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BY TELEGRAPH.

LOUISIANA OFFICES.

T. Duval Appointed United States Gauger.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The revision of the Louisiana state began to-day at the bottom by the appointment of Theodore Duval as Gauger for the New Orleans District. BURELL.

MEXICAN BORDER OUTRAGES.

Warning Dispatches Sent To-day by the Department of State.

If the Present Government of Mexico Cannot Stop these Outrages the United States Will Provide One that Can.

Gen. Ord Receives Full Instructions from the President and Leaves for the Rio Grande.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Gen. Ord, who has been holding extended conferences with the President on the subject of Mexican outrages, received full instructions to-day after the Cabinet meeting, and will immediately return to his post. His instructions are in conformity with new and vigorous measures toward Mexico, of which Diaz has been advised by energetic dispatches recently forwarded to him from the State Department. This policy has been determined on after an exhaustive survey of our relations with Mexico, and will be carried out to any extreme requisite for the preservation of the integrity of our border and the interests of our citizens. Our military force on the Rio Grande will be strengthened by detachments from the Northern Territories, where the surrender of the last remaining band of hostile Sioux places a considerable force at the disposal of the authorities.

Of course it is impossible to learn the exact contents of the dispatches recently sent by our government to the city of Mexico, but so far as can be ascertained they inform Diaz that the United States cannot be expected to endure Mexican outrages any longer, and that if the present government of Mexico cannot restrain its citizens from violating the laws of nations the United States will furnish her with a stronger government. BURELL.

(From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday.)

LAW AND CHISHOLM.

The Methodist Church North at Its Tricks Again.

President Hayes Gradually Recovering from an Avalanche of Letters.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The President is recovering from his excitement about the Law and Chisholm cases, but the pressure from the North is as great as ever. It has been ascertained, however, that the letters from Northern people to the President on this subject are written, almost without exception, by clergymen or members of the North Methodist Church. BURELL.

CAPITAL NEWS.

The Administration Pleas with Hampton and Nicholls.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—It is semi-officially announced that the Administration is pleased with Hampton and Nicholls. Everts has concluded not to scold Gov. Stone.

It appears Mr. Everts has abandoned his purpose of writing a letter to Gov. Stone, of Mississippi.

Mr. Everts has been advised that it is his business to look after Pierpont at the Court of St. James, and other matters abroad, and to give passports to American citizens who wish to travel.

The Department of Justice alone, and that only through the Federal District and Circuit Courts, may look into jurisprudence within the boundaries of sovereign States.

The Custom-House Commission. The commission to inquire into the New Orleans Custom-House has in view a large reduction of hangers-on to that institution.

The Postal Commission. CHATTANOOGA, May 29.—Postal Commission will remain here until Decoration Day.

Indicted for Embezzlement. SANDUSKY, Ohio, May 29.—The Grand Jury found eleven indictments against John S. Barlow, of Boston, president of the Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, for embezzlement.

The Presbyterian Assembly. CHICAGO, May 29.—In the Presbyterian Assembly the Committee on Correspondence reported correspondences with the Church South, and recommended adoption of the resolutions, which were ordered printed and placed on the docket.

The following is the second: Without casting any reflection upon past general assemblies, or changing any of their deliberances, we declare that the language specifically complained of by the Southern Assembly is a part of the sorrowful past, which we in this day of peace and fraternity would wish to forget, and it

is a matter of sincere regret that the terms of schism, heresy and blasphemy should ever have been applied to Southern Presbyterians by any General Assembly.

Now, May 29.—As the steamer Gulf Stream, from Charleston, was entering Sandy Hook, Saturday evening, a cargo was found to be on fire. The hatchways were battened down. When she reached her dock the water was turned on and the flames extinguished. Several bales of cotton were burned.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., May 29.—The dwelling of James Bess, with three small children, burned.

WALKERTON, Bruce County, Ont., May 29.—Twenty business places and twenty dwellings burned. Loss \$250,000.

FOREIGN.

