

BY TELEGRAPH.

SUSPENSE.

The Republicans say that the Tribunal Will Refuse to Hear Evidence of Returning Board Frauds.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Everything is suspended and everybody in suspense here, waiting for the action of the Tribunal, which will vote at 4 o'clock p. m. on the question of admitting testimony in the Louisiana case.

Some Republicans, who profess to be well posted, say the decision will be to hear argument as to the legality of the Kellogg State government and receive testimony as to illegality of Levee and Brewster, but to rule out all testimony showing the frauds perpetrated by the Returning Board; thus leaving the case a question of law, and not entertaining at all the question of fact.

BRELL.

THE TRIBUNAL.

No Evidence Will be Heard in the Louisiana Case.

The Democratic Counsel Refuse to Argue the Points of Law.

As Will Take Some Time for the Democrats to Determine on the Policy to be Pursued.

(Special to the N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—As stated in my noon dispatch, the Electoral Tribunal voted to exclude evidence in the Louisiana case. The Democratic counsel then refused to argue the issues of law which the Tribunal consented to hear, and so the vote of Louisiana goes to Hayes.

It is impossible to clearly foreshadow what the Democratic policy will be. The party is considerably demoralized by this decision, and it will take at least twenty-four hours to reach a general conclusion as to future policy; but, I might remark, that the fun I have been predicting is about to begin.

BRELL.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Logan of Illinois moved to take up Senate bill for the issue of silver coin, and to make the silver dollar a legal tender, being the bill introduced by him in August last.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, opposed the motion on account of the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, Mr. Sherman, and said there had also been a kind of understanding that the bill should not be considered until after the report of the silver commission should be made.

During the discussion, Mr. Bogy, a member of the silver commission, said the report of that commission had been completed and would have been submitted to the Senate, had there not been a difficulty in having it printed. He hoped it would be printed and submitted to the Senate in a few days.

After discussion Mr. Logan moved to make the bill the special order for Monday next at one o'clock p. m. Agreed to without a division.

LOUISIANA RETURNS.

Packard's Secretary of State in Washington With Our Returns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Honors, colored, Secretary of State of Louisiana, arrived here yesterday with certain papers, under subpoena from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is supposed they are the papers which the House Louisiana Committee called for and for refusing to deliver which the Returning Board are in duress.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES. The Testimony Before Them as to Florida and Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Before Wood's committee Gov. Stearns is testifying about use and abuse of troops in Florida.

Privileges and Elections still declaring Oregon dispatches.

Howe's Louisiana committee is still on Littlefield's developments.

Another Bank Gene.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 16.—The Miners' and Trust and Safe Deposit Bank is closed, owing to their inability to realize money on the notes held as bills discounted. The bank had a good reputation among the principal business men, who are heavy depositors. But few of the depositors are among workmen.

The Indians Moving.

DEAD WOOD, D. T., Feb. 16.—Reports of outrages lead to the belief that the Indians are surrounding this vicinity.

Defending the Revenue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Large amount of prunella goods smuggled, via Rouse's Point and St. Albans. Two smugglers were captured. Many arrests of merchants, middle-men and revenue officers expected. Prunella is used in making ladies' gaiters, and pays 85 cents per pound duty. One of the suspected persons is worth nearly half million of dollars.

Amputation for Turkey.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16.—The steamship J. B. Walker sailed yesterday with arms and ammunition for the Turkish government. Her cargo is valued at over a million of dollars.

Beautiful scenery and magnificent appointments in the Gascon.

THE PACKED TRIBUNAL.

Nothing to be Expected From It.

What Action Will be Taken in Reference to our State Government.

Grant Will Probably Refuse to Recognize Packard and Leave the Louisiana Muddle to be Settled by his Successor.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—At midnight the town is quiet and nearly everybody has got out of sight, except a few hilarious Republicans who are making night hideouts.

It has been impossible to obtain any consistent expression of opinion from Democrats as to what their future policy will be. Everybody concedes that the thing is settled, and the Oregon case went amount to a flea bite when this packed Tribunal gets hold of it.

