THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1898

Associated Press News.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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WEDNESDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair.

By the United States Weather Bureau. MINNESOTA—Fair; fresh north winds. IOWA—Rain; north winds. NORTH DAKOTA—Generally fair; continued cold; north winds. SOUTH DAKOTA—Generally fair and continued cold; north winds. MONTANA—Partly cloudy; variable winds. WISCONSIN—Fair in western portion; showers or snow flurries in eastern portion; fresh north winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES — St. Paul, 32; Duluth, 24; Huron, 22; Bismarck, 20; Williston, 22; Havre, 22; Helena, 30; Edmonton, 20; Battleford, 18; Prince Albert, 18; Medicine Hat, 6; Swift Current, 22; Qu'Appelle, 14; Minnedosa, 12; Winnipeg, 10.

YESTERDAY'S MEANS—Barometer, 30.32; relative humidity, 56; mean temperature, 32; wind at 8 p. m., northeast; weather, cloudy; maximum temperature, 34; minimum temperature, 29; daily range, 5; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	3.5	0.0
La Crosse	10	3.2	—0.2
Davenport	15	2.7	—0.1
St. Louis	30	6.7	*0.4

—Fall. *Rise.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

And the same day it snowed.

Closed—The election claims department.

The knife was only used to make X marks with.

You couldn't all be elected, boys; now could you?

Massachusetts, at least, did not do anything unexpected.

Rhode Island and South Carolina did not disappoint anybody.

The fellows who were not elected can now run for a job.

Political ward meetings are hereby suspended until further notice.

Nothing happened during the day to damage the Delaware peach crop.

At some of the polls the poles were not long enough to reach the persimmons.

Over in the Philippines, for instance, Spain is figuring her honor in dollars and cents.

The question of locating the capitol in Loring park, Minneapolis, seems to be settled.

You are no longer a "political orphan," Mr. Lind. You are a pretty good Democrat.

Several thousand country correspondents did not overlook to state that "it passed off quietly."

Some of the committeemen are ashamed to look their estimates in the face this morning.

Good-bye, Mr. Kenyon. So sorry, you know, but some of us can't stay in the capitol all the time.

And, let it be recorded, the election of Mr. Lind does not help Spain one-hundredth part of an iota.

Well, let's rub off the slate and put the slate away. There are other years and other elections coming.

It was a cold night in front of the Pioneer Press bulletins, but it was red hot at Newspaper row.

Some of the candidates are willing to stake a few dollars that they were "worked" by at least 1,000 able-bodied voters.

Cuba's luck is still running in the thirteen column. Its long siege of war and pestilence is followed by a devastating flood.

The candidates who put up the X's before the vote was cast are complaining that they didn't get X's enough inside the booths.

A royal opera singer of Europe has gone to Alaska to live. He may be looking for something colder than the audiences he faced.

Wyoming appears to be trying to knock out the baking powder companies. Great deposits of natural soda have been found in the state.

Emma Eames says she had her last picture taken to get a good photograph of her dog. We do not know Emma's record for veracity, but perhaps she may as well swear to her statement.

Isn't Nicola Tesla stretching things a bit? He says with electric force created in America machinery can be run in Europe. Come to think of it, however, Uncle Sam is running things over in Paris, and the power isn't electric, either.

There was a discussion recently in an Eastern city between clergymen of different denominations on the subject of the propriety of young people dancing. One distinguished gentleman of the cloth took the side of dancing, but he made a bad mess of it before he got through. "In my boyhood," he said, "we had kissing games, but no dancing, and dancing, in my opinion, is, of the two, the more innocent." Just what may be the outcome of the discussion cannot be foretold. Possibly it may result in an ecclesiastical edict against the practice of kissing in childhood and youth. If so, it will be a cruelty to the children of the future. There have doubtless been times when many of us have, in our saddest moments, felt that we were born too early; but if it shall come to pass that the boy and girl of the next and subsequent generations will not be permitted to indulge in the joys of kissing, there is, at least, one departing earthly pilgrim who feels that he is passing into the shadows beneath an arch of triumph and that his life has not been wholly a barren waste.

A Great Day for Minnesota Democrats.

Minnesota yesterday elected the first Democratic governor since her choice of Gov. Sibley in 1858, and the second in the history of the state.

The majority by which John Lind was elected will range between 12,000 and 15,000.

The indications in this county are that Judge George L. Bunn is re-elected to a seat on the district court bench, that Herman Oppenheim will be the future county attorney of Ramsey county, and that John Wagener will be sheriff, and possibly Anton Miesen, county treasurer.

