

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A CONFERENCE.

Enthusiasm Among British Soldiers—England will not Agree to the Partition of Turkey—The Russian Army Ravaged by Typhus—Servians Refusing to Enlist—The Cotton Strikes in England Continue—Visitors Swarming to the Opening of the Paris Show.

MANCHESTER, April 27.—A dispatch from London says great enthusiasm was manifested in military circles last night on its becoming known that the whole of the staff and commissioned officers at Aldershot had received stringent orders from the war office to hold themselves in complete readiness for immediate active service. In addition it was stated that all the principal officers had received important secret instructions for certain contingencies.

It is said orders will be shortly issued for the immediate formation of the second army corps and raising the battalions of that corps to the war establishment.

MUST SHOW HER HAND.

BERLIN, April 27.—The North German *Gazette* says the action of diplomacy centres in the answer of England to Italy's inquiry as to the English programme. At the outbreak of the war England honorably laid down her interests as a guide and measure of her attitude. Since the conclusion of peace she has been exclusively parading in the clothing of so-called European interests. No one knows how these interests are to be described. Her programme, the color of which England must sooner or later make known, and which has already assumed very serious aspects from the language of different English ministers, will ultimately be decisive of the Eastern crisis.

ENGLAND WILL NOT YIELD.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Times* comments on a dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent, in which it is stated that one issue out of the present complications consists in undoing much of Russia's work, and giving the rest a European, instead of specifically Russian, character; that another consists in what is called the principle of equivalents, or compensation to the powers, for Russia's acquisition, and that the other is the one which Russia desires, while Great Britain comes resolved to insist upon the former. The article says it is the partition of Turkey that Russia desires now. It was partition she desired at the time of the Crimean war. Against such a policy we contended then and are contending now. Referring to the Italian propositions that England state her views, the *Times* says: It would be futile, and inconsistent with her position, to prepare any scheme until the main principle of European control has been conceded, without which no scheme could acquire validity or sanction.

THE RUSSIAN LOCAL NOTES.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes: "I observe that the foreign press devotes much attention to the street disorders which recently occurred in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Some organs seem to regard them as symptoms of a dangerous revolutionary movement. In reality, they have no such significance. There is not the slightest danger of the public tranquility being seriously disturbed. Any danger of that kind will first appear when prices rise and taxation are increased."

SERVIANS INSUBORDINATE.

A special from Belgrade says disturbances have broken out at Nisch an *Etrot* between the inhabitants and the Servian authorities, in consequence of a Russian summons for recruits.

TYPHUS IN THE RUSSIAN CAMPS.

A famine is raging at Viranje, caused by military requisitions. A Rastchuk correspondent telegraphs that out of 6,000 Russians here forty or fifty die daily of ordinary and spotted typhus. At Adrianople, Sivas and Tirova it is reported hundreds die daily.

The *Economist* says that the opinion that peace will be maintained is still widely entertained.

RUSSIAN CURRENCY DEPRECIATING.

Russian exchange has depreciated about 4 per cent. during the past week. Large quantities of Russian paper money fresh from the press are being continually sold on the Berlin exchange below St. Petersburg quotations. The notes are mostly sent back to Russia and invested in commercial exchange.

A POSSIBLE DANGER.

BELIAN, April 27.—The north German *Gazette* says: "We will not conceal our opinion that the dispatch of a British fleet to the Baltic, where many neutral interests might be affected, would make the situation immeasurably more complicated."

GERMAN DIPLOMAT SUCCESSFUL.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—The navigation of the Neva is reopened.

The *Agence Russe* says the assertions that German mediation is broken off are false. It has attained its object by smoothing the way for an exchange of views between the cabinets, which exchange is now proceeding.

EXPECTATIONS OF TOLBIEN.

