AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MATHEWS and BULGER, THE WIZARDS OF WIT, CAPTURE THIS TOWN.

"AT GAY CONEY ISLAND" CHEERED TO THE ECHO BY A VAST MULTITUDE LAST NIGHT!

'Twas a Wet and Chilly Evening, But a Crushing Crowd Was There, To see Mathews and Bulger Extract Laughter from its Lair.

THE BEST PLAY, THE GREATEST COMPANY, THE SWEETEST MUSIC, THE PRETTIEST GIRLS THAT EVER CAME IN SIGHT OF ST. PAUL.

COME EARLY OR STAND UP!

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

Next Sunday Night, Eddie Foy in "Off the Earth."

HE DID NOT HANG

TRUE HISTORY OF A LAWYER'S CRIME BROUGHT ABOUT BY GAMBLING.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

COUNTY TREASURER MURDERED WHILE TAKING MONEY TO THE CAPITAL.

HIS COMPANION ARRESTED

And Convicted—Nerve, Combined With Acting, Saved His Neck.

Down in Alabama they tell a strange story about a man who succeeded in cheating the gallows by a clever ruse, says the Philadelphia Times. As he lived a respectable life afterwards, and some of his children are still living his real name is not given. We will call him Devereux.

William Devereux was a rising young lawyer of good family, married to an accomplished wife and possessed of a large number of admiring and devoted friends. Indeed, he was one of those magnetic persons, having the fortunate faculty of making strong and loyal friends of nearly all who came in contact with him.

But in the town where he lived there was considerable dissipation of a certain kind. Devereux became a member of a choice circle of card players. He lost money, first his own, and then the money of others, with which he had been entrusted. For a long time he managed to keep this state of affairs concealed by a sort of a system of robbing Peter to pay Paul and to meet his obligations as they matured. But a period came when William Devereux realized that these things could be concealed no longer, and the day of exposure and disgrace came ever nearer and nearer.

It was in the old-fashioned times, when there were no railroads, no telegraph, no means of travel, save over ill-kept roads, generally on horseback. It was before the day when drafts, bills of exchange and similar banking conveniences for facilitating money transfers had reached anything like modern perfection, and payments at a distance were made by sending the money itself.

It was also the custom of the various county collectors and treasurers to make yearly trips to the state capital, carrying such moneys as had been collected in their districts on behalf of the state, and the necessary papers and vouchers thereto, and have an annual settlement for the year's receipts and disbursements.

Now at the time when Devereux's affairs were most desperate his own county treasurer started out on horseback with the state money, a large sum, in a pair of saddle-bags, to effect his annual accounting.

On the road he was joined by a fellow traveler, who afterward was proven to be Devereux. They put up one night at a roadside tavern and occupied the same room. Next morning the treasurer was found dead in bed, his throat cut from ear to ear. His companion had disappeared, and the saddle-bags, with their contents, were also missing. The country side was aroused, bloodhounds were brought out and a fierce chase of some hours resulted in Devereux being run down and captured. There was no question but that he had been the murdered man's companion the night before, but none of the missing money or papers were found upon him.

These were the facts in the case. When the news passed from traveler to traveler along the country roads and finally reached Devereux's home town, there was a tremendous sensation, further heightened when the damning circumstances of his business affairs came to light and made clear the motive of the crime.

Nevertheless many of his friends were still loyal, strong family influence was exerted in his behalf, the best lawyers were employed and every effort made to free him from the consequences of his awful crime. All without avail. He was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The higher courts decided against him on appeal. The governor refused to interfere, and Devereux occupied a cell in the jail at the little town of St. Stephens, closely guarded, within a few days of the date appointed for his execution, with all prospects of escape seemingly cut off.

In spite of the enormity of his crime there began to be a great deal of sympathy for the man who lay in jail awaiting death. His youth, his handsome face, his graceful, dignified bearing, his calm courage, his perfect manner and his unfailing persistence in the declaration of his innocence, all combined to produce this effect. He expressed no animosity towards witnesses, judge, jury or prosecutor, simply stating that he was an unfortunate victim of remarkable circumstances, from which he could blame no one for drawing the mistaken inference of his guilt.

The sheriff who guarded him was of the number of those thus impressed, and in his secret heart deeply sorrowed at the prospect of his sad duty, although he relaxed not at all in vigilance and the adoption of every precaution to prevent escape.

To this officer the prisoner frequently expressed the firm belief that he would not be hanged. He assured him that, however, he had no idea of escape, other than by some divine intervention, which would surely establish his innocence and point out the guilty man.