The returns for Lind showed heavy Democratic gains in every congressional district thus far heard from. The incompleteness of the figures contained in the scattering dispatches renders it impossible at the hour of going to press to warrant an estimate as to the legislative and congressional districts.

It is certain, however, that in Ramsey county the Democrats have elected Hennessy and O'Connor to the house, and McNamee to the senate. Juenemann may also be elected.

Mr. Lind carried every ward but three in St. Paul, and eclipsed his opponent in Minneapolis, the home city of Mr. Eustis, by from 2,500 to 3,500. His majority in Ramsey county will approximate 1,400.

James Gray, the Democratic candidate for mayor of Minneapolis, carried that city by a majority estimated at about the same figures given John Lind, although it is conceded that Lind will have the heavier vote.

The majority received by Mr. Lind in the state would seem to indicate that the Democratic judges of the supreme court, namely, Mitchell, Canty and Buck, are also elected, although the incompleteness of the returns does not yet warrant a positive statement to that effect.

There can be no doubt about one thing—the 8th of November, 1898, was a great day for the Democrats of Minnesota.

President McKinley and Secretary Sherman.

The Pittsburg Dispatch of last Sunday printed an interview with ex-Secretary John Sherman, by George Alfred Townsend, bearing especially upon Mr. Sherman's entrance to the cabinet of President McKinley as secretary of state and his retirement therefrom. This is the first time that the venerable Ohio statesman has come out frankly and made a clean breast of the facts connected with the two incidents referred to. Mr. Sherman plainly says:

"They really did not want me in the cabinet, but wanted my senatorial seat. It was represented to me that they could not make up the cabinet without me, and that questions were coming along that I ought to have control of. I knew that Hanna wanted the rest of my term, and, as he had always been friendly to me, I did not desire to seem disobliging. So I resigned my seat and went into the cabinet. Mr. Hanna received the rest of my term, but when he tried for a term for himself he could only get it by a single vote, notwithstanding the administration's support. It then began to be said that I was growing forgetful and senile. Hanna, whom I had obliged with my seat, was among the first to say that I had lost my mentality. It was not a very kind return for my vacating my seat for him."

Referring to his association with the president, Mr. Sherman, after intimating that he saw very little of the president, refers to the introduction of Mr. Day to the state department as assistant secretary. Criticising the somewhat tardy selection, the ex-secretary remarked that Judge Day had little to do in the state department, but spent a good deal of his time, especially during the evenings, with the president. Finally, upon one of his visits to the executive, Mr. Sherman was rather surprised by a blunt statement to him on the part of Mr. McKinley intimating that what he (Mr. Sherman) had been saying, or was reported as having said, was very embarrassing to Judge Day. The secretary promptly replied to the president, asking him if he supposed that he, Sherman, would say anything to injure the administration of which he was a member? Instead of answering by an expression of confidence, Mr. McKinley repeated the same statement in a manner that stirred Mr. Sherman's anger. "I got mad," he said, "and I came away and wrote out my resignation peremptorily."

This revelation confirms everything in the line of criticism that has been alleged in regard to Mr. Sherman's retirement from the senate as well as, later on, his withdrawal from the cabinet.

The treatment of Mr. Sherman, to which President McKinley was a party, was not only discreditable to all those connected with it, but presents the president in a most unenviable position, revealing, as it does, a degree of heartlessness of which few believed him possessed. There is no man in the Republican party today who is more universally respected by his opponents than John Sherman. His public career of more than forty years has been honorable to himself and of value to his country. The incident also reveals the weakness of Mr. McKinley's character as a man and a public official, and his complete subserviency to the dictates of Mark Hanna, his sponsor and mortgagee. It was offense enough to confront, at the same council board, this venerable statesman with the cold and insolent visage of Russell A. Alger. By seducing Mr. Sherman from the senate chamber to the headship of the state department, and then superseding him by an obscure country lawyer of Ohio, in the place of executive favor and confidence properly belonging to the secretary of state, and then finally forcing him from his cabinet in order to elevate the interloper to the dignity and honor of the higher position, Mr. McKinley evinced a meanness of spirit more worthy of a Tudor king than of a president of the United States conspicuous in his pretensions to a high order of Christian conduct.

In further commenting upon the episode, Mr. Sherman concluded as follows:

"I was always a supporter of President McKinley's. You know that whatever he desired to have, governor, president, anything, I sustained. They always called upon me, and I responded. But I do not believe that my suggestions or wishes would now be considered by the administration. I assented to give up my seat, as I did not want to appear exacting. Always with good nature I have subscribed to the programme. I think that I have been used for a purpose."

This record is certainly one upon which no admirer of President McKinley can look, hereafter, with complacency and pride.