The only question of interest to your readers now is, what will become of your State government. I should say that the answer to that question depends upon the men whom Hayes selects as his advisers, or it depends upon who may become President ad interim in the event of the House filibustering until the 4th of March. In that case there would be a fight for the Presidency of the Senate, which carries with it the President ad interim, between Blaine and Conkling, as suggested in these special a day or two ago; but, in a time of such wide uncertainty, it is idle to speculate.

I think it may be safely stated that Grant will not recognize Packard during his term of office, "although desperate pressure will be brought to induce him to do so. His policy will, doubtless, be to maintain the status quo and leave the Louisiana muddle unsettled as a legacy to his successor. This will be Grant's primary policy, but, if crowded too hard, he may settle the matter himself, and, if he does, it depends a good deal on his frame of mind at the time, which government will receive his recognition.

BRELL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hope for Our State Government.

(Special to the N. O. Democrat.)

The following dispatch was received by the DEMOCRAT at a late hour last night from one of our Representatives in Congress:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 12:30 a. m.—The Commission cast the vote of Louisiana for Hayes, excluding evidence upon constitutional grounds. The decision does not touch the merits of the Louisiana case. I have every reason to believe that our State Government will be maintained.

KELOGG'S INSULTS.

"The People of Louisiana Thieves and Assassins."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1877.—Kellogg, in conversation to-night at Willard's Hotel with Handy, of the Philadelphia Times, denounced the people of Louisiana as thieves and assassins. C. C.

WELDON.

News of him from Mobile—An Attempt of his to Commit Suicide there.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.—William H. Weldon was sent to Mobile last October, recommended by a member of the house of Claflin & Co., to take service with P. H. Pepper & Co., the wealthy dry goods house here. He was engaged by Mr. Pepper, and remained in his employ until about ten days since.

After quitting his situation he took to drinking, probably on that account, coupled with a little love matter, and did some wild things. Last Sunday he informed one of his acquaintances that he was going to kill himself, and that he had already secured a room at Mandich's restaurant for that purpose. The last seen of Weldon was at Pepper & Co.'s on the 13th, at 11 a. m., when he called in and received a settlement of his account. He then told the cashier good bye, and being asked if he was going to remain here, he replied "No," that he had something else on hand, and was about to leave the city. All those who knew him here say that his resolution, if resolution it was, must have been taken over the drinking table, and with those who happened with him at the time. While here he told his acquaintances that his father was a Lutheran minister in Philadelphia.

He was never known to take any part or interest in politics on one side or the other. One of Weldon's acquaintances here is willing to swear that Weldon has not been in a condition of responsibility for more than a week, and can prove this fact by other responsible parties. R.

FOREIGN.

THE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC.

Diaz Triumphant Everywhere—A Disheartening State of Affairs.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 16.—Col. Machorro, late in command of the 13th Mexican cavalry, has arrived here via Yuma, Col. Machorro was at first a partisan of Lerdo, but when the latter left the country he espoused the cause of Iglesias. He says everywhere in Durango people have proclaimed for Diaz. Col.

Machorro left and went to Mazatlan and La Paz, where he found the same state of affairs.

He then proceeded to Guaymas, where he found the people about to pronounce for Diaz. He then came on to California. Col. Machorro arrived at Guaymas on the 5th instant, where he found Col. Rangel and the admiral of the two Mexican war vessels, Democratic and Mexico. They were expecting the arrival of Gen. Martineo on the 7th, when they were to put forth a formal declaration in favor of Diaz. Col. Machorro says the whole interior of Mexico is now for Diaz, and the entire Pacific coast, except perhaps Acapulco; and the fact that both the war vessels are now under Diaz's control, will secure that port too.

The state of affairs in the Republic is disheartening. The chiefs on either side, Lerdo and Iglesias, having fled the country. Those who have fixed interests are forced to acquiesce in Diaz's rule. Officers who, like Col. Machorro, cannot conscientiously join that movement, can only leave the country, not wishing to prolong what could only be guerrilla warfare. Diaz being at the head of the only organized force, controlling the army is, for the present, supreme, but it is not believed his grasp can be held for more than a few months.