A Strange Story—Reported Recapture of Ardahan by the Turks.

ERZEROU, May 29.—Three days ago reinforcements were sent to Ardahan to effect a junction with a portion of its former garrison. They have just received news that the combined force, by a coup de main, succeeded in recapturing the town.

The Turks numbered 8000.

The Loss of the Dakota. LONDON, May 29.—The court of inquiry over the loss of the steamer Dakota, censure the captain and second and fourth officers for carelessness, not sufficient, however, to forfeit their certificates.

A Colliery Strike. Twelve thousand colliers are idle in Northumberland on account of a strike.

The Invasion in Circassia. LONDON, May 29.—A special despatch from Vienna to the Times says: To the south of Spoukound Kale a detachment is concentrated, under Gen. Alchakoff, to prevent a Russo-Circassian force from moving along the shore into the plains of Mingochia. If they did so now, the positions of the Russians in the rear of Soukound Kale and Adler would soon become untenable. As yet the descent of the Turks and Circassians is only an incoherent noise, but should they reach the Tshikens, whose revolt in Terek does not yet seem quite suppressed, then it might become a real danger to the Russian lines of communication in the Caucasus.

Minor Notes. LONDON, May 30.—Five Circassian officers in the Russian army in Roumania were shot for conspiracy.

Three fatal railroad accidents occurred in Roumania on Sunday.

The recapture of Ardahan by the Turks is believed at Constantinople.

The Danube is still rising and the railroad from various points to Galatz are interrupted.

The Times' Bucharest dispatch says: Rumors of peace are becoming more clearly defined. It is reported that negotiations are actively on foot in Berlin for a cessation of hostilities.

THE FUNDING BOARD.

Editor Democrat—Permit me to explain, through your journal, the precise nature of the controversy which has recently arisen between the Funding Board and my firm with respect to the convertibility of certain State bonds.

Some time in 1875 the Governor, hearing that large amounts of old securities were in the market ready for conversion, and knowing that there was no money in the treasury to meet the interest on the same, made up his mind to suspend the funding of all that was possible. Already the Attorney General had advised the conversion of the \$1,000,000 loan levee 8 per cents, act 35 of 1865, Chattanooga Railroad issues, Mexican Canal Company bonds, and other issues subsequently included in act 11 of 1875. But, with the exception of a few bonds, the interest on the loan levee 8 per cents, act 115 of 1867, and levee 8 per cents, act 32 of 1870. The Attorney General was asked to endorse these two issues also, but positively refused, because, as he said, the State had no case, having received 90 cents on the dollar for these bonds as issued.

Then it was that act 11 of 1875 was rushed through the Legislature, signed, promulgated.

Act 115 of 1867, Levee Six Per Cents. Act 32 of 1870, Levee Eight Per Cents.

Holders of bonds under these two issues were, in consequence of act 11 of 1875, forced to give up the right of their issues in court.

I brought suit at once before Judge Hawkins. There it was proven that the State had received a substantial money consideration for the bonds issued under the above two acts. The money was used to pay the interest on one bond of each issue being examined by the court, and submitted to witnesses—though the list of the amount of said issues in the hands of the State was also produced to show the validity of the interest as then represented. The decision of the lower court covered both of these issues—and the Supreme Court sustained this decision, issuing a mandamus to the board to convert such bonds of like character as the State held, though they were never in the hands of the court for special examination, bond by bond.

The present Funding Board has recently rejected my application for the funding of such issues as the State held. When the same question which is now raised was considered by the previous board, the Attorney General gave his decided opinion that the Supreme Court did decree that the entire issues under the issues under which these bonds fell were valid issues.

How could the Supreme Court mandamus the board to convert O. J. Forstall's bonds, unless they had arrived at the conclusion that the issues under which these bonds fell were valid issues?

The court could decide only upon what was before them, but could not decide upon one bond without at the same time determining the validity of the entire issue to which said bond belonged.