Not many days before the one fatal day the sheriff found the prisoner visibly agitated and in an excited state, noticeably different from his usual calmness. In answer to the officer's question as to the reason, Devereux gave the following explanation:

"I have had," he said, "a most extraordinary experience. It came to me last night in the form of a dream so real, distinct and different from the usual hazy dimness of ordinary visions that I believe it to be the premonition of an actual event. I cannot rid myself of this impression. I expect it may seem foolish to you or the result of the broodings and half-waking imaginings of a man in my condition, but nevertheless I will tell it to you.

"Last night I dreamed I was standing on the scaffold facing thousands of people. The scene was as real to me as the actuality itself. I had spoken a few words of farewell and was about to resign myself to your hands when suddenly by the exercise of some new faculty or perception I saw the real murderer standing in the crowd before me. I never saw him before, and yet I knew him to be the man in whose stead I was about to suffer death. He was slight in build, with dark hair and eyes and neatly dressed. His features are indelibly fixed in my mind. With this recognition my dream faded away. There was no further intimation as to my fate, yet I feel, indeed, as though God himself has spoken to me and revealed the absolute assurance of his divine protection."

The narrator's manner was so earnest and impressive that a hope sprang up responsive in the sheriff's mind that something might happen. He was mentally prepared and on the watch for the happening of the miraculous.

The day of the execution was a beautiful, clear, cool October day. Thousands of people were in attendance and had gathered about the gallows. It was to be a public hanging, and the multitude availed itself of the privilege of seeing a human being choked to death. As has been intimated, there was much feeling and sympathy for the doomed man, much argument as to the fallibility of circumstantial evidence and a hundred vague rumors in circulation suggesting his innocence.

At last Devereux stood upon the gallows' platform and faced the people. There was no man in all that crowd apparently so cool, so collected and so much the master of himself. He stepped forward to say a few words of farewell. His voice rang out in the strained stillness clear, distinct and perfectly audible to all.

"Friends," he said, "this is not a fitting time to indulge in vain protestations. I can but simply reaffirm that I am not guilty, knowing well what would be the consequence of a falsehood, standing as I am, almost in the presence of my immortal God. I desire especially to relieve any man from the possible thought that he may have misjudged or wronged me and might have to meet my accusing words before the great tribunal hereafter. It was a human error, the result—"

At this moment the speaker stopped short and leaned heavily against the railing. His countenance betrayed terrible excitement. His eyes seemed fixed on some one in the crowd before him whom he indicated, bound as he was, as well as he could. When he found his voice again he fairly shrieked:

"There he is! There he is! The man of my dream, the murderer. Stop him! Stop him!"

He had pointed out a slightly built, almost feminine looking young man, who uttered a hasty exclamation and attempted to get away, but before he could do so was roughly seized and held by the crowd. The sheriff, almost beside himself with excitement, rushed down from the scaffold, followed by a half dozen deputies. The young man was hurriedly searched there and then. Upon his person was found a watch, a pistol and certain papers of value well known to have been the property of the murdered treasurer. He seemed to give up at once and in answer to numerous excited questions sullenly responded:

"Well, it seems you have me. I was a fool to come here. I demand of the officers protection from this crowd."

Protection was needed. Like quicksilver a knowledge of the matter seemed to have permeated the whole multitude. An innocent man was saved and the guilty apprehended in the nick of time. Cries arose of: "Hang the scoundrel!" "Turn Devereux loose!" arose from all sides, while the officers struggled fiercely to withstand the surge of the angry mob. There is no knowing what might have happened had not Devereux's voice arrested the movement.

"Let the law take its course," he said. "For God's sake do not be too rash. I implore you, as one who has been so near an ignoble death by reason of this awful mistake, to let the sheriff take this man. Give him a fair trial and may God forgive him for what he has tried to do to me."

The words of no other man could have saved the new prisoner. The crowd gave way. The hanging of Devereux was out of the question. The populace would not have permitted it and the sheriff would anyhow have felt justified in suspending the execution.

The mob poured up the gallows stairs and cut the ropes that bound Devereux. The officers hurried their prisoner to the jail. Once there the latter made a full confession, which soon became the talk of the streets. Nothing could be done that was too good for Devereux, who at first busied himself in counseling moderation and being satisfied of its accomplishment, simply asked for two things. He wanted to go at once, he said, and bear the glad tidings back home to his wife. For this purpose he requested the loan of a good horse and some money, a request which was enthusiastically gratified. At sunset Devereux was miles away.

In the morning the new prisoner spoke to the sheriff when that officer was making the rounds of the jail.

"I think now," he said, "you had better let me go."

This display of assurance caused the sheriff to think the prisoner crazy.

