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#### THE RAILROAD STRIKERS.

## THE SHOOTING BETWEEN THE MILITIA AND STRIKERS.

## The Governor of West Virginia Asks to

United States Troops to Put Down the Rieters. [Special to the Democrat.] YORK, July 18.—Advices from Washington state that the Governor of West Vir. ginia has telegraphed for United States troops to reduce to order the riotous strikers on the

line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Another report of yesterday's shooting affair says that as a train, guarded by a militia company, was about starting, Wm. Vandergriff, one of the strikers, seized the switch ball to run the train on the side track. John Polsal, one of the militia, jumped from the engine to replace the switch. Vandergriff fired two shots at Poisal, who returned the fire, shooting Vandergriff through the hip. Other shots were then fired at Vandergriff, striking him in the head and arm.

The engineer and fireman of the train ran off as soon as the shooting commenced.

Capt. Faulkner having stated that he had performed his duty and the train men having deserted their posts he could do nothing more, the militia company was therefore marched to the armory and disbanded.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Quiet along the whole line. The strikers have stopped freights at Keyser, Grafton, Martinsburg and Wheeling, and are waiting to see what will happen. The military are receiving instructions.

will nappea. The limited of the structions.

The Governor of West Virginia and the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are acting with great caution and moderation to save the loss of life and property. There have been several wounded, but no statistics, as the Virginia military are loth to lire on the strikers. A call upon the United States for troops is quite probable.

#### DOMESTIC NEWS.

#### THE ST. LOUIS BANKS.

St. Louis, July 18 .- At a meeting of the di rectors of the Bremen Savings Bank yester-day, it was decided to suspend the bank for a period of ten days, with a view to its final tiquidation. The offleers assert that depositors will be fully paid.

## Matters Quiet and Business Resumed in St. Louis.

[Special to the Democrat.]
St. Louis, July 18.—Bank matters were very quiet to-day and business progressing at

all institutions in the regular way.

The Broadway Savings Association, which felt the run Saturday and Monday as severely as any bank, is receiving a number of new accounts, and its deposits yesterday were about eighty thousand dollars in excess of any previous day. It is reported that the Washington Savings Association at Washington and Missouri, suspended yesterday Over three million dollars arrived here yes-terday by the express for banking purposes.

terday by the express for banking purposes.

Sr. LOUIS, July 18.—The report about the closing of the Bremen Savings Bank proved true. The bank did its clearing through the Frankin Avenue Savings Bank, but assurances of further accommodation from that source not being fortheoming, yesterday the directors held a meeting, and adopted a resolution that the bank suspend for ten days with a view to final liquidation. The officers of the bank assert that the depositors will be fully paid. The run yesterday was very light, and long before the close of business had practically ceased.

## A Run on a Chicago Bank.

[Special to the Democrat.] CHICAGO, July 18.—The St. Louis bank trou bles produced scarcely a perceptible impression on banking institutions here. There has been a small run by light depositors to-day or the State Savings Bank, but there is nothing

## Dexter Park Baces

[Special to the Democrat.]
CHICAGO, July 18.—Yesterday was the first day of the second July Meeting at Dexter The first race, a trotting race for horses of

the 2:35 class, was won by Haines in 2:32, 2:29 and 2:27.

The sectnd race, 2:20 class, was won by Slowgo in 2:24½, 2:23,2:22.

In the last race, a running race, mile and repeat, Edinburg won the first heat in 1:45, but the judges having decided that the jockey pulled him back, it was declared no race.

iSpecial to the Democrat.J CHEYENNE, July 18.—Dispatches from Dead-wood say that yesterday the Bismarck stage, at a point two miles north of Bear Buttes, came upon the bodies of two men and one woman lying in the road. The men were sho and scalped, the woman shot, scalped and hor; ibly mutilated. The Indians, about Swelve in number, after killing these travelers attacked a party of teamsters, but ran