Some patriotic men, of great eloquence, are still relied on for the future. Senor Ballarta, formerly Governor of Jalisco, and Gen. Igualdes Mejia, both very popular men, are looked to in some quarters to hereafter rally the constitutional party of the country. The general business is seriously affected, but in the interior there has been as yet no perceptible effect upon the masses of the people, who are about as well off as in the most peaceful times. Diaz, at latest advices, had established himself in Guadalupe, where the officer left by Gen. Caballos in command of the forces had turned everything over to him.

WINE.

The French Crop Fallen Off One-Half Since 1875.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Statistical returns of the product of wines in France for the year 1876 show that the vintage has fallen off exactly one-half from that of 1875. The reduction was caused by the phylloxera insect.

M. Pommelle, member of the Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

THE PRESS.

Editors in France will have the Benefit of Trial by Jury Nov.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, the commission on the press laws presented a report proposing a bill to provide trial by jury for press offenses.

MONTENEGRO.

A Hitch in the Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: The Grand Vizier has renewed the request to the Prince of Montenegro, that peace negotiations be carried on elsewhere than at Vienna.

The Prince replied that he preferred Vienna, but to do so his despatch for conciliatory, he proposed Cattaro. The Porte declined this and asked the Prince to choose Scutaria, or some place in Herzegovina.

ROUMANIA.

Will Grant Russian Troops but no Turks Passage Through her Territory.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says: Letters from Jassy state that the Roumanian representatives abroad informed the various governments on February 3 that Roumania, not having been able to secure the protection of the powers for her neutrality, could not help concluding a convention permitting the passage of Russian troops through her territory, under certain emergencies. Roumania would not grant the Turks the same privilege.

The Standard's correspondent at Brindisi reports an interview with the great Pasha, in the course of which the latter expressed the opinion that there would be no war.

WAR NEEDLESS.

Anarchy Will Soon Reign Supreme in Turkey.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: It is the opinion of persons at St. Petersburg, who agree with the Czar, that war is needless, because the fall of Midhat Pash marks the commencement of a state of anarchy, which will eventually compel Europe to interfere.

It is said that Gen. Ignatieff, who has arrived at St. Petersburg, and conferred with the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff, supports this view.

The idea amongst the peace party seems to be that the powers, in answering the Russian circular, might enable Russia to withdraw and await the result of the Turkish efforts at reform, by publicly recognizing sacrifices which she has made on behalf of the Eastern Christians.

Russia's Position Untenable?

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Correspondents speak of Russia's position as untenable. She cannot go much longer, but must go backward or forward. The general tone of the dispatches and editorials are more pacific.

A Boiler Explosion.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—A boiler explosion at St. Etienne killed twenty persons.

Whose Coffin?

TEANIE CLADIN, who is for Hayes, has just had a vision, in which Tilden or Hayes, she doesn't know which, but she thinks Tilden, was dead. To a representative of the Inter-Ocean she has related what she saw: "I was in the office of one of your prominent business men a day or two ago, and he asked me who was going to be counted in. Suddenly I saw a coffin rise up before me, and I said, don't talk to me of a coffin, but instead of a coffin, Great and sudden news will soon be dashed over the wires that will astonish the whole country, and will seriously affect the entire nation, and I am strongly impressed that what I have seen portends death to one of the aspirants for presidential honors."

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Are used and endorsed by the best hotels, restaurants, grocers and all first-class in the country. Varieties Theatre, at 10 o'clock to-night, last performance of the Gascon.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

HE MAKES AN EXHAUSTIVE ARGUMENT ON THE LOUISIANA CASE.

Which Unfortunately Has Been of No Avail.

(Special to Courier-Journal.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—When the Commission again assembled at 5 o'clock, Ex-Senator Carpenter rose and said: If the Court please, to relieve some little anxiety that exists in some part of the country, let me occupy one moment in stating for whom I appear here. I desire to say in the first place that I do not appear for Samuel J. Tilden. He is a gentleman whom I have not the honor of knowing, with whom I have no sympathy, against whom I voted on the 7th of November last, and if this Tribunal could order a new trial I should vote against him again, believing as I do that the accession of the Democratic party to power in this country to-day would be the greatest calamity that could befall the people, except one, and that one great calamity would be to keep him out by fraud and falsehood.

