BOULANGER GOT THERE

THIS TIME.

The Daily Globe Gets There

Every Time.

ST. PAUL

Daily Globe.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NEWS AND GOSSIP

—OF THE—

Minnesota National Guard!

—IN—

TUESDAY'S GLOBE.

VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1889. NO. 28.

BOULANGER IS ON TOP

The Idol of the French Beats Jacques by a Plurality of Over 80,000.

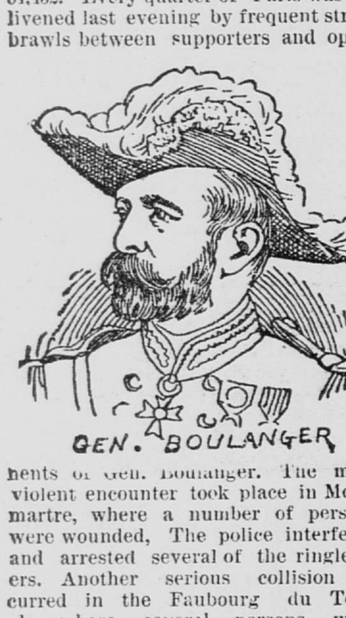
An Immense Vote Cast, and the Excitement in Paris and London Intense.

The Cabinet to Meet To-Day and Will Probably Resign.

A Species of Provisional Government Likely to Be the Outcome of the Crisis.

Special Cable to the Globe.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Complete returns show the following result: Boulanger, 244,070; Jacques, 162,520; Boule, 16,760; other candidates, 10,358; Boulanger's plurality, 81,550; Boulanger's majority, 54,432. Every quarter of Paris was enlivened last evening by frequent street brawls between supporters and oppo-



GEN. BOULANGER

nents of Gen. Boulanger. The most violent encounter took place in Montmartre, where a number of persons were wounded. The police interfered and arrested several of the ringleaders. Another serious collision occurred in the Faubourg du Temple, where several persons were injured. At several electorial meetings there were scenes of great disorder. Bands of men and lads singing the "Marseillaise" and Boulangist songs paraded the boulevards until a late hour. In the Place de la Republique and the Avenue de l'Opera open-air meetings were held. Great masses of people were present, but the proceedings were, on the whole, fairly orderly, although a few individual brawls occurred and a number of persons were arrested. To-day opened fine, and at an early hour the streets began to fill with people, the general

STIR AND BUSTLE

increasing as the morning wore on. At noon the electors were thronging toward the 266 balloting stations. It seemed certain that the vote would be the heaviest every polled in the district. The Boulangists were everywhere first at the voting places, and displayed the greatest confidence in their success. The voters in the Faubourg St. Germain and Champs Elysees districts are nearly all Boulangists, but the issue really depended upon the vote in the workmen's quarters, especially in the Bellville, Charonne, St. Denis and Courbevoie distrists. The Boulangists predict the immediate fall of the Floquet ministry, the dissolution of parliament and a general election in March. They also forecast a rupture in the Radical party, and express the belief that forty Radical deputies will join the Boulangist ranks, and thus give the general a following of sixty members in the present chamber. The prefect of police to-day enlisted the services of a large number of householders to aid the police in maintaining order. Troops were held in readiness at various points, and cavalry had been ordered to

PATROL THE STREETS

and disperse all gatherings. Municipal guards line the boulevards, and in every quarter the police and military are well prepared to suppress an outbreak. Gen. Boulanger's followers everywhere were instructed to maintain order, otherwise they would injure him. The excitement grew at 8 o'clock, when the returns showed Gen. Boulanger's majority to be 5,000 in the St. Denis district, and that he had polled three times more votes than his opponent in the Eighth arrondissement. The members of the government are astounded at the result. Bets are freely offered that the ministry will resign to-morrow. The poll closed at 6 p. m. The attendance of voters was unprecedently large. Perfect quiet prevails. Few police are seen on the streets, nearly all being held in reserve. The whole force is ready to act in case of necessity. The cabinet is summoned to meet at the ministry of the interior to-morrow. Gen. Boulanger

WILL RESIGN

his seat for the department of the Seine, to which he was elected to-day, and retain his representation in the chamber of deputies of the department of the Nord. It is rumored that M. Magnin, governor of the Bank of France, will be asked to form a new cabinet. Boulanger is spending the evening at the Cafe Durand, where he is informed by friends of the results in the divisions. The streets are thronged with people excitedly discussing the upshot of the election. The newspaper offices are displaying the returns by means of illuminated placards. Great excitement prevailed on the boulevards during the night. The police did not interfere. Ten thousand persons assembled outside the Cafe Durand, cheering and singing. They were especially demonstrative when Boulanger appeared at the window. When Boulanger was leaving in his carriage after the announcement of the result, he passed a restaurant opposite to the Cafe Durand, where friends of the government were assembled. The latter hissed loudly, and Boulanger's friends replied by throwing stones. The singing and cheering continued to morning.

