# Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1878. NUMBER 77.


## ON THE BRINK.

*ENGLAND AND RUSSIA STEADILY DRIFTING APART.*

**Russia Abandoning all Hopes of an Under-Standing, Preparing for the Expected Collision-----Concentration of Troops----England, too, Hurrying Forward her Preparations, and an Actual Declaration of War Believed to be Imminent---Contradictory News From Different Points, but the General Tenor Decidedly War-like---Austria and Servia Both Said to Have Commenced Mobilization.**

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 31.—The *Times'* London special says: Advices received here by the government are that Russia is accepting the fact that further negotiations with England are useless and is applying herself to two objects. One is to completely isolate England from all other European powers, and the other to hasten the preparations for the

EXPECTED COLLISION.

All exposed points on the Black Sea are being put in a condition of defence. Batteries are being erected and the concentration of troops has received a new impetus in every direction. As much activity is being displayed as during the height of the campaign against the Turks. There is reason to believe that movements are being perfected for the seizure, when the proper moment arrives, of a commanding position on the Bosphorus, at the eastern end of the Little Balkans, at Rumeli Kavak, where the channel is very narrow, and commanded by heavy works on both sides.

ENGLAND

is also hurrying on preparations. Although the matter of calling out the reserves has to be passed on by parliament the summons is already out, and men liable for duty are being ordered to report at the various headquarters. Ships for the transportation of troops are being collected at Portsmouth, and government agents are making contracts for transport services at all principal seaports. All government orders and contracts for supplies are now marked urgent. Materials for trench railways are being put on shipboard in large quantities at Woolwich. Everywhere there is feverish haste in all these preparations. Volunteers in large numbers are coming forward and being accepted to fill out the first army corps. Some doubt prevails as to the

ATTITUDE OF TURKEY,

in case of hostilities between England and Russia. No effort has been spared by Minister Layard to secure a Turkish alliance, and the general impression is that he will be successful. The Russians are making gigantic efforts to restrain the Turks, and are promising an extended reduction of terms of peace. They are also working on Turkish fears as to the extension of the influences of the Greeks by urging that England is determined to advance Greece at the expense of the Ottaman power, while Russia pretends to hold the Greeks in check. At present the Turkish ministry is strongly in favor of an English alliance. The Sultan favors neutrality, and the army and religious element oppose Russia.

RUSSIA SCORES A POINT.

The *Tribune's* cable says: Russia has apparently scored the first point against England by obtaining the promise of the Porte to maintain strict neutrality. Thus the resignation of Ahmed Vefek Pasha is daily expected, and as he has hitherto been England's strongest friend in the present government of Turkey, his retirement could be considered as a triumph of Russia over English influence. Reliable information leads to the belief that England has resolved on a far more war-like measure than the mere calling out of reserves, and that instructions telegraphed to Admiral Hornby will be followed very shortly by a declaration of war.

[Western Associated Press Telegram.]

NOW IT'S PEACE.

LONDON, April 1.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says: In consequence of Austria's refusal to come to arrangements with Russia it is believed Prince Gortschakoff has already informed Lord Loftus that Russia is ready to yield to England's demand in regard to the congress.

AND NOW IT'S WAR.

A special to the *Standard*, dated Constantinople, Friday, states that if England's fleet is not withdrawn the Russians will occupy Constantinople with the approval of the Sultan. The same correspondent understands that Minister Layard, in accordance with the instructions of the British government, has asked the Porte what its attitude would be in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. Safuet Pasha replied he was peronallsy inclined to neutrality, but would submit the matter to the council.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

The *Standard* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphing Sunday, says: I hear on the very best authority that the Sultan told the Grand Duke Nicholas that he would not fight against England. The Russians will occupy Cujukdore Monday. The English have landed a large quantity of war material on the island of Tenedas.

The *Standard's* report from Berlin that Russia is ready to yield to England's demands should be received with reserve, as both the *Agence Russe* and *Journal de St. Petersburg* of yesterday opposed concessions on the part of Russia. Moreover, the correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg telegraphs Sunday: War is now regarded almost inevitable. The vague hope that a diplomatic formula might be found for a renewal of obligations has been destroyed by Lord Beaconsfield's declaration that the question at issue is not a matter of form, but of essential reality.

SERVIA WILL JOIN RUSSIA.

The other dispatches of the *Standard* given above, should be received with due caution on account of their sensational character.

The *Times* has the following from Paris: "A Belgrade telegram states that Servia will join Russia in the event of an Anglo-Russian war."

TEMPTING AUSTRIA.

BUCHAREST, April 1.—A correspondent of the *Times* reports English merchant vessels at Galatz are ordered by the owners to sail immediately, even without a cargo.

General Zimmerman's corps has been ordered to Moldavia immediately.

