Trick Four—East continues the spade to force the strong trump hand; West discards queen of clubs, a bad discard because the club lead is almost sure to come up to him and his queen will be a trick winner, and very likely prevent the establishment of the club suit with the adversaries.

Trick Five—North cannot lead another trump. He can practically place every card in the trump suit; South must hold the six, and West in all probability the king, ten and nine. North leads nine of clubs; East holds the jack, ten and deuce, and perhaps very careful analysis would tell him not to cover, but he makes the ordinary play with the added idea of stopping a deep finesse by South. South, however, has been doing some card playing himself; he knows that East has the ten, in spite of his false card play of jack, and thinks he has not the ace, for with ace, jack, ten, East would have played ace. South therefore marks the lone ace with West and refuses to cover East's jack.

Trick Six—The three of diamonds led by West tells North that he must hold king, ten and nine of trumps, for he can hold but five diamonds.

Trick Seven—South can place three trumps with West and three with North, and leads the trump through, hoping to find the major tenace with North and to get another club lead through East's ten. North takes the finesse without the slightest doubt of its winning, as the king must be with West.

Trick Nine—North leads the club; East could save a trick by covering, as the cards happen to lie, as North's seven would block the suit. He probably should cover on this chance. South passes the eight and West rightly refuses to trump.

Trick Ten—North here makes the play of the hand; he knows that if he leads his last club West will trump and he must lose a diamond trick. North leads the losing trump.

Tricks Eleven to Thirteen—North plays the ace of diamonds and gives South the club, completing the play of an exceedingly interesting deal.

WHIST NOTES.

Hamilton played the Capital Bicycle team of Washington, D. C., for the challenge trophy yesterday. The Bicycle boys are good players, but at last accounts were badly affected by the short suit mania. This is not a short suit year, and Hamilton ought to add another victory to its already long list of wins.

J. H. Briggs and Bunn secured sixteen plus in the Wednesday tourney game. Metcalf and Sargent were twelve above the average. Zenzius and Sanders led with the East and West hands with nine plus, while Vogel and Johnson came next with six to the good. The big score of Metcalf and Sargent puts them a fraction of a point ahead of Buford and Miller in the fight for the championship medals. But one more game remains to be played, and we give below the standing of the leading teams with the number of games played by each. Under the rules a team must play at least eight games in order to be eligible to win the medals. Following is the record:

Pairs.	Games Played.	Score.
Briggs J. H. and Bunn	3	43.43
Metcalf and Sargent	11	37.10
Miller and Buford	11	37.03
Briggs J. H. and Gordon	5	33.70
Vogel and Johnson	10	18.05
Zenzius and Sanders	11	10.05

The games for the Gordon trophy last Monday night resulted as follows: Ward and Gordon played a tie; Briggs beat Buford four tricks; Bunn beat Hay eleven tricks; Metcalf beat Zenzius six tricks; Erwin beat Fetter two tricks. The present standing of the teams follows:

	Won	Lost
Briggs	2	0
Metcalf	2	0
Erwin	2	0
Bunn	1½	½
Gordon	1½	½
Ward	1½	½
Zenzius	½	1½
Sargent	0	1
Buford	0	2
Hay	0	2
Fetter	0	2

The games scheduled for tomorrow night are:

Briggs vs. Ward.
Gordon vs. Zenzius.
Bunn vs. Erwin.
Metcalf vs. Buford.
Sargent vs. Fetter.

Hay has a bye. All Gordon trophy games are scheduled for Monday evenings, notwithstanding the lists as published which erroneously give Saturday evenings as the dates for play.

George L. Bunn.

Paragraphic Punches.

Eastern papers have instructed their artists to draw a beard. The upper part of the face will be inserted as soon as the news that Kansas has elected a senator comes in.—Wichita Eagle.

Considerable fault has been found with the late Arthur Sewall, but let it be said to his credit that he has neither proposed to lecture nor write a book.—Kansas City Journal.

Here is a leading English paper urging the British government to put a tariff on beet sugar for the benefit of the West India planters, and adding that if it doesn't do so the planters may seek annexation of the islands to the United States. Shades of Cobden! Isn't it terrible!—New York Tribune.

The Marlborough festivities at Blenheim outshone the Castellane fete in Paris, but it would be interesting to know just what the spirits of the departed Commodore Vanderbilt and Jay Gould think of the whole business.—New York World.

Long Range Guns.