THE BOULANGIST ORGANIZATION

was marvelous. For the first time in the history of Paris carriages were largely employed to convey voters to the polls. Boulanger's carriages were the first in the field, and his canvassers were provided with the names and addresses of the Panama shareholders and other classes of electors. Members of the Patriotic league did spirited and gratuitous work as canvassers. Voters were cautioned to add "General" to Boulanger's name, as a civilian named Boulanger had posted placards over night as a candidate. Louise Michel worked hard in behalf of the general, and was largely instrumental in securing the victory. The Jacques organization was far inferior to that of the Boulangists. It is computed that 100,000 Conservatives and as many more Radicals and Socialists voted for Gen. Boulanger. M. de Lesseps claims the credit for the general's immense majority as the result of his telling his clients how to vote and publicly dining Boulanger. Since July, 1887, Gen. Boulanger has received in the different elections an aggregate of 700,000 votes. The Republicans, during the same period, claim 1,200,000.

PREPARED TO RESIGN.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The cabinet held a special meeting last night, in view of the result of the Seine election, and remained in session from 11 o'clock until 1 this morning. Premier Floquet informed President Carnot that the ministry was prepared to resign if the president thought such action advisable. Several ministers advocated the reconstruction of the cabinet on a broader basis. President Carnot awaits conferences with various members of the cabinet before giving his decision.

LEARNED IN LONDON.

Immense Excitement at Hotels and Other Public Resorts.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The rooms of the London clubs and the corridors of the principal hotels were crowded at an early hour this evening by persons awaiting the announcement of the result of the Paris election, and the excitement which prevailed everywhere was as great, and, in some cases, greater than that which has attended many a general election for members of the British house of commons. All sorts of rumors were afloat, and predictions of dire disaster to France, or the immense enhancement of her prestige—according to the political leanings of the prophets —were freely made. The definite result was received much earlier than was expected, and while it aroused considerable discussion, it excited no surprise. The most remarkable phase of the election was the perfect discipline of the Boulangists, which affords another example of Boulanger's wonderful skill as an organizer. Each of the 873 polling places in the department was guarded by members of the patriotic league, who worked like beavers throughout the day, and the outcome attests the faithfulness of their work. The Boulangists, confident of success, had arranged for an immense banquet at the Cafe Durand to celebrate their victory as soon as the result should be known. At 10 o'clock the approaches to the cafe were

LINED WITH TROOPS

and the basement of the Madelaine was filled with soldiers in readiness to pounce upon the crowd in the event of a row. The banquet took place, however, without the attendance of any unusual disturbance. When the announcement was made that Boulanger had probably received a majority of 80,000, the opponents of Boulangism were dumfounded. The police, military and other officials immediately made preparations to suppress any disorder that might grow out of the ebullitions of the followers of the doughty general or the discomfiture of his adversaries, and for a while the excitement was intense, though it was manifested chiefly in noisy rather than physical demonstration. The latest dispatches in Paris indicate that the government must resign immediately, and it is stated that President Carnot, foreseeing this, has decided to request M. Rouvier to attempt to form a ministry. It is impossible to overestimate the gravity of the situation. A crisis seems inevitable, Boulanger's success being assured, and in view of the difficulty which naturally must be encountered in bringing together a stable cabinet—a task which now seems almost impossible—the liklihood of the formation of a species of provisional government as a last resort seems very great.

THE ENGLISH PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Standard, commenting upon the result of the Paris election, says: "Paris has done many wonderful things, but she has never done anything more wonderful than the election of Boulanger—and, we are bound to add, never anything more ignominious or insane. Paris made the war of 1870, and it seems probable that she will make another." The Daily News says: "The election of Gen. Boulanger is due to the unpatriotic and unscrupulous conduct of the Conservatives. It will be to the lasting discredit of the Comte de Paris that he advised his followers to support Boulanger."

WILLIAM'S NATAL DAY.

General Observance of the German Emperor's Birthday.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The birthday of the emperor was generally observed to-day. The emperor received in the white hall of the castle many of the German sovereigns, Prince Bismarck, the ministers, Count von Moltke, the knights of the Eagle orders, and the foreign diplomatic representatives, who felicitoted him on the occasion. The colors of the guards were removed from the old palace to the castle. The emperor issued an order eulogizing the achievements of the guards and expressing the hope that they would maintain their glory. Several Prussian regiments received the names of famous families, members of which are connected with their traditions and achievements. Much enthusiasm was manifested in this city and the provinces. The emperor received messages of congratulations from his mother, the emperor of Austria, the king of Italy and the queen of England.

Missionaries in Danger.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 27.—An engagement took place at Dar-es-Salem Friday, resulting in the defeat of the Arabs, many of whom were killed. During the fight the first lieutenant of the German warship Sophie was killed by a sunstroke. The defeat of the Arabs renders the position of the captured missionaries still more dangerous.

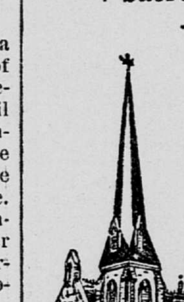
TRUE HOUSE OF HOPE.

One of the Typical Temples of Worship of the Saintly City.