A Belgrade special to the *Stardard* states that General Markovitz, commanding Snegevatz' brigade, has been arrested for hight treason. Many other arrests are probable. A *Times* special from Berlin states that Russia has informed Austria she would observe a friendly neutrality if Austria seized the western provinces of Turkey. Austria is not likely to accept the offer.

IGNATIEFF AND ANDRASSY.

VIENNA, March 31.—Gen. Ignatieff left for St. Petersburg this morning. It is semi-officially stated that Gen. Ignatieff ascertained from Count Andrassy that Austria rejects the treaty of peace, signed at San Stefano, as clashing with both her and European interests. Count Andrassy also informed Gen. Ignatieff of Austrian interests with great exactness, but Gen. Ignatieff being without powers to conclude any arrangement whatever, could only accept the declaration *ad referendum*.

AUSTRIAN MOBILIZATION.

PARIS, March 31.—A special to the *Patrie* from Vienna, says: A rumor is current there that immediate mobilization of 400,000 men, on the Bosnian frontiers has been ordered.

The *Tempes* Vienna dispatch, reports that in consequence of the demonstration in the Hungarian Diet Saturday, when an allusion to an understanding with England was much cheered, M. Tisga, a chief of the Hungarian ministry ,has been summoned to Vienna.

LOOKING FOR A LANDING.

LONDON, April 1.—Paris papers publish a telegram from Athens, stating a rumor is current there that England has asked permission to encamp an expeditionary corps on Greek territory.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31.–The Turks reoccupied Bayukdere. The evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Turks is deferred for the present. Grand Duke Nicholas to-day presided over a military council at San Stefano. He will visit the Sultan again shorty.

SERVIAN MOBILIZATION.

BELGRADE, March 31.—It is stated that immediate remobilization of the whole Servian forces has been ordered, in consequences of the report, made by a commission of the Austrian general staff, that the treaty of San Stefano would compel Austria to extend her military power over Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Albania.

FIGHTING IN THESSALY.

ATHENS, March 31.—A Turkish force estimated at 10,000 has stormed the insurgent position on Mount Pelion and captured Macrinitza. The insurgents are entrenched in new positions on both sides. News of another battle is momentarily expected.

DERBY'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, April 1.—The *Daily Telegraph* positively asserts that the Marquis of Salisbury will succeed Lord Derby as minister of foreign affairs.

IGNATIEFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, April 1.—A Vienna dispatch to the daily *Telegraph* says: Count Andrassy is making fresh efforts to bring about a meeting of the Congress, and thinks Russia will eventually yield to England's demand. Count Andrassy informed General Ignatieff that the whole tendency of the treaty was in opposition to the interests of Europe, and no lasting peace could be concluded without the sanction of all the powers. Ignatieff rejoined: Russia had altogether abandoned the idea of a congress in consequence of the difficulties raised by England. He urged Andrassy to state Austria's demand. The Count declined, as he still hoped for a congress, but declared if he had to consider the treaty solely from an Austrian point of view, he would demand far greater concessions than he had. But he had to consider it in relation to the general interest of Europe. Ignatieff also failed.

CONCILIATORY.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from St Petersburg says: "Despite the general excitement, a few men in high position advocate a final attempt at conciliation by a simultaneous withdrawal of the Carlist fleet and Russian army from the neighborhood of Constantinople, pending arbitration by neutral sovereigns."

## THE MISSING VANCE.

**Neither Murder or Suicide Now Thought the Cause, but Crookedness in Connection with the Public Printing Investigation at Washington.**

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CINCINNATI, O., March 31—The mystery of ex-Congressman Vance's disappearance is still unexplained. The theory is gaining credence that he has neither been murdered nor committed suicide, but has fled to escape some real or fancied trouble. Col. Vance was chairman of the public printing committee in the last Congress and conducted the investigation of the government printing office. It has been charged that the examination was itself of such a nature as to need an overhauling. The records at Washington show that a

CONSIDERABLE SUM OF MONEY

was paid to one Vance, of Gallipolis, a relative, for services as an expert printer, the relative being a miller by occupation and never having seen the inside of a printing office. This fact was developed recently by the investigation that is now in progress in Washington, and there are those who believe that there was

MORE CROOKEDNESS

of the same sort in danger of exposure. The most careful review of the circumstances preceding the disappearance fails to reveal any indication of insanity. His friends have gone to St. Louis and are apparently acting on the hypothesis that he has taken flight. He borrowed several sums of money in Cincinnati on the day of his disappearance.

**The Corner on Silver.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Regarding Secretary Sherman's statement that the silver owners of the Pacific coast have made a corner on that commodity, and put up the price of bullion to a figure higher than that at which they were previously willing to sell for shipment to Asia, even with freight included, the Nevada bank authorities say such is not a proper statement of the case. They hold they are, as business men, entitled to whatever profit would fall to them by their nearness to market in offering silver for coinage at the San Francisco mint. They estimate what it will cost the government to buy silver in London and land it here, and regulate their prices accordingly.

