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## FEDERAL OFFICES.

**The President Will Not Make Any Appointments to Federal Offices in Louisiana Until He Has Consulted the Commission.**

**Judge Davis' Position on the Supreme Bench to be Filled this Week.**

**The Senate Will Seat the Senator Elected by Our Legislature.**

**Blaine Preparing to Make a Fight Over Kellogg's Credentials.**

(Special to the N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—During the last few days the President has been considering various recommendations for the Collectorship of the port of New Orleans and the District Attorney of Louisiana. No decision has been reached in respect to either appointment, and it is probable none will be reached until after consultation with members of the Commission.

The belief prevails here that the President will fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench, this week, by appointing either District Judge Drummond, of Illinois, or Circuit Judge Dillon, of the Trans-Mississippi circuit.

All the reports telegraphed from here to New Orleans to the effect that the election of Democratic Senators by the Louisiana Legislature would disappoint the hopes of the President and Cabinet and to the reopening of the Louisiana case in the Senate on a question of their credentials, are simply roborations and should not receive any consideration. Senators elected by your Legislature, no matter what may be their party affiliations, will be admitted provided they bear credentials from Gov. Nicholls.

Blaine will probably make an attempt to seat Kellogg, on the report of the Committee on Elections, which was not brought up at the last session, but he cannot possibly succeed. As dispatches sent from here contrary to the purport of the above, are simply designed to bulldoze the Legislature. Democrats should go ahead and elect their Senators without reference to any such flimsy devices. BULL.

## THE SENATORSHIP.

**Opinions of the Prominent Candidates on the Questions at Issue.**

**Gen. Gibson, Hon. B. F. Jonas and Judge H. M. Spofford Interviewed.**

Our Legislature being on the eve of electing a Senator to represent Louisiana in the halls of Congress, we thought that the community would like to be made acquainted with the views of the most prominent candidates for that exalted station. A reporter of the DEMOCRAT made it, accordingly, his duty to call upon Messrs. Gibson, Jonas and Spofford to ascertain what were their ideas concerning the vital questions that are now the basis of our national politics.

The reporter first called upon Gen. Gibson, and after a few preliminary remarks, the following conversation took place:

**Interview with Gen. Gibson.**

Reporter.—Gen. Gibson, you are a prominent candidate for the Senate, and a good many of our citizens are anxious to know your views of the President's policy, and how far you, if elected to the Senate, would support him in it?

Gen. Gibson.—I regard party as an instrument to give effect to principles, and if President Hayes should adopt the policy of self-government, under the constitution, allowing each State to regulate its own domestic affairs, I would most cheerfully support him in it. Moreover, I am for a sound currency, for internal improvements, for civil service reform, and for the extension of our commercial relations with Mexico, Central America, and South America, as indicated by the measures I have already offered in Congress, and now pending, and if the Southern question be settled and the President should follow this line on which I am already moving, I surely would not depart from it, but earnestly co-operate with him.

Rep.—Is it not likely that Blaine and other extreme Republicans will wage fierce war upon the President when Congress assembles?

Gen. Gibson.—I would not be surprised if they did so, but I have no knowledge of their purposes.

Rep.—In the event of this contest between the President and the extremists would it be your policy to let the President fight his own battle inside of his own party?

Gen. Gibson.—If the interests of the South were involved in the issue I would unite forces with the President to crush the more radical wing of the Republican party; but if it were a mere party fight inside the Republican party, which did not concern our people, I should stand aloof.

Rep.—General, what are your views as to the policy of government aid to works of internal improvement, and particularly with regard to the levees and the Texas Pacific Railroad?