"I mean what I say," he persisted, "send a woman here, your wife. I am not what you think me. I am a woman. I am William Devereux's wife. My purpose is fulfilled; I have saved his life and he is now far away. You can never catch him. He sent me word where I would find the things you found on me and I used them to deceive you."

It was true. Devereux's prison manner, his talk, the dream, the denouncement at the gallows were all parts of a skillfully worked and successful plot. The chivalrous spirit of the time and county saved his wife from any punishment. Devereux went to California, changed his name, was joined by his faithful wife, prospered greatly and died not many years ago, the leading citizen of a thriving city that bore his false name.

QUIZZED THE VOTERS

Continued From First Page.

by the Republicans. Where the Scandinavian vote is large, there is practically no silver sentiment, and even the Norwegian Populists, some of whom have been very active in the past, have left the party and are acting with the Republicans. Lind has no particular strength and will make no inroads worth counting on the Clough vote. In fact, the remarkable phase of the situation in this district is the apathy with regard to Lind's candidacy. It had certainly been expected that he would be stronger here than any straight Democrat could be, but it looks now as though he would lead his ticket but little. The Scandinavians will give him no more than the party strength.

In summing up the conditions in the First district it is apparent that Tawney will increase his majority of 6,000 over two opponents two years ago—the Prohibition vote is not worth counting and will disappear into the Republican body this fall—to between 8,000 and 10,000 this year, and the Republican ticket will run along with him, it being practically certain that Clough will come out of the district with upwards of 6,000 to the good. And in making these figures I have largely discounted all Republican claims and used generally Democratic figures, except in the case of Winona county, which is really very close, but which is claimed by the Democrats by a good majority, a claim they cannot possibly make good.

BY AT LEAST 3,500.

Goodhue Preparing to Go Strongly for McKinley.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Oct. 1.—Goodhue county at the November election in 1894, gave to Gov. Knute Nelson a plurality of 3,081 votes. That was the largest plurality which this county has ever given to any candidate for a district or state office; larger by almost one-half than any previous plurality. At the November election in 1892, Gov. Nelson received a plurality of only 1,739 votes, while that for the electoral ticket of President Harrison was 1,869. In a normal year the Republican plurality of Goodhue county is probably about twenty-four or twenty-five hundred and the increase vote for Nelson two years ago was due almost wholly to the fact that a great many Democrats, fearing the success of the Populist Owen, preferred to cast their ballots for the Republican nominee rather than see the state turned over to the control of the Populists.

In this year of grace, 1896, the Democratic party of Goodhue county finds itself in much the same condition as the party is everywhere else. The majority of the leading Democrats, those who have always worked for the ticket most heartily, devoting both their time and money to forwarding the interests of the party, are found arraigned either on the side of Palmer and Buckner or else open advocates of Gov. McKinley. The section which remains loyal to the Chicago platform and its nominees is in reality but little more than a fragment of what has heretofore been the Democratic party of Goodhue county.

The free silver Republicans are not numerous here, and the Populists have for some reason never been able to develop any great strength; so the opposition to the Republican electoral ticket is merely normal. Predictions are freely made that the plurality for the McKinley electors in this county will be at least 3,500, while some enthusiasts contend that it will reach 1,000 above that figure. In no case does it seem probable, or even possible, to a non-prejudiced observer, that it can fall below 3,000.

As to the congressional campaign, the situation is somewhat different. Congressman Heatwole had a plurality here two years ago of 2,452, but his opponent then was Hon. O. M. Hall, who resides here and who has always been deservedly popular among the Republicans as well as Democrats. Judge Peck, who is Mr. Heatwole's opponent this year, is hardly known in this section, and his candidacy so far has evoked very little enthusiasm. There are some Democrats who will vote for him who will not support the Bryan ticket, but the number of these is not large, and in all probability Mr. Heatwole's plurality will fall but little short of that of the electoral ticket.

As to the gubernatorial contest the situation is somewhat different. This county is John Lind's old home. In Vasa and Cannon Falls townships he was brought up, and there he spent his time until he removed to New Ulm. Naturally he has a host of friends there as well as in some neighboring towns who will support his candidacy for personal reasons only. Outside of half a dozen precincts, however, there appears to be no special disaffection on account of the candidacy of Gov. Clough, and while it is admitted that his plurality will probably not be as large as that of either the congressional or electoral ticket, there is every reason to believe that he will carry Goodhue county by at least its normal Republican plurality.

SLIGHTLY REPUBLICAN.

Houston County Will Be for McKinley and Clough.

Special to the Globe.