Subscriptions to the United States four per cent. loan at the office of the sub-treasury in San Francisco during the present month, aggregate only $21,250.

**Accepts the Conditions.**

BERLIN, March 31.—The government of Nicaragua has accepted the conditions proposed by Germany.

## REPUBLICAN REDS.

*COUNSELING TOGETHER FOR THE SCALP OF HAYES.*

**The Attack of the Old-Man-Not-Afraid-of the-Fraud, Not a Success---A Beautiful Harmony of Opposition Manifest, But a Sensible Leader Badly Needed---Vain Hope that Conkling or Blaine Will Prove the Moses for the Times--Startling Incident of the McGarrahan Trial---One of the Counsel Apparently in His Death Agony--Southern Claims---Presidential Count--Pacific Railroads--Miscellaneous.**

*Republican Reds.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The caucus of Republican Senators yesterday did not last very long, and resulted in a general scold all around. At the end of the scold there was an unusual pledge of secrecy exacted of Senators as were present. The real truth is the Reds are at their wit's end to know what to do to make their opposition to the administration less ridiculous. To reject nominations, is one

GOOD WAY OF KICKING.

But only a small portion of the Republican Senators think the effort of Timothy O. Howe one of good policy or common sense. The private utterences of Republican Senators have been, during the week, most emphatic. Senator Angus Cameron, Howe's colleague, who is now a great lover of Hayes, don't think the policy of

RANDOM, RAMBLING, OBJECTLESS ATTACK

on the President a good one. He has never made any disclaimer to the President upon the subject as has been reported, Oglesby, of Illinois, is more inclined to take sides with the extreme Reds. Terry, of Michigan, McMillen, of Minnesota, Paddock, of Nebraska, and Kirkwood and Allison, of Iowa, are all inclined to remain quiet, and don't think there is any satisfaction for the Republican party in any attempts

TO SCALP HAYES

There is a prospect of future caucuses. The talk disclosed a wide difference as to the belief in what is to be done, but in the main there was beautiful harmony in opposition to the administration. It was fully realized that an empty fight of mere words made against the President was too forlorn a programme to engage any one who had any self-interest or any self-respect remaining, but the rank and file are in a measure willing to compromise, if the fertile brains of either Conkling or Blaine cannot invent something deadly that does not play boomerang to the seceders.

*McGarrahan Case--Startling Incident.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, March 31.—There was another long day given to the McGarrahan case. The only thing that was made perfectly clear was that the case on the side of McGarrahan is managed without system, and the committee itself is proceeding with the work with an almost total disregard of system. There was a long, dreary lot of evidence designed to show that McGarrahan was originally entitled to the property, but no single substantial new fact was developed. There was, however, one very

SERIOUS INCIDENT

at the session. Elon C. Ingersoll, ex-Congressman from Illinois, is the principal counsel for McGarrahan. He was to conduct the cross-examination. The business had hardly began at the morning session than Ingersoll was seized with violent pains about the heart which subsequently proved to be angina pectoris—the disease from which it is said Charles Sumner died. For two hours he suffered mortal, and it was feared

DEATHLY AGONY,

but he recovered late in the afternoon so as to be removed to his house. Robert G. Ingersoll and other members of the family attended the sufferer. One of the new Idria counsel was asked to-day when he expected the evidence would be closed, and in the coolest manner imaginable, replied that at the present rate of proceeding, he thought it would take till July. McGarrahan's counsel are equally uncertain as to when the case will be closed. There is only one way to ever come to the end of the squabble, and that is for the committee to agree on a definite line of procedure and specify the time for this, like everything else, to the end. Oglesby's style of conducting the investigation is a decided improvement on that of the other members of the committee.

*Pacific Railroads Pro-Rating Bill.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, March 31.—There has been a long struggle over the pro-rating railroad bill which was decided on in the House committee, and it was only agreed to by a compromise. Luttrell made a motion in the House committee to extend the scope of the bill so as to include in its operation the entire system of subsidized Pacific railroads, present and prospective, including also the three trans-continental roads—the Union Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, and Southern Pacific. The measure thus becomes one of general regulation of all these roads. Summary powers are vested in the commission to enforce compliance with the charter. Those who voted for the compromise under which the bill passed were Messrs. Huse, Morrison, Luttrell, Hewitt, Cole, Chalmers, Throckmorton, Rice, and Etan. Those voting in the negative were Blane, O'Neil, and Caswell.

*Miscellaneous.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the Senate committee on railroads there was but one dissenting voice against Mitchell's bill as mentioned, and that was Windom, of Minnesota.

The committee on Presidential count, in addition to the term of the new constitutional amendment in relation to the Presidential election, are endeavoring to mature a plan that United States elections shall be held in November, as they now are; that Congress assemble on January 1st, next thereafter, and the Presidential term shall also begin on January 1st.