Gen. Gibson.—I am in favor of rebuilding the levees, and the first bill offered in the Forty-Fourth Congress was mine, organizing a Levee Committee, as one of the standing committees. Recent political excitements have prevented legislation on this all important subject. The opportunities of a Senator to serve the people are ten times as great as those enjoyed by a Representative. There are only seventy Senators,

and no previous question, in the Senate, while there are nearly three hundred members of the lower House, and the precious question operates with tyrannical force. Not only am I in favor of the levees, but regard that question as of more vital importance to the people of our State than all others put together, now that we have self-government. I am also in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and will urge its passage, but I should take care to see that the interests of the government are carefully guarded.

Rep.—What, in your opinion, will be the policy of the Democratic party toward the colored people in view of the fact that the Democratic party now comes into power for the first time since the war, in this State?

Gen. Gibson.—I stand squarely upon the 13th, 14th and 15th constitutional amendments. I want to see our colored fellow-citizens protected in all their civil and political rights, and every opportunity afforded for education and a fair chance in life. It has been suggested that there should be some restrictions upon the right of suffrage by certain leading Republicans in Washington, but to preserve the power and equality of the South in Congress, if not from the motive to do justice to the colored man, we must stand by him in his political right.

A great responsibility rests upon the white man in his political relations with the colored man. If we deal fairly by him, if we act honorably towards him, if we teach him that suffrage is a sacred right, if we scorn to buy or offer a consideration for his vote, and not only respect him as a citizen, but point out to him the necessity of his acquiring the habit of self-respect, the colored man will be a useful factor in the new epoch—but if we attempt to defraud him he will form an alliance only with corrupt white men, and pull down the fabric of our political fortunes, and we shall all be overwhelmed in a common degradation and ruin.

Rep.—Have you any thing to say as to the relative strength of the various candidates for senatorship?

Gen. Gibson.—I have a very slight acquaintance among the members of the General Assembly, but have watched their course during the winter with anxiety and I am sure they will meet the expectation of the country in the selecting of a Senator, as they have in all other respects the highest and most responsible trust in the gift of our State. Among the candidates so far named I have been gratified to observe the names of several gentlemen whom I have known from boyhood, who would represent the State with zeal, ability and fidelity.

The reporter gracefully withdrawing, after the proper acknowledgments for the General's courtesy, next called upon Mr. B. F. Jonas, and propounded the following questions, which were answered with characteristic courtesy and ability:

**Interview with Hon. B. F. Jonas.**

Reporter.—Mr. Jonas, you are a prominent candidate for the Senate, and a good many of our citizens are anxious to know your views of the President's policy, and how far you, if elected to the Senate, would support him in it?

Mr. Jonas.—I most heartily approve the course of President Hayes in regard to South Carolina and Louisiana, and I regard his action as both just and honorable. Should I be elected Senator, I should deem it my duty to give the President a most earnest support in carrying out that policy and in vindicating his action.

I should yield him no stinted support in restoring perfect peace in the South between the races, and in bringing back the old good humor and fraternal feeling between the different sections of the Union.

Rep.—Is it not likely that Blaine and other extreme Republicans will wage fierce war upon the President when Congress assembles?

Mr. Jonas.—I think it very probable that the extremists of the Republican party will inaugurate such a war, but the President will be able to withstand the attack, inasmuch as a large majority of the American people, of both parties, approve his Southern policy.

Rep.—In the event of this contest would it be your policy to let the President fight his own battle inside of his own party?

Mr. Jonas.—I should deem it in that event, if elected, as well as that of every Southern Senator and Representative, to stand by the President; to "hold up his hands" and to support him warmly and cordially. As is well known, I am a National Democrat, but I have always, and will always, place the welfare and interest of my State and people far above party considerations.

Rep.—You say you are a Democrat, and it is generally thought that the policy of the Democratic party is against works of internal improvement by the General Government, and I would like to print your views as to the Texas Pacific Railroad and the levees of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Jonas.—Although a Democrat it is well known that I formerly belonged to the Whig party, and in regard to internal improvements I yet retain my Whig views. It is well to remember, also, that the old Whig party of the South is now in the Democratic party, and has carried its governmental ideas into that party. The old Democratic theory of non internal improvement by the general government was based upon the old Democratic doctrine of the paramount sovereignty of the States and the limited agency of the general government. But that theory was destroyed by the war. The results of the war as written in the new constitutional amendments have enlarged the powers and strengthened the arm and asserted the paramount authority of the Federal Union.

