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CAPITAL NEWS.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Laborers to be Employed by the Government Without Regard to Political Considerations.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular directing commanders of navy yards and stations to conform strictly to the requirements of the navy regulations. Under these regulations laborers shall be employed with reference to skill and efficiency, and without regard to political or other considerations. No officer or employe shall require or request any working man to contribute or pay any money for political purposes, nor shall any working man be discharged for political opinions.

A Destructive Storm in Buenos Ayres.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, June 26.—The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres reports the heaviest and most disastrous rain storm ever occurring in that country, continuing several weeks. The pampas were everywhere overflowed, and hundreds of thousands of cattle, horses and sheep have been lost.

Removal of Obstacles.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, June 26.—The latest programme outlined by the Administration to relieve the Southwestern elephants is to give Postmaster General Key the Supreme Judge, Bristol the Circuit Judgeship, and Gen. Pillow the mission to Mexico. Tynor will become Postmaster General.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Gen. Howard Moving on Chief Joseph and the Nez Percés.

(Special to the Democrat.)
SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Under date of June 24, a special correspondent at Fort Lapwai says that a courier has just come through from Gen. Howard. Col. Perry, with his command, has just joined the General at Norton's Station, on Little Cottonwood river, about sixty miles from here. Gen. Howard intends to move to-morrow on Chief Joseph, who is reported between Little Salmon and Snake rivers, about twenty-five miles south of Mount Idaho.

The Kentucky Marshals.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, June 26.—Robert H. Crittenden received his commission to-day as United States Marshal for the District of Kentucky.

The Hilton-Seligman Matter.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CINCINNATI, June 26.—Forty-six Jewish firms of this city have signed a pledge to entertain no business relations with the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of which Judge Hilton is the acknowledged head.

The Great Tornado in the West.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CHICAGO, June 26.—Specials received here from various points in this State and in Ohio and Iowa report great damage to the crops and property by yesterday's storm. At Springfield, Ohio, a child of David Widdeman was killed by a falling barn and two other persons seriously injured. A dozen large buildings lost their roofs.

The Grand Army Reunion.

(Special to the Democrat.)
PROVIDENCE, June 26.—The Grand Army reunion has begun here. The city is profusely decorated with flags, streamers and bunting, and the streets resound with martial music. The Rhode Island department of the Army have received the commander-in-chief, Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and members of the National Encampment and escorted them to the place of meeting.

The President's New England Trip.

(Special to the Democrat.)
BOSTON, June 26.—On his way to this city the President and party were welcomed by the citizens all along the route, reaching the city at 8:35 a. m. They were received by the Governor and prominent citizens and a detachment of State troops.

Victims of the St. John Fire.

(Special to the Democrat.)
ST. JOHN, June 25.—Five hundred people came to the rink yesterday, asking for food and clothing. The latter wanted particularly. Enormous crowds of people are arriving from all portions of the country to view the wrecked and burned portion of the city.

Two Murderers Arrested.

(Special to the Democrat.)
BALTIMORE, June 26.—Jas. Gardner and J. W. Grove were arrested at Sandy Hook, suspected of having murdered the Rev. J. M. Friday at Harper's Ferry lately.

Murderer and Suicide.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CHESTER, Pa., June 26.—W. H. Harrison, of Delaware county, while in a fit of jealousy last night, killed his cousin, John Worrall, and then himself.

Humored Acquisition of Mexican Territory.

(Special to the Democrat.)
SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Ex-Senator Wm. M. Stewart, in an interview to-day with a Post reporter, gave a positive denial, so far as he was concerned, to the whole story published in the New York Sun as to a scheme by the Administration for acquiring by seizure or purchase any portion of Mexican territory.