LONDON, April 28.—A Constantinian dispatch says it is hoped that Gen. Todleben will be able to arrive at an agreement with the English in regard to the military details of a mutual withdrawal. The Russians demand in the event of withdrawal that a wide zone be left mutual between them and the Turks. Safvet Pasha has gone to confer with the Grand Duke Nicholas and Gen. Todleben.

VIENNA, April 27.—Various Austrian and Hungarian ministers had long interviews throughout the day, and the Hungarian ministers of finance conferred with a number of financiers, the *Neue Presse* says: The necessity for energetic, precautionary measures is again engrossing attention. It is wished that the first step should be financial mobilization (probably means raising funds necessary for mobilization).

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, April 27.—One hundred thousand

foreigners have already arrived to witness the ceremony at the opening of the exhibition, Wednesday next, May first. The prices of living have advanced but not to the extent that was feared. The exhibition will not be in full trim until the beginning of June. The buildings are finished, exhibitors only are behindhand. The English, American, Swiss and Dutch sections are most advanced. Nine thousand workmen are engaged in the Champ de Mars. The American commission say that the engine for driving the American machinery will be in position on Monday, and that they fear the French administration will not be able to supply steam until the end of the week. Robert Hart, director of the imperial Chinese customs and Chinese commission to the exhibition has arrived. Most of the members of the postal congress have also arrived.

THE COTTON OPERATIVE'S STRIKE.

LONDON, April 27.—Although it is stated the strike of cotton operatives at Preston is ended, that appears to be the case only so far as the operative spinners are concerned. The weavers, winders and warpers are still out, and there is no likelihood of a settlement at present.

The firms represented at the spinners' meeting at Oldham yesterday employ four million spindles. The meeting decided that each employer must follow his own course in regard to reduction of time.

NOT RECONCILED.

ROME, April 27.—The negotiation of the relations between the Vatican and the Swiss government have nearly fallen through, in consequence of the opposition of the exiled bishops of Basle and Geneva.

MOSLEM INSTIGENT SUCCESS.

Intelligence has been received in Constantinople, that the Mussulman insurgents surprised a Russian encampment near Philippopolis, taking 1,000 prisoners and four guns. They are now marching towards Samboff. Mr. Oman has suggested that the Porte should offer the insurgents amnesty in the event of their laying down their arms.

FEATERNIZATION.

A Party of Southern Congressmen Visit the Commercial Clubs of Boston.

BOSTON, April 27.—A delegation of Southern Congressmen, Senators Gordon, Morgan and Jones, and Representatives Carlisle, Ellis, Whitthorne, Clark, Hooper, Young, Morey, and Goode, are guests of the Commercial club, of Boston.

After breakfast the guests visited the State house, the wife of Senator Gordon and the daughter of Senator Lamar, the latter a student at Wellesley college, accompanying. Gov. Rice, surrounded by his staff in uniforms, received the party in the executive chamber, and each was presented. After going over the State house, the city hall was visited, where the mayor and several aldermen welcomed the guests. The Old South church and Faneuil hall were next visited. At 3 o'clock a large number of the party accepted an invitation to dine with the Commercial club at their regular Saturday gathering. Senators Lamar and Hill were absent. Senators Gordon, Morgan and Jones, and Representative Hooker were among those present of the visiting party. The club turned out in full numbers to do honor to the Southerners. Hon. John W. Candler, the president, was in the chair. Among the most prominent residents present were, Gov. Rice, ex-Gov. Gaston, Mayor Pierce, and Collector Beard. Mr. Candler in welcoming the guests, expressed the belief that a new era of good feeling between the sections would result in strengthening the common country, and at no distant date in reviving the commercial prosperity of the nation. Senator Gordon made one of the principal speeches of the night, but entirely devoid of political bearings. He welcomed the return of fraternal relations between North and South, and took a most hopeful view of the future of the nation. His resources were limitless, and with peace and union the industry and trade of the nation could not fail to be built upon a permanent and enduring basis.