In the altered condition of affairs the Democratic party will doubtless take a stand in consonance with the progressive spirit of the age. We must take the Democratic party and liberalize it; make it progressive and public-spirited. Where works of internal improvement are national in their character and results, the general government should aid them.

The levees of our great river are of this character. They are of national interest; they are of a magnitude far beyond the limited ability of our State, or of any one State.

Should I be elected to the Senate I

would give whatever of energy and ability I possess toward obtaining government aid for that great work. A Texas Pacific railroad, a line of steamers to Brazil, a deep water passage to the sea are all works of the same character and should command my heartiest approval and support.

Rep.—What, in your opinion, will be the policy of the Democratic party toward the colored people in view of the fact that the Democratic party now comes into power for the first time since the war, in this State?

Mr. Jonas.—I think the relations between the two races in this State will soon be of the kindest character. Since reconstruction the Democratic party has warred not against the colored race, but against misgovernment. The party, without exception, indorse the sentiments expressed by Gov. Nichols in his Baton Rouge speech, which have since received indorsement in the Democratic platform and resolutions passed by the General Assembly. An examination of the acts passed by the present Legislature, composed almost entirely of Democrats, will show that the spirit of that speech and the platform has been carried out fully.

For myself, while I have persistently battled against Radicalism in Louisiana since reconstruction, I have ever entertained the most kindly feelings towards the colored people and have labored to bring them into affiliation with their white friends and neighbors, who, I know, best appreciated and most cared for their true interests. I believe the two races are at last practically united in Louisiana, and I look to the advancement of both in happiness, education, good government and material prosperity. I apprehend, at no distant day, that an effort will be made by the Northern Republican party to restrict suffrage at the South. Indeed, a movement looking to that result was inaugurated by Senator Edmunds at the last session of Congress. In that day the colored man will aid in the Democratic party the champion of impartial suffrage in the South. We cannot afford to give up colored suffrage, for it is an element of too much power and importance in the Union.

Rep.—I suppose, Mr. Jonas, you do not care to hazard an opinion as to the relative strength of the various candidates for the senatorship?

Mr. Jonas.—Oh no! I have nothing to say, except that I highly esteem the distinguished gentlemen who are mentioned most prominently for the position, and feel that either of them would, well and worthily represent us in the national councils.

Well pleased with this interview, our reporter bowed himself away from the presence of the honorable candidate and proceeded to the residence of Judge H. M. Spofford, who received him with his usual high-bred affability. Immediately proceeding to business, the following questions were regularly put and readily answered.

**Interview with Judge Spofford.**

Rep.—Judge Spofford, you are very prominently spoken of in connection with the Senatorship, and many of our people would like to have your views of the President's policy, and how far you, if elected to the Senate, would support him in it?

Judge Spofford.—The policy of President Hayes, as outlined by his inaugural address and his official action since he was declared President by the constitutional authority, has met my hearty approval; and so long as he stands squarely up to that policy he will have my humble support whether I may occupy a public or a private station.

Rep.—Is it not likely that Blaine and other extreme Republicans will wage fierce war upon the President when Congress assembles?

Judge Spofford.—I cannot foretell what Mr. Blaine and other extreme Republicans will do upon the reassembling of Congress. They belong to a school of politicians who prefer war to peace, who delight in stirring up the bad passions of their fellow-men, and glory in revolution so long as it makes them conspicuous; they are powerful to destroy and impotent to build; their instinct teaches them that President Hayes' policy of reconciliation and of reconstruction, on the principle of natural interest, instead of the principle of natural hate, will, if successful, remand them to comparative obscurity. As such men are fond of "making a blaze," as Mr. Lincoln used to call it, it is natural to suppose they may become leaders of an opposition to the President's declared policy.