The Edifice and Its History Lightly Sketched and Outlined.

Organization for Which Dr. Christie Breaks the Bread of Life.

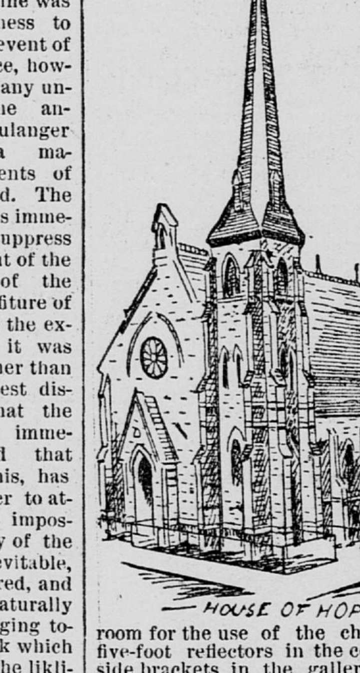
Pillars of the Church—The Quartette Factors of Sacred Melody.



House of Hope

Towering 166 feet heavenward is a graceful, tapering spire, which surmounts a Gothic structure, corner Fifth and Exchange streets, known to every citizen of St. Paul as the House of Hope Presbyterian church. The geographical position of this temple of worship is an admirable one, being midway between and equally accessible to the large residence districts of Summit avenue, Irvine park and Park place. Blue limestone and broken range rock comprise the principal materials used in the construction of the church, and the tall spire is covered with Vermont slate. Entering by the main approach from Fifth street through a spacious vestibule, in which two flights of stairs ascend to the main floor, the auditorium, 80x51 feet, is reached. The ceiling rises to a height of forty-one feet, and the main floor of the sacred edifice contains 150 pews, arranged upon the chords of concentric circles, and afford accommodations for 550 worshipers. In the gallery, located over the vestibule, are seats for 150 persons, and the pews on the lower floor are of black walnut, with ash panels in the backs. The ceiling is an open timber roof fitted with quatre foils and carved pendants, the foot of each truss resting upon a dwarfed column. Opposite the vestibule are the pulpit and organ gallery, the latter containing an instrument enclosed in a black walnut case, in keeping with the other woodwork of the church. In the organ are 1,589 pipes, 31 stops, two manuals, great and swell, three stops in sixteen pedals, five mechanical registers, and four pedal movements, the cost of the instrument being $5,700.

On the right of the organ is the pastor's study, and on the left a waiting



HOUSE OF HOPE.

room for the use of the choir. Three five-foot reflectors in the ceiling, with side brackets in the galleries, furnish the illuminations for the church, which is heated by steam pipes, being arranged in each pew, and in the aisles are large registers.

ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH.

Early History and Incumbents of the Pulpit.

The founder and first minister of the church was Rev. Edward D. Neill, who came to St. Paul in 1849 in obedience to the instructions of the Presbytery of Galena, with which the territory of Minnesota was ecclesiastically connected. During the summer of 1854, while seated with a young companion upon the beautiful bluff where the costly residences of Summit avenue now stand—then in undisturbed primeval beauty—it was remarked by Mr. Neill and his friend that at no distant day there would be sufficient population upon the plateau beneath to warrant the erection of another church edifice. Just then and there the House of Hope church was conceived. Soon after this conversation Mr. Neill determined to resign the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church, and while he should endeavor to carry out some favorite projects of Christian education, promote also the cause of church extension in the upper part of the city.

November 22, 1855, Dr. Neill issued the following:

"The Presbyterian mission, which was commenced in April, 1849, and discontinued in consequence of the formation of the First Presbyterian church on November 26 of the same year, will be resumed by the Rev. Edward D. Neill. As the only part of the city entirely destitute of church privileges is that beyond Eagle street, services will be held every Sunday afternoon at 3:15 in the lower room of the district school house on Walnut street, near Fort, commencing November 25, 1855.

Service was held according to announcement Nov. 25, 1854, the audience from the outset being unexpectedly large, and ere a month had elapsed it was deemed advisable to effect a permanent organization. The original members were J. H. Stewart, M. D., Mrs. W. L. Banning, Mrs. Henrietta Colgrave and Mrs. Edward D. Neill.

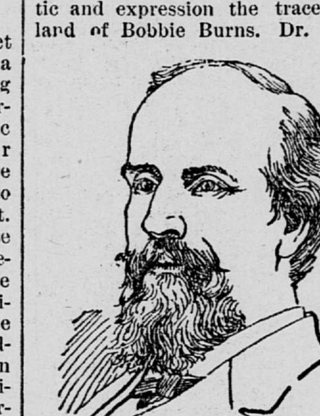
The church thus organized chose for its name The House of Hope, after the old Dutch redoubt, which in the seventeenth century stood upon the site of the present city of Hartford, Conn. The precise words were suggested by the "Voyages of De Vries," a Dutch captain, who visited the isle of Manhattan and Long Island Sound more than 200 years ago, and which was being perused at the time. The captain says, "On the 4th of June (1629), I started north in a yacht to the Fresh river (Connecticut.) On the 9th, arrived at the House of Hope, where one Gysbert Van Dyck commanded, with fourteen or fifteen soldiers. This redoubt stands on a plain on the margin of the river (since become the city of Hartford), where the English, in spite of us, have begun to build a small town, and have already a fine church.'