The total amount of bills introduced making demands on Congress for Southern claims up to recess was $150,000,000. From compilation of claim bills introduced since Christmas, this aggregate is increased to $200,000,000 for this session of Congress. This shows only a very small portion of the amount that would be asked if public sentiment didn't restrain even the Southern leaders.

The census bureau will soon urge on Congress the necessity of taking some speedy measures relative to the census of 1880. Congress has as yet made no application or given any directions for the work. The bureau will call special attention to the collection of information showing the effect on the colored race of the present decade of their freedom.

*That Caucus.*

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The caucus of Republican Senators yesterday, resulted in no formal action. It appears, from the views expressed by Senators, that while they concede that the speech of Senator Howe, delivered a week ago, is mainly just in its strictures on the course of the administration, they can see no propriety in recalling past events in Louisiana and elsewhere, and making a direct issue with the President, and they are also agreed that the so-called civil service reform is a deception. They therefore think that the Republicans should strive to strengthen their party, irrespective of what the President may say or do, and they point to the late election in New Hampshire to show that it resulted in favor of the Republicans, apart from any consideration connected with the national administration. They are of opinion that it would be better to approve of such measures as they can in the future, rather than oppose the President in his Southern conciliation policy, and other measures which do not meet with Republican approval. Besides to make an open issue with the President, would benefit the Democrat party, to the injury of the Republican party. They say they can do nothing, no matter what independent course the President may think proper to pursue. At the same time they do not impute dishonesty of purpose to the President, and see some things in his administration to approve, but they doubt the wisdom of much of his so-called policy. As a committee of Senators appointed by a caucus heretorore, called on the President with regard to appointments, &c., and failed to come to an understanding, it is considered useless again to approach him in a similar way, as the President acts independently of Senatorial advice or confidence. It is known that the Persident on that occasion regarded the call as a mere personal matter, and as of no public interest, and therefore he was not disturbed. Under all the circumstances the Republican Senators do not think it wise to take an active part against the President, but to do the most they can for the interests of their party, remembering that the President has three more years to serve.

*Miscellaneous.*

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The internal revenue receipts for March show a falling off from the corresponding month of 1877 of over $1,200,000. Receipts the past eight months show a reduction of $54,500,000.

At the close of March one million silver dollars had been coined. Arrangements are completed under which, during April, the Philadelphia mint will turn out $1,750,000.

The Mexican recognition question is likely to come before both Houses of Congress in the course of a few days.

## CRIMINAL MATTERS.

SUCCESSFUL BANK ROBBERY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

PUEBLO, Col., March 31.—The bank of South Pueblo was robbed of about $500 in money and a gold watch, about midnight last night. Mr. H. N. Banks, one of the proprietors, sleeps in the bank. The robbers forced an entrance through the back door, and when Mr. Banks awoke one of them was holding a big revolver to his head and the other had the point of a bowie knife against his body, opposite the heart. They threatened to kill him if he made a noise, and immediately gagged him, after which they compelled him to open the safe. After securing the plunder they tied his hands behind him and bound his feet to the bed post, and threatened to return and kill him if he attempted to make any noise after they had left.

A COOL VILLAIN.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 31.—George Sherry and Thomas Connolly, who were recently found guilty of the murder of McConnell in this city, were sentenced last night to be hanged on the 21st of June. On receiving the sentence Connolly replied, "Thank you," to the Judge, and sat down apparently satisfied.

JEWELRY STORE ROBBERY.

DAYTON, O., March 31.—Two men entered the jewelry store of Mesier & Flatin, last night, just before the time of closing, and engaged the attention of the proprietor, while another crept behind the counter and took from the case a tray containing ten gold watches and chains. The thieves had parties outside operating with them and got off with the booty. The two who first entered the store were afterwards taken by the police.

**Supposed Murder.**

NEW YORK, March 30.—Boyd Eliot, a well-known mechanical engineer and patent solicitor, missing for several days, was last seen in Philadelphia, where he purchased a ticket for New York, and sent a dispatch to friends stating he would be home that night. His baggage arrived, but he was not heard off. He had a large amount of money about him,and his friends fear he has been foully dealt with. Detectives are at work on the case.

**Winona Republican Nominations.**

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINONA, Minn., March 30.—The Republican city convention here last night nominated Norman Buck and George H. Mackay for justices of the peace. Mackay is a newcomer here, from New York city. He was appointed justice a few months ago, to fill a vacancy, and has served with great credit and acceptability.

**A Sick Jesuit.**

ROME, March 31.—Father Becket, general of the society of Jesuits, is ill.

**PERSONAL.**

Chicago sent yesterday to the Merchants N. B. Balcomb, E. H. Smith and E. D. McDonald.

The Winnepeg representatives at the Merchants yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sefton and J. McLenaghan.