So I contented that my case to all intents and purposes was a direct action. I proved in court that the issues of the bonds I represented were valid State obligations, for which the State had received a consideration in money. My case was a test case—so understood to be, and so proclaimed to the world by official documents signed by the Governor of the State and President of the Board of Liquidation, countersigned by the Secretary of State and of the Board of Liquidation, and sanctioned by the said board, of which the President of the Cotton Exchange was a member, and by the broad seal of the State.

Hence, I say, the State ought not to have questioned these two issues any further than to be satisfied that the bonds presented were genuine, original bonds, pertaining to such issues as the State held, as ascertained by experts, and not by a statement of experts.

Upon this statement of facts, which is literally correct, I ask your candid opinion as to whether my principals, through me, should be subjected to the expense of instituting separate legal proceedings to compel the funding of every separate batch of bonds sent to me when the validity of the issues to which they belong has already been passed upon by the court of last resort? Does the language or the spirit of the law applicable to the case require such a sacrifice on the part of bona fide creditors of the State? Respectfully,

OSCAR J. FORSTALL.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1877.

RESUMPTION.

How Secretary Sherman Swears to "Resume in '79 or be Damned."

The Two Methods in which this Government can Resume Specie Payment.

The Difference between Gold as a Currency and as a Commodity.

(Special Correspondence N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, May 29.

THE PROFANITY.

of great men is one of those idiosyncrasies which the American people are prone to tolerate with a great deal of charity, if not to actually admire in a sneaking way. We have in our domestic history many recorded episodes of illustrious profanity, beginning with the Father of His Country, who is represented by veracious historians as having roundly "cussed" Gen. Charles Lee at the battle of Monmouth and to have given vent to his paternal feelings in equally decided terms on other occasions.

The immortal Jackson was more luxuriantly profane than any of the prior Presidents, and his "By the Great Eternal" has become truly a household word in the land. Old Zach Taylor was a profane though not very brilliant swearer. Frank Pierce was given to mild forms of obscenity, such as "Dem it," and old Buck has been known to leave a Cabinet meeting and walk all the way to Meridian Hill, for the sole purpose of giving vent to his presidential feelings in the choicest vocabulary of the Army in Flanders. Honest old Abe did not swear, but he made up for his lack of profanity by his plenitude of smutty anecdotes, while Andy Johnson came after and did swearing enough for both administrations. Grant was not profane himself, but the diminutive and yet mighty Mullett, who did the swearing for Grant's Administration, was the most versatile, ready and accomplished obscurologist that ever swore an oath—and is yet, for that matter.

Having had my attention called to this curious and interesting study long ago, and having followed with something like a student's enthusiasm

THE PROGRESS OF PROFANITY IN GOVERNMENT.

I early became anxious about the policy of the present Administration in that line. I knew that Mr. Hayes could not swear an intelligible oath. A man who had served in his brigade told me during the Ohio campaign of 1875 that he had never known Hayes to attempt profanity but once, and that was in a battle where the troops belonging to a contiguous brigade got scared at a volley of musketry from their own skirmish line and ran away, leaving the flank of Hayes' brigade exposed. But most of Hayes' men thought their commander was trying to pray, and some of them went so far as to take off their hats and bow their heads. He never swore again.

Knowing these facts, I felt that the swearing in this Administration must be done by proxy. When I heard that Bristow was going into the Cabinet I was reassured, for Bristow's profanity is of the school of the State of Kentucky, and is therefore sufficient to meet the requirements of any administration. But Bristow did not come in. Instead of him came John Sherman; and it has recently transpired that John is doing the

"SWEARING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION."

The first installment of John's official profanity was given out the other day, and while the quality of the article was such as to suggest room for improvement, there can be no doubt that John will ultimately excel, provided he devotes himself to the acquisition of profane knowledge with the same assiduity as has distinguished his efforts in by-gone years to accumulate a fortune at the expense of his beloved country. "I will be damned," says John, "if I do not resume in 1879!"

Here we have a distinct avowal of financial policy in general terms.