## away at the first fire.

#### Defrauding the Government, [Special to the Democras.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—George M. Pinney has presented charges to the Mint Investigating Committee, alleging that Super intendent Lagrange, between October, 1870 and 1971, caused the selling of material belonging to the mint and appropriated the proceeds to his own use, defrauding the government of sums aggregating not less than five hundred thousand dollars; also, that during the same period Lagrange did, with intent to defraud the government, approve and cause to be paid accounts for materials that were never delivered to the mint, and action of Austro-Hungary against Russia appropriated the money so drawn, about while a delay until after a decisive battle is appropriated the money so drawn, about while a delay until after a decisi urged by the semi-official organs. \$10,000, to his own use. Other charges were preferred by F. M. Paxly, on behalf of a gentleman formerly employed in the mint. Saturday was fixed for Pinney to appear with his witnesse

## The Indian Troubles.

Special to the Democrat. SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Advices from Walla Walla state that the Indians have killed three men and one girl on Cow creek. Old Salty, the Spokone chief, believes that fifty of his warriors have gone to join Joseph. Col. Green's command has reached Little Salmon river from the South.

Bors Crry, July 18.—Gen. Howard has his mounted artillerymen on heavy horses, ut-

terly unfit for mountain service. The men will be afoot in a few days.

Fort Bols is left without a garrison, and the whole of Southern Idaho without troops.

Turna Magurelli, July 16: I have visited the

#### Arson and Murder

[Special to the Democrat.] CINCINNATI, July 18.—The house of Wm. Anderson, near Worth Hill, Ky., was set fire to early yesterday morning while the family The daughter, sixteen years old was asleep. The daughter, sixteen years old, awoke and on opening the front door, several shots were fired at her, which took effect, from which she died at noon to-day.

#### Tilden Leaves for Europe.

[Special to the Democrat.]
NEW YORK, July 18.—Ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden, Secretary of State Bigelow and Cyrus W. Field salled in the steamship Seythia for Europe. Tilden will return in Oc

(Special to the Democrat.) New York, July 18.—Charles Longbottom, storekeeper of the steamer Queen, has been arrested on the charge of smuggling silks

#### The Monmouth Park Races

[Special to the Democrat.]
LONG BRANCH, July 18.—The attendance at the races to-day was good but the track was rather heavy from rain yesterday. The handicap race, one mile and one-eighth, was won by Hattie in 2:0134.

Bombast won the Robbins stakes, two miles, in 3:46. The consolation purse, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Rom, ney in 3:12. In the steeple chase handicap Derby was the winner in a dead heat.

#### National Cotton Exchange. [Special to the Democrat.]

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, July 13.—The first biennial convention of the National Cotton Exchange, John Phelps, of New Orleans, presiding, met here to-day. Fifty delegates were present. Mr. Phelps was re-elected president, and R. P. Campbell vice president. A committee, consisting of C. J. Sheppard and H. G. Hester, of New Orleans; John Nisbet, of Savannah: Felix Warley, of New York, and M. C. Humphreys, of St Louis, was appointed to consider the advisability of memorializing the United States Government to enforce the clause of the charter of the Direct Cable Company forbidding the amalgamation of that company with any

HARTFORD, July 18.—At a meeting of gentlemen of the life insurance company this afternoon, a committee was appointed to investigate the assets of the Charter Oak, to ascertain whether the company can be saved and continue to do business under entirely new, strong and trustworthy management. An earnest effort is being made to save the concern.

## Cotton Worms.

Galveston, July 18.—It is reported that cotton worms have appeared in considerable numbers in the valleys of the Brazos, Colo-rado, Guadaloupe, Nucces and Trinity rivers, Plantors are supplying themselves with rolleyon

## A Scavenger Accident

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The head of one of the barrels of the Passyunk Odorless Scavenger Company was blown off this morning by gas generated in it, and Wm. Johnson, workman, killed.

A Foundry Burnt,
PITTSBURG, July 18.—A Hortenpels foundry
and machine works burned. Loss \$100,000,
in patterns of thirty-five years accumulation.
Total loss \$300,000.

New York, July 18.—Blumgart & Co., woolen importers, have made an assignment; liabilities \$500,000; assets small.

## CAPITAL NEWS.

United States Troops for West Virginia

[Special to the Democrat.]
WASHINGTON, July 18.—A force of three hundred and thirty-two United States soldiers. under Gen. French, has been ordered to the scene of the riots in West Virginia.

## Civil Service Reform

Civil Service Reform.