The 20th of June, 1860, witnessed the retirement of the pastor, Rev. E. D. Neill, who had been chosen state superintendent of public instruction. After his withdrawal the church was successively supplied by Revs. Henry W. Ballantyne, William J. Erdman, Horace Bushnell, Frederick A. Noble, F. W. Flint, David R. Breed and Robert Christie, the last-named being the present pastor.

THE PRESENT PASTOR.

Marked Caledonian Proclivities of Rev. Robert Christie.

It does not need an expert to tell that Rev. Robert Christie is of Scotch ancestry, for he betrays in every characteristic and expression the traces of the land of Bobbie Burns. Dr. Christie,



Rev. Robert Christie

by the way, is an ardent admirer of his countrymen, and it is very rarely that a gathering of Caledonians can mark him among the absentees. At the last meeting of the Scottish society in Minneapolis, Dr. Christie was chosen to deliver an address on the Scotish poet, and he acquitted himself, as he always does on such a topic, in his happiest vein. In his sermon yesterday morning the pastor set forth the need of salvation in forcible language.

CHURCH WORKERS.

Christian Men and Women Enlisted in a Good Cause.

The church has been singularly fortunate always in the composition of its membership. Whether as officers or private members there have been from the beginning men and women of great individuality and strong will, yet ever harmoniously acting in concert to accomplish its high mission. Among the prominent societies fostered by the congregation are the Ladies' Benevolent society, Woman's Foreign Missionary society, Sunday School Missionary society, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and the Chautauqua circle. The Woman's Home Missionary society is governed by an executive board of seven members, of which Mrs. Charles Bigelow is chairman. She is also a leading spirit in the sewing circle and is considered such a good one at making bargains that the task is assigned her of purchasing material for use by that organization.

Mrs. George B. Young is very prominent in all charitable work and is very prompt in her attendance at meetings, and what she promises is always performed.

The social affairs of the church are confined to an occasional pastor's reception. Prior to leaving for Europe, it was a custom of Mrs. R. M. Newport to give receptions to young people of the church at her residence on Summit avenue.

Miss May Newport is actively engaged in charitable works, and is of invaluable assistance in the Sunday school.

Mrs. E. N. Dean is esteemed by the members of the congregation as a veritable mother in Israel, and during her life she has devoted her best energies to church work. No task is too difficult for her to attempt, if it can in any way advance the cause of religion.

Mrs. H. J. Horn is another of the leaders in every good work, and she is tireless in promoting the interests of the church with which she is connected.

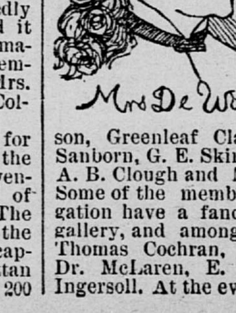
Mrs. D. R. Noyes can always be depended upon to lead the devotional exercises at the society meetings, and she has not been tardy on a single occasion.

The officers and teachers of the Sunday school are as follows: Superintendent, Charles E. Lee; assistant superintendent, E. B. McClauahan; secretary, T. E. Field; assistant secretary, Adolph Lucas; recording secretary, F. P. Luther; principal primary department, Mrs. H. C. Burbank; pianist, Louis D. Mann; violinist, Mr. Schauffer; librarians, E. J. Jones, Everett Kirk and H. M. Clemel; chorister primary department, Mrs. De Wolff; pianist, C. M. Wilkes; teachers, Miss Bessie Lee, Sophie Hammond, J. M. Hutchinson, George R. Henderson, Mrs. F. L. Hoxie, Miss Helen Noyes, D. R. Noyes, C. P. Noyes, Miss M. Bower, Julia N. Kirby, Miss Maria Roach, J. R. Allen, H. A. Boardman, Mrs. E. E. B. McClanahan, J. E. McMillin, Mrs. C. G. Johnson, Miss A. S. Graton, Douglas Putman, Mrs. Potts, Dr. C. H. Boardman, Mrs. Kate Alexander, Col. E. C. Mason, Miss Mary R. Lee, Mrs. Jeannette Jameson, Charles H. Byelon, Miss Mary L. McElroy, Miss Mary Mason, Robert A. Kirk, H. L. Williams, Charles A. Burke, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Maybe Kirk, Samuel D. Clark, Miss Marion Palmer, Mrs. S. Jennie Tripp, E. J. Metcalf, Miss L. B. Dean, Mrs. E. C. Marsh, Miss Meyth White, Miss Florence Allen, B. L. Baker, W. M. Sanford, Jr., Alice Bejelon, Thomas Cochran, Miss Bessie Taylor. The average attendance at the Sunday school is 425, and the capacity of the class rooms is listed every Sunday.

PROMINENT PEWHOLDERS.