Now, the reporter who elicited from John this startling announcement of his general financial policy was an accomplished interviewer, and, as a matter of course, his avidity for details led him into minute inquiry as to the methods by which John so profanely proposed to "resume in 1879." The following was John's financial reply to the reporter's inquiry touching his proposed method: "I'll be damned if I am going to stand up and be catfished like a boy at school!" And these two declarations sum up John's financial policy so far as heard from—he will be damned if he does not resume in 1879; and he will be equally damned if he tells anybody how he is going to do it.

Let us see if we can find out of our own knowledge and thus save John from the disagreeable alternative of telling something which he does not want to tell or being damned. From now until

THE DATE FIXED BY LAW FOR RESUMPTION

and by John for damnation is a space of nineteen months and seven days.

To resume means for the Treasury to reach a condition that will enable it to disburse gold coin interchangeably with legal tender notes, at the option of either itself or the payee, in discharge of all liabilities of the government, and that will further enable it to receive its own paper interchangeably with gold coin at the same option in payment of all dues to the government. When this condition is reached by the Treasury, specie payments will be resumed by all private institutions, because

THE TREASURY IS THE LARGEST DEALER IN MONEY

that there is in the country and thus, even without any law beyond the natural laws of trade, the smaller dealers would be forced to follow the example of the largest. At the present time the Treasury receives every year about \$297,000,000, and disburses nearly the same amount. Of this sum not far from \$112,000,000 is gold or its practical equivalent. Heretofore the Treasury has carried on two distinct lines of business. It has dealt in and in paper to the extent of, say, \$110,000,000, and in paper to the extent of, say, \$190,000,000. To resume means that it shall merge these two diverse and, in many respects, clashing lines of business into one harmonious whole; that is to say, that the business which is done in paper to the extent of \$190,000,000 a year

must be discontinued, and the entire business of \$300,000,000 a year transacted in gold coin or its practical equivalent, as the before-mentioned \$110,000,000 worth of business is already done.

Now, I am not a financier. In fact I am so bad a financier that I can neither find my debtors nor avoid my creditors. Hence it would be manifestly impertinent for me to enter into a disquisition on

THE SCIENCE OF FINANCE.

Moreover, the weather is too sultry to admit of treating financial topics in any other than the terse but profane style in which John Sherman discusses them. I will try to be as terse as John is, though I cannot hope to be so profane.

It strikes me that

THE TREASURY CAN RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS

by inaugurating either of two measures; that is to say, either by beginning to pay out coin in discharge of all its own obligations indiscriminately, or by beginning to receive its own paper in payment of all dues accruing to it. The inauguration of either of these processes would speedily bring about the operation of the other, and when both processes had been set going, neither would stop unless the other suspended. But it is obvious that in order to begin paying out coin the Treasury must have on hand more of that article than it has now. And very eminent financiers tell us that the same is true of the other process, to wit: Beginning to receive paper. In either case, then, when we get down to the bottom of the business, more coin is needed by the Treasury before it can resume. We observe that the premium on gold is now lower and less fluctuating than it has been at any time heretofore since 1863. But if we examine statistics we shall find that this is not because there is now more gold in the country than there has been at any other time within that period; it is because gold is a commodity, not a currency, and the market for it as a commodity is less active than it has been heretofore. Between gold as a commodity and

GOLD AS A CURRENCY

there is a vast difference. As a commodity its price depends upon the operation of the law of supply and demand. But as a currency its value is fixed by the operation of the laws of coinage. To carry the distinction a step further, it should be observed that there is a grave difference between the price of

GOLD VIEWED AS A COMMODITY

and its value as a currency. For example, as a commodity, a certain number of grains of gold are worth \$1 seven and one-fourth cents in the currency of the realm. But as a currency, the same number of grains of gold would be worth only \$1, while at the same ratio a dollar of the currency of the realm would be worth only ninety-four cents. Now, while the value of a currency is not regulated by laws of supply and demand, its volume is so regulated. Just now it happens that the volume of gold in the country is more than sufficient to meet the demand for it as a commodity, and hence its price is low. But we know that the volume of gold now in the country would be insufficient to meet the demand should it become a currency. Thus, if it were made a currency, the demand would speedily exhaust the volume, and as soon as that was accomplished it would cease to be a currency and become a commodity again as it is now.