Mr. Ed H. Hersey, of Stillwater, was in the city yesterday, on his return home from Jacksonville, Fla., where he spent the winter.

## STATE SUPREME COURT.

**The April Term Commences To-Morrow--A Complete Transcript of the Calendar.**

The supreme court will convene in semi-annual session at 10 A. M. to-morrow. Following is a transcript of the calendar for the term, together with the attorneys employed in each case, their names being respectively noted in the same order as the sides are recited upon which they are engaged:

Plaza Bass, appellant, vs. Oliver Anderson et al., respondents. M. J. Severance—Cox & Gurnland.

Michael Myres, respondent, vs. Clark W. Thompson et al. Harvey Officer—Bigelow, Flandrau & Clark.

D. Whitehead, respondent, vs. L. C. Dayton, appellant. Mead & Thompson and W. P. Warner—L. C. Dayton.

George P. Johnson, appellant, vs. Louis Krassin, respondent. B. S. Lewis—P. McGovern.

William A. Bentley, respondent, vs. the county commissioners of Chisago county, appellants. McClure & Marsh—DuBois Smith.

Edwin Stack, respondent, vs. Charles S. Getchell, et al., appellants. James N. Castle—McClure & Marsh.

William J. Stein, respondent, vs. William A. Passmore, et al., appellants. James N. Castle—McClure & Marsh.

Morris Holbrook, respondent, vs. Josiah G. Cooley. P. M. McGovern—Lewis Brownell.

Lorenzo Allis, administrator of the estate of William Coffin, deceased, appellant, vs. John Ninninger, respondent. Allis & Allis—S. L. Pierce.

Information of A. E. Meigs vs. Lafayette French.

Ernst Albrecht, et al., appellants, vs. Seth W. Long, et al., respondents. Lewis Brownell—B. F. Lewis.

The First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad company, respondent, vs. Edmund Rice, et al., appellants. Bigelow, Flandrau & Clark, and Otis & Otis—E. C. Palmer and Gordon E. Cole.

Robert Patterson, respondent, vs. The First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad company, appellant. R. B. Galusha—Bigelow, Flandrau & Clark.

Wm. Walsh. respondent, vs. The First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad company, appellant. Gilman, Clough & Lane—Bigelow, Flandrau & Clark.

F. F. Flint, respondent, vs. I. W. Webb, appellant. Otis & Otis—Morris Lamprey.

Anton Dreymala, respondent, vs. Horace Thompson, et al., as trustees, appellants. Pierce, Stephenson & Mainzer—Otis & Otis.

Adeline Taylor, respondent, vs. City of St. Paul, appellant. J. B. Brisbin—City Attorney Murray.

In the matter of the State of Minnesota vs. certain lands in Aitken county, on motion of D. Morrison. Bradley & Morrison, for the State; G. W. Holland, for the county.

Nels A. Lee, appellant, vs. Dexter Parritt, et al., respondents. J. Q. & J. D. Palmer—C. J. Short.

G. H. Holbrook, Jr. respondent, vs. The St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance company, appellant. Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan—Harvey Officer and Bigelow, Flandrau and Clark.

B. Presley et al. respondants vs. Thomas Lowry, et al. appellants. W. P. Warner—Lewis T. N. Wilson and Davis, O'Brien & Wilson.

George R. Rimson, respondent, vs. T. L. Johnson, appellant. Charles G. Parke—Cross & Hicks.

Thomas Murphy, respondent, vs. Patrick Woods, et al., appellants. H. A. Eckholdt and E. F. Lane—Start & Gove.

Christopher Deisting, administrator of the estate of Hermond Deisting, deceased, respondent, vs. Joseph Ernst, et al., appellants. Webster & Flannagan—D. G. Schillock.

The Third National bank, of Syracuse, New York, appellant, vs. Daniel Armstrong, respondent. E. S. Chittenden—Wm. J. Parsons.

Morris Lamprey, respondent, vs. Edward Langevin, appellant. Morris Lamprey—Allis & Allis.

Albert Scheffer, et al., as executors and trustees of the last will and testament of Charles Scheffer, deceased, respondents, vs. The National Life Insurance company of the United States of America, appellant. Palmer & Bell—Allis & Allis.

Eliza A. Dutcher, administratrix, vs. George Culver et al. Horn & Billson and Harvey Officer, for Mrs. Dutcher; Gilman, Clough and Lane, for Marvin; and Davis, O'Brien and Wilson, for Culver.

Foster L. Balch, receiver of the National Exchange Bank, of Minneapolis, respondent, vs. E. M. Wilson, et al., appellants. Atwater & Babcock—Wilson & Lawrence.

Charles Allen, respondent, vs. L. C. Dayton as administrator, *de bonus non*, with will annexed of Lyman Dayton, deceased, Maria B. Dayton, and L. C. Dayton, appellants. Charles Allen—L. C. Dayton.