The longest [illegible] that a shot has been fired is a trifle over fifteen miles, which was the range of Krupp's 130-ton steel gun, firing a shot weighing 2,800 pounds. The 111-ton Armstrong gun has an extreme range of fourteen miles, firing a shot weighing 1,800 pounds and requiring 960 pounds of powder.

HE IS A METHODIST

M'KINLEY THE THIRD OF THAT DENOMINATION SINCE THE REPUBLIC'S FOUNDING.

GRANT ALSO A METHODIST.

SCRAMBLE OF THE HOTELS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF ENTERTAINING M'KINLEY.

LOOKING FOR ADVERTISING.

Eight of Our Presidents Attended the Episcopal Church—Six Presbyterians.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President McKinley is a Methodist, the third member of that religious denomination to occupy the executive mansion since the civil war; in fact, the third Methodist president since the establishment of the American republic.

Gen. Grant was a Methodist, and his attendance upon the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church made that house of worship famous and rich. His esteem and regard for Rev. John F. Newman heightened the reputation of that eloquent pulpit orator and gave impetus to his popularity, which culminated in his election as a bishop by the general conference a few years ago. While President Grant was a member of that church the pews were always filled, the aisles were occupied by people in chairs, and in the galleries there was standing room only. The audience was composed of the most distinguished men and women of the day, and it is no wonder that in such a presence the preacher waxed more and more eloquent.

President Hayes was a Methodist and attended the Foundry church. His wife was one of the most devoted attendants and workers of the church. She attended all of the prayer meetings, class meetings and praise meetings. She was as unostentatious and sincere in her church work and worship here as she was in her Ohio home before and after her career in the White house.

While he was in congress Maj. McKinley and his wife lived at a hotel only one block distant from the Foundry church, and they always attended that place of worship.

Immediately after his election was assured Maj. McKinley was sought by the agents of all leading hotels and urged to accept their hospitality during the two weeks preceding his inauguration. The various Methodist churches here also begged him to accept a pew and worship with them. To all such solicitations Maj. McKinley replied: "Old friends are the best friends, and I will register and worship as heretofore."

Consequently he will go to the same hotel when he comes to Washington; and he will become a communicant of Foundry church.

A leading hotel man said to me: "The apartments which I would have set aside for McKinley, if he had come to my house, will bring me $5,000 during inauguration week. I would gladly have given them to Mr. McKinley for nothing, because the advertising would have been worth at least $50,000 to me. The name of my hotel would have been printed free in every newspaper in the country, coupled with the fact that the president-elect was my guest."

The same worldly sentiment animated the various churches which sought the affiliation of McKinley; because the presence of the president in any church always fills the pews, and more than doubles the contributions. The income of the church is largely enhanced, and the expenses are no greater.

Under the circumstances the hotel formerly patronized by McKinley will have a big boom in the spring, and for some time thereafter, and during the next four years the Foundry church will get out of debt. These are strange facts.

President Cleveland has been a church-going man, and he will be missed, particularly in Presbyterian circles. Six of our presidents have been Presbyterians; but only Grant, Hayes and McKinley are to be recorded as followers of John and Charles Wesley.

The majority of our presidents have been regular attendants at Sunday worship. Gen. Washington, while president, attended generally the Episcopal churches of Philadelphia. John Adams, the first of the Washington presidents, a Unitarian in belief, found no church of his denomination in the fields out of which the capital was rising and attached himself to none of the orthodox congregations here. Jefferson's creed is contained in the fourteenth article of the Virginia bill of rights. Madison attended St. John's church, as did Monroe, but in 1819 the vestry of Christ church, East Washington, Commodore Tinsley, chairman, appropriated pew No. 1 to the use of the president of the United States. Mr. Monroe, in reply, requested the commodore to "express to the vestry his thanks for their polite attention." John Quincy Adams was one of the founders of the old Unitarian church, at the building now used by the police court, and attended services there. Gen. Jackson attended the Four-and-a-half Street Presbyterian church, the same now attended by Mr. Cleveland, this church having been erected during his administration. He was also an attendant at St. John's church. Mr. Van Buren attended St. John's church. Gen. Harrison during his short term attended the F Street Presbyterian church, whose congregation having disposed of their church to be Willard's hall, are now a portion of the New York Avenue church congregation. Mr. Tyler, observing Virginia customs, was an attendant at St. John's P. E. church. Mr. Polk attended both the F Street and the Four-and-a-half Street Presbyterian church. Gen. Pierce attended St. John's church and the F Street Presbyterian church. Mr. Buchanan attended St. John's church. Mr. Lincoln gave an impetus to the New York Avenue church by taking a pew there. Mr. Johnson kept a pew in St. John's church. Gen. Grant established the fame of the Metropolitan M. E. church by becoming one of its trustees and taking a pew there. Mr. Hayes attended the Foundry M. E. church. Gen. Garfield was one of the founders of the Vermont Avenue Christian church, from whose pulpit he had sometimes preached. Mr. Arthur occupied a St. John's pew, and Mr. Cleveland in sitting under the ministrations of the Four-and-a-half street church pulpit renewed the era of Jackson in this regard. President Harrison attended the Presbyterian church of the Covenant, on Connecticut avenue, opposite the embassy of Great Britain; a fashionable church, in the most fashionable part of town.