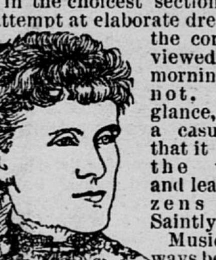
Dulcet Tones Which Emanate From an Excellent Quartette.

Pews rent from $6 to $132, according to location, and in the body of the church Messrs. C. H. Bigelow and W. B. Dean enjoy the distinction of paying top figures, both gentlemen having two pews each for the use of their families and friends. Other prominent pewholders are ex-Gov. Ramsey, Gen. R. W. Johnson, Greenleaf Clark, Gen. John B. Sanborn, G. E. Skinner, Fred Driscoll, A. B. Clough and Mrs. J. F. Stewart. Some of the members of the congregation have a fancy for pews in the gallery, and among those are Messrs. Thomas Cochran, A. B. Stickney, Dr. McLaren, E. I. Field and Mr. Ingersoll. At the evening services pews



Mrs De Wolf

are free, and those who come first are seated in the choicest sections. There is no attempt at elaborate dressing, and the congregation viewed Sunday morning would not, at first glance, impress a casual visitor that it embraced the wealthiest and leading citizens of the Saintly city.



Mrs. D. A. Curtis

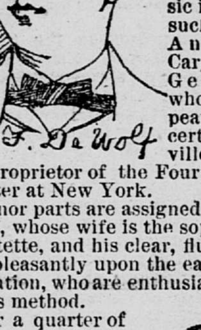
Music has always been a feature at this church, and the quartette has the reputation of the finest in the city, and probably the best paid for their services.

Mrs. D. F. De Wolf, soprano, formerly resided at Indianapolis, where she was a pupil of Dr. Black. She also studied at Cincinnati under Sig. Alfisi, and her voice is said to be the best cultivated of any singer in St. Paul. The scope of her voice is low, G to F in alto, and Rossini's music is her forte. Among the ballads which she renders in a charming manner are: "Within a Mile of Edinboro," and "The Last Rose of Summer." In church music, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" is a favorite selection.

D. F. Colville

Mrs. D. A. Curtis, contralto, came to this city from Toledo, where she had the advantage of training under the direction of the best local instructors in vocal music, and the tones of her voice rise sweet and clear every Sunday morning.

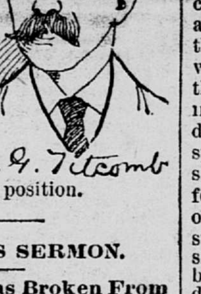
The director of the choir and baritone is Prof. D. F. Colville, who sang for a number of years in the First Presbyterian church at St. Louis. Oratorio is his specialty, and he became well known to lovers of music in supporting such artistes as Anna Louise Cary and Etelka Gerster, with whom he appeared in concert. Mr. Colville is a son of the proprietor of the Fourteenth Street theater at New York.



D. F. De Wolf

Tenor parts are assigned to D. F. De Wolf, whose wife is the soprano of the quartette, and his clear, flute-like notes fall pleasantly upon the ears of the congregation, who are enthusiastic in praise of his method.

For a quarter of a century Prof. C. G. Titcomb has been an organist, and he manipulates the splendid instrument in the House of Hope church with consummate skill and ability. He first made his appearance as an organist at Charlestown, Mass., and about four years ago he removed to St. Paul to assume his present position.



C. G. Titcomb

YESTERDAY'S SERMON.

The Bread of Life as Broken From the Morning Pulpit.

The future will bring mankind the same great wants, struggles and ills which destroy the body to-day, and open the thousand doors which lead to death. Despite these facts, men continue to provide for the certainties and contingencies of the body, whilst little or no heed is given to the future of the soul; and yet the most solemn voices that speak from within and above declare that prepa ation for the future should be the chief business of this life. Salvation is great because it delivers us from sin, and is efficacious to the last extremity. How often is the physician compelled to say. "Too late! Life is there, but death has the ascendency in the struggle." A day or an hour sooner and the learned doctor could have turned the tide of battle, but now he is helpless, and must see the one whom he fain would succor succumb to death. But with the Great Physician it is never too late. He never says, "You must die," but pleadingly asks: "Why will ye die?" Other deliverances are only temporary, but salvation produces a lasting effect, and, when the redeemed touch the other shore peril is at an end. No enemy is found lurking amid the flowers of paradise to tempt souls, for nothing that defileth shall enter there. Groans and tears, sickbeds and graves shall never be known in that land of light and life. The salvation ot Jesus may become the common property of all who wish to be saved, for the gospel river of life does not branch off into various streams, it cannot be made to flow into a broader and deeper channel by the mansions of the rich than by the cottage of the poor. You must not neglect the opportunity to embrace salvation. Suppose you find yourself at last in utter darkness, because you neglected that which had been pressed upon your acceptance week after week during all the years of this life. Some may expect to escape by trusting to their own character beautified by deeds of kindness and charity. They trust in their own good name, and not in God's. But a moral life alone will not fit the soul for heaven.

UNDER ANY CONSTITUTION.