Thomas F. Brady et al., appellants, vs. Wm. Brennan et al., respondents. D. B. Searle—Oscar Taylor.

Albert Scheffer et al., appellants, vs. D. & A. Tozer, respondents. Palmer & Bell—James N. Castle.

Mrs. Maria Dayton, appellant, vs. Mrs. Maria A. Gates, respondent. L. C. Dayton—Palmer & Bell.

Nels P. Johnson, respondent, vs. John D. Howard, appellant. Palmer & Bell—Smith & Eagan.

Robert B. Langdon, respondent, vs. Nathaniel R. Thompson, sheriff of Hennepin county, et al., appellants. Shaw & Levi—Benton & Benton.

State of Minnesota, ex rel., S. P. Lindholm, appellant, vs. A. J. Johnson, respondent. Attorney General Wilson and Charles D. Kerr—H. W. Brown.

State of Minnesota, ex rel., Job. K. Hart, appellant, vs. Frank A. Parker, respondent. Attorney General Wilson and Charles D. Kerr—H. W. Brown.

The State of Minnesota, respondent, vs. Frank Herdina, Sr., et al., appellant. Attorney General Wilson and J. M. Burlingame—A. C. Hickman and Amos Coggswell.

Joseph Steves, respondent, vs. Elias Bedal, et al., appellants. E. St. Julien Cox—Baldwin & Walim.

Daniel Whipps, respondent, vs. George Long, appellant. G. S. Ives—E. St. Julien Cox and Davis, O'Brien & Wilson.

M. D. Flower, respondent, vs. W. D. Cornish, appellant. E. C. Palmer—H. L. Williams and W. D. Cornish.

Edwin J. Crandall, respondent, vs. S. S. Rickley, et al., appellants. Daniel Rohrer—Clark & Soule.

Atlas L. Stout. et al., respondents, vs. Abraham Grove, et al., appellants. James N. Granger, and O'Brien & Eller—John B. Brisbin.

Colin Campbell, respondent, vs. Richard H. Jones, et al., appellants. Charles D. Kerr—N. T. Hauser.

William Henry, appellant, vs. Wm. Hinman, et al., respondents. E. Southworth—Robert A. Irwin.

James W. Lough, administrator of the estate of William Pitman, deceased, respondent, vs. Thomas W. Pitman, appellant. E. Southworth—Joseph Chadderdon.

K. B. Braley, respondent, vs. Patrick Byrnes, appellant. George M. Baxter—Gordon E. Cole.

James Ferguson, respondent, vs. John M. Hogan, appellant. H. W. Brown—O'Brien & Eller.

Walter Mann, assignee of F. A. Taylor, appellant, vs. M. D. Flower, et al., respondents. Williams & Davidson, and Otis & Otis—Palmer & Bell.

D. E. Eagan, et al., appellants, vs. Ignatius Donnelly, respondent. Clagett & Searles—I. V. D. Heard.

Antoine Gordon, respondent, vs. James Matthews, appellant. O. H. Comfort—L. E. Thompson.

Edward Moore, respondent, vs. Jacob Frankenfield, appellant. James F. Walsh—S. & O. Kipp.

L. N. Brown, et al., appellants, vs. The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad company, respondent. H. J. Peck—L. L. Baxter.

J. W. Gregg, et al., appellants, vs. James W. H. Lers, et al., respondents. Edson & Little—A. P. Fitch.

John A. Allen, appellant, vs. James R. Walsh, respondent. J. B. & W. H. Sanborn—H. J. Horn,

Benedict M. Goldschmidt, appellant, vs. the trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Worthington, Nobles county, respondents. Emory Clark—Daniel Buck and Daniel Rohrer.

Joseph Ferguson, respondent, vs. Joseph Kumber, appellant. Bigelow, Flandrau & Clark—Brown & Peck.

George Volmer, respondent, vs. August Stagerman, et al., appellants. James N. Castle—E. C. Palmer.

Mary Monnahan, appellant, vs. the supervisors of Homer township, Winona county, respondents, and Patrick Monnahan, et al., appellants, vs. the same. C. H. Berry, for appellants; and Wilson & Gale, for respondents.

Wm. N. Garner, respondent, vs. Gottleib Ries, appellant. Palmer & Bell—S. L. Pierce.

L. Warner, appellant, vs. Henry Kuming, respondent. W. P. Warner—L. L. Baxter.

John C. O'Brien, appellant, vs. the City of St. Paul, respondent. James B. Beales—City Attorney Murray.

Martin Bruggemann, appellant, vs. J. S. True, et al., respondent. Pierce, Stephenson & Mainzer—Davis, O'Brien & Wilson.

Ann Gavin, appellant, vs. Thomas Murphy, et al., respondents. O'Brien & Eller—M. Lamprey.