Higher Commercial Education.

The recent awakening on the part of New York business men to the gradual decadence of the commerce of that port has proved an impulse in the direction of extending more general knowledge among the public bearing upon some of the more important features associated with the subject of commerce and its underlying principles. There have existed for years in many cities what are known as business and commercial schools and colleges, conducted by private enterprise, with a view to preparing young men for business life by teaching them the rudiments of trade. There is probably no subject of equal importance, however, which has been so thoroughly neglected in all our great institutions of learning as the proper education of the young in the principles of commerce. The college or university student will find everything else in his curriculum, from football to astronomy; but if he is possessed of the business instinct he must prepare himself for a life in that calling in the counting house, in the store and in the factory. This is well enough—indeed, it is essential from the practical standpoint. But with the underlying principles of commerce, its origin, its development, its progress, the various methods by which it has expanded over the world from the beginning of time, he is entirely ignorant. The atmosphere of the college and the university, notwithstanding they all derive their support primarily from the trading element of the country, is, especially in these later days, unfavorable to the enlargement of knowledge on this particular and all-important subject.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held last week, passed resolutions advocating measures looking to the improvement of this branch of education in the United States. These resolutions further declared, in effect, that existing facilities afforded by business colleges and like institutions were insufficient in the matter of providing education to young men whereby they might be equipped in the practice of the arts of competition in the world's commerce. A special committee was appointed to make inquiry into the general subject of commercial education.

This proceeding by so eminent a body as the chamber of commerce of New York indicates a wholesome awakening to the importance of a hitherto absolutely neglected subject. The history of commerce itself is a fascinating study to any mind that delights in explorations in the past, supplying as it does a sort of panorama of the world's progress through the ages. The young men who enter upon a life of trade at the close of the nineteenth century find themselves standing upon the very keystone of an arch which commerce has, figuratively speaking, built around the world. The perfection in the way of transportation facilities has been reached in the progress of the development of our own country more nearly than in any other nation of the earth. During the seventy years which have passed since the first railroad track was laid in the United States and was traversed by the first locomotive engine the people of this country have witnessed the construction of more than 180,000 miles of railroad within its boundaries. During that period also the navigation of the seas has kept pace with the tremendous advancement of commerce on the land. This is intrinsically a commercial nation, and on the threshold of the twentieth century its importance as such is coming to be more completely appreciated than at any period of our existence. A system of higher education, though the suggestion has been tardy, can be more profitably applied than anything else possessed of practical worth that can be named.

Apparently Col. Roosevelt made a terrific run in the state of New York, and the returns seem to indicate his election by about 25,000, although definite figures cannot be given. It would seem, however, as if the voters of New York preferred the rough rider to the conservative Van Wyck. If Roosevelt keeps his pledges, as he undoubtedly will, he will become so obnoxious to the machine of his own party that New York will be good fighting ground for the Democrats in 1900.

As for returns of elections in other states, our news columns will furnish all the news obtainable at the hour of going to press.

Dramatic and Musical.

METROPOLITAN.

In "A Southern Gentleman," in which play he appeared at the Metropolitan last evening, Clay Clement has a role which is not only a favorite with himself, but with his audiences. Lieut. Joseph Carroll is a chivalric, refined Southerner of the type known to history and tradition. Mr. Clement's performance is faithfully artistic and most admirable.

Mrs. Clement is a charming Arze la Thompson, and looks well worthy so ardent a lover as the lieutenant.

Thomas F. O'Malley's Capt. O'Malley is quite different from his role of "Poly" in "The New Dominion," and shows his versatility of talent. Miss Gerirude O'Malley gave a clever rendition of the role of "Mammy," the colored servant, and Phosa McAllister was a stately Southern woman of the most aristocratic type.

Charles Mason was a good Philip Durand.

The company received an ovation, being recalled after the curtain had fallen on the last act.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Miss Selfridge tells, in the Outlook, the following very amusing anecdote of Li Hung Chang, who has been so many times deposed and restored to power.

When Count Li Hung Chang was in London he placed a splendid wreath on the monument of Gen. Gordon—"Chinese Gordon"—who had been his companion-in-arms years before.

A relative of Gordon was so deeply moved by this act that he sent to the Chinese statesman, with his compliments, a specially fine bull terrier, the winner of several prizes, and a remarkable specimen of canine birth and breeding. The following letter was received in acknowledgment:

"My Dear Gordon: While tendering my best thanks for sending me your dog, I beg to say that, as for myself, I have long since given up the practice of eating dog's flesh; but my attendants, to whom I handed the creature, tell me they never tasted anything so nice. Your devoted —"L."