But John Sherman proposes to

"RESUME IN 1879 OR BE DAMNED."

That is to say, if, at the end of nineteen months and seven days, gold shall not have ceased to be a commodity and become a currency, John will descend into hell. We have seen that, in order to produce this desirable result—I refer to the redemption of specie payments, not to the damnation of John—the volume of gold in the country must be largely increased. Now, then, is it increasing? No statistics that are available go to show that it is.

Is there any visible or palpable reason to suppose that it will so increase at any time within the next nineteen months and seven days? This question I shall not attempt to answer. That I leave to the financiers. For my own part I say that, if there is any reason for such a supposition I cannot discover it. But upon this question may be said to hang John's salvation, according to his own gospel. I cannot, for my life, see how he is going to resume within the stated period of nineteen months and seven days. I am therefore forced to adopt the other and more melancholy horn of the dilemma, and avow my deep and abiding apprehension that John will be damned.

A. C. BURELL.

THE LEE MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1877.

Editor Democrat—Permit me to make the following statement in explanation of your report of yesterday's action of the directors of this association.

The plan adopted by the directors is the following: To obtain immediately one hundred subscribers, of \$100 each, payable \$25 on demand, and the remainder in notes of \$25 each, at one, two and three years, with the understanding that no subscription will be called for until the sum of \$10,000 shall be guaranteed.

As soon as this sum shall be secured, we shall adopt the plan of the monument and proceed to lay the foundation, trusting to future efforts for raising the funds necessary to complete the work.

Under this plan we have already obtained sixty-three subscribers, leaving thirty-seven more to be obtained in order to complete the one hundred.

On yesterday we selected a list of citizens, upon whom the directors will call to join in this subscription, and we hope speedily to make up the one hundred subscribers.

In the meantime we shall be happy to receive the names of any persons who will subscribe on the above terms. The subscriptions may be left either at the office of W. I. Hodgson, Secretary, No. 13 Carondelet street, or with any of the directors, or with the undersigned.

Respectfully,

CHAS. E. FENNER, President.

No. 5 Carondelet street.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 23, 1877.

To Capt. C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.:

Depth of channel at mean low tide 16 feet. Least width for that depth, 100 feet. High tide at 8:30 a. m. Heights above mean low tide, 2 1/2 feet. Depth of channel at high tide, 18 1/2 feet. Bottom hard. Depth of channel, if referred to this plane of average flood tide, 16 1/2-10 feet.

C. H. ELWELL, Master Engineer.

The Singer is acknowledged by all to be the best sewing-machine in the market.

ENGLAND'S LATEST TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.

(N. Y. World.)

The territory which has now been united to the Empire is equal in area to a second-rate Continental State; it contains 114,000 square miles, according to the official statistics, but its boundaries on every side except the actual are in a very indeterminate condition. The white population is reckoned by President Burgers to be 50,000, of whom more than half are Boers, but this is probably a great exaggeration. The German missionaries, who have contributed some interesting information on the subject to geographical publications in Germany, estimate the white population at 20,000 or 30,000 souls, and the natives at from a quarter to half a million.

The gold fields, mainly Lydenburg, have attracted a great many adventurers from the neighboring British colonies, and in the towns what little trade exists is in the hands of British subjects. The Boers have done little to develop the splendid natural resources of the country. Agriculture is in a very backward condition, the Dutch take more willingly to a purely pastoral life. The mineral wealth of the country has scarcely been touched; coal of excellent quality has been discovered which divides the head-waters of the Orange river from those of the Limpopo. Copper and lead, zinc, graphite, nickel and cobalt have also been discovered, and in a few places have been worked. But the gold fields have hitherto monopolized all the enterprise that has been turned towards the Transvaal. The trade in ostrich feathers is lucrative and increasing, but cattle breeding is the staple industry of the country. There is some exportation also of wool, butter, ivory, leather and tobacco; but the entire commerce inwards and outwards of the Transvaal has probably never reached a quarter of a million sterling per annum.