Washington, July 18.—The President is quoted: "It is best upon reflection." These words were uttered in Cabinet, and are construed as foreshadowing a zigzag policy. By the Cabinet meeting vesterday, the civil service, or the National Republican Committee, must lose the usefulness of S. H. Elbert, of Colorado; Will Cumaack, of Indiana; C. J. Filley, of Missouri; A. B. Cornell, of New York; T. B. Keogh, of North Carolina; Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, and R. C. McCormick, of Arizona.

The gentlemen named have discretion which of the two to choose.

WAR NOTES.

| WAR NOTES. | Ilight summer clear rn/1, wounchanged. Lard up country, 47s. Bacon fund; 118.—Wheat quiet, \$1.164.00 | CHICAGO, July 18.—Wheat quiet, \$1.165.00 | CHICAGO, July 18.—Wheat quiet, \$1.165.00 | Sales 410 | Sales 411 | Sales 411

## The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Resigned. [Special to the Democrat.]

Constantinoper, July 18.—Safvet Pasha, Foreign Minister, who has been long believed to favor peace, has resigned. He has been succeeded by Aarifi Pasha.

## An Alliance Between Russia and Italy.

[Special to the Democrat.]
PARIS, July 18.—It is reported that an ac tive alliance will be made between Italy and Russia in case Austria interferes in the pres-

#### Austra-Hungary Aroused. [Special to the Democrat,

Pesth, July 18. Profound consternation was produced here by the passage of the Bal-

The Hungarian journals demand the prompt

## THE CAPTURE OF NIKOPOLIS.

## The Monitors, Arms and Prisoners Taken

by the Russians.

London, July 18.—Various special correspondents of London papers, including that of the News, at Turna Maguarilla, who were eye witnesses of the operations, fully confirm the capture of the Turkish garrison and artillery of Nikopolis.

The surrender, it seems, was brought about by encircling Nikopolis with an overwhelming artillery fire, to which the Russian and Roumanian batteries at Turna Maguarilla contributed. There was three hours fighting on the Glacies.

The Daily News' Vienna special announces by the Russians.

on the Glacies.

The Daily News' Vienna special announces, year, 28 per cent.

that the Turks have abandoned the line of defense from Chernavada to Kustendje.

A Times correspondent telegraphs from Turna Magurelli, July 16: I have visited the two monitors captured from the Turks. They can probably be made ready for action without much delay. I have also seen the Turkish prisoners who were transported to the Roumanian side of the Danube to-day. The prisoners are all regulars, the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians having left some time ago.

On the heights commanding Nikopolis empty cartridge cases are lying in every direction, and tell of a desperate struggle. Thousands of riles, bayonets and accountements are piled along the road to the town, where a train of 300 wounded Moslems awaited removal into the improvised hospitals.

LONDON, July 18.—The Turks at Nikopolis burnt stores and the principal buildings before retreating.

The Manchester Guardian's Vienna dis-

ourni stores and the principal buildings be-fore retreating.

The Manchester Guardine's Vienna dis-patch states that the two Pashas who sur-rendered at Nikopolis are the same who re-cently permitted 250 pontoons to pass Nikopo-lis for building the Sistova bridge. Bribery is suspected.

#### A Holy Mohamedan War.

London, July 18.—The Standard's Vienna special reports that at Constantinople the Softas have demanded that the standard of the Prophet be raised for a holy war, but the palace has decided to postpone this extreme step till the Russians are near Adrianople.

LONDON, July 18.—The Times' dispatch from Pera contains the following: An unofficial order announces that the Sultan has decided on the immediate formation of ten battailons of auxiliaries, composed of Musselmen, inhabitants of Constantinople, for reinforcement of the army of Roumelia.

#### The Sultan Wants Peace.

Lonnon, July 18.—A Ministerial crisis is said to be impending at Constantine ple. The Sultan is said to be strongly inclined to make peace, having already given Namyk Pasha, at Shumla, personal instructions on this subject. The young Turks oppose this policy.