Gov. Rice, speaking for Massachusetts, extended to the visitors a warm and sincere welcome, and spoke eloquently of the advantages which must ensue from these friendly visits, by which men of both sections were brought into personal sympathy one with another. Senator Morgan followed and gave utterance to similar sentiments. Mayor Pierce, the coming for the city of Boston, echoed the governor's welcome. Senator Jones, Mr. Whitthorne, Collector Beard, Gen. Hooker, ex-Gov. Gaston and Mr. Ellis followed in the same strain. Politics were entirely tabooed. Gen. Hooker's speech was one of the most striking and powerful of the evening. He spoke of the industrial resources of the South in glowing terms, and, alluding to the approaching emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, said that when that event came, as it would, the result would be that the great trade of sugar producing would pass largely, if not wholly, to the South, where they had many years' start in the organization of free labor. He concluded by predicting a commercial future for the whole country, of almost inconceivable grandeur, and said North and South, East and West, would be united as with hooks of steel in common bonds of material interests as well as of fraternal concord and unity. The company did not break up until nearly 11. All members of the club expressed themselves delighted with the liberal views of the Southerners, and the latter appear equally gratified at their reception.

Disaffected Emigrants to Brazil.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—A gentleman returned from Brazil reports dissatisfaction among the laborers who sailed from here. The Italians, as soon as they arrived on the Marmora river, began to strike for wages. The demonstration was suppressed by the other laborers, and the refractory ones imprisoned. Collins, one of the contractors, shot at the rioters, yet they took away with them considerable of his baggage. Two men died from fever on the passage and one at San Antonio.

Mrs. Hayes Falls from Grace.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes temperance society last night dropped the name of the organization, on the ground that, although Mrs. Hayes disapproved wine at the Duke Alexis and other dinners at the executive mansion, she countenanced the use of claret punch at a dinner on an excursion steamer on Delaware bay during the recent Presidential trip.

WASHINGTON.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation—Reduction of Four Millions From the Amount Passed by the Last Republican House.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The amendments of the Senate to the bill regulating advertisement of mailings were non-concurred in. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill, Mr. Potter in the chair.

The bill recommends an appropriation of \$4,772,000, and is the unanimous report of the appropriation committee. It provides that whenever it is found practicable to employ Indians in farming or other civilized avocations, in which they can contribute to their maintenance, the commissioner of Indian affairs may use such portions of their respective subsistence funds as can be spared to pay for the services of such Indians as may be induced to labor for their own advancement. It further provides that so much of the appropriation as may be required to pay for goods and supplies shall be immediately available.

General debate having been dispensed with, the bill was read by sections. After adopting two or three unimportant amendments, the committee rose and the bill passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, Mr. Eden in the chair. The total amount appropriated by the bill is \$14,735,000.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said the bill was about \$682,000 less than the like bill in 1866, and \$714,000 less than the bill for the present year. It was also less than the bill passed at the last session of the XLIII. Congress by \$4,166,000, and less than the bill of the last session of the XLII. Congress by over six millions. The committee on appropriations had tried to eliminate from the service all supernumerary and unnecessary public offices. He referred to the falling off in custom duties from two hundred and twelve millions in 1872 to one hundred and twenty-eight millions in 1877, and said the House had either to restrict governmental expenditures within its revenues or increase taxation. Mr. Atkins, in the course of a rather long speech, opposed resumption, saying if resumption meant redemption and cancellation, and the consequent contraction of the currency, it meant simple ruin. The bill was read by sections for amendments. After completing the sections regarding the legislative department of the government, and the sections for the support of the executive department and State department, the committee arose and the House adjourned.

Bank Note Circulation Security.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Treasury holds \$347,118,850 U.S. bonds, to secure national bank circulation, and \$13,448,000 in bonds to secure public deposits.

U. S. Bonds deposited for circulation week ending to-day.....

Bonds held for circulation to-day.....

drawn for week ending to-day.....

National bank circulation outstanding, currency notes.....