Rep.—In the event of this contest between the President and the extremists, would it be your policy to let the President fight his own battles within his own party?

Judge Spofford.—Believing that the "Hayes" policy, as it is called, will redound to the lasting benefit of the country in general, and of our State in particular, I think every true Louisiana and every true patriot should sustain it, irrespective of old party ties. The best manner of sustaining it will be developed more fully as time rolls on. No party and no country ever stands still. Each must, by an inexorable law, go forward or backward. There are symptoms of an approaching disintegration and recombination of old parties in this country. It is the business of a statesman to watch events, and so guide them, if he can, as to keep his country on an ascending plane.

Rep.—Judge, what are your views as to the policy of government aid to works of internal improvement, and particularly with regard to the levees and Texas Pacific Railroad?

Judge Spofford.—The policy of aiding internal improvements of a general character, that is, of a character beneficial to several States or to the commerce and productiveness of large portions of the country, I have always advocated.

I consider the Texas Pacific Railroad, and a general and scientific system of protection against overflow in the great riparian regions of Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri and Louisiana, as eminently deserving the aid of the United States Government. Mr. Calhoun, even, did not object to improving the navigation of the Mississippi River, calling it a sort of "inland sea." It seems strange that the government that can dredge and deepen it, and make cut-offs, cannot protect the States through which it flows from devastation. Common equity requires that after the millions of

public treasure lavished upon Northern highways to the Pacific, the little aid it asks for should be extended to the Texas Pacific.

Rep.—What, in your opinion, will be the policy of the Democratic party toward the colored people, in view of the fact that the Democratic party now comes into power for the first time since the war in Louisiana?

Judge Spofford.—The Democratic Conservative party of Louisiana stands pledged by every promise, public and private, that can be held sacred among men, to protect the colored population of the State in all their constitutional, political and legal rights, which may be summed up in that grand old phrase, "equality before the law." I trust the time is not distant, when, instead of addressing the people in political meetings as "white friends" and "colored friends," we shall address the same arguable interests under the common appellation of "fellow-citizens."

Rep.—Have you any thing to say as to the relative strength of the various candidates for the Senatorship?

Judge Spofford.—Do you think it would be proper for me to say anything? I do not. I take it for granted that the members of the General Assembly, who alone are vested with the power, under their oath of office, to elect a representative of the State to that lofty position, will only seek to ascertain who can do most to serve the interests of those who will unite in himself the largest combination of the elements of influence and be best able to restore to Louisiana something of her old prestige in that grand council of co-equal States. No candidate, and no interested friend of any candidate, can be a very fair judge of that. The members of the Legislature must answer to their constituents and vindicate to them the correctness of their choice.

## A TERRIBLE STORM.

**The Town of Lavergne, Tennessee, Badly Damaged by a Cyclone.**

**A Number of Lives Lost and a Large Amount of Property Destroyed.**

(Nashville Banner, 19.)

From passengers who arrived on the accommodation train from Cowan, at noon to-day, we learned that there is great excitement at Lavergne over the destruction of that place.

There are about 300 people from the neighborhood gathered together there, and are engaged in moving the debris and attending to the wants of the wounded.

The storm that was brewing throughout the greater portion of yesterday, culminated in a severe tornado last night between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock. About eleven o'clock last night a regular hurricane swept over the neighborhood of Lavergne, a town on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, fifteen miles from Nashville. The wind seemed to have come from the southwest, and occupied a space of about 300 yards wide. The storm lasted about fifteen or twenty minutes, but in that short space of time it played sad havoc with Lavergne. Five residences, two stores, several stables and several outhouses were completely ruined. Three ladies were badly hurt; one little girl was killed outright, and a little boy had his thigh broken.

The very stone foundations of houses were blown out, and even the earth seemed to tremble as if an earthquake was approaching.