CALEDONIA, Minn., Oct. 4.—Old party lines are badly broken up and new party alignments are inevitable in Houston county. Republicans are more confident of success than ever before, having gained over a percentage of German voters, who are conservative on the silver issue and fearful of results if free silver goes. But there is a compensating gain among the Norwegians of the county who favor free silver coinage. The vote in Houston county will be very erratic. The state Democratic ticket will lead the national, as well as the congressional Democratic ticket. Fitzpatrick will reduce Tawney's majority, which in 1894 was 522. Nelson's majority in 1894 was 596. In 1892 Harrison's plurality was 266 over Cleveland, 94 more than Cleveland and Weaver and 2 over the field, while Tawney's plurality over Harries was 113. He had 92 less than a majority of the entire vote. Forecasting the coming election, McKinley will have a plurality of 175, Clough 125, and Tawney 200. Precedents are valueless nearly as to estimating the coming vote, as many voters have not yet made up their minds, and will have hardly done so at the time of entering the voting booth Nov. 3.

STEVENS IS REPUBLICAN.

The County Will Be Against Bryan and Lind.

Special to the Globe.

MORRIS, Minn., Oct. 4.—In Stevens county the sound money element consider the political situation as very satisfactory, and there is no question but that the free silver sentiment is waning. The Republicans are thoroughly organized and making an aggressive campaign, and as many sound money Democrats will vote the Republican ticket, the accessions from this source will more than offset any disaffection in the Republican ranks over the silver question. In 1892 this county gave Nelson 587, Lawler 484, Donnelly 188, the Republican electoral ticket having 622 to 509 for the Democratic. In 1894 Nelson's vote was 715, Becker's 214, and Owen's 428, giving Nelson a plurality of 287 over Owen and a majority over both opponents of 73. It is conceded that the Republican national ticket will have a good majority, while the vote for governor and the state ticket will follow the presidential closely. Lind did not make a good impression here, at least this would be inferred from the many expressions of disappointment heard after his visit and speech.

STEELE NOT FOR BRYAN.

The County for McKinley by at Least 250.

Special to the Globe.

OWATONNA, Minn., Oct. 4.—The political situation in Steele county has been an interesting one from the very outset of the campaign. The nomination of McKinley was not only satisfying but gratifying to the Republicans of the county, and his prospects have gained steadily since he was nominated, for the reason that the Republicans from the very first have been enthusiastic and have been united. On the other hand, the Democracy of the county, at least its leader, was for sound money, and the Chicago platform when promulgated and its nominees did not receive the hearty endorsement of the Democrats here. However, they came round in the matter later on, and it has been a free silver Democracy almost wholly. In fact, the free silver wing has been so strong as to shut out completely the sound money Democrats. This was manifested in the recent county convention of the party, where the nomination of a prominent Bohemian, a physician here, and a gold Democrat, called forth a vehement and sarcastic protest, which resulted in the removal of his name as a nominee. A number of gold Democrats have intimated their intention of supporting McKinley and sound money, and some of the most prominent Democrats of the county are the most urgent advocates of sound money in the county today. The state ticket will undoubtedly be led by the national ticket in the election, although it is not likely that it will be anything other than a Republican victory. As between Congressman Tawney and Mr. Fitzpatrick as nominees for congress, there is no doubt of Mr. Tawney's victory here. In the election of 1894 the vote for Nelson was 1,740, Becker 1,149, Owen (Pop.) 305, Hilleboe (Pro.) 108. Mr. Tawney's majority was 1,787. The combined vote against him, 1,478, leaving his majority 309. The majority on the state ticket was 178, while the plurality was 591. In 1892 the electoral vote for the Republicans was 1,396, Democrats, 1,299, Prohibitionists 116, Populists 55.

For this fall a conservative estimate by men who are familiar with the situation place the majority for the national ticket at about 250, while the state ticket will scarcely be so strong. The silver sentiment in this county is on the wane, as is evinced by the fact that there is less talk on the streets by silver men, and also by the fact that the Bryan Free Silver club in this city, the leading organization in the county, the only one, and one which holds its meetings every week, at which speakers of more or less prominence are heard, has been unable yet at any one meeting to fill a hall which holds 200 people, although their speakers have been representative men of that party.

THIS ONE FOR LIND AND M'KINLEY

Meeker County Will Give No Big Majorities.

Special to the Globe.

LITCHFIELD, Minn., Oct. 4.—Political sentiment has been for some months past badly mixed in this county, but close observers say the free silver sentiment reached its high tide some time ago and is now receding to nearly normal conditions, though a strong effort has been lately made by local free silver men to turn the wave back. There have been gains here on both sides. A considerable disaffection has existed among the farmer Republicans towards free silver, but that has been largely offset by the leading Germans and other Democrats, who were business men, coming out for McKinley and sound money. The most influential Democrats of the county, notably ex-State Senator S. W. Leavitt, John Rodange, E. Lenhardt and R. Levering, have come out for sound money.