—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A girl serving a life sentence in the Anamosa (Io.) penitentiary recently committed suicide by eating spiders. A bag of spiders was found in the cell after her death, and a post-mortem examination revealed the insects in her stomach. Cleopatra and her asp will please take a back seat.—Law Notes.

* * *

"The other day," says the New Orleans States, "an Alabama mob lynched the wrong man and they 'deeply regret it.' They might do as a Texas mob once did. They hanged a man for stealing a mustang and shortly afterward learned that he was innocent. After debating the question they decided that the captain should call on the widow and apologize. Riding up to the fence he called her to the door and explained the mistake that had been made, closing thus: 'Madam, the joke's on us.'"

* * *

If we cannot carry on the work of lifting to a higher plane inferior races in Minnesota any better than we seem to be doing we can hardly expect to prosecute it more successfully on the other side of the planet. If a little band of Chippewas in our very midst are goaded to revolt by the wrongs inflicted upon them by our chosen agents of civilization we cannot expect seven or eight millions of Filipinos to submit tamely to exploitation by the creatures of our political bosses.—Chicago Chronicle.

* * *

"Wal, Jim, wot dy'e think abart the czar of Rooshia and this 'ere universal disarmament?"

Jim—Well, it's summat like me and my ole woman, mate, when there's a bit of a shindy brewing. The one wot proposes peace is the one wot ain't got 'old o' the poker!"—Fun.

Anti-Imperialism.

The Boston Record (Rep.), which holds that "rather than give $40,000,000 for the Philippines we could better afford to pay that amount to some one to take them off our hands," says that, "if President McKinley is committed to any such scheme, he has changed his views very much of late," and adds:

"This is not so much to be woudered at, perhaps, because all our officials in the Philippines are recommending that they be kept as a conquest under military rule, as a matter of policy to their superiors at Washington, while many of them are writing to their wealthy friends at home, indicating how syndicates can be formed to make fortunes out there."

* * *

"If the United States is to undertake to rule millions of half-civilized Malays, entirely unfamiliar with our institutions, and do it with credit to itself and with benefit to the people concerned, it must prepare for serious business," says the Chicago Record (Ind.).

* * *

"If Spain should balk at our demand for the entire group of Philippine islands, end the negotiations, and absolutely refuse to accept our terms, what then?" querries the Springfield Republican (Ind.). "Shall we go to war, in that event, to enforce our claims? Are they of such a righteous and reasonable character that the religious teachers of this country, not to speak of the fathers and mothers, stand ready to send the flower of our youth 'through the red sea of martyrdom' to attain so good a result?"

* * *

"Why should the United States go out of its way to purchase fresh difficulties in far-off Asia?" askes the Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.). "Have we not enough problems within our own territories and in the West Indies which lie at our door? This summarizes the position of the great body of thinking, conservative citizens whose minds have not been dazzled by dreams of conquest."

Best British Jokes.

"What is firmness, father?" "Firmness, my boy, is obstinacy in ourselves." "And what is obstinacy?" "Obstinacy is firmness in somebody else."—World's Comic.

* * *

Gussy—No, I shall never marry, doncherknow. A girl made a fool of me once, and, er—— Maud—How shocking! And you've never recovered.—Colored Comic.

* * *

Minister—T-t-tut! How dare you come before me and ask me to marry you when he is in that disgraceful condition? Would-Be Bride—Weel, sir—Please, sir, he'll no come when he's sober.—Cigarette.

* * *

"Honeymooner looks as if he'd had a misunderstanding already." "Rather; she kissed him in the dark the other night and called him 'Jack.'" "Well?" "That's their footman's name."—Illustrated Bits.

* * *

Daughter—But, papa, why should you dislike Edward? I'm sure he bears the impress of a gentleman. Papa—Does he? And he'll bear the impress of another gentleman if I catch him prowling around here again.—Larks.

* * *

Created Suspicion—Mrs. Howlernags—Don't you try to humbug me, John William! You're carrying on with some brazen barmaid or other! Why, you've actually cleaned your teeth again this morning!—Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

* * *

The Chemist—These pills will, I think, cure giddiness. If they don't make you feel better I'll give you something else. Mrs. Young—Oh, they're not for me. I want something for my poor husband. He comes home night after night hardly able to stand or speak. He says everything goes round him, and he thinks it's indigestion.—Pick-Me-Up.

In Trust for Pharaohs.

It ought to be pretty firmly fixed in the French mind by this time that as a matter of fact the Pharaohs held all that region merely in trust for the British government.—Chicago Record.

Unmoved by War Scare.