Mr. Carpenter said he appeared for ten thousand legal voters of Louisiana, who have been disfranchised by four villainous whose official titles is the Returning Board of Louisiana. He continued as follows:

Upon the very basis of the bill creating this Tribunal, your decisions are to be reported to both houses of Congress, and the two houses may set them aside. There is an end then of saying that this Tribunal is exercising judicial power, or that whether you decide that the vote shall be counted for Hayes or Tilden, that decision precludes the question between the two. It does not, it cannot. In no possible aspect of the case it is maintained that this Tribunal is anything on earth but a legislative committee of investigation.

At this point Mr. Justice Bradley interrupted—I don't think there is a difference of opinion on that point. It is the universal theory, so far as I am informed, that the powers of this Commission extend so far, and so far only, as the powers of the two houses of Congress.

Mr. Carpenter—In other words, then, it is agreed on all hands that the powers of this Commission are political powers, legislative powers, delegated by the two houses of Congress. Your honors would have relieved yourselves from the infliction of the last twenty minutes if you had announced it early.

Representative Hoar (Rep., Mass.)—I did not understand that Judge Bradley announced the proposition that you have just stated.

Mr. Carpenter—The proposition is to my mind self-evident, and so fortified by the constitution that I will stop on the mere suggestion that Judge Bradley has made the subject.

Justice Bradley intimated that counsel had drawn his own inferences. Mr. Carpenter then quoted the language of the act creating the Commission, and contended that it is the duty of the Tribunal not to ascertain what appears to be the case, but who have been duly appointed. Mr. Carpenter quoted various authorities to show that the writ of quo warranto was not a criminal proceeding, although it is in form; but it is in substance a civil one.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Carpenter said: Another question, I think, one of considerable difficulty, and that is what the statute law of Louisiana was on the 7th of November last. The question is on the 1st of April, when the Revised Statutes took effect, did they repeal all interior conflicting statutes, or was this act of 1870 saved from repeal by the act of the 28th of February? That is the question.

Let me, in the first place, proceed upon the theory that the State on the 1st of April did repeal the election law of 1870, and then I will proceed on the theory that it did not, and come out just as satisfactorily one way as the other. It is a remarkable case, I know, but it happens to be so. Now, if the act of 1868 was in force at the last election, it is not pretended that there has ever been any canvass of the vote of that election according to the statute. There is no pretense of that. They acted on the theory that the other law was in force, so that if your honors shall hold that the act of 1868 was in force, because it is embodied in the revision taking effect April 1, and therefore not repealing the former act of the 10th of March, then this case to-night is precisely in the attitude in which it was four years ago. At that time there came from Louisiana the regular certificates of the Governor that so many persons had been duly appointed electors of the Senate; but the Senate, going upon the theory which I maintain is the true and proper one, raised a committee in advance to examine into the facts about the electors of the college. They sent for witnesses and brought them in large numbers, and made an examination, and the committee reported on the subject not expressing an opinion whether they should or not be excluded, but stating the facts that there had never been a canvass of those votes by any persons authorized to canvass them, and submitted the question to the two houses whether the vote should be counted or not, and the two houses, acting each for itself, decided that they should be excluded. Now I ask this Commission whether it will decide that Congress violated its constitutional duty of usurped power in holding that the vote should not be counted four years ago. That must be the conclusion that you are to hold, for you cannot go back of the Governor's certificate. When we come to the repeal of the act of 1870, the question may be raised whether the repealing law revived the original law; but in that State that fact is forbidden by the constitution, so that the subsequent repeal of the act of 1870 would not revive the act of 1868. The act of 1868 is lost entirely, unless it is continued in force by revision. If the old statutes continued in force, then the provisions of the act of 1870 did contain provisions in regard to electors. The act of 1872 did not, except to fix the date, which was wholly unnecessary, Congress having determined that. Now, then, I maintain, and here I cross the path of some other counsel far more distinguished, that the electors are not