In 1894, for governor, Knute Nelson, Republican, received 1,717 votes; Geo. L. Becker, Democrat, received 428 votes; S. M. Owen, Populist, 1,161 votes. Nelson's majority over both was 128. In 1892 the first Republican elector received 1,274 votes, first Democratic elector 1,146, first Populist party elector 348. The majority for the combined opposition was 320 votes. It is not encouraging to Republicans here, if fusion (which is complete) can deliver its vote. It is estimated that McKinley and Lind will each carry this county by small majorities. Clough is a weak candidate in this county, through no fault of his.

A VERY CLOSE COUNTY.

Winona Appears to Lean Toward the Buckeye Statesman.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 4.—The political pot in Winona county is beginning to warm up. The Democrats held their county convention Sept. 21, at which the candidates for local offices were placed in nomination who support the principles of the Chicago platform, which were indorsed by the convention. At the Democratic caucuses in the First and Second wards in the city of Winona the Saturday evening preceding the convention, the sound money wing of the party were in control in the Second ward, and the vote in the First ward was 93 to 114 in favor of silver.

The Republicans held their county convention Oct. 3. Cleveland's plurality in 1892 in this county was 967; Harries', for congress, 871, while Lawler's for governor reached 1,174, and all candidates on the local ticket, except the representatives in the First and Second wards, were elected. The result in 1894 gave Nelson for governor a plurality of 844, Tawney for congress 1,217, and the local candidates on the Republican ticket, except judge of probate and auditor, were elected. The situation at this time is somewhat complicated in that the extent of the effect and influence of the sound money wing of the Democratic party is hard to estimate with any degree of accuracy, but from the most reliable source of information obtainable, the indications are that McKinley and Tawney will carry the county by a small majority, while Clough will not fall much behind these candidates. He will lose some Republican votes, while Lind will lose as many Democrats. The local ticket will in all probability receive the support of the sound money Democrats, and the contest will be close, the success of the respective candidates depending much upon their individual following and organization.

HOTBED OF BRYANITES.

Kittson County Said to Be Strongly for Silver.

Special to the Globe.

HALLOCK, Minn., Oct. 4.—Heretofore what is now Roseau county was included in the Kittson county vote. It was detached in January, 1895. Eliminating the vote in that territory, the following was the vote of Kittson county: 1892, Democratic, 269; Republican, 290; People's, 471; Prohibition, 51. In 1894, Democratic, 72; Republican, 480; People's, 573; Prohibition, 57. In 1894 the Democratic vote went to Owen, and Knute Nelson got a large nationality vote that will not cut any figure this year for the Republicans. The Democrats and Populists are almost a unit for Bryan. The leaders claim they can hold together the 92 votes and get their proportion of the increased vote promised this year. As yet they have not had a speaker in the county, but have organized several Bryan clubs with large memberships. The Republicans are pushing a very active campaign. They have meetings every evening, and are making a house-to-house campaign. They make claims of positive gains. A conservative estimate would suggest the following: Bryan, 850; McKinley, 450; Lind running away ahead of his ticket and Lommen well to the front.

HEAVILY REPUBLICAN.

McKinley Expected to Carry Freeborn by About 2,000.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Oct. 4.—The campaign in Freeborn county is progressing in about the same manner as usual at this stage. The Populists and Democrats fused, as has been done for several years, and both sides are making a thorough speechmaking canvass of the county. The congressional candidates have both been in the county, and Fitzpatrick is still here. The meetings on both sides are well attended, and much interest is manifested. The Republicans have five or six clubs in this county, with nearly 1,000 members, while the Populist-Democrats have one here and two or three outside, but with a much less membership than the Republicans. The indications are that the entire Republican legislative and county tickets will be elected by good majorities, and the state and national tickets run somewhat ahead. In 1892 Nelson (Rep.) for governor had 1,917 votes; Lawler (Dem.) 692; Donnelly (Pop.), 298. In 1894 Nelson had 2,371; Becker (Dem.), 128, and Owen (Pop.), 893; Hilleboe (Pro.), about 100. In 1894 there were 3,649 votes cast, and there will be fully 4,500 this year. The fusionists cannot have to exceed 1,200 to 1,400 votes in the county, as the few accessions from silver Republicans are more than made up by Democrats who will vote for McKinley. The Prohibitionists will have about 100 votes, and the rest will be Republican, which would make about 2,000 plurality.

SAFELY REPUBLICAN.