The Russian Advance,

London, July 18.—A correspondent of the

Times at Bucharest sends the following:
July 17.—To-day the Cossacks of Baron Kruderer are said to have reached Lorn Palanka,
advancing towards Wildin from the Dobrudscha. The Russians are reported to
have marched south of Silistria, which will
be blockaded, thereby cutting the quadrilateral in two, and fully protecting Russian
communications on the Danube.

Lest the Russian flying column should
reach the main line of railway, the director of
the Roumanian lines has arrived at Adrianople to get all the rolling stock from Philliopolis and further on.

#### The Czar.

LONDON, July 18.—The Daily News dispatch, dated Vienna, Tifursday night, announces the Czar has arrived at Frateshti, five miles north of Giurgevo. This indicates that the time has come for commencing the investment of Rustchuk.

#### The Russians South of the Balkans.

LONDON, July 18.—The Daily News' Vienna correspondent estimates the number of Russians south of the Balkans at 22,000. No confirmation has yet been received of the report that Raouf Pasha had defeated the Russians south of the Balkans. He has, including the garrison of Andrinople, hardly 10,000 men.

## Cotton From America.

[Special to the Democrat.] LONDON, July 18. The annual review of the trade by the British Customs Commissioner shows that the United States has resumed the position of the chief source of cotton supply much to the detriment of India, which sent 965,000 less bales in 1876 than in 1875.

## MONEY AND STOCKS.

[Special to the Democrat.]

New YORK, July 19.—Gold 105½, U. S. 6's of 1881, 111@111½; 5·20's of 1865, new Issue, 106¾@107; do. of 1867, 108½; do. of 1868, coupons, 111½; 10-40's 112½; do. coupons, 111½; currency 6's 124¾; new 5's 110@110½, LONDON, July 18.—Consols—Money 94 7·16; U. S. 5·20's of 1865, 106½; do. of 1867, 106½; 10-40's 110; new fives 107¾; Erie 8¾.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS

Sr. Louis, July 18.—Flour lower to sell. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red \$1 49% eash; No. 3 do. \$1 3261 32% \$1 27% July, \$1 29% 621 21% August. Corn dull; 44% 44% cash and August. Oats dull; white 32. Whisky unchanged. Fork dull; \$43 35 bid eash. Bulk meat dull; \$43 456 456 are river shoulders.

Futures opened steadier; July 12.25@12.27, August 12.26@12.28, September 12.09@12.11, October 11.69@11.68, November 11.41@11.45, December 11.41@11.45.
Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn without decided change. Pork heavy, \$14 30. Lard heavy; steam 9.25@9.35.
Spirits of turpentine quiet, 31@34. Rosin \$1.80 @1.87% for strained. Freights firm.

## FOREIGN WARRETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 18, 4 p. m.—Sales of American 7500 bales; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery 65-16d; now crop shipped November and December, by sail, 611-32d.

## MARINE NEWS.

New York, July 18.—Arrived: Russin Claribel, Labrador. Arrived out: Sejellestedt. Carmen, Minnie H. Gerroux, Mary and Sarah Lindok, Truroc, Batalsatia.

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following is the "temperature" at the various points named, as reported by the Signal Service telegrams furnished by Sergeant Brown, of the Signal Bureau, and indicating the state of the temperature at the

cating the state of the temperature at the points named, at 3 p. m. yesterday:
Cairo 81 degrees, Cincinnati 74, Galveston 90, Keokuk 77, LaCrosse 63, Leavenworth 79, Louisville 76, Memphis 75, Nashville 77, Omaha 75, Pittsburg 80, Shreveport 84, St. Louis 84, St. Paul 66, Vicksburg 86, Yankton (D. T.) 63, Augusta (Ga.) 83, Corsicana (Tex.) 91, Mobile 88, Montgomery 92, Savannah 88, New Orleans 87, and Key West 87.

Increase of coal production over last

#### GUIDRY SPEAKS

#### IN A LETTER TO CAPT. CAIN.

and Tells of Rousseau's Confessions Murders While in the Condemned Cell. Yesterday Capt. Caio, of the Parish Prison, re-sived the following letter from Jules Guidry.

who is to be hanged in Calessieu parish on th GALVESTON, Toxas, July 13, 1877.