State officers. They are, therefore, not excluded in the general provisions of this act of 1872. Another point I regard as entirely conclusive in regard to the action of this Returning Board in excluding voters. When the constitution of the United States says that the electors shall be appointed in such a manner as the Legislature of the State may direct, it speaks, of course, of an American State, a State of this Union, with a republican form of government. Congress could to-morrow take up the constitution of Massachusetts, and inspect, and find that it was not republican, reorganize that State, and when the constitution says the State, in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe, to that form of government which its own constitution. It does not mean some Hottentot community. It means one of our States. So I maintain that if the manner prescribed by the State of Louisiana for appointing electors is in violation of the constitution of that State, then it is not a compliance with the constitution of the United States. I claim that if I can show that the election law is entirely in violation of the constitutional law of the State of Louisiana, it is entirely in violation of the constitution of the United States. I am now proceeding to cut at the act of 1872 as though it applied to the election of electors. This act creates a canvassing board, to be appointed by the Senate, and so far as anybody knows they hold their offices during their natural lives. As vacancies occur, they are close corporation, and as much more potent than the people of that State, if this law is constitutional, as the government of the United States is more potent than the government of that State.

Mr. Carpenter then recited the provisions of all, and enumerated the duties devolving upon the Board of Canvassers.

At this point Mr. Carpenter complained of feeling unwell from the close atmosphere of the court room, which had some time previously been rendered very disagreeable by the smoke of the candles with which alone it was lighted; and the Commission thereupon, shortly before 7 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow at 11.

A BARRIER.

Which Unscrupulous Men Have not Feared to Cross.

(Courier-Journal.)

At the first glance at the Louisiana case the illegal constitution of the Board of Returning officers, who took upon themselves the responsibility of disfranchising 15,000 voters to count Hayes in, stands across the pathway of the Hayes electors and proves the fraudulent nature of their claim. The law reads:

"SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That five persons, to be elected by the Senate from all political parties, shall be the returning officers for all elections in the State, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and have power to make the returns of all elections. In case of any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, by either of the board, then the vacancy shall be filled by the residue of the board of returning officers. The returning officers shall, after each election, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe to the following oath before a judge of the Supreme or any District Court:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and diligently perform the duties of a returning officer as prescribed by law; that I will carefully and honestly canvass and compile statements of the votes, and make a true and correct return of the election; so help me God."

The board which fraudulently counted Hayes in was fraudulently and purposely composed of four disreputable partisan Republicans, who refused to accept a Democrat to act with them. They took the solemn oath to act legally, with their minds made up to act in defiance of law.

AN IMMORAL CONTRACT.

And No Supreme Court Remaining to Annul It.

(N. Y. Sun.)

The situation of those Democrats in the House of Representatives who voted for the Electoral Commission, has become one of painful embarrassment.

The Bible commends the man who sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not; and every instinct of honor demands that a contract once entered into should be fulfilled as scrupulously as if it results disastrously as if it results advantageously.

But how if it be an immoral contract? The popular answer would be that the parties should have discovered that before they entered into it.

We have no doubt that the Representatives who voted for the Electoral bill violated—unwittingly—their oath of office; that having sworn to support the constitution, they voted in favor of an infraction of the constitution. But little credit from the Republicans will they get—or have they any right to expect—for conscientiousness, if they set up that plea now in justification of a refusal, on their part, to carry out, to the letter, and in full, to the bitter end, the terms of the act. Such are the deplorable consequences of once cutting loose from the constitution!

One thing, however, the House of Representatives, even under this unconstitutional bill, has still the right to do, and we adjudge it to be the solemn and imperative duty of the House, which should not be omitted: It has the right to adopt a resolution that Rufus B. Hayes has not been elected President of the United States, and that the President of the Senate ought not to declare him elected.

This would leave the title to the office open to be contested before the courts. The only trouble about that is that we have not, any longer, a Supreme Court of the United States. The fury of an honest and indignant popular opinion, however, rising, as it assuredly will, like a whirlwind and a storm, may safely be trusted to drive the present judicial judges from their places upon the bench, substituting a judiciary for that political body.

Positively last performance of the Gascon at noon to-day and to-night.

THREE MORE PRESIDENTS.

One at Home, One in San Francisco, and One in New York.

(N. Y. Sun.)

Three gentlemen, wearing white straw hats and light and airy garments, alighted from a carriage and entered the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning. They were the Hon. S. Lerdo de Tejada, ex-President of Mexico; Gen. Mariano Escobedo, and Manuel Romero Rubio, all refugees from the land of revolutions. They arrived in the steamship Coloma from Aspinwall late on Saturday night, and remained in the ship until morning.