No Change Worth Mentioning Since the Last Election.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., Oct. 4.—Anoka is and always has been a Republican county, electing the straight county ticket every two years with the exception of but one or two candidates, who succeeded through popularity or through fitness, and always giving the state and national ticket a good majority. In this county in 1894, Nelson, Rep., had 1,226; Becker, Dem., 331; Owen, Pop., 669. In 1892 the vote on governor was: Nelson, Rep., 846; Lawler, Dem., 686; Donnelly, Pop., 96. This showed a great gain for the Populists in '94 over '92, increasing from 96 votes in '92 to 669 in '94. The Democratic candidate lost over three hundred in the same campaign the Populists won. There were five hundred more votes cast in '94 than in '92 and the Republicans were the heavy gainers. There is very little doubt but that the Republican voctory will be as great in this county next month as it was in 1894. The prospects are for a warm campaign principally upon local officers, and there is every reason to believe the vote in several cases will be too close for the comfort of some. On the other hand, there are several Republican candidates who are almost certain of election without working. As an estimate of the vote on governor for '96, your correspondent makes these figures: Clough 1,300, and Lind 700 to 800. One prominent gentleman placed Clough's majority over Lind at 700. For congressman about the same ratio of votes exists. Morris may not be able to make as good a showing as Clough, as the latter has many warm friends in this county, and all efforts are to give him a big vote. It is safe to say that Morris will beat Towne in this county about 550 majority.

HOW IS OLMSTED?

A Rochester Correspondent Who Thinks It Will be Close.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 4.—To make an estimate of the political sentiment in Olmsted county is a pretty hard task. In interviewing the gold men, either Democrats or Republicans, they estimate that the Republican majorities will be larger than ever this year, while, on the other hand, the silver men say that Bryan and Lind will surely carry the county. In 1894 Nelson's plurality was 1,151 over Becker. In 1892 Harrison's plurality over Cleveland was 358. In the city there are about 35 gold Democrats, and not to exceed 100 in the county, while the silver Republicans will more than offset this. With the combined strength of the Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans, it is a fair estimate to say that the county is very much in doubt on the national ticket. It will be a small majority either way. In 1894 Nelson received 2,526; Becker, 1,375; Owen, 562. The vote of Becker and Owen will be united this year, and, with the large number of Scandinavian and anti-Clough votes, Lind will overcome Nelson's majority of 481 in 1894, and give him the county by from 300 to 500.

NO HEAVY PLURALITY HERE.

Rice County Is Apparently Slightly Republican.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Oct. 3.—The political situation in Rice county cannot be defined with any great degree of certainty. It is safe to presume, however, that the Republican pluralities of two years ago will be cut down very materially. In 1894 Nelson's plurality over Becker (Dem.), was 1,427, and over Owen (Pop.), 291, and a majority over all of 157. Heatwole's plurality over Hall (Dem.), was 838, and over Bowlen (Pop.), 1,867, and a majority over all of 8. Republican pluralities in 1892 were 25 per cent less. In 1896 fusion of the Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans will probably carry the county for Lind, while Heatwole's plurality over Peck will not exceed from 200 to 300, with chances that it will be considerably less. In Faribault there are some gold Democrats who will support Heatwole, Clough and McKinley, with possibly a half dozen among them who will vote for the Indianapolis ticket. In the county there are no gold Democrats, with the exception of one here and there. But this Democratic defection is more than balanced by the defection from the Republican ranks in favor of silver.

NECK AND NECK RACE.

Pine County May Be About a Stand-Off.

Special to the Globe.

PINE CITY, Minn., Oct. 3.—The political situation in Pine county at present is much in the nature of an unsolved problem, with little data on which to base a statement. Both political parties are making a careful canvass, with estimates and results widely divergent; with constantly changing sentiment which demoralizes and upsets all the prognostications of the political arithmaticians. Pine county on governor in 1894 gave: Nelson, 643; Becker, 307; Owen, 255; Hilliboe, 50, showing an increase over 1892, as follows: Nelson, 465; Lawler, 495; Donnelly, 104; Dean, 46. The very rapid increase in Pine county's population will in all probability bring the total vote this year up to 2,000.

Calculating on the basis of present conditions, it is safe to say that John Lind will carry the county by a good, safe majority, say 200. Towne, for congressman, will lead Lind probably about 150 votes.

On president the vote between McKinley and Bryan electors will be very nearly equal; that is, the parties will hold about the same relative strength they have shown in former years, with the benefit of the doubt in favor of Bryan.

BY A SMALL MARGIN.