Gold notes.....

Internal revenue receipts.....

Customs receipts.....

Receipts of national bank notes for the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding period last year, 1877.....

1878.....

Receipts to-day.....

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The House committee on public buildings and grounds has agreed to report favorably a bill providing for the erection of a new building for the bureau of engraving and printing.

Gen. Gibbon was before the House committee on military affairs again to-day advocating the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

The treasury department received a number of letters inquiring what they were doing with the silver dollars, and says, as they are not legal tender in the United States, persons who accept them at their nominal value, do so at their own risk.

THE HAYES CIRCUS.

Second Annual Tour of the Fraudulent Show.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Mahoning city, Delano and Manch Chunk were visited in turn by Mr. Hayes and his friends. The party proceeded to Tamoqua, where the people had decorated the town with bunting and turned out to receive the President. He was welcomed by the firing of cannon, and after some music by the band addresses were made by Mr. Hayes and Attorney General Devens. Leaving Tamoqua the party ran to Reading, where they were received at the depot, and taken in open carriages through the principal streets. The mayor, postmaster, collector, district attorney, president of the common council, and city and county officers, and prominent citizens irrespective of party, forming the escort. Mr. Hayes was warmly greeted along the entire route. At the depot, Mayor Evans welcomed him in a neat speech, and Mr. Hayes addressed briefly the immense throng in the neighborhood of the depot. Gen. Patterson introduced to the multitude, Mrs. Hayes, who was received with hearty cheers. Mr. Devens made a short speech. After inspecting the machine shop the party left for Phoenixville, where a large crowd was gathered and cheered heartily. From here the train ran direct to Philadelphia, and after tea the party returned to Washington.

The Noble Army of Bankrupts.

CHICAGO, April 27.—R. C. Wherrett, of Cynthiana, Ky., filed a petition of bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$31,000; assets, \$25,000.

BOSTON, April 27.—The creditors of Nathan Matthews, who in 1870 was worth six or seven millions, have petitioned him into bankruptcy. Matthews was an extensive operator in real estate and his failure is due principally to the enormous shrinkage in that class of property.

DETROIT, Mich., April 27.—Joseph S. Tuttle, lumber and leather dealer, of Niles, Mich., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$61,000; assets, \$56,000; secured liabilities, \$33,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 27.—W. B. Kram-baar & Co., proprietors of the Pennsylvania

& Kentucky presses on Toluapitalas street have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

CLEVELAND, O., April 27.—C. J. Barkwell, pork dealer. Liabilities, \$80,000; assets, \$14,000.

NAUGHTY MEN.

Bank Officials Who Skip Off With Other People's Money—A Dying Murderer's Confession.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—A special to the *Sentinel* this morning from Salem, says: James Bayne, cashier of the Salem National bank, is missing. The following to his father-in-law was found in the bank:

"ME LYONS: I am financially disgraced and ruined. Wall street did it. I know not and no one cares whither I go. God save my wife and child. James Bayne."

He has a fortune of his own and is supposed to have been operating in Wall street. It remains to be ascertained if the bank's money has been used. On opening the safe yesterday morning some \$200,000 in money and bonds were found.

We learn from Salem that the absconding cashier Bayne abandoned his horse, leaving him loose about 10 miles west, and afterwards obtained a seat in a passenger wagon. When last heard from he was at Prospect, 30 miles west and 15 to 20 miles away from railroad or telegraph. Wm. C. Winstadley, president of the Bedford bank, is conducting an examination of the Salem bank's condition. They are unwilling to give information until the examination is completed. A stockholder gives information of a deficiency of \$30,000 already discovered, and that a reward is to be offered for Bayne's capture. The impression prevails on the street that Bayne's bond will probably cover his deficiency.

ANOTHER BANK CLERK'S STRAHL.