Frank Hankey, et al., respondents, vs. John C. Becht, sheriff of Ramsey county, appellant. Rogers & Rogers—Gilman & Clough.

James Brayler, appellant, vs. Wm. Kelly, respondent. S. L. Pierce and J. Newhart—Wm. F. Smith.

Albert Armstrong, appellant, vs. the board of county commissioners of Ramsey county, respondent. C. D. O'Brien—County Attorney E. J. Rogers.

Susan C. Albee, et al., respondents, vs. Samuel Hayden, respondent. D. B. Searles—Wm. S. Moore.

Frank L. Beecher, respondent, vs. Ed. A. Stevens, appellant. Wm. Barrett—E. S. Chittenden.

Angelique Matthew, et al., respondents, vs. Michael Young, et al., appellants. E. St. Julien Cox and D. S. Griffin—G. S. Ives and H. F. Masterson.

C. R. Coon, respondent, vs. H. Pruden, et al., appellants. Davis, O'Brien & Wilson—Simonton & Reid, and H. J. Horn.

D. W. C. Prentice, appellant, vs. James Nutter, et al., respondents. Ladd & Stone—G. S. Ives.

In the matter of the appeal of Elliot Walker and A. J. Walker, heirs of Versal J. Walker, deceased, from the report of the commissioners of the probate court of Hennepin county, allowing the claim of Susan P. Walker, administratrix, of V. J. Walter deceased. J. Atwater, for appellants; Shaw and Levi, for respondents.

In the matter of the proceedings to enforce the payment of the taxes in certain real es e remainining delinquent on June 1, 1877, in Stevens county. L. W. Collins, for appellant; D. B. Searles, for respondent.

The State of Minnesota, ex rel., Robert Addision, relator, vs. James W. Williams, et al. Baxter & Quinn, for relator.

**QUEER "PHILANTHROPY."**

*The Stewart Women's Home in New York Charges the Working Girls More for Their Board Than Their Wages Amount To.*

[New York Evening Post.]

When Mr. A. T. Stewart's hotel for working women was begun, it was generally understood that the immense amount of money expended in the large building was in some sense a gift to the working women of New York, who would be boarded in the establishment for a sum sufficient to cover the outlay incurred in keeping the hotel in a comfortable and respectable way. In other words, it would be an immense co-operative sort of house-keeping in a splendid building, for which no rent would be demanded. It was hoped that, with these great advantages to start with, the actual cost to each girl would be much lower than she would be obliged to pay for comfortable accommodations in a private boarding-house. At the same time it was understood that certain vouchers as to respectability would be required from each applicant for admission, and that some restrictions as to hours, and so forth, would be enforced, all of which is generally acknowledged as perfectly proper. It was, therefore, with a great deal of interest that the regulations governing the Women's hotel were read, and the only rule which has occasioned much comment is that fixing the rate of pay for board and lodging at $6 a week. In addition to this there will also be a charge for washing. With a view to ascertaining exactly what class of women would be able to pay this sum for their weekly board, and also to finding what is the amount which respectable shop-girls and others have to pay in private boarding-houses, a reporter of the *Evening Post* called at some of the leading dry-goods shops of Sixth avenue and on Broadway. At Macy's establishment the impression had gained ground that the Stewart hotel was mainly intended for women who had seen better days, and were accustomed to a more luxurious made of living than they could command at $6 a week. Out of the five hundred girls employed at this shop in the busy season about fifty would be able to pay $6 a week, besides the extra expensas for washing, etc., and still be able to save enough from their salaries to clothe themselves respectably, and to pay their car fares and other every day expenses. The salaries paid here range from $1 50 a week to the "cash-girls" to $15 and $18 a week to the heads of departments. Taking the whole list the average salary paid is about $6 a week. About the same wages are paid at Altman's and at O'Neil's, the millinery shop. On Broadway the wages paid to the sales-women in such first-class shops as Arnold & Constable's, A. T. Stewart's McCreery's, and Lord & Taylor's, are a little higher than on Sixth avenue, and a better class of girls are employed. In more prosperous times a fair salary for an experienced sales-woman in the cloak and suit department at Lord & Taylor's had been $15 a week; now for the same work 8 to $12 are paid. In the millinery and sewing departments, where the women are not required to dress in any but the plainest way, the wages are much lower. The average sum paid to working girls in these departments is now as low as from $5 to $6. The women who work in the manufactories at making men's clothes, at sewing, are paid less than shop-girls, and usually according to the amount of work done. A capable woman can make $7 a week working for the Broadway clothing houses. At Stewart's retail shop the average wages paid to the work-women, who are entitled to the benefits of the Women's hotel, and who may be expected to be able to pay $6 a week, are teachers, artists, and experienced telegraph operators. At the Western Union telegraph company's offices the reporter was told that operators of fair ability when first engaged were paid at the rate of $6 a week. No information was obtained as to what the most capable of the women received. Mr. Henry Clair, who, it is understood, will have charge of the Women's hotel, told the reporter that it was the intention of Mrs. Stewart particularly to assist those women who had seen better days and could not obtain the least comfort of life for the salaries they were receiving. Teachers, cashiers in shops and offices, telegraph operators and artists were specially mentioned.