Capt. C. C. Cain, Esq:

Dear sir and friend—I now have no bopes of escaping the gallows, but before dying I thank you for the kind treatment you have shown me, and hope that you may hereafter prosper. I also hope that you will publish to the world the con-fessions that I am about to make. I have no sins to answer for to my God, nor have I com-mited any crime during my life, with the exception of the one that I have sacrificed my life for, which I do not regret having done; but as the lying and dying confessions of Louis Roussear, whose veracity you are fully acquainted with, and as you know, it was not worthy of belief, has caused me to die, I wish to make a brief state ment of what he has often r lated to me in the condemned cell. He has often told myself and

MURDRIED C. C. DUSON, of St. Laundry; and I must confess that he had a dirk knife brought in the cell for the express purpose of stabling Duson when he (Duson) came to get him to hang him, but his cowardly heart failed him. He siso told us that he desired that if he was hung be hoped the last one of us then in the cell would follow him. I desire further to relate some few of the crimes committed by him, as stated by him to me in the cell, one of which was a poor unfortunate fellow he came across in the woods, hewing timber. He acknowledged to me of baving taken the man's axe and deliberatems of baving taken the man's are and deliberately split his head open. Another of which was the killing of a man by the name of Fontinst, whom he had reised to steal and rob, whon, afterward, Fontinat was caught in the act of stealing, and afterwards look refuge in Texas; and that he (Boussean) knowing that Fontinat would probably be captured and would disclose other crimes they had committed together, thereby laying him (Housseau) liable to criminal pro-ecution, he volunteered to capture him; and there was a requisition obtained for the arrest of Fontinat and was placed in the hands of Louis Rousseau, who thereupon went to Texas, where he came across Foutinat and arrested him, making him believe that he would deliver him safely in St. Landry; whereupon the man agreed and went with him (Housseau) for a distance of a hundred yards, when the poor unfortunate fellow was invited to get down off his horse and take the contents of a

DOUBLE BARRELLED SHOT GUN,

bouble barrelled shot out,
which crime he told the authorities he committed
for the reason that the fellow tried to make
his escape.
Another, which is an attempted robbery and
murder of an old and respectable citizan of St.
Landry, who had a great deal of money
burned about his house, that he (Rousseau) knew
of Whereupon he (Rousseau) and three or four
others, blackened themselves and went to the old
gentleman's house for the purpose of robbing
him, bu', to his surprise, he found that the money
had been moved that asy. Whereupon he got
furious, went to the house, and asked the old
man to currender the money; but the old man
had but \$600 or \$800, which he offered to Rousseau; but finding it not enough, Rousseau struck
the old man a blow about the head

with a right.

snd thereupon took if ght. The old gentleman's name 1 do not exactly remember, but think it was Lx Rose, who does not know until this day who struck him; but the sear is yet to be seen if the old gentleman is still alive. If not, there are old cilizens of St. Landry who remember the assault. He also made me acquainted with other orimes that I will hereafter give you a detailed account of, but he told me that he had committed crimes that he would not acknowledge in this world; that they were too outrageous to make known.

My respects to Dr. Moses and others.

You will hear from me again.

Your obedient servant,

JULES GUIDRY.

monstrate that all judges should be appointed by the Executive, who is directly responsi ble to the people for the wisdom and excel-

lence of his choice. Another great change is necessary in order that the most capable and fit men may be induced to accept a place on the bench, and that is that the tenure of office should be for good behavior. Any lawyer of sufficient character and capacity to fill the bench of a district court can make from \$5000 to \$19,000 per annum in the ordinary practice of his

per annum in the ordinary practice of his profession at the bar, and unless he is of independent fortune, cannot afford to accept a judgeship for only four short years at \$5000 per annum. At the end of that time he would find himself at sea and adrift without a business or a clientelle, and having to build up a practice again.

Judges who prove incompetent, neglectful of their duties or corrupt can always be removed by the Legislature.

Make the tenure of office for good behavior and the certainty of a moderate competence for life will tempt the ablest and most upright of the bar to relinquish the uncertain hopes of a more brilliant and more lucrative career for the more sold, sure, and honorable position on the bench for life.