POTTSVILLE, April 27.—A dispatch from Mahony city says Charles E. Subury, receiving teller of the first national bank for several years and who resigned in February, was arrested on two charges brought by President Sullivan of embezzlement, and altering, mutilating and falsifying the books and papers of the bank.

FIVE MURDERS CONFESSED.

New York, April 27.—A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., J. B. Weeks, keeper of a drinking saloon, says just before his death a few days ago, he confessed to the murder and robbery of five persons.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Henri Rochefort, has married Mile. Strobinger, a Swiss lady.

The *Sionx City Daily Journal*, paid off its entire force yesterday in gold.

Steamers from New York for Europe, took 200,000 Mexican dollars yesterday.

Mr. W. F. Storey, of the *Chicago Times*, sailed from New York for Europe yesterday.

The steamer *Batavia*, for Liverpool, went ashore near Boston, but was hauled off and proceeded.

Gen. Grant arrived in Milan yesterday, and was received by the prefect, syndican and other notables.

The *Omaha Daily Republican* paid off employees in gold yesterday. It is the first Western paper to resume.

The shareholders of the Merchants' bank of Montreal have ratified the act of Parliament reducing its capital one-third, and declared a dividend of seven per cent. for the year.

A *Eureka, Cal.*, dispatch says that Doller & Carson's saw mill was burned last night. Loss, \$50,000 to \$75,000. The fire is supposed to have been set by an incendiary. Amount of insurance unknown.

The runs on the Dry Dock and the German savings banks in New York, have been diminished. The German continues to pay all deposits on demand. Its liabilities are \$10,000,000, and the surplus in January was \$600,000.

Hon. Abner Kellogg, aged 66, died suddenly in Jefferson, O., yesterday, of apoplexy. Mr. Kellogg was a prominent man in Ashabula county, having served three terms in the State senate. At his death he was president of the Second National bank.

Two hundred and sixty-two Polish immigrants, who have arrived in New Orleans on board the schooner *Paul Seavey*, from Laguna, Venezuela, in a destitute condition, have been taken charge of by the State Board of Immigration, who have supplied them with food and quarters, and will secure them homes in the country.

A reporter of the *New York Sunday Mercury*, had an interview with one Rene, or citizen Lafon, who claims to be last from Chicago, authorized to purchase arms for the Communists in different parts of the country. He says the purchase and shipment of arms will be an open matter now, similar to that of the Fenians.

The Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman and party visited Hampton normal school yesterday and were entertained by the students. The Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman made short addresses. The company subsequently visited the national military asylum, inspected the veterans, and took lunch with Gov. Woodfin, returning to the fort where they joined the graduates in class photographs. The party left for Washington last evening.

Deadwood Threatened with Flood.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 27.—On Thursday night the raft that is used for transferring passengers and mails across the Cheyenne river on the Sidney route, capsized when in the middle of the stream. All the mail and baggage was lost, and the passengers narrowly escaped drowning. The warm weather of the past few days has caused a rapid melting of the snow in the mountains, and this has swollen the already dangerously high creeks that storm through Deadwood. This evening a rain storm set in, and great fear is entertained that a portion of the business center of this city will be seriously damaged by the flood. The district court was adjourned to-day on account of water flowing into the court room. All deeds and papers are being removed from the recorder's office, which lies in the path of the raging waters, to a place of safety. A large gang of men are at work tearing down bridges and small buildings that obstruct the free passage of the water.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 28—1 A. M.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, cooler, northwest and southwest winds, rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

ANOTHER EXPOSURE.

ANOTHER FELLOW TURNS STATES EVIDENCE ON HAYES.

Selkirk, not Alexander but William, Tells How Things Were Fixed in Florida—Our Sandy Dunning Sent Selkirk Money—He Saw McLin Change the Votes—Hayes Promised to Take Care of Him but Didn't.