The People of Mitchell Want Admission at Once.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, Dak., Jan. 27.—The citizens of Mitchell held an enthusiastic statehood meeting in this city last night, which was addressed by Senator-elect Edgerton, recently returned from Washington, where he has been diligently working for the best interest of South Dakota, and its early admission in the way most satisfactory to a majority of their people. The gathering unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved by the people of the city of Mitchell. That we are in favor of such legislation by congress as will secure the speediest admission of South Dakota into the Union, and to that end we favor admission under the Sioux Falls, or any other constitntion satisfactory to the people of South Dakota, as provided for in the Platt bill, including a vote upon all propositions originally submitted to the people by the constitutional convention.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to Hon. A. J. Edgerton as an endorsement of his patriotic and unselfish labors in behalf of the admission of South Dakota in the Union, and we request him to return to Washington as the representative of the people of Mitchell and Davison county before congress in all matters relating to statehood.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Senator A. H. Platt, Delegate Gifford, Delegate-elect Matthews and Senator-elect Moody, and that they be published in the papers of the county.

OPERA HOUSE BURNT.

Entire Destruction of the Duluth Grand at an Early Hour This Morning.

The Terrible Deed of August Tanto at Nightfall Near Lansing, Mich.

He Shoots an Old Woman Dead and Wounds Two Other Persons.

An Attempt to Poison Three Montana Brothers With Strychnine in Sugar.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 28, 4 a. m.—The Grand opera house is a total loss, together with stocks of merchants, law and other libraries. Senator Whiteman appeared at the window of his room in the third story of the building and escaped in a half suffocated condition. The fire caught in the basement of Gasser's grocery store and ran through the stairway and elevator shafts. The loss, with stocks, will be about $200,000. The building is fully insured. The postoffice is destroyed, but the mails were saved. The fire is threatening the Hotel St. Louis, but it is believed will escape destruction, although damaged by water.

A BOY FIEND

Attempts to Murder a Whole Family.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 27.—A horrible murder was committed last night in Delphi township, about seven miles from this city. Christian Stochal, a Polander, resides on a small farm near Holt with his family, consisting of his wife, aged sixty-three years, his son Fred, aged twenty, and Minnie Faltz, his thirteen-year-old granddaughter. Stochal went to bed about 8 o'clock last night in the only room in the cabin, Minnie retired a short time later to another bed, and her grandmother was disrobing, when a shotgun was discharged just outside the east window of the cabin. The shot crashed through the glass and struck Mrs. Stochal over the heart. Minnie sprang up in bed at the sound of the shot and the gun was discharged a second time, the load striking the child in the breast. Minnie sprang up a ladder in the corner of the room to the loft above, and her grandmother was attempting to follow her when a third load of shot struck the old woman in the back, and she fell down the ladder to the floor dead. As Stochal sprang up, dazed with sleep, a fourth shot struck him in the head, though but few shot hit him. Stochal crawled out of bed, and, seeing the murderer standing several rods from the house, slipped off in another direction, and, barefooted and clad only in shirt and drawers, ran through a tamarack swamp,

IN THE INTENSE DARKNESS,

to the house of Cornelius Driscall, half a mile to the west. Deputy Sheriff Cook and Coronet Bennett, of Lansing, were telegraphed to from Holt, and and went to Stochal's place at 2 o'clock this morning. It required very little time to convince them who the murderer was almost beyond the possibility of a doubt. August Tanto, nineteen years old, who is acquainted with the Stochals, yesterday borrowed a Winchester repeating rifle. Young Tanto filled the chamber of the gun with cartridges, loaded with bird shot, and went to Stochal's, where he remained from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He then left, saying he was going to Charles Crantz's house, but, instead, the officers found that he hid behind a haystack ten rods from the cabin, to which he afterwards returned by a circuitous route, as shown by the tracks. Outside the window were found two empty shells and one loaded, which corresponded exactly with the shells Tanto had secured. After the shooting Tanto went to Holt's station, three miles away, and bought a ticket to Mason, going south on the 9:30 Michigan Central passenger train. He has not yet been apprehended. Fred Stochal came to Lansing Friday, and has since been staying with friends here. He was arrested to-day, and is detained on suspicion of being implicated with Tanto in involving the crime. Minnie is in a precarious condition, but may recover. Mr. Stochal is not seriously injured.

STRYCHNINE IN SUGAR.

An Attempt to Poison Three Brothers in Montana.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 27.—The news reached this city to-day of an attempt to poison three men at a ranch in Highwood Valley. Wednesday night, John and James Thaine, brothers, and Cornelius Thorpe, went away from home to attend a dance, leaving their house unoccupied. Some one took this occasion to attempt to murder the three men by poisoning their food. The men returned home during the night and next morning ate breakfast and went to work. Shortly afterward John Thaine was suddenly taken very sick and exhibited unmistakable signs of having been poisoned. Neighbors happened to be with him at the time and administered antidotes, and by hard work saved Thaine's life. About the same time it was discovered that two horses in the stable were in the paroxysms of death from poison, and in a sort time were dead. Not until Friday morning did James Thaine get a dose of the poison. He had a closer call than his brother, having suffered several spasms. Close investigation revealed grains of crystal strychnine in the sugar bowl. A test was made by putting some grains in a small piece of meat and feeding it to the cat, which died in a few moments. The men say they never had any person on the place during their residence there.