The President's Party.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, June 26.—President Hayes and party arrived last night, on their way to Boston. He was accompanied by Secretaries Everts and Schurz, Attorney General Devens and Postmaster General Key. The train reached Jersey City an hour behind time. The presidential car was taken on the steamer and conveyed to the Harlem end, New York and New Haven railroad. The party reached Boston at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

The Archbishop of Baltimore.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, June 26.—A Baltimore dispatch in regard to the appointment of Bishop Gib-

bons, of Richmond, to be Archbishop of Baltimore, says: Archbishop Bayley for some months has been in exceedingly bad health and threatened with softening of the brain, which is now said to have supervened, and he is now said to be in a very precarious condition. In February Bishop Bayley went to Europe for recovery of his health, but his malady developed so rapidly that on his arrival there it was found necessary to convey him to the Trappist Monastery, in the north of France, where he now remains.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Atlantic Cable Companies.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 26.—The Direct Cable Company resolved to wind up its affairs and effect a practical consolidation with the Anglo-American Company.

The Suez Canal Company.

(Special to the Democrat.)
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, June 26.—The recent report of a conspiracy to blow up the Suez Canal is based on authentic information. Effective means are being taken to prevent such an attempt ever being made again.

WAR NOTES.

EXCITEMENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Turkish Minister of War and Other Military Authorities Accused of Treason and Jobbery.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—The agitation at Constantinople against Redif Pasha, the Minister of War, and all the other military authorities, is increased by the reported success of the Turkish troops in Montenegro, the people here deeming it treason to employ a large army in fighting the Montenegrins and occupying unimportant places when the entire Turkish army in Asia is neglected and threatened with destruction because of an insufficiency of troops.

The nomination of Dervish Pasha to the command of the army in Asia has contributed to his agitation and excitement, for after the signal incapacity shown by the latter in Bosnia and Albania, his appointment is looked upon as a job.

A Second Crossing of the Danube.

(Special to the Democrat.)
VIENNA, June 26.—The Russians have made a second crossing at Sirova. A force of eighteen thousand men passed over and effected a junction with detachments coming from Matchin. These will to-morrow march against the Turkish line of defense between Czernavoda and Kustondje.

The Dobruzscha Abandoned by the Turks.

(Special to the Democrat.)
IBRAIL, June 26.—Turks have retreated toward Medjidje, on the line of the Kustondje railway, so that the whole north end of the Dobruzscha may be said to be abandoned. The Russian general headquarters have been established here.

The Bombardment of Rutchuk.

(Special to the Democrat.)
IBRAIL, June 26.—The bombardment of Rutchuk is very severe, and the garrison is suffering severely in consequence.

Servian Troops Ordered Out.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CETTINJE, June 26.—The Servian Minister of War has ordered out for early camp drill sixteen battalions of soldiers who served in the standing army of 1870 and 1876; also eight battalions of regulars and militia.

Eighteen Hundred People Killed in Rutchuk.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 26.—A Rutchuk special says that eighteen hundred people have been killed in the streets by Russian shells.

The Bombardment of Rutchuk.

(Special to the Democrat.)
RUTCHUK, June 26.—The bombardment of this place continued all yesterday. The English consulate, which had a large Union Jack floating upon it, seems to have been singled out by the Russian artillerists for their concentrated fire, and was completely destroyed in a very few hours from the beginning of the bombardment.

Mukhtar Pasha Victorious.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—Advices from Erzeroum state that Mukhtar Pasha has won a great victory, and taken 1000 Russian prisoners.

Both Sides Reinforced.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 26.—A Delibaba special says that both sides are being reinforced. After three days' fighting, the Russians again fell back on the 23d.

Ten Thousand Russians Captured.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 26.—A fresh attack by the Russians at Batoum is momentarily expected. Ten thousand Russians capitulated at Bayazid.

Russia Means Peace.

(Special to the Democrat.)
PARIS, June 26.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency, contradicting the rumored unfriendly feeling between Russia and the great powers, says: "Russia will keep her promise. The peace of Europe is perfectly assured. The results of the war, so far from imperiling it, will only consolidate it more effectually."

The Car to See the Crossing of the Danube.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 26.—The Standard has the following from Vienna: It is supposed the Car will leave Bucharest for Alexandria, to be present at the crossing there, about, it is expected, either Tuesday or Thursday.