From one of the retail dry-goods dealers on Broadway, the reporter learned that the comparative high rate of board to be charged at the new hotel was something of a disappointment to many shop-girls, who had hoped that the establishment was particularly intended for the class of women employed in Mr. Stewart's shop. When full the Woman's hotel will accommodate about one thousand persons. The reporter was informed that many applications for admission had been already received, although no particulars on this point could be given.

## MAPESON'S MURDER.

**Further Particulars of the Perpetrators in the Skull-Cracking in Winnebago City.**

The slaughter of Robert Mapeson, of Winnebago City, heretofore mentioned, seems to have been one of more than ordinary atrocity. The undoubted object of the assassins was plunder, as the murdered man was supposed to have considerable money in his house. Accordingly, the would-be thieves provided themselves with a miniature base-ball club, loaded well at the end with lead. Thus armed, they effected an entrance into the house, but were partially frustrated in the first purpose of robbery by the wakefulness of Mrs. Mapeson. This fact saved her husband's money, but it did not save her husband's life, whose skull was cracked with the club, and death ensued.

The man first arrested for the crime was one George Greazer, but he is most likely a mere dupe or tool in the hands of a more deep-dyed criminal. Since his arrest, Greazer has "squealed" on a youth named Fred. Williams. This Williams is young in years, but old in crime. He hails from the State of Maine, where he is respectably connected, and has been the source of interminable sorrow to his friends and relatives. He is, moreover, suspected of other crimes, which, in reality, led to his seeking, or being driven, to the comparatively obscure region of Winnebago City. His Nemesis, however, has followed him, and he is now, apparently, implicated in a crime which may end on the scaffold.

## THE ANDERSON CASE.

*An Alleged History of President Hayes' Effort in Behalf of Anderson.*

[New Orleans Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There has been a good deal of general talk about the efforts made by the President to save Anderson and Wells from the Penitentiary, which might have had a slight tinge of truth, but in many particulars the current rumors are incorrect.

Since the matter is ended it may not be improper to give the inside of the matter.

All through the month of February, the Presideut was beset by his friends to take some active steps to avert the fate which seemed to be hanging over the returning board.

It was strongly urged upon him by men like Hall, Garfield, General White, and others, that the country looked upon those men as martyrs: that the vote of Louisiana had been saved for him by the extremest means, and that common gratitude, if not public policy, required that the President should not sit idly by and see the men who had counted the vote of Louisiana for the Republicans, sent to the penitentiary without doing something to prevent it. To these entreaties, backed by dispatches from the returning board, the President steadfastly replied that there was nothing he could do.

The attorney general had been instructed to inquire if the trials were being conducted according to law, and in what way the federal judiciary could interfere, and in this Judge Devens was assisted by two of the ablest lawyers in the United States. This question was exhaustively reviewed, and the opinions of the counsel were that there was no ground upon which the United States could interfere. The attorney general said further, that in his opinion, the State government of Louisiana was as perfect in all its parts as that of Ohio or Massachusetts. At this, the plan of federal interference was finally abandoned.

Then the matter of bringing all the personal influence possible to bear upon Gov. Nicholls was discussed. A shrewd political adviser of the President's suggested a clever flank movement. He said that Gen. W. S. Hancock was perhaps as well known as any man in America. He had been a prominent Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He was a statesman of a high order. He had earned both the respect and the gratitude of the people of the South by his administration of affairs while in command of the military division of the South. He was Nicholls' class-mate and friend at West Point, and the friendly relations then established had been maintained since the war. Why not get Hancock to go to New Orleans and see what could be done?

The President saw in the suggestion a way out of the trouble. An officer of the army, of very high rank, went to New York to see Gen. Hancock. He explained matters to him fully, and told him he could do the President a most important service if he would undertake the delicate negotiation.

Hancock had very little taste for the job. But he had known Hayes in the army, when he commanded a division in Hancock's corps. Finally General Hancock concluded to go, but only to serve his old division commander, who was now in great straits.

The rest is well known.

Hancock was feted in New Orleans. The freedom of the city was offered him. Gentlemen, the most prominent in the state, vied with each other in their attentions. His visit was a magnificent outburst of the appreciation of the people of Louisiana of the man who combined the splendid courage of the soldier with the regard for right and law of the statesman.

Generel Hancock arrived in New Orleans on the night of Monday, February 18.

On Tuesday evening, February 19, he cautiously broached the matter to Nicholls. In answer to the question as to what he meant to do about Anderson, Governor Nic