Nikola Tesla, unmoved by the European war scare and the opening of the chrysanthemum season, issues the prospectus of another great invention that will revolutionize the world as soon as a few unimportant details yet lacking are completed.—Chicago Tribune.

But Not Far Enough.

Blanco may have been "greatly moved by recent events in Cuba," as he says, but he hasn't been moved quite far enough.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WANT THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McKinley Invited to Visit Springfield, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 8.—The Commercial club today mailed President McKinley a letter to Canton, asking him to be a guest of honor at the banquet to be given here Thursday night next, in Rear Admiral Miller's honor.

Soldier Vote in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 8.—The vote in the Pennsylvania regiments at Camp Meade was as follows:

Fourth Regiment—Stone 226, Jenks, 124, Swallow 10.

Fifth Regiment—Stone 151, Jenks 147, Swallow 55.

B. & O. General Manager.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—The announcement that F. Underwood has been appointed general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio is not confirmed at general offices of the Baltimore & Ohio. Receiver Murray says that no selection has been made.

English as Written in Norway.

Here is a good specimen of English as she is written abroad. We find it in St. Martin's-le-Grand, the postoffice magazine:

"The hotel for tourists on Turtegro (owner, Mr. Ivar Olene) is laying by the foot of the eminent 'Skagastolstinder,' the largest field in Jotunheimen for top-mounters. The best leaders are to be had. It is the best place for country-layers. Different interesting places for summer-trips. Nearest stopping place for steamers—Skjolden. Recommends as station for passage to Lom—Gudbrandsdalen."

"Topmounters," as a description of the climbing fraternity, is decidedly good. But what is "country-layer?"—London News.

Getting Hobson's Perquisites.

"That Sergeant Bunker is certainly a terror."

"What has he done now?"

"As soon as we got off at the station he rushed up and kissed the three prettiest girls in the crowd—all perfect strangers."

"What did they say?"

"They said, 'Oh, George, when are you coming home again?'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Didn't Work.

Smythe—I dropped a half-penny in front of a blind beggar today to see if he'd pick it up.

Tompkins—Well, did he?

Smythe—Not a bit of it! He said: "Make it a sixpence, governor, and I'll forget myself."—London Tit-Bits.

Apples for the Complexion.

Much has been said of late in regard to the wholesomeness of apples, and a Paris specialist says that women who want to have clear complexions ought to eat three or four apples a day. They act on the liver.

VOTE FELL QUIETLY

HARD WORK WAS DONE IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF ST. PAUL

LIND FEELING PREVAILED

No Disturbances at the Polls, and Everything Passed Off Smoothly—In the Evening Thousands Crowded the Streets Around Newspaper Row and Cheered Themselves Hoarse.

Yesterday was comparatively a quiet election day, although the candidates and their friends worked hard for the success of their respective tickets, and the result was a well merited one. But little ill feeling was developed at the polls and the contests were made and won only after hard work on the part of the candidates.

The weather man did not discriminate in favor of either party, for the scurrying November clouds and the absence of rain gave neither party advantage by reason of the proverbial "Democratic" or "Republican weather."

The larger percentage of the voting was done during the early hours of the morning, and from the first it was evident that John Lind had carried the day. The early voting was not confined to the districts where a greater number of wage earners reside, but in the Seventh ward, the vote was cast early. One-half of the total registration in this ward had voted before noon, and in the other wards of the city nearly two-thirds of the vote had been polled before dinner.

In the Seventh and Eighth wards the booths were crowded at the opening of the polls, and in many cases voters had to wait a half-hour for a chance to vote.

The saloons remained closed all day, and there was little or no disturbance in any part of the city.

It would be hard to state which ward developed the greatest interest. Interest perhaps centered around the First, Fourth and Seventh wards. In the First a large Scandanavian vote was cast largely for Lind, and there was a lively contest for the legislature in this ward. In the Fourth the principal fight was made upon the senatorial nominees and several places on the county ticket.

In the Seventh Eustis showed a large gain over the vote given Mayor Kiefer at the spring election. The Seventh cast a heavy vote for the Democratic judges.

In the Eighth and Ninth wards the voting was brisk all morning and when the polls closed less than 5 per cent of those registered had failed to cast their ballots. It was an unusually quiet election in these two wards. In the Tenth and Eleventh the Prohibitionists polled a rather large vote, but the registeration was comparatively quite small.

ENTHUSIASM RAN RIOT.

Hundreds Crowd Around the Bulletin Board and Yelled for Hours.

Early in the evening the crowds commenced to gather around The Globe bulletin, and by 9 a. m. the reports from some of the down town precincts commenced to come in. From the first the returns showed large Democratic gains in all the wards with the exception of the Seventh. The crowd was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which has gathered around the bulletin boards for many years.