The Terrible Fire of the Russians.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 26.—The Daily News' dispatch from Rutchuk, Sunday, says: The bombardment of this town by the Russians is terrible. The Turks stand fire with great coolness. They reply vigorously and with good aim. A shell has fallen in the prison and killed two prisoners. Several non-combatants have been killed and wounded. Shots have struck the German, English and Belgian consulates. Shells have burst near the hospital, but the Russian fire seems directed to the centre of the town.

The Onward March of the Russians.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 26.—The Fourteenth Russian Corps, under Gen. Zimmermann, will cross

the river as rapidly as possible and be joined by the Fourth Corps, now in the direction of Reni, and will march south with the greatest dispatch. It is not known yet whether this army will form a column of advance between Varna and Shumla, but it seems probable that these two corps will fall the duty of reducing Silistra, and perhaps Shumla. Further, it is likely another passage of the Danube will be attempted somewhere between Giurgovo and Turna Magarelli within the next few days without awaiting Gen. Zimmermann's advance, which cannot be available to turn the Turkish positions about Rutchuk under three weeks.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 26.—The Post's Bucharest special says: The corps now entering the Dobruzscha is ordered to advance quickly up to the line of the Opernavodj and Kustondje Railway. After their arrival the right wing of the centre army will force a passage higher up the stream.

Minor Notes.
LONDON, June 26.—Mukhtar Pasha's successes in Asia are confirmed.
The Turkish losses in Montenegro during the recent engagements was 10,000.
There are 800 cases of typhoid fever in the Russian hospitals.

MARKETS.

Domestic.
(Special to the Democrat.)
CINCINNATI, June 26.—Flour steady. Wheat scarce, firm and unchanged. Corn firm, 49. Whisky firm, \$1.08. Pork firm, held at \$13.75. Lard quiet, 9c. Bulk meats steady, 56¢/75¢. Bacon—fair demand, 57¢/68¢.
CHICAGO, June 26.—Corn steady at 47½¢; car lots 48½¢/49½¢; July, 49½¢/50½¢; August, 49½¢; irregular, 41½¢; July, 51½¢/52½¢; 27 August, 51½¢/52½¢; D. S. meats, boxed, quiet, firmly held; shoulder nominal 56¢/57¢; S. R. 7½¢/8¢; C. 7½¢/8¢; L. C. and S. C. 6¢.
ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Flour firm and higher. Wheat cash lower; options higher; No. 2 fall \$1.88 bid cash; \$1.95¢/21¢ 90 July; No. 3 fall \$1.74¢/75¢ bid cash; \$1.93¢/94¢ July. Corn, higher higher fluctuations, 41½¢/42½¢; closing 41½¢ July. Outsetter, 37½¢ bid. Whisky steady; \$1.08. Pork held, \$13.31¢ cash. Bulk meats firm and inactive; rib 17 bid cash. Bacon higher, 57¢/68¢. Lard 8½¢ asked, summer.

Foreign.
LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton firmer: Middling Uplands 6-16; Middling Orleans 6-17; sales 7000 bales; for speculation and export 1000. Receipts 10,000; American 6300.
Futures 1-32 better; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6-16, 11½¢; and August, 6-16, 11½¢; 7-12, 11½¢; September and October 6-11-32. Shipped May by sail 6-16-14; new crop shipped November and December, sail, 6-9-32; June and July delivery 6-7-32.
American lard 45-33; tallow 40-31; breadstuffs stronger. Sales of American 5200.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 26.—Consols for money 94 7-16; U. S. 5-20's of 1865, 104½; do. of 1867, 106; 10-40's of 1881, new 5-20's, Erie, 6. New York, June 26.—Gold 105½; U. S. 6's of 1881, 110½; do. coupons, 114½; 5-20's of 1865, new issue, 109½; do. of 1867, 112½/123; do. of 1868, coupons, 115; 10-40's 122; U. S. savings 112½/113½; currency 6's 122½; new 5's 110½.
PARIS, June 26, 2:30 p. m.—Rentes, 106½. BERLIN, June 26.—Specie decreased 1,600,000 marks.