The *N. Y. World* publishes a curious story which it obtained, it says, from William H. Selkirk, for the sum of \$300. Selkirk, now a book canvasser for Scribner, Armstrong & Co., has a letter of recommendation from Thurlow Weed, H. C. Thurber, and others, and is well connected. He called at the *World's* office and said he had valuable information which would show beyond doubt that the vote of Florida was fraudulently counted for Hayes. Selkirk explained that

because he had not been paid for his important share in the frauds and crimes. All he received, he said, was an order on the treasury for \$920, pay for ninety-two days' work as special agent of the department of justice, which order he could never get cashed, as there was no appropriation to meet it. He succeeded, however, in getting temporary employment in Washington at \$80 a month, paid out of the unexpended appropriations of other departments, and, when that ended, he determined to get paid for his work as best he could.

"I HELPED TO MAKE THE ADMINISTRATION, and it has steadily gone back on me. I want my little consularship or its equivalent in sugar." Telling his little story, Selkirk said: "About the time of the trouble with the returning boards South I was in Washington. One evening a messenger arrived from the department of justice, and said Secretary Taft wanted to see me. I went to him. He received me very cordially, and said I had been recommended to him as a reliable man to undertake a diplomatic job of great importance. He wanted me to go at once to Florida, as special agent of the department, to co-operate with the marshal in securing a fair and honest count of the vote. He handed me my commission, and told me to report to the marshal, and said: 'Now, there's your written instructions. Put them in your pocket and listen to me.' Then for an hour he gave me verbal instructions, which were

"TO FIX THINGS,"

no matter what it might cost, and keep him advised of the progress I made. He went to a drawer and took out a lot of money for expenses, saying, 'If you want any more you can draw, but be sure you fix things.' Before 12 that night I was on my way to Florida. When I got to Atlanta I met Bob Toombs. I had shaved my chin-beard, and I passed for an Edglishman on my way to buy an orange grove. Toombs and I got thick. He kindly told me, as an Englishman naturally interested in foreign customs, what was going on. He explained to me the situation in Florida, and told me the United States marshal there

HAD BEEN FIXED,

and would work for the Democrats. This was the very marshal to whom I was to report, so I telegraphed to Taft that the marshal was against us, and he telegraphed me not to have anything to do with him, but to watch him,

GO AHEAD ON MY OWN HOOK.

Toombs also showed me \$300,000 in checks and orders which had been brought on for the Tilden cause, and, dividing it into two parts, said: "That's for Louisiana, and that's for Florida." I traveled all over Florida, and saw all the visiting Republican statesmen. The only one who knew my business was Alfred F. Morton, of Virginia. He was a creature of Conkling, sent to Florida by Taft in the same way I was, and Conkling had him keep him advised of all that was done. He did not do much himself, but

WAS VERY USEFUL

in Tallahassee, and when he came back was well taken care of. They have all been taken care of by me, and they thought I was safe not to squeal, because I was so well connected, and had so much to lose. I have an uncle in Albany, N. Y., who is a minister. It was I who got eighty-six affidavits for \$10 apiece in the counties of Adams and Alabama, and it was I who seated Horatio Babes in Congress in the same way." Selkirk continued: "I carried the papers that made an Administration in my pocket. I was in the room with McLin when he was changing the votes, and saw him do it. Dockray, since appointed Consul to Leeds, was his body-guard, saw him to bed at night, and tracked him around all day. He did all the dirty work. William E. Chandler and wife did the fine business. You should have seen the jewels McLin and his wife got. Money and diamonds were

AS PLENTIFUL AS ORANGES.

I see it stated that McLin refused to change the votes, but I saw him do it. The only thing he refused was to make allegations after he had changed them to cover the tracks of others who were scared of being found out. While this was going on, the Democrats were keeping

A SHARP LOOKOUT IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

I saw Marble down there, but he did not know me. I received letters from Senator Teller, of Colorado, who sent me \$50, and from Dunning, of Minnesota, who sent me money too. It was hard work sometimes changing the votes, harder than in Louisiana, but we were all given to understand that when Hayes got in we would be taken care of. I thought I was

ALL RIGHT BECAUSE OF TAFT.