The fact that it was an off year seemed to have but little effect with the people, whose enthusiasm broke out unrestrained at the tremendous gains made in many of the Republican strongholds. The news that Lind was running like a jack rabbit before a prairie fire soon spread throughout the city, and as the hours rolled away the crowds rather increased than decreased.

Republican managers lost faith in some of the partial returns which were shown in front of a Republican organ, and dispersed to Newspaper Row for more reliable information. There were many excited men in the crowd, including a number of the candidates on the state and county ticket. At midnight Lind's majority both in the city and county was practically assured, and many Republicans who had braved the chill of the November evening went home with the impression that something had dropped. They learned enough by midnight and went home.

The crowd continued a noisy demonstration of its sentiments all evening. A crowd of high school boys mixed in with the gathering and gave an impromptu Lind yell, which only added to the enthusiasm on the street. It was with the greatest difficulty that the police were able to keep the Fourth street electric line open, and for a time shortly before 10 the cars were unable to pass The Globe office because of the dense throng of excited people.

The Globe returns were by far the best and most complete shown in the city. In addition to the press facilities The Globe covered a greater number of the precincts in the doubtful wards separately, and were able to learn by so doing the results in the contests on county offices as well as some of the minor state offices in advance of all others.

The returns were thrown on a canvass spread over the side of the Germania Life Insurance building, and were given to the public in rapid succession. The Globe's cartoons of Mr. Eustis and his Republican elephant elicited the crowd's unstinted approbation.

A noticeable and perhaps significent fact about the crowd was the cold feeling exhibited towards the gains which were made by Eustis in the Seventh ward.

ZOLLMAN ISSUED AN ORDER

Which Sent J. C. Jensen Back to White Bear Feeling Happy.

J. C. Jensen, who claims residence at White Bear town, was an early caller at the county attorney's office yesterday morning. Mr. Jensen up to a short time ago lived with his family at White Bear,, but his family having gone on a trip to Europe Mr. Jensen shut up his house and has been rooming in St. Paul.

He has always voted at White Bear town, but when he presented himself yesterday the judges refused to allow him to vote. He explained to Assistant County Attorney Zollman that as soon as his family returned from Europe he intended to continue his residence at White Bear, and that his house and household effects were at White Bear awaiting the return of his family.

Assistant County Attorney Zollman wrote a letter to the judges to the effect that if the facts as stated by Mr. Jensen were correct he was entitled to vote at White Bear town. Armed with this Mr. Jensen left for the polling place and succeeded in casting his ballot.

SHUT OUT THREE VOTES.

A Trio of Democrats Suffer Through Gen. Childs' Ruling.

Three Democratic votes were shut out in the second precinct of the Eighth ward owing to the decision recently rendered by Attorney General Childs.

The trio, Messrs. Breen, Gilkinson and Hixon, registered in the precinct and resided there up to last Saturday, when they moved to other parts of the city. Yesterday morning each of them put in an appearance to vote in the second precinct of the Eighth ward.

They were refused ballots, and although section 93 of the election law was quoted by the voters, the judges decided that Attorney General Childs' opinion was better than the election law and could not hear them.

Humphrey Barton, chairman of the Democratic county committee, was appealed to and endeavored to have the judges accept the three votes, but to no purpose.

The section of the election law under which Messrs. Green, Gilkinson and Hixon supposed they could vote in the precinct reads as follows:

"No elector shall vote except in the district in which he actually resides. When, however, a person duly registered and so entitled to vote removes from one district to another within ten days of an election it shall be lawful for him to vote in the district from which he has removed until he has acquired the right to vote in the district to which he removes."

Attorney General Childs, however, holds that this section is clearly unconstitutional and is of no effect, and in support of his opinion he quotes the following section of the constitution:

"Every male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards belonging to either of the following classes who has resided in this state six months next preceding any election shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for thirty days a resident * * *."

LOST HIS VOTE.

F. P. Thayer Registered in the Wrong Precinct.

F. P. Thayer lost his vote yesterday partly owing to his own mistake and the stupidity of the judges in the Seventh precinct of the Sixth ward.

Mr. Thayer is a railroad man and lives at 219 East Congress street. On the last day of registration he visited the Seventh precinct polling place and after being duly sworn answered the questions put to him and was registered as a voter of that precinct.

Yesterday when he arrived to vote he was informed by the judges that he had made a mistake, as he was a resident of the Thirteenth precinct, and stated his case, but the judges refused to allow him to vote.