A STRANGE MURDER.

(N. Y. Times.)
PARIS, June 16.—During the past two years we have had three shocking murders by school boys, and in each case a morbid disposition was apparent, and an intellectual condition which left no room for doubt that the mind was affected. What shall we do with such persons? They cannot be let loose to commit other crimes, nor can we cut off their heads. The Reform School, or maison de detention, does not seem to be sufficient. Illustrative of this idea we have a case just reported from Angouleme. One day last month a young girl of 18, a domestic in the house of Prof. Fraiche, was seen running through the streets screaming, with a blood, and in a state of terror that is indescribable. When stopped she cried that her young master had stabbed her; turned round two or three times, staggered for an instant, and fell dead in the street. At that moment the son of M. Fraiche, professor in the College of Angouleme, came up and looked upon the scene with the rest. When told what Aimee Lacaton had said, young Fraiche replied that he must have been crazy, but at any rate Aimee had nothing more than she merited. Moreover, he had promised to kill her some time ago. When arrested, the boy gave way to the most violent symptoms of despair. He said that he was in the study trying to compose some Latin verses when Aimee came in and began to brush up the hearth. He went into his father's room and took a dagger, and coming back, plunged it twice into the girl's back as she was yet bending over the hearth. He had then tried to stab himself, but it had hurt him and he could not give the second blow. He had, in fact, a slight prick in the breast. In prison this boy became rational enough, and appreciated the gravity of his act. He is 15 years old, weak, rickety, almost deformed, and afflicted by a complication of misfortunes. His forehead projects in a most astonishing way, his head seems twice too large for his body, and he is so squint-eyed that he has to put a book close to his nose in order to read. On hearing the case the jury acquitted him on the ground of moral irresponsibility; but, exercising the discretion allowed in such cases, the judge ordered young Fraiche to be confined in a maison de correction until he had passed his 21st year.

The Friends of the Mule Oppose Steam Canal Boats.

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)
A mob of about forty canal boatmen, who navigate the Schuylkill Canal, surrounded the steam tug Alpha on Tuesday night, threatening Capt. Cotterall with personal violence. The sight of a pistol frightened away the following herd, and the "d-d rebel," as they styled Capt. Cotterall, was left alone for the remainder of the night. The cause of the animosity of the Schuylkill navigation men is that the Alpha is constructed on an ingenious principle destined ultimately to do away with mule power.

As will be seen by notice published elsewhere, the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent to be paid to the stockholders. That institution, under its able management, is doing a thriving and safe business, and its prospects are daily inviting to capitalists and business men.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

MEXICO.

Policy of the Administration—Colonization vs. Filibustering.

(Special Correspondence of the N. O. Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1877.

Several gentlemen residing in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas about twenty individuals, most of whom are men of note and influence in their localities—have written to me for information regarding the projected Mexican movement, recently outlined in this correspondence. The first two of these letters I answered privately, but the number has so increased, and the desire for specific information seems so general, that it becomes necessary to reply to all these inquiries in bulk and by publication. In addition to the letters I have received from the above mentioned individuals, the editor of the DEMOCRAT writes to say that similar inquiries have poured into the office of the paper, apparently in still greater profusion; and to instruct me to exhaust the subject for the benefit of his readers.

At the outset I may say, in general terms, that the attitude recently assumed by our government, and embodied in official form in the orders issued to the General commanding the United States forces on the Rio Grande frontier, has had the effect to suspend all operations looking to irregular or filibustering expeditions. These expeditions were possible only in case certain large capitalists in Philadelphia, New York and San Francisco, who are interested in Southwestern development, could be induced to furnish the funds required to organize and transport them to the border or within striking distance of it. The prospect of obtaining the required financial backing was at one time most flattering, and negotiations to that end were in an advanced stage, when the announcement that the government had resolved to take charge of the entire Mexican difficulty put an end to them, at least for the time being, or until the government shall have had time and opportunity to demonstrate whether or not its policy is up to the mark of the public requirements.