The goods which were packed in the stores were scattered broadcast, and it is said that pieces of timber could be seen flying through the air.

After the strong winds had subsided, the citizens of the town turned out en masse, with lights in their hands, and began to explore the portion of the village that had been destroyed by the storm king. They were struck with horror at the extent of injuries done, and at once commenced to provide for those that had been wounded and that were left homeless by the destructive wind. The wounded persons were conveyed to comfortable quarters and medical aid called, and the physicians were kept busy attending to their wounds.

At Woodburn, Ky., the high winds swept roofs and chimneys several hundred yards from houses to which they belonged. Trees were uprooted and fences blown down for several miles around. The storm extended for several miles from Woodburn, and several houses were blown completely down. We heard of no bodily damage done to any person. The greatest extent of damage done is not yet exactly known.

## A Letter from Mr. Morris Marks.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22, 1877.

Editor Democrat.—A communication signed by R. N. Sims and others, and headed "A Refutation of Morris Marks' Slanders," appeared in your issue of the 22d inst. This communication does me great injustice, and would deserve no notice at my hands had it not been published outside of the community where I am known. The statement attributed, as published, is a misrepresentation of the remarks really made by me. These remarks were in truth and in substance that in my opinion no violence would result in the Fourth Judicial District from the recognition of either of the then contending governments, as the people were law-abiding, and with few exceptions, no politicians. Hearing, last Friday, while at home, that this misrepresentation as now published, was in circulation for signature, I informed the presumed author that the statement attributed to me was incorrect, giving him at the same time the true version. I also asked to see the paper, but failed to succeed in finding it. The very handsome Democratic and Conservative vote which I received at the last election, shows that my course as a Republican was frank and liberal, and I can readily appreciate the animus of this insidious attempt to injure me at this particular time, from the names of some of the signers who were the busiest in circulating the paper; the slander is on the other leg. Having full confidence in your impartiality, I take this method of setting myself right before the public, respectfully asking a place in your columns.

Yours, respectfully,

MORRIS MARKS.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Are used and endorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

**Louisiana.**

Bayou des Glazes is rising rapidly. The small-pox has finally reached Ouachita.

In Lafayette parish farming and planting operations have progressed quite favorably.

They are eating peaches already in Iberia.

The St. Joseph's fair at Thibodaux takes place Saturday, Sunday and Monday, April 21, 22 and 23.

At the firemen's parade in Houma, the other day, Taylor Laxarde fell and broke his leg. The citizens immediately raised a subscription of \$112 for him.

The road leading from Vermilionville to New Iberia is in a terrible condition. It is said that wagons got bogged in it and remain there sometimes several days before they can escape.

District Judge Marks dissolved the injunction taken by Bovee, Kellogg's tax collector of St. James, and Cohen, so-called District attorney pro tem., against Mr. Camille Mire, appointed tax collector by Gov. Nicholls.

Mr. Louis Gravenberg, the sugar planter who was the pioneer in introducing white labor into Iberia parish on the share system, intends having the whole of his plantation lying on the west side of the Teche cultivated by white tenants.

Cattle in the vicinity of Iberia are poor. The Sugar-Bowl attributes this to the fact that the pasturage there is overstocked. Almost every family in New Iberia has one cow or more, and all depend upon the prairie immediately in the rear of town for their support.

Last Wednesday night and Thursday forenoon a terrible wind and rain storm visited Iberia parish. The wind did much injury to fruit trees by twisting and breaking them down, and a great quantity of the young fruit was blown to the ground. The trees were so heavily laden with fruit, however, that the loss by wind may be beneficial.

Another disgraceful shooting scrape took place in Iberia parish, in which three persons were wounded, and the lives of several ladies endangered. It took place at a ball given last Saturday night at Mr. Desira Langellina's house in Royville, and whisky, as usual, was the cause. Jules J. Broussard and Francois LeBlanc had quarreled, and hard words were passing between them, when the latter, while standing upon the ball-room gallery, drew a pistol as if to shoot Broussard, who was standing on the ground in front of him. Seeing this, Broussard immediately drew his pistol and fired upon LeBlanc, the ball taking effect in his forehead.