SOUTH DAKOTA SLOW.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE NOT AT ALL CONCLUSIVE

If the Republican Candidate Can Hold His Ratio He Will Carry the State.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 8.—Sixty-eight precincts in the state show a gain for Philipps (Rep.) of 364. If this rate is maintained he will carry the state. Gamble (Rep.), for congress, is running slightly ahead of governor.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY VOTES.

Casts His Ballot in Canton and Returns to Washington.

CANTON, O., Nov. 8.—President McKinley reached Canton at 9:25 this morning on a special train on the Pennsylvania line, occupying the car "Cleopatra." Accompanying him were Mrs. McKinley, Gen. Hastings, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and Stenographer Rudolph Foster. A number of the president's old friends were at the depot to meet him and gave him a hearty, although entirely informal greeting. The fact that his train was not expected until an hour later, according to announcements, was responsible for many people who had expected to be at the depot missing the train. The party took carriages and were driven to the M. C. Barber home, where Mrs. McKinley joined her sister, Mrs. Barber. The president merely exchanged greetings at the house and then proceeded to discharge the duty that had brought him to Canton, to cast his vote. Accompanied by eight or ten of his old friends he started for the polling place of his precinct, C, of the First ward, three blocks away, walking there and back, responding to the greetings of friends along the way. The voting place is the carpenter shop of Contractor Rimmel. Here the president greeted the judges and other election officers with hearty handshakes. His registration number was called out as number 192, and he was handed ballot No. 133. It was 9:54 when he entered the booth. The curtain enclosing the booth caught over his left shoulder and was allowed to hang there, leaving the president in full view as he prepared his ballot. He laid his silk hat on the shelf of the booth and proceeded to look over the big blanket ballot. He called on one of the judges for a little information, then marked his ballot and came out to deposit it.

"William McKinley," called out the receiving judge, as he took the ballot, omitting the street and number of the voter. The president had been in the booth just one minute and six seconds.

The president and those accompanying him walked back to the Barber house.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—President McKinley and party reached Pittsburg on the return trip from Canton at 5:45 o'clock this evening on a special train which made the run from Canton in about three hours and a half. The trip to this city was without incident, other than at several towns along the road large crowds had gathered and the president was heartily cheered as the train swept past. Upon arrival here the president was met by a representative of the Associated Press, who gave him the meager returns received up to that hour. Mr. McKinley declined to make any comment upon the news, but expressed satisfaction over the "Republican weather" generally prevailing throughout the East, and said it would be worth thousands of votes. At this point the special train was abandoned and the president's car Cleopatra was attached to the regular train which left for Washington at 7:05 p. m., and will reach the capital at 7:40 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MISSOURI.

Democrats Make Congressional Gains and Carry the State.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—Up to 1 a. m. returns from both the city of St. Louis and state of Missouri were far from complete. At Democratic headquarters incomplete returns from 40 out of 114 counties in the state seemed to indicate that the Democratic majorities on the state and congressional tickets of 1896 would be equalled. The claim was made that success in the doubtful counties of Butler, Carroll and Scott and the election of five additional Democratic representatives in St. Louis, with senatorial gains elsewhere, insured larger majority in the state legislature for the Democrats than they had two years ago.

Richard Bartholdt (Rep.), Tenth district, is undoubtedly elected, but the Eleventh and Twelfth districts are in doubt and claimed by both parties. The other thirteen congressional districts are probably Democratic, but it will take complete returns to settle this.

CZAR IS HONEST.

Editor Stead Says Nicholas Really Wants Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—William T. Stead, writing to the Daily News from Sebastopol, after having had an interview with the czar at Livadia, reiterates his conviction of the earnestness and sincerity of the czar's purpose in proposing disarmament. Mr. Stead says it is impossible to repeat the conversation, but he adds:

"But my opinion is summed up in a remark which I made to a princess of the court, who, meeting me as I was leaving, asked me:

"'Well, what is your opinion?'

"I replied simply: 'I thank God for him. If he is spared to Russia, that young man will go far.'"

Mr. Stead adds that he found the czar possessed of exceptional rapidity of perception, united with a remarkable memory and a very wide grasp of an immense range of facts.

St. Paul Man Married.

HASTINGS, Minn., Nov. 8.—(Special.)—James McDermot, of St. Paul, and Miss Sarah J. Varien, of Marshan, were married at the Church of the Guardian Angels this evening, Rev. J. A. Fitzgerald officiating. Miss Fannie O'Leary, of Vermillion, was bridesmaid, and W. H. O'Connell, of Marshan, best man. Mr. and Mrs. McDermot left on the 9:34 train for their future home in St. Paul, accompanied by the best wishes of a wide circle of friends.