The finances of the republic had lately fallen into a terrible disorder, and the exhaustion of the treasury is so complete that the payment of the employees in the government offices and of the police has been, since the beginning of the year, an impossibility. In 1872 the public income was \$36,000, and the expenditure a little less. The public debt was then only \$60,000, secured by a mortgage of State lands; but the Transvaal has since borrowed heavily, especially in Belgium and Holland. President Burgers came to Europe a couple of weeks ago to raise a loan of \$300,000, ostensibly for the construction of a railway to Delagoa Bay; he actually raised \$30,000, but no account has been published of the manner in which this sum was expended. It is only certain that the railway has not been begun. The Portuguese government have granted the Transvaal freedom of trade with Delagoa Bay, but the district between the Transvaal frontier and the coast is rendered almost impassable for wagons by the presence of the tsetse fly, so fatal to draught cattle of every kind. If railway communication with the sea were established, we might expect a rapid development of the natural wealth of the Transvaal. At present communication either with Natal or with the Cape Colony is impeded by the difficulty of transport, which the Boers, always jealous of foreign intrusion, have not been anxious to remove.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The Southwest Hitting Back.

(Mobile Register.)

The building of the Texas Pacific Railroad is not a job. It is a national work needed for frontier defense. It simply asks an indorsement by the Federal government of its first mortgage bonds to an extent less than the value of the road. In the St. Louis Convention of 1875 this so-called "job" was indorsed not only by Mr. Stanley Matthews, the president of that body, and by the new Secretary of the War, Mr. Thompson, in an eloquent speech, but it also received the support of hosts of Northern Democrats who were present; and the resolutions indorsing it were voted for by Mr. Jefferson Davis, Mr. Jacob Thompson, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, and indeed by every delegate. The vote—Democratic, Whig, Republican and all—was solid for the "job." Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnson shook hands over it. The opposition to this so-called "job" does not come from either Southern Democrats of the old line or Southern Whigs of the old line. It comes from the tools of Jay Gould & Co., who own the Central Pacific road and its Eastern connections. They wish to maintain their monopoly, and every vote cast against the proposition of Col. Scott will be cast in the interest of that monopoly rather than because of any constitutional objections to the project.

MRS. HAYES' INFLUENCE.

The Indignation of a Pennsylvania Congressman.

(Chicago Times.)

It has been said that Mrs. Hayes, at the outset of her husband's term of office as President, made a resolution to not interfere in any way with appointments. It is charmingly related by some admiring friends that Mrs. Hayes never even read letters directed to her asking for her influence. Congressman Isaac N. Evans, successor to Hon. Allan Woods, of Pennsylvania, thinks differently. He is in town, and is mad as a new member of Congress can well be to be.

There is an important postoffice in his district that he desires to control by voting material. The past incumbent was a vigorous woman who was a shouting member of an active temperance organization. Evans disliked the woman because the temperance people by insisting upon running a separate ticket have repeatedly lost the district to the Republicans, so when the commission expired he mustered up enough influence to get the woman out, and a good working friend of his appointed. Then he went home from Washington happy, and with his chest inflated with a consciousness of victory. When he got home he found the lady postmaster still in possession, and with a new commission that had reached her ahead of him. He came back to Washington very mad, and discovered that a lady

temperance lecturer, a fellow-crusader of Mrs. Hayes, had passed through his district, and, learning of the misfortune of the postmistress, had telegraphed to Mrs. Hayes for a stay of proceedings. It came at once, and now Evans is thinking up how many different styles of language he will use when he calls upon Hayes to-morrow to tell him how shabby he thinks it is that women should be allowed to interfere.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

A Petition on Foot to have it Called for June.