DECIDEDLY PECULIAR.

Strange Things in Connection With Moore's Defalcation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—Since it has been ascertained that the $500,000 that J. A. Moore stole from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company was lost in speculation in New York, interest is centered in the question as to how it was possible for him to conceal his stealings from the company for nine years and get 10 per cent of the entire surplus fund before being discovered. The late developments show that not only Moore, but men who were in his employ, were, with his knowledge, doing a little stealing on their own account. When property owned by the company was repaired or improved, they would arrange with the contractor for the work to add 15 or 25 per cent to the bill, which would be deducted by them from the payments, and in this way many thousands of dollars were secured, of which it is impossible for the company to now find any trace. A contractor, to whom such a proposition was made, reported the matter to Moore and never received any response. When Moore failed in 1878 for several hundred thousand dollars he was largely indebted to the company, but it is supposed that an arrangement was made by which he should pay his indebtedness in installments. The officers of the company soon afterward must have known something of Moore's queer method. An Inpianapolis man procured a $10,000 loan from the company. He drew $7,000 of it, and Moore told him that the other $3,000 had not been sent. The borrower wrote to the company, and through the correspondence that followed it was disclosed that Moore from the beginning had possession of the $10,000 and that he was holding back the $3,000. Moore's bookkeeper has been aware of the condition of affairs for years, and others have had knowledge of his shortage. He is still here, but Saturday afternoon went to his country residence—"Tanglewood"—to escape being questioned by reporters. It is remarked as strange that no attempt is made to prosecute him.

KILLED AN OFFICER.

Fight Between Tramps and Police in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 27.—At Hyde Park, Scranton, to-night, in a fight between police officers and four tramp burglars, Officer Ellis was fatally shot and three of the tramps wounded. The tramps had taken refuge in an old water tank, into which three of the officers attempted to gain entrance, disguised as tramps. The real object of their visit was, however, surmised by the tramps, who immediately opened fire upon the officers, four bullets entering the abdomen of Officer Ellis, inflicting fatal wounds. The officers returned the fire, wounding two of the tramps, but the others succeeded in barricading the door. The officers afterward broke down the door, and again fired on the men wounding another of their number. Firing by both parties continued, but the tramps finally managed to make their escape. Mayor Ripple and the entire city police force, followed by a mob of a thousand people, are now in search of the tramps, who thus far have eluded their pursuers. A locomotive, with officers on board, has gone in each direction on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, in the hope of cutting off the escape of the fugitives.

COLLISION ON A BRIDGE.

Five Persons Seriously Injured on the "Nypano."

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—A bad wreck occurred on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad this afternoon, two miles east of Galion. Five persons were seriously injured and considerable property destroyed. A double-header fast stock train collided on a bridge with a light engine, which was out for a trial trip. The engineers and firemen of the stock train jumped in time to avoind injury, but those on the light engine were less fortunate. Engineer Judson Belton, Fireman Lou Shaw and three boys, Bert Belton, Ed King and Frank Mueller, who were riding on the engine, were all seriously hurt. The three engines were badly wrecked and several steers in a stock car were killed.

An Ungrateful Bummer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Anthony Schneider, a cabinetmaker, aged forty-five, shot and killed himself to-day at 386 East Third street, after shooting and severely injuring Mrs. Gebhardt, with whose family he boarded, and also shooting at her children. Scheider had been drinking for some weeks, and had frequently abused Mrs. Gebhardt, though she had supplied him with food while he was out of work.

Napoleon Ives Ready for War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Henry S. Ives, the Napoleonic financier, and Staynor, his partner in the great $2,500,000 case for which they are under arrest, spent to-day in company with their lawyers preparing their defense, unler the guardianship of the deputy sheriffs at the Sinclair house.

In Love With Diamonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Jack Burgess, the prize fighter, and his wife are supposed to be on their way to the Pacific with the proceeds of $4,000 worth of diamonds, which Mrs. Burgess stole from her sister, Mrs. Hewitt, of 207 East Forty-eighth street, in this city yesterday.

Drowned.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Jan. 27.—Paul Koletzeke, a student at the academy at Afton, was drowned this afternoon while skating on the St. Croix. His parents reside at Appleton, Wis.

AFTER CHURCH'S SCALP.

The Dakota Legislature May Adjourn Until March.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 27.—The question of adjourning the legislature before the session is over, and wait until President Harrison appoints a Republican governor and reconvene as soon as this is done, has been revived, and this evening there is much quiet discussion of the matter among individual members. The plan will be submitted to the Republican caucus to-morrow or Tuesday. This is sanctioned only by the more radical partisans now, but it is not impossible that it will be made a party measure, as it will enable the new governor to dispense patronage for the next two years. No one thinks that peace can be restored between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

Movements of Steamships.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The steamer City of Chester, from New York for Liverpool, was signalled off Brow Head. The Cunard steamer Gallia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown. The steamer La Gascogne, from New York, arrived at Havre.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Arrived: The steamers Ohio, Liverpool; Etruria, Liverpool; Australia, Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 27.—The steamer British Prince, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, arrived.