Another change suggested is one that, we believe, has never been tried, but which would certainly tend to produce and develop the greatest excellence in the judiciary, and that is to require that the higher courts shall be filled by a selection from among the number of the judges of the next inferior court. The judicial temper and talent is peculiar and distinct from that of an advocate, and online

tion, and all the tests of intellectual qualifica-tion have heretofore proved abortive.

Unless a high standard of learning is stead-ily and rigorously adhered to, it is better not to have any at all.

One of the great evils of the times is that ignorant and incompetent men, and men who are incapable of ever becoming competent lawyers, are held out to the world by the State, as officers and priests in the temple of justice.

lawyers, are held out to the world by the State, as officers and priests in the temple of Justice.

\*If the State is to give the seal of its approbation to the qualifications of any man as a lawyer, it should be done only through the responsible organ of the State, the Supreme Court, and not through the irresponsible organ of the State, the Supreme Court, and not through the irresponsible netion of the faculty of a law school, who generally seem to think that it is impossible for any man to have attended their lectures without becoming a competent lawyer.

The State holds out the lawyer as an officer in the courts of justice competent and fit to aid the judge and jury in coming to a correct and just conclusion. She commits a deception and a fraud on the public when she admits incompetent and unfit men to the priesthood in the temple of justice. We are often inclined to believe that a thorough academic training should always be required as a condition precedent to admission to the bar. It is a discipline and trial of both the intellectual and moral faculties. This should always be followed by three years' professional study of the law, including two courses of lectures, and a thorough examination by the Supreme Court.

The prieshthood of all the churches, which have an educated ministry, go through a discipline as thorough, and in many cases even more so than we have indicated, for the priests who minister at the temple of justice.

BETA. RHO. PHI.

## JOSEPH'S REBELLION.

#### The Causes Which Led to the Rising of the Indiana. IN. Y. Herald.1

Lewiston, I. T., June 28.—The causes of Joseph's outbreak are a chain of circumstances, which I present here as briefly as possible. In 1855 a treaty was made by the United States with all the Indians in this section of the country by which they were to relinquish all lands, except the reservation, in consideration of annuities and certain specified presents. Joseph claims to be a non-treaty Indian, and that his father, if he did sign the relinquishment of lands, did so unknowingly, and told him so prior to his death. Joseph, therefore, would not go on the Nez Perces reservation at Lapwai, preferring to go to the buffalo country in the season and spend the rest of his time in the Wallowa Valley. This valley, about which there has lately been so much trouble, is in Oregon, close to the Idaho line, and is a small green patch in the mountains which is faited by frost almost every night. Very little grows there except the camas root which is eagerly sought by Indians in this section. The place is rather good for grazing, and here Joseph, with ex-President Grant's permission, was happy. For some reason Grant revoked his tacit gift—perhaps some solitary white man wanted to dislodge the fifty-eight families of Joseph's band for his own benefit—and after a few threats Joseph and his brethren gave up the land to settlement. Last spring a couple of white men named McNail and Finlay lost some caynse ponies, and suspecting that the Indians whom they disarmed and were making preparations to leave when another

Menal and Finlay lost some caynes pondable to the surface of the special point of the special the effect that he intended to make an attack upon isolated travelers. In substantiation of this several squaws who do washing for families at the Dalles, in Oregon, several hundred miles from the scene of the outrages, told a week in advance of this trouble, and a half-breed herder told Moore, a big cattle buyer in Eastern Oregon from the Willamette Valley, the very day of the flight that there was plenty of shooting going on at that moment on Camas Prairie. It therefore seems likely that Joseph, goaded on to desperation by dwelling on the injustice done him, had prearranged the whole affair.

#### BEET SUGAR AS A RIVAL TO CANE. Southern Farmer. 1

The Raleigh Observer says that the agricultural commissioner has ordered several varieties of the sugar beet seed, which he proposes to distribute in every county of the State, his object being to ascertain what sections are best adapted to its culture. In France the cultivation of the sugar beet he becomise the vation of the sugar beet is becoming the vation of the sugar beet is becoming the principal industry of that prosperous nation, and it is believed that this beet can be made equally as profitable in this State as all the tests and experiments that have been made have proven entirely satisfactory. The sugar beets raised in Wake county last year were tested by an eminent chemist at the Centennial with specimens from Delaware, New Jersey, Illinois and Connecticut; the average per cent of sugar in those from distinct from that of an advocate, and nothing so well as experience teaches us who would make the best judges. If the highest places are only attainable through a trial by service in the lower, we have the strongest inducement for the highest and best talent to accept positions in the lower courts.