McKinley Will Slip Through in Lac Qui Parle.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Minn., Oct. 3.—The political prospects in Lac qui Parle county for the coming election seem to be favorable to the Republicans, although it is not expected by the most sanguine even that the plurality will be as large as in 1892. The villages of the county seem to have made a gain from the People's party and Democrats over the vote of two years ago, but among the farmers the silver men have made gains. In 1892 the vote cast for president was as follows: Republican 1,197, Democrat 488, People's 521, Prohibition 97, total 2,303, giving the Republicans a plurality for president of 676. For governor in 1892 the Republican plurality was 594. In 1894 the total number of votes cast for govenor was 2,455, the Republicans winning by a plurality over the Populists of 311. The silver sentiment is not so strong as it was earlier in the year, and what the silver men have gained from the Republican ranks is more than balanced by the converts to Republicanism. It is safe to estimate that the Republicans will have a plurality over the People's party and Democrats at the coming election of 300 at least.

HERE'S A SILVERY CLOUD.

Kandiyohi County May Go for Bryan and Lind.

Special to the Globe.

WILLMAR, Minn., Oct. 3.—During the election of 1892 and 1894 there were four tickets in the field in Kandiyohi county, viz., Republican, Democratic, Populist and Prohibition. This campaign there are but two tickets in the field, Republican and silver Democratic. The People's party and Prohibitionists have also gone in with the silver Democrats, also a large number of silver Republicans, and as near as I can ascertain, there have been very few converts to the Republican party in this county. In 1894 the combined vote of the Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists on governor was 246 more than the Republican vote, while the Republican congressman had 78 votes more than the combined votes of the Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists. The prevailing opinion is that Lind will carry this county from 200 to 400 majority, while the vote on presidential electors will be very close, with the chances in favor of the silver Democrats by a small plurality.

WALKED ON WATER.

The Perilous Journey Across the English Channel of the Late Dr. Fowler.

Chicago News.

Dr. James Fowler, the first American dentist ever practicing in France, who has just died at his home at Bordeaux, in that country, was noted for his interest in sports, and gained considerable fame several years ago for his perilous journey across the English channel on what he called "podaskaffs."

These were contrivances attached to his feet, which enabled him to maintain an upright position and walk upon the water. Dr. Fowler came into prominence on account of his adventure just about the time that Capt. Webb lost his life in trying to swim the channel. Dr. Fowler started on his dangerous undertaking, and intended to cross the channel from Dover to Calais. Shortly after he passed out of sight of the crowd which had assembled to see him embark a heavy storm came up, and it was feared that he was drowned. Great excitement prevailed among his friends, but the doctor lived to tell his experiences of that storm, when, with more faith than Peter, he was walking upon the waters. It was considered a great triumph for his genius and daring at the time, but his invention was never of any practical importance, and did not become popular with those of less nerve to tempt the billowy surface and defy Neptune.

Only Failed Once.

Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"Don't be afraid. Come right in—my wife's out. Have a little something? Here's a nice quality of old—"

"Good heavens, man you've got the wrong bottle! Look at that label! Don't you see it's marked 'poison?'"

"Oh, that's all right. That saves it from the hired girl. My own invention, you know. Clever, isn't it? Never failed but once."

"How's was that?"

"Hired girl couldn't read."

LOCAL NOTICES.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

Tuesdays, Oct. 6 and 20, via the Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf), at rate of one fare for the round trip, with $2 added, to nearly all points in Iowa, the Southwest and South. Good twenty-one days. Stop-overs on going trip. See C. E. Robb, C. P. & T. A., Fifth and Robert streets.

The Best Way to Reach California in Upholstered Tourist Cars.

Other lines, jealous of the enviable reputation established by the sixteen years' success of Phillips' California tours, are imitating our methods, in a crude way. Having carried in that time 125,000 passengers, we assume to know how to do it in the most satisfactory manner.

Our cars leave every Thursday evening, via Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake, the famous Scenic Route. Nov. 3 and each Tuesday thereafter we will run an additional car via Kansas City, Fort Worth and El Paso, the true Southern route.

Ticket rates very low. Berth rate through only $6.

Don't be deceived into making arrangements before consulting J. H. Whitaker, City Ticket Agent, Ryan Hotel Block.

CHEAP HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION

Via "The Milwaukee."

On Sept. 29, Oct. 6 and Oct. 20, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will have on sale home-seekers' excursion tickets to all points in the South and Southwest; also to points in Western Minnesota and the Dakotas. For particulars apply at city ticket office, 365 Robert street, or address J. T. Conley, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

Cheap Excursion Rates.

The WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE will sell, on Oct. 6 and 20, to nearly all points in the South, Southwest or Southeast, homeseekers' excursion tickets, at one fare, plus $2, for the round trip. For particulars call at City Ticket Office, No. 373 Robert street, St. Paul, Minn.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Great Northern Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to serve for the term of three years and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company in St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday, October 8th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. —Edward T. Nichols, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors and transaction of such other business as may come before it will be held at the office of the company in St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday, October 8th, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. —Edward Sawyer, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26, 1896.