This fact was intimated in my letter printed in the DEMOCRAT of June 10, which was as full and explicit a statement of the Mexican situation as can be gleaned from my sources of information at this time.

Whatever is done with respect to Mexico will be of an official character and the government will not permit the situation to be further complicated by irregular or filibustering expeditions. It cannot be doubted that the stand taken in the issuance of the orders to Gen. Ord was expedited if not absolutely caused by the imminence of irregular action. The scheme delineated in my letters and dispatches of two months ago and amplified in the press elsewhere, may be considered abandoned, and time must develop the results of the policy of the government. The purposes of the government were distinctly set forth in my letter of June 10 as follows:

I am assured upon high authority that the direct annexation of territory forms no part of the purpose of our government. The object is to assist Mexico in reforming her own government, and to this end it is proposed first to see that she has a government with which ours can hold relations, and second, to make a new treaty to repair the errors and oversights of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—by which a closer comity may be established, better opportunity and greater security afforded for the operations of American enterprise on Mexican soil, and the future integrity of our frontier guaranteed against the incursions of the lawless marauders which are the legitimate offspring of the present anarchy.

Since the above extract was written—in fact only two or three days ago—a New York paper published a sensational article to the effect that our government contemplated the annexation of the North Mexican States and the location of the boundary on the line running irregularly across from Tampico to Mazatlan, and forming the present Southern boundaries of the States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango and Sinaloa. This statement has no foundation beyond that suggestions to that effect were recently advanced to the President by Gen. Pillow, along with some published reminiscences over the signature of that gentleman, touching the intentions of President Polk and the failure of Nicholas First to carry them into effect in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The sensation, however, attracted the attention of the State Department, which has deemed it necessary to assure the representatives of Mexico that no territorial aggrandizement is contemplated, but that the policy of our government is to assist Mexico in tranquilizing herself, and then to make a new treaty substantially as outlined in the above reproduced passage from my letter in the DEMOCRAT of June 10.

Now, as to the possibility of a war growing out of these movements, which would afford congenial employment to the martially inclined population of the Southwest, the letter of June 10 contained the following:

It is not expected here that the project of occupation can be peacefully accomplished. But our government is abundantly satisfied that there will be no united resistance by the Mexican people, in view of the facts that no direct acquisition of territory is contemplated, and that the object sought is betterment of the condition of the law-abiding classes. Diaz will undoubtedly fight. He is represented to be desirous of war; being infatuated enough to believe that the effect of it would be to unify the Mexican people under his standard, and that it would result in the humiliation of the United States!

Under these circumstances we may fairly count on stirring events along our Southwestern frontier within the next twelve months. Whether or not it shall become necessary to include the City of Mexico in the scheme of occupation, will depend entirely upon the behavior of the people of the southern provinces of that distracted country, and upon the extent of disturbance Diaz may prove capable of making. It is quite probable, however, that by a judicious combination of diplomacy and display of power, showing at once the good intentions of our government, its determination to carry them out and its irresistible ability to enforce its determination, all the objects sought may be effected without any warfare beyond that which may be involved in extinguishing the guerrilla bands which now infest the northern States of Mexico—a warfare not likely to prove more formidable than that we have been for several years waging against the Sioux.

This belief has since been strengthened at

the State Department by the recent demonstrations of the Lerdistas, and it is part of the policy of our government to avoid any action that might tend to consolidate the Mexican people under the leadership of Diaz in resistance to what they might consider an American invasion. Our government desires the re-establishment of the Lerdo administration and will not negotiate with Diaz for any purpose. But the authorities here are as yet undecided whether it would advance Lerdo's interests to extend to him anything more tangible than moral support, meanwhile, however, vigorously carrying out the policy of protecting our own frontier embodied in the instructions to Ord. The nice point of discrimination involved here is as to how far it may be necessary to go to secure this end and where it may be necessary to stop in order to avoid the appearance of regular invasion. The outcome of the whole affair depends upon the behavior of Diaz. He may accept the action of the United States as unavailing due to circumstances along the border over which he has no control, or he may seek to promote his fortunes by making Ord's measures a pretext for declaring war in the hope of thus consolidating the Mexican people under his rule. If he does this, our government will dislodge him by force and install his rival, in the interests of peace. But otherwise our government does not contemplate extreme interference and will only act for the protection of its own citizens and property. These are the bottom facts, and they are set forth as clearly as the intricate and involved circumstances of the case will admit of at this time.