It thus appears that eight of our presidents attended the Protestant Episcopal church as communicants, Washington being the first and Arthur the last of that denomination in the chief magistracy.

Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Abraham Lincoln, James K. Polk, Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison were the six Presbyterians who have occupied the white house.

Only one member of the Christian, or Campbellite church has ever occupied the white house, and that was James A. Garfield.

John Adams and John Quincy Adams were the only Unitarians, and in their day they were reckoned as approximating infidelity, although they were unostentatious of their religious views. John Quincy Adams was a liberal contributor to the new church, which was founded here in his day, but he was a very quiet worshiper.

The Methodist Episcopal church did not become a factor in national affairs until the middle of the present century, and hence it was not until the year 1869 that a Methodist president was inaugurated in the person of the great civil war soldier, Grant. The people have since elected the two Methodists, Hayes and McKinley.

If this country were denominational in its political divisions we should soon have demands for recognition by the Congregationalists, Baptists, Quakers, Lutherans, United Brethern, Catholics and other religious organizations, none of whom has ever yet been favored with national recognition. Fortunately, however, such a demand will never be made in this republic. No one of our presidents has ever been nominated or elected because of his religious beliefs or affiliations. No such test will ever be made.

One thing only may be conjectured of the future; and that we can only judge of the past. The people have demonstrated by their treatment of the brilliant and patriotic Ingersoll, that they will not give great preferment to a pronounced and aggressive agnostic or infidel. Everybody knows that because of the ostentatious display of his unbelief Col. Ingersoll has been denied such elective or appointive federal recognition as his splendid intellectual gifts and acquirements might otherwise have commanded.

In only one instance has the subject of religion affected a presidential election in the history of the republic, and that was in 1884. James G. Blaine, one of the most magnetic and popular of statesmen and politicians, failed of election because of a series of peculiar circumstances; and yet, the most potential element adverse to him was the injection of a brief suggestion of religious controversy into the closing hours of that campaign. Blaine was born a Roman Catholic, and it was generally understood that the vast influence of the church was in his favor. One of the many delegations received by him was composed of clergymen; and their spokesman uttered a sneer at the church of Rome.

For once only, in his career, the ever ready tongue of the orator and debater was paralyzed. The man who had met in the forensic arena every man of note and distinction, and always acquitted himself with credit and renown, was silent when Burchard uttered the fatal words: "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." On the following day he spoke in defense of the religion of his mother; but it was too late. He was defeated.

That celebrated historical incident constitutes a formidable precedent in one sense only. It demonstrates that the people do not want and will not tolerate an admixture of religion with politics in this republic. The people did not care whether Blaine was a Presbyterian or a Catholic. Thousands of them resented the coupling of a religious denomination with intemperance, prohibition or rebellion. Our national politics must be abstract, and not concrete.

In the recent campaign the people did not care and few of them knew that Bryan was a Presbyterian and McKinley a Methodist. If, however, any political speaker had elaborated his oratory with a sneer at either one of those religious denominations, the people would undoubtedly have shown most emphatic resentment at the polls. Fortunately we had a clean, honorable campaign. Both of the candidates were men of unblemished reputation and purity of character.

If Bryan had been elected, the next president would have worshiped in the church which was attended by Abraham Lincolon. Since McKinley was chosen, we are to have a Methodist in the White house, and he will be a communicant of Foundry church.

There are tens of thousands of agnostics and free thinkers in the land; and yet none of us will regret that our president is to be a man who devoutly believes in the Christian religion.

RENDERED SPEECHLESS.

AN INFLUENTIAL FARMER STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS WHILE AT WORK.

Further Items of Equal Interest.

List of Gasoline Victims Grows.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 5.—Mrs. J. A. Van Alstine was badly burned tonight by the explosion of a gas stove while cooking. The children turned on the oven, and the explosion followed.