He expected to be in Hayes' cabinet. After I got back to Washington, and things were all fixed, I was walking with Taft. It was the night before the day on which the cabinet was announced. I left Taft at the Eobit house, and he assured me I should be well taken care of. Taft did not get into the cabinet, and next morning by 8 o'clock he and his wife and daughters had packed their trunks and were on their way West, and he has never set foot in Washington since." Selkirk said Kasson and Noves were very active, and was especially bitter because they and Stoughton had been rewarded and he had not. He said he had been promised a position in Brazil, but

HAS GOT NOTHING.

He claimed to have letters from every member in the cabinet excepting Devens certifying to his claims upon the party. He said

of McLin's confession: "It is only fault is that it don't tell the half. Conkling was kept informed by Morton of all the frauds in Florida, and Hayes, if he wanted to, prove to-morrow that Hayes was not elected. So could I. Unless they have been removed since the night of Dec. 30, I could go to the department of justice in Washington and put my hands on the proofs of the whole Florida business. There is no bragging about this. It has been known at Granbery Park, and I have received hints to go there. Col. Pelton knew it, too, and offered to buy my certificate of \$920 and give me more besides if I would give him information, but I did not want to turn my back on the party by going over to them."

THE BOAT CLUB.

Inauguration of the Season of 1878.

The Minnesota Boat Club formally inaugurated the season with a review and scratch race. At about half-past four, the boat house and the island were thronged with members and their friends; and towering above on the bridge, was a dense line of spectators, curiously awaiting the commencement of proceedings. The Great Western Band was stationed beneath the grateful shade of the trees, and disconcerted some lively airs. The following boats were launched and manned: The "Minnesota," with H. Schurmeir, bow, W. Rhodes, Jr., No. 2, F. E. Bird, No. 3, and T. L. Schurmeir, stroke. The "Husca," G. Squires, bow, D. G. Fogarty, No. 2, G. Beck, No. 3, and S. K. McMaister, stroke. The "G. S. Acker," W. S. Underwood, bow, J. J. Parker, No. 2, J. W. White, No. 3, and S. W. Rundlett, stroke. Barge "Ida," W. Corlies, bow; A. F. Shiffman, No. 2; E. Kice, jr., No. 3; F. P. Wright, stroke; coxswain, C. B. Howe.

Double sculls—E. G. Bell and N. Wright; H. M. Butler and F. P. Jilson. Pleasure boat, W. L. Getty and J. J. Watson.

The captain, W. Hyndman, was in a single oarboat shell.

The several oarboats as they were launched, paddled slowly up stream some three hundred yards, and then pulled leisurely down past the boat house. As they passed they presented a pretty appearance, the rowing being fairly even and regular—in the four oars with a good firm pull and moderately long stroke. The double sculls came down at a spinning pace in a well contested race, which terminated in favor of Bell and Wright.

After the review a race was improvised, when the "G. S. Acker," "Minnesota," and the double scull, with Bell and Wright, got into line. The boats got away pretty well together, but the Minnesota with a decided advantage in the start. At first the rowing was somewhat uneven and jerky, but as the crews settled down to business the boats swept up stream with a good swinging stroke in excellent time, the oars grasping hold of the water clean and firmly without splash or sign of crab catching. The return or home stretch was a picture. The boats were pretty well together till they crossed the line, when Bell and Wright led by two lengths, and the Minnesota coming in about the same distance ahead of the G. S. Acker. When it is considered that the club has not been in practice for some six months the rowing of the various crews will be considered by boatmen who witnessed the proceedings yesterday as more than creditable. To be critical, which is hardly fair on an initiatory spin, it might be said that some of the crews hardly feather their oars high enough and the strength of pull is hardly sustained through the entire length of stroke; practice, however, will remedy these, and there is no doubt during the season the Minnesota club will hold their own honorably and successfully.