The young man fell, but immediately arose, as the ball had glanced upward and inflicted a slight wound, and shot at Broussard, cutting off his finger on the left hand. A second shot entered Broussard's left side, glancing off on a rib. He then fired again at LeBlanc, who retreated inside of the ball-room. It was found that although the ball had missed the intended victim, yet it had hit a young man named Alcide Fabre, aged 16, making a painful flesh wound in his thigh. This ended the fight, and the ball, too.

**Mississippi.**

There was another hurricane at Vicksburg Thursday.

The grand jury, sitting at Holly Springs recently, found 143 true bills.

Bill Williams, a negro preacher of notoriously bad character, was killed in the neighborhood of Pope's Station last week.

The late storm did considerable damage in the neighborhood of Enterprise, blowing down fences and houses, and otherwise doing a great deal of damage.

Sam Sutes, colored, was hung at Decatur, in Newton county, last week, for murdering his wife. It was the first hanging that ever took place in Newton county.

The Radicals of Mississippi, in most of the counties, will try the strategy in the coming campaign of running weak-kneed Democrats for office under the name of Independents.

Col. Thos. W. Yates, for many years a citizen of Columbus, of late a resident of Alabama, just across the line at Military Springs, was shot and killed near his home, a few days ago, by Mr. Samuel Hairston.

Prominent among the names mentioned by the people in connection with the office of Governor, are those of Hon. J. M. Stone of Algona, Gen. B. G. Humphreys of Claiborne, Hon. W. W. Troup of Monroe, Gen. Walthall of Grenada, Gen. Bob Lowry of Rankin, and Hon. W. S. Featherstone of Marshall.

At a meeting of citizens in McComb City, the other day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of five appointed at the last meeting of citizens be and the same are hereby instructed to wait on the Mississippi Valley and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Companies for the purpose of urging them to make up the amount lacking, in addition to the amount subscribed by the citizens, and the amount donated from the Peabody fund, to carry on the school of this school district for the term of ten months.

Last Saturday a negro named Wash McDonald, who lives near Randall's ferry, in Harrison county, in a fit of jealousy cut a woman's throat three times with a pocket-knife, and also stabbed her in the back. Dan Tanner and George Lewis, both colored, went to the woman's assistance, when Wash let loose his hold on her and attempted to cut his own throat, after which he started toward Lewis, who drew a pistol and fired twice, but without effect. McDonald was arrested and brought before Justice Randall, who tried and bound him over to the circuit court.

On last Saturday night a large party of men appeared at the jail in Philadelphia, near Meridian, and demanded admittance inside the prison. The jailer refusing, he was overpowered by force, the keys taken from him and the jail entered. A negro man put in a few days before for an attempt to commit a rape on a young lady, was taken out and hung to a tree. At last accounts—Sun-

day morning—the body was still swinging to a limb.

**Texas.**

The Cameron county jail is over-full of Mexicans.

Barley is a promising crop in Limestone county.

But little cotton is being planted in Panola county.

The fruit crop in and about San Antonio was never more promising.

The success of the coming State Fair is assured.

Waco is borrowing money at 18 per cent a year.

Richmond is to have a big railroad festival on San Jacinto day.

Two hundred and fifty men are at work on the Dallas and Wichita Railroad.

The grasshoppers on the Guadalupe are doing some damage to the fruit crop.

The prospect at Fort Worth is that the cattle shipments will be greatly in excess of those of last year.

The court house of DeWitt county is to be removed from Clinton to Cuero in time for the meeting of the next District Court.

The Navasota Tablet tells of an old silver mine just discovered and reopened on Sims creek. The Indians knew of its existence and Spaniards worked it—so the story goes.