An old-fashioned way of getting there. Slow and safe, but hard work. Most women have got beyond this kind of traveling—found something better. Now, why can't you look at that other old-fashioned proceeding in the same light—washing things with soap and hard rubbing. That's slow enough and tiresome enough, everybody knows, and it's not as safe as washing with Pearline. It's really destructive, in fact, the wear of that constant rubbing. Break away from these antiquated ideas. Use modern methods. Pearline saves at every point. 457

Beware of imitations. JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice, St. Paul, Oct. 5, 1896.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

First—Direct plainly to the street and number of the house.

Second—Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and direct answers to be directed accordingly.

Third—Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city whose special address may be unknown should be marked in the left-hand corner "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Fourth—Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and directions for postmarking without defacing the writing.

Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, otherwise they will not receive them.

H. A. CASTLE, Postmaster.

Albert A	Allen Mrs, 581 Selby av
Algovin Miss Augusta	Andrews S A
American Sheep Breeder	Avery Miss Sylvia M
Bacigalupo C	Ballveau Miss Minnie
Ballou Miss Mary L	Bopp Georg
Bancroft Frederick	Bourbon John
Baskervill J	Bourgranit J
Bean J	Brannan Mark
Berg August	Bredahl Mrs, 405 University av
Bennett W J	Brend Miss Alice
Berlingieri Michele	Brodie Miss Agnes
Benson Mrs Emerline G	Brown May
Beatley Mrs Maude	Burbridge Julia A
Bernard Miss Bessie	Burton Chas
Black Miss Della	Butter James
Baeger Harry	Byrnes Mrs B
Cambell Jos (colored barber)	Clark Herbert L
Cardie Puss	Clark Miss Lilla
Carlin Miss Hilda	Collins W G
Carlson Proff A	Connolly Mrs B
Carlson Mrs Swen	Cooper Fred
Cherrington A B	Corby J M
Chise Louis	Coyle Barney
Clank	Cummings Jake
Dalaney G W, 2	Dorn Miss Martha
Dalzell W G, 2	Doty Mrs Helen
Damm C	Downey Mrs Alice W
Darling Kitty	Dutour Jeff
Devitt Mrs M E	Dunn Michael
Donell Oscar	Dunham Mrs A E, 2
Eastman Miss Milly	Edwards Fred
Eck Miss Tilly	Erheb F J
Edwards Mrs Carrie	Erickson Jons
Farrar Mrs F A	Flaherty John, care of John Larkin
Farrell Miss M	Flicker Miss Anna
Ferguson Mrs, The Aberdeen	Foley Mrs P
Ferris A M	Freeman Mrs Minnie
Fisher Chs D	Froseth O J
Fisher Paul	Fuller Mrs J W
Gardner Mrs F	Giovanni Di Marco
Gengnelius John E	Giovanni Dialoletto
Garlough W L	Goff H R
Gaunt C B	Goodman Mrs J
Gechler Mrs C	Graub Phil
Gillette E J	Greenleaf Mrs M
Haas Henry	Hewitt Thomas
Hall Mrs, cor 8th and E 7th st	Heyerdahl T F, 2
Halling Pete	Hines Sadie
Hammond Mrs P F	Holberg Miss, 719 Selby ave
Hanlon Miss Nora	Holmes Miss Nancy
Harris Charles	Howes Mrs James
Harris R A	Hughes J E, M D
Heart Miss Fannie	Hughes Miss Mary
Hees Mrs May	Hub Charlie
Hedin Mrs, 574 Mississippi st	Hull R B, agent
Henderson W L	Huntley Frank
Hendrickson C D	Hurst Charlie
Jackson Mrs Dora	Johnson H E & Co
Jaakson Miss Mary	Johnston Miss Hanna
Jeusen John	Johnson Miss Ida
Jenson Miss Mary	Johnson Miss Marie
Johnson Miss Bertha	Jones A H
Johnson Frank Gustaf	Jones J
Johnson Grace	Jones Jonnie
Johnson H S	
Karlson S P	Kraft Frank
Kelly John J	Krbel L
Kern Miss K C	Kuhringer Chas
Kidd L J	Kunze Miss Minnie
La Blanc Miss Lilla	Lay Mrs Catherine
Lambrecht Miss Ann	Leighton Mrs, The Aberdeen
Lamoreaux D R	Leubscher Heinrich
Langley Mrs Josephine	Leiberg Miss Amelia
Laskay Sam	Lorentsen Emma K