President Tejada is by no means a warlike or revolutionary individual in appearance. He is below the medium height, apparently about 50 years of age, has no hair on his face, and very little on his head. The thin locks are brushed from the side of his head across the top. His manner is exceedingly quiet and bland. He bears a striking resemblance to Gov. Tilden, and, like him, is said to possess remarkable executive ability.

Before selecting their quarters in the Windsor they examined nearly every room in the house, and were very hard to please. The President has a fear of fire, and objects to going higher than the third story on that account. After the identity became known they received a great deal of attention from the other guests of the hotel, and likewise from the attendants. As no one of the party can speak anything but Spanish, the conversation with those outside the party was limited, and through a Cuban waiter connected with the hotel.

Each of the refugees is a sort of traveling arsenal. The hall boy on this point remarked: "Them Mexican fellows all carries big pops. I seed um stick away out as they went through the hall, and one of um had a sword." In the morning Consul General Juan N. Navarro called on the ex-President, and together they discussed the situation in Mexico, which is as follows: Tejada holds that he is the rightful President of Mexico. In 1872 he was elected for a term of four years, during which, he says, the country was in a far more quiet and prosperous condition than it had previously been. In July, 1876, another election was held, and he was elected for a second term. Don Jose Maria Iglesias, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, opposed the second term of office, and declared that Tejada was elected by fraud and force. The House of Representatives, however, decided that Tejada was elected. Iglesias appealed to the Supreme Court, of which he was a member, and that decided in favor of Tejada. Notwithstanding all these adverse decisions, Iglesias declared the election invalid and endeavored to remove Tejada by force and put himself in power. He demoralized the army, and obtained the assistance of Gen. Diaz, who was conducting a small revolution of his own. Diaz saw an opportunity to seize the government, and he turned upon the Iglesias party, drove Iglesias out of the country, and then came so unpleasantly near to Tejada that the latter departed. Iglesias is now in San Francisco.

President Tejada says that the country is in a terrible condition. Business is dead, and the people are being plundered by the respective leaders. Every revolutionist borrows money to conduct operations with, and plunges into debt. Under his present terms the revenues of the country amounted to over \$18,000,000, and, economically and honestly governed, Mexico could uphold its credit at home and abroad. He says, also, that Diaz has full power now in Mexico, there being no organized army to oppose him. He is of the opinion, however, that Diaz's reign will be short. The Church party, which is daily growing in power, is opposed to him; Cortina, now on the Texas frontier, opposes him; and there is a strong element against him throughout the country that only needs opportunity to develop.

In answer to a question whether he intends to remain long in this country, Tejada said that he had no definite plan. He declined to say anything in regard to any movements contemplated to obtain the recognition of his Government again.

Gen. Escobedo is a military-looking man, with a long gray beard, is about the same age as Tejada, and has been in many fights. He, with many of the adherents of Tejada's government, thought it necessary to quit Mexico as quickly as possible.

The Mexican Consul General will continue to act for his government here. He does not anticipate any trouble between the United States and his country in regard to the debt of \$300,000 owing to the American government. In fact, the first act of Diaz was to borrow \$200,000 to make a payment. No matter who is in power, the Cabinet will make provision to pay that debt.

Zach Chandler's Bank Account.

(Boston Herald.)

Secretary Chandler's bank account as chairman of the National Republican Committee, shows that he sent a check for \$10,000, payable to Gov. Hayes' order. Gov. Hayes immediately endorsed and passed it over to Mr. Wickoff, the chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee. The heaviest single contributor to the fund was Jay Gould, who gave a check for \$20,000, and, in addition, gave his promise that the New York Tribune should support Hayes. This promise, as is well known, has been faithfully carried out. Don Cameron gave \$5000. John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, turned in to the committee the largest amount of collections, reaching about \$30,000.

Remember Joe.

(N. Y. Sun.)

Joe Bradley, who is now engaged in making Hayes President, was formerly conspicuous as the attorney for the Camden and Amboy Railroad, for which he rendered valuable services in manipulating the New Jersey Legislature.

BURNETT'S COGNAC—A perfect dressing for the hair. The Cognac holds in a liquid form a large quantity of deodorized Cognac Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose.

Important to sugar planters. See Trouard's advertisement.