(Chicago Times.)

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Senator Blaine left for New York to-night and will return here on Saturday. It is stated by those who claim to know what is going on that there is a formidable movement on foot in the Republican party in opposition to the Administration, and that the first step on the scheme is to procure a reversal of the decision of the President which postponed the extra session of Congress until October. It is said that a petition for a session in June, signed by a very large number of members of Congress, is to be prepared, and that this petition will be published. The Republicans from Pennsylvania are reported to be at work upon this scheme, and rumor even goes so far as to state that Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine have come to the same way of thinking on this matter. It is further reported that the movement for an early session has the support of two or three members of the Cabinet. There is undoubtedly an effort being made in the direction indicated, but until there are some further developments it is difficult to say, the reports which are in circulation here should be taken with a great deal of reserve.

SILVER COIN.

The People of the Pacific Slope Refuse to Receive It.

(Chicago Times.)

It appears upon investigation by the Postoffice Department that thus far only the postmasters upon the Pacific coast have had trouble in getting rid of their surplus silver coin in paying their balances. In that country there is a legal tender to the amount of five dollars. The bankers of Portland, Oregon, threaten to allow the drafts of the treasury to go to protest unless the postmasters tender greenbacks. This same difficulty exists at other offices on the coast and is constantly on the increase. The postmaster at Knoxville, Cal., on this subject writes as follows: "The receipts of this office are entirely in silver and silver is depreciated in value below greenbacks. Contractors insist upon being paid in greenbacks. Will the department consider a tender in silver, coin an equivalent to the indebtedness of the office, or will I have to purchase greenbacks to pay the contractors? If so, will the department allow the difference between silver and greenbacks?" In answer to such interrogatories, the department answers that there is no remedy under the existing laws. The postmasters, under the law, are required to take silver up to five dollars. From the number of complaints made it is evident that this will cause much embarrassment. Thus far the difficulty only has occurred where old silver currency was in circulation and has been crowded out by the subsidiary coinage. Small change has always been a drug in the Postoffice Department. Recently two officers forwarded over 20,000 three-cent pieces to the Treasury Department, where they received full credit for them.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The Appointments to be Made in the East.

(Chicago Times.)

It is not the intention of the State Department to make any sweeping changes in its reform of the consular service. No changes are to be made for political reasons. The transaction of business as shown by consular communications with the State Department will be closely examined and removals made where incompetency or neglect is shown. No new men will be appointed consuls except where removals are made for cause or where commissions expire and a change can be made for the better. The requirements for consular qualifications have not had the effect of diminishing the number of applicants. It was thought that requiring applicants to be conversant with the languages of the country where they seek to go would lessen the numbers. It has only resulted in changing the class of the applicants.

There are a very large number of foreigners, naturalized American citizens, who come forward now as applicants for consulships. It was the practice of Hamilton Fish to never appoint a foreign-born citizen to his native country. This policy will not be followed by Secretary Everts. It is a very common thing now to have applicants who speak three and four languages fluently, but in nearly every case these applicants are foreign-born. The latest decision of the department on the subject is that none shall be appointed in the Eastern countries except skilled lawyers. In these countries the penalties for infractions of the law are so arbitrary, peculiar and sometimes so out of proportion to the offense committed, that civilized nations have by treaty made arrangements with the Eastern nations to have citizens of the former tried before the consuls of their country. Some very disgraceful incidents have occurred in the history of the consular service, owing to the fact that men not lawyers have in part filled the places. This new rule in relation to the Eastern consulates will be strictly adhered to.

The appointment of Judge Morgan, of Louisiana, as American representative upon the new consulate bench organized by the Khedive of Egypt, is under this rule. The proceedings of this court are conducted in Italian and French. The Code Napoleon governs the action of the court. The same code is used in Louisiana. Morgan is also very familiar with French law. He is one of perhaps half a dozen judges in the country