A. C. BUELL.

THE MOLLIES.

The Mollies Only Scotched, Not Killed.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—All accounts from the mining districts agree that the Mollie Maguires are scotched, not killed, and the good citizens of Schuylkill, Carbon, Columbia and Luzerne counties are greatly animated by rumors of plotting for revenge. Nor are the executors of last Thursday's several deeds of violence that are almost directly traced to the murderous Mollies have occurred. One of these is the murder of William Conner, a respectable man, whose body has been found near White Haven, and another the brutal assassination of John Grady, a non-affiliated miner employed in one of the Lehigh collieries. As yet, however, there has been no general uprising such as was dreaded, and little indication of what may be the specific plan of the friends of the hanged murderers. Still the authorities are on the alert, and detectives are scattered through the suspected districts. From these the passwords and other "goods" that were telegraphed abroad yesterday were obtained, and their promulgation through the press was a part of the scheme to break up the organization.

The Coal and Iron Police and Capt. Linden, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, are still patrolling the region. There seems to be an unusual commotion among the Mollies infesting the Butler Valley, and quite a number of persons have received coffin notices. James McDermott and Michael O'Brien, who were witnesses at the trials of several of the executed Mollies, have mysteriously disappeared and it is feared they have been decoyed into some of the isolated mountain resorts of the lawless members of that terrible organization and murdered. A number of disguised and armed men passed over the mountains from Quakake toward this morning. The houses of Patrick Burns and Timothy Branigan, near Delano, in the Mahony District, have been placoarded with "coffin notices," warning them to leave the region within twenty-four hours under penalty of death. Elsewhere, in the middle and northern coal fields, there seems to be an unusual movement among the miners and the lawless characters, the feeling that something important, as well as startling, is about to occur, generally prevailing among all classes of citizens, while no little uneasiness exists in places where the Molly Maguire element is a controlling and vindictive power. In some districts, where the authorities are almost powerless to cope with the law-breakers, the apprehensions of a general uprising have become so great that families are leaving for points where there is more protection for life and property. This is particularly the case with those who took any part against the Mollies at their trials.

NEW YORK'S NEXT SENATOR.

(St. Louis Republican.)

For an off-year in politics there is an unusually lively promise of political activity in New York this fall—State officers and a Legislature will be elected, which will choose a successor for Senator Conkling, whose term expires March, 1879. The senatorship is of course the main prize, and there are a goodly number of big fish after it, if the gossip of Albany can be trusted. Altogether the most prominent candidate mentioned is Charles Tilden, whom rumor persists in charging with aspirations. High among the competitors for the Democratic nomination are Judge Church, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer and ex-Gov. Hoffman. Among the Republicans, of course, Conkling stands foremost; but it is hinted by the knowing ones that Secretary Everts is anxious to try himself in the Senate, while it is almost positively known that ex-Gov. Morgan and ex-Senator Fenton are stripping for the fight. The candidacy of so many strong men is sufficient indication of the bitterness with which the struggle will be made for the Legislature, and in a State so uncertain as New York no one can predict the result.

Who is it can equal Stan, as he's enthroned in Goldwater's bookstore, on Exchange Alley, near the corner of Canal street? As a cheap newsdealer he is a star of the first magnitude, and dispenses light without stint over the whole city. Together with all the latest dailies, periodicals and illustrated papers, he has on his growing counter Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for July, full of fine engravings and interesting data.

THE FAR WEST.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF ITS SUSTAINING ANY LARGE POPULATION.

No More "Rotten Borough" States in the West to be Created, etc.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A gentleman who spent many years in the Western territories, has traveled extensively in all of them, and is thoroughly familiar with their topography and resources, estimates the maximum population which the territories and the States of Colorado and Nevada can support at 1,400,000.