HOPE FOR MICHIGAN

DEMOCRATS DO NOT CONCEDE THE ELECTION OF PINGREE FOR GOVERNOR

REPUBLICANS CLAIM STATE

Vote on Congressmen Is Close in Half of the Twelve Districts—Republicans Are Conceded a Majority in the State Legislature—Upper Peninsula Gave Its Usual Republican Majorities.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—Gov. Pingree held his own tolerably well in today's elections. At 10 o'clock tonight the Republican state central committee claims his election by from 50,000 to 60,000 majority. The Democratic state committee do not yet concede defeat.

The governor ran several hundred ahead of his ticket in Detroit and ran up a plurality of 2,000 in Grand Rapids. In Saginaw he doubled on his plurality of 1896. In Jackson, Lansing, Bay City and other smaller cities he was cut considerably, but the country districts surrounding went quite strongly for Pingree. The balance of the Republican state ticket is elected. The upper peninsula gave its usual Republican majorities, but there was a great amount of splitting on governor in the lower peninsula. The vote on congressmen is close in half of the twelve districts, the others returning Republicans with certainty. The legislature will have a Republican majority, but whether Pingree is anti on the equal taxation issue is as yet undetermined.

Gov. Pingree runs ahead of his ticket in Detroit, but to a much lesser extent than formerly. He has a good majority in this county. Republicans have probably elected the majority of members of the legislature from this city. For congressman, Corliss, Republican, seems to show a small majority over Pound, Democrat.

Scattering returns and estimates from the state at 9 o'clock seem to indicate Gov. Pingree's election by 40,000 and upwards. The governor's Republican losses seem to be offset by gains in floating and fusion votes.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—Completion of the 2 o'clock count in thirty-four of the 120 precincts in Detroit give Pingree, Republican for governor, 3,561; Whiting, Democrat, 2,630. In the same precincts for congressman, Corliss, Republican, received 2,643; Pound, Democrat, 2,335.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Two hundred and seventeen precincts in the state give Pingree (Rep.), 30,479; Whiting, 22,634. Secretary Sherman, of the Republican state central committee, claims Pingree will carry the state by 97,000.

THEY DID NOT VOTE.

Majority of Heads of Departments Remained on Duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Postmaster General Emory Smith cast his vote at an early hour in Philadelphia today and returned at once to Washington and spent most of the afternoon at his desk. All of the assistant postmasters general, Messrs. Heath, Shallenberger, Merritt and Bristow, were at their respective homes voting. Secretary Bliss was kept in doors at his hotel apartments by a bad cold, but Assistant Secretary Ryan was voting in Kansas, and Assistant Secretary Davis was returning home after closing up, in Seattle, Wash., last night, a hard two months' campaigning tour throughout the country. Civil Service Commissioners Brewer and Harlow voted in Michigan and Missouri respectively. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has been making some campaign, but it not been away from Washington, at this time, his department being represented at the polls by Assistant Secretary Brigham, who voted in Ohio. All of the secretaries in the state, war and navy departments were quietly attending to their official duties today. Secretary Hay has no vote, and Secretaries Alger and Long evidently were under no apprehension as to the result of the elections in their respective states. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn was the only prominent official absent, having engaged in the Nebraska campaign up to the last moment. Secretary Gage spent the day at his desk at the treasury department, and Attorney General Griggs was in New Jersey at his home.

At the pension bureau Commissioner Evans made elaborate plans for receiving the election news, and tonight a large crowd from among the officials and employes of the interior department who were invited gathered about the great court in the building where the returns were displayed on canvass.

WASHINGTON EXCITED.

Election Returns Were Scanned With Unusual Interest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Intense excitement was manifested in the election returns here tonight. The results of the various state and congressional district campaigns, to which so much attaches in Washington, attracted thousands to the bulletin boards in front of the newspaper offices. The theaters and clubs received bulletins, the two congressional headquarters had special wires and long-distance telephone service for those who were figuring up the result of the battle for the control of the next house of representatives. Many of the cabinet officers and higher officials of the government had gone home to vote, and owing to the absence of the president, who traveled to Ohio to deposit his vote there was not the brilliant gathering of political notables at the White house, which has assembled there frequently upon similar occasions in the past. But the returns were received at the White house and closely tabulated in the belief that some of the other cabinet officers might drop in later, Secretary Wilson being the only one who came to the White house early. Secretaries Hay, Long and Gage, the other members of the cabinet in the city, remained at their homes through the early portion of the evening and received the returns by telephone. Perhaps in no city in the country outside of the Empire state, was the result of the gubernatorial contest of such interest as in Washington, where Col. Roosevelt has spent half a dozen years as civil service comm