Doran, accused of the murder of Patman, in a saloon in Sherman, about two years ago, was acquitted on Thursday of last week. He succeeded in continuing his case three times. During the period he was in jail, seven hundred and twelve days, he never saw the sun. He was brought out two or three times, but it happened to be cloudy each time. His liberty seemed like a dream to him.

Waco Examiner: Two divisions, embracing about one-fourth of the county, will vote one week from to-day on the question as to whether hogs, sheep, and other small stock, shall be allowed to run at large. The expense of fencing against such stock is very great, and few farmers can afford to do it. We believe it to be to the best interests of a large majority of the farmers, especially of those living on prairie farms, to adopt the prohibitory measure, and viewing it in the same light, as they undoubtedly do, it is probable that meeting against small stock will be done away with as a result of Saturday's election.

## ROUMANIA.

**Its War Resources.**

(Courier-Journal.)

The Roumanian government seems destined to take a prominent part in the approaching war, unless indeed the Russians move their troops with such celerity across the Danube into the Dobruetscha district of Bulgaria that the Turks will have to use all the 110,000 men they have in the viciety of the Danube to defend the passes of the Balkan mountains and prevent the Russians from getting down into the Roumanian plains. The principality of Roumania contains an area of 46,710 square miles, and a population of 4,500,000.

Roumania is composed of the two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, which were united by a firman of the Sultan in 1861. The Prince Alexander John was ousted by a revolution in 1866, when Karl of Hohenzollern was elected Prince of Roumania. Roumania was formed for the express purpose of keeping Russia and Turkey apart, and his freedom from interference by a foreign power is guaranteed by a clause of the treaty of Paris. The reigning Prince acknowledges allegiance to the Sultan, and obligates himself to pay a tribute of \$250,000 annually.

The army of Roumania on a peace footing numbers 40,000 men, but it can be readily increased to 100,000 by calling out the militia. The military reserves of the principality may be divided as follows: The permanent army and its reserves, embracing 8 regiments of infantry, 4 battalions of riflemen, 1 battalion of pompiers, 2 companies of foot gendarmes, 1 company of discipline, 2 regiments of hussars, 1 squadron of instruction, 5 squadrons of horse gendarmes, 2 regiments of 7 batteries, 1 company of pontoniers, and 4 companies of engineers, besides workmen, hospital and transport service; second, the territorial army and reserves of 22,463 infantry and 12,184 cavalry; third, the militia, composed of all those between 21 and 37 years, not drawn for the permanent or territorial armies; and, fourth, the National Guard, including all men from 37 to 46 years of age, who may be called out for garrison service.

It may be added that the Roumanians entertain the hatred toward the Turks which is characteristic of the Slavic race, and no Turkish officials will be tolerated in the country. The Turks seized Roumania in the sixteenth century, and since then it has been alternately in the possession of the Russians and Turks, the treaty of Paris finally guaranteeing its autonomy, for which privilege the tribute referred to is paid to the Porte.

## A STRANGE SUICIDE.

(Chicago Times.)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 19.—The suicide of Michael Kennedy, which occurred at Worcester last night, was a particularly sad one. He sued the Boston and Albany Railway, at the present term of court in this city, for \$20,000 damages for the loss of a foot while in its employ, but the case was decided against him at fortnight ago. The accident occurred in the fall of 1875, through his slipping while coupling an engine to a moving train, and he claimed that it was in consequence of the engine being different from the kind usually employed, though he had not been notified of the change. But the jury found against him, and discouragement, added to the death of his wife and child in this city, led him to hang himself. Had he waited a day he wouldn't have done it, for the railroad had decided to give him \$500, and a check for that amount was sent from this city on yesterday, but did not reach him till too late, being delivered this morning while his body was hanging in the cellar of his house.

BURNETT'S COCOONER.—A perfect dressing for the hair. The Cocooner holds in a liquid form a large proportion of desiccated coconut oil, prepared expressly for this purpose.