This estimate, if correct—and it is sustained by the best information that comes from army officers and scientific travelers—has an important bearing upon many interesting public questions. The time is at hand when there will be no vast areas of fertile land tempting the emigrant to the West. Even now the limit of profitable agricultural settlement in Western Nebraska and Kansas has been reached. Beyond stretch vast plains available for grazing purposes only where water can be obtained. Further west comes the region of mountains and table lands, where no rain falls, and where agriculture is only practicable along the banks of rivers or in a few localities where water can be obtained for irrigation from the streams formed by the melting snows on the mountains. These localities are rare because the mountain peaks and chains are for the most part bare of snow in summer. West of the Rocky Mountains and their lateral ranges, the sagebrush desert, utterly worthless for culture, extends to the Sierras. Washington Territory has different characteristics from the elevated, rainless interior region, but timber is its chief resource, and farming is confined to a few valleys.

The section of country described has an area greater than that of all the States east of the Mississippi river, but its population a century hence will probably not equal that of Massachusetts to-day. Each territory, by making the most of its mining and farming resources, may acquire a population sufficient to entitle it to admission as a State, but not one is likely to ever have more than a single member of Congress. Except in the Senate the relative power of the East and the West will not therefore be much changed in the future. There will be few more new States erected in the present generation. Colorado was only admitted after a long fight. Nevada ought to be set back into a territorial condition. Her population is less than 50,000, and it is not to be expected that she will ever have as many inhabitants as in the old States are requisite to form a Congress district.

THE HAIR TRADE.

Where the Ladies' Chignons Come From.

The trad in human hair continues to increase in Marseilles, and it has now become a staple article of commerce in that city. Six or seven years ago the annual quantity did not exceed sixteen tons, but it had increased in 1873 to fifty, and in 1875 to eighty tons. It was thought that this total would never be exceeded, but the return of 1876 have already falsified the prediction, as during the past year ninety-two tons were registered as having arrived at Marseilles. Formerly all the hair imported into Marseilles came from Italy, but the country has been made unable to meet the increasing demand, and a brisk trade has been opened with the extreme East. Thus, of the ninety-two tons imported last year, forty-three came from Italy, while China supplied thirty-six, Turkey five and Japan three tons, the remainder being made up of importations from Egypt, India, Germany, Belgium, Spain and Algeria. The total quantity of hair imported into France last year is estimated at 122 tons, valued at \$600,000.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.

The Eccentric Ways of New York Policemen.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Between eccentric laws and playful policemen the respectable citizens of New York often has a hard time of it. The other evening, while a man and his wife were enjoying the evening air on their own steps, some ruffians came along and, seizing the woman by the foot, such a disturbance was raised as brought an officer. The young accouder then fled, and the gallant officer so well understood his business that he not only did not pursue them, but fell to clubbing the citizen on the steps, and knocked him into the street and kicked him around until it was deemed perfectly safe to drag him off to the police station, with the assistance of another officer.

The wife followed, and they were both locked up. Repeatedly the man said he was fatally injured, but a wide-awake police justice the next morning fined them, for what is not clearly shown and in default of payment they were locked up. The victim of the clubbing died. The officer was arrested, and the coroner investigated the affair, after the manner of investigating such things in New York. The result is a perfectly natural one. The murderer was released on \$1500 bail, while the widow of the murdered man was locked up as a witness.

GIBBET NOTES.

Rafe Melton, a negro who was recently hanged at Marion, Ark., in the presence of 2000 spectators, remarked just before the black cap was pulled down over his face, "Whisky did the work for me." Stephen Brinkley, the Georgia murderer, who was put to death a week ago Friday, was asked if he had the thing to do over again would he kill his wife. "Not in Georgia," said the sagacious man, with grim humor. At another time he requested that a post mortem examination should be made of his head, and that after it had been cleaned the skull should be presented to his lawyer. There was a jolly crowd under the gallows when he