Congressman Burnes Buried.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 27.—The remains of Congressman James N. Burnes were interred at Mount Mora cemetery, in this city, after appropriate ceremonies at Ayr Lawn, the country home, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

LISTEN TO THIS, JIM.

A Rumor Going That Senator Allison Is to Be Secretary of State.

In Such a Case Blaine Is Expected to Go Swimming in the Tureen.

Cullom Accompanies the Iowa Senator to the Home of Harrison.

The General and His Visitors Discuss the Situation in Samoa.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—Senators Allison and Cullom arrived about noon to-day, and were met at the station by Private Secretary Halford and taken at once to the general's house, lunching with him. A prolonged consultation followed, Senator Cullom leaving at 5 o'clock for the hotel, and Senator Allison remaining at the general's. It is understood they came here on invitation, but as to the objects of the visit there are many opinions. Senator Allison's name has been coupled with a cabinet position ever since the election, and it is natural for the supposition that it was on cabinet affairs he was called here. It has also been repeatedly stated that he was very much averse to leaving the senate. The long consultation of to-day, and his remaining over until to-morrow, are taken as satisfactory evidence that he is to go into the cabinet, and that the remainder of his stay will be devoted to a discussion as to the other members. There is a feeling here that it is the state and not the treasury department he is to occupy. There are some who think the main object of the consultation was to discuss

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

The matter is now before congress, and, as President Cleveland's administration is soon to close and that of Gen. Harrison to begin, it is natural that Republican members of congress would like to know the opinions of Gen. Harrison upon a subject of such prime importance, and how better could they be obtained than by such a consultation? The general was as reticent as ever when seen this evening and simply said he had nothing to give out. While there is no doubt the cabinet question was considered at some length, there is reason to believe the Samoan matter was the chief topic of conversation during the afternoon. Senator Allison came on a special invisation, while that to Senator Cullom was only general in its terms. He says that some time ago Gen. Harrison inquired of a friend of his why it was that he had not been to see him. This was repeated to the senator, and he wrote to the president-elect that the reason he had not called was because he had no immediate business with him and that he thought if he saw all who had business with him, he would have his hands full. The general replied asking him to come. He was desirous of seeing his family and also his constituents, who had just paid him the highest compliment he had ever received, and he thought it was due them he should come out and convey to them his

FEELINGS OF THANKS,

and he took advantage of this time to come with Senator Allison. He had not seen Gen. Harrison since he had left the senate two years ago, but thought he was bearing the strain remarkably well. Mr. Cullom said the Samoan question was discussed, and while not at liberty to say what Gen. Harrison thought of the matter, he did give his own views. He said: "I am not in favor of permitting any country to throw brick-bats at us. I am an American all the way through, and think we are a big enough nation to take care of ourselves under all circumstances. However, while the Samoan matter looks serious at present, I believe the coming administration will reach an adjustment that will be satisfactory to the country. I think the solution will be reached without difficulty." He said there would be no yielding upon our side, but a settlement would be reached on a dignified basis. When the senator's attention was called to the fact that we practically have no navy, and could not cope with such a power as Germany, he said he thought we would not be without an adequate navy very long, and in the meantime there would be no yielding of our position for the want of a first-class navy. As an intimation of how Gen. Harrison stands on the Samoan question, the following

FROM HIS LETTER

of acceptance will not be without interest at this time, and may be regarded as very significant in view of what Senator Cullom said: "Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the national dignity." When asked about the cabinet, Senator Cullom said: "Allison undoubtedly can be in the cabinet if he wants to, but I am not at liberty to say whether he intends to go in or not. You can readily understand my position." To sustain the idea that it is the state and not the treasury department that Senator Allison is to have the fact that the Samoan question is one that would be more directly under the state department is cited. If any other statesman than Mr. Allison were to occupy that department, it is claimed, he would have been called here, and not Allison.

SENATOR CULLOM LEFT

at 7 o'clock this evening with President Hammond, of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad company, for Springfield. He will remain there until Tuesday evening, when he will return to Washington via Chicago. Senator Allison will remain with Gen. Harrison until to-morrow, when he will return direct to Washington. He did not come down town this evening, hence the Iowa senator was inaccessible to correspondents. Gen. Harrison has not yet decided whether he will go to Cincinnati on Wednesday or not, but now thinks he will hardly be able to leave the city at that time. Russell Harrison and his wife will go right through from Chicago to New York to meet Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee and accompany them home. Mr. McKee will leave New York for home the latter part of the week, but the ladies will remain there some time longer. R. E. Dow, of Atlanta, one of the electoral candidates of Georgia, is in the city. It is reported to-night that an indictment has been found against Col. W. W. Dudley by the United States grand jury, and that the district attorney is preparing the document so that it may be submitted early this week. There is pretty good reason for believing the report is reliable.