A most important subject, and one which it is most difficult for any statutory enactments to regulate efficiently, is the admission of candidates to the bar. It is impossible to fix a legislative standard of moral qualification. North Carolina,

### PUBLIC OPINION.

#### BLAINE THEIR CHAMPION.

[Quincy (III.) Herald.] Blaine is, as yet, the only champion of the Mexican border robbers on this side the line.

## HAMPTON AND NICHOLLS HAVE KEPT THEIR

#### PLEDGES. [Courier-Journa'.]

The organs of Mr. Blaine have a great deal to say about the "violations of solemn pledges" by Govs. Hampton and Nicholls. The "pledges" Hampton and Nicholls gave was for good government and protection for whites and blacks, and this they have kept, much to the gratification of both whites and blacks, who, under the rule of Chamberlain and Packard, had no protection whatever, and were plundered by Republian adventurers to their last dollar.

## THE TOO FREQUENT PITKIN.

Will Pitkin be good enough to sub-side? The general public, we venture to inform him, has got a stomach full of him and wants no more. For several months now we have been hearing at intervals a great deal more about Pit-kin than anybody excent receible. Diintervals a great deal more about Pitkin than anybody, except possibly Pitkin than anybody, except possibly Pitkin himself, cared to know. Originally, Pitkin was the merest accident of a complicated political situation. Neither he nor the office he held had the slightest significance except as he tumbled up to the surface like a wart on the fin of a porpoise. The office of United States Marshal, which he briefly held, is of no such consequence as to give any of his proceedings a public interest outside the community upon which he was the visitation of an abgry Providence, and there is no excuse in him or any of his belongings for this constant thrusting himself and his purposes before a weary public.

#### MORE THAN AN APOLOGY SHOULD BE DE-MANDED FROM SPAIN.

(New York Times.)

Spanish cruisers off the coast of Cuba have hit on a new plan to drive Americans away from the whaling grounds of that region. It is customary now to selze and detain a vessel when in the midst of a "catch," on pretense of examining her papers. Of course the papers are found to be all right, after five days have been spent over them; but, in the meantime, the whales have disappeared and the luckless mariners depart in bad temper. The game was tried with the Ellen Rispah not long ago, and now the schooner Rising Sun has been treated in the same way. The State Department may demand an apology, but apologies do not pay for a spoiled voyage.

MEXICO MUST BE ANNEXED. [New York Times.]

## MEXICO MUST BE ANNEXED.

[New York Graphic.]

If Mexico is not able to keep the peace along its line of frontier the United States must establish good government there; and that it may do so it must annex so much of the territory of Mexico as will reduce the boundary line to such a length that Mexico will be able to do her share of national duty on her side of it. At present the better selements of society in Mexico have too much territory and too many disorderly residents to attend to. Less territory would give a better chance to Mexico of preserving her independence in a desirable way in the future. Whether our government is willing or not to assume the task of bringing the races on the other side of the Texas frontier within the domain of law and order, it must eventually undertake it sooner or later. [New York Graphic.]

[N. Y. Sun.] (N. Y. Sun.)

We are sorry to see that many Republican officeholders are sufficiently mean-spirited to resign their posts in political organizations, in obedience to Mr. Hayes' arbitrary order. Why do they not hold on until they are suspended, and then test the legality of the order before the Senate? Is it likely that Mr. Blaine or Mr. Conkling will sustain a measure so suicidal to their own party?

The Republicans are already mani-

party?
The Republicans are already manifesting grest anxiety and alarm at the effect of this order on the next elections. They say that the officeholders constitute the life, the active element in their political organizations; and if they are forced out, mere disinterested patriotism will not make their places good.

But it will not be the mere management of the officeholders in political organizations that the Republicans will lose in consequence of this order. They will lose largely, also, through the odium which attaches to such an oppressive measure. It would be an arbitrary order for a king to issue; how much people whose first and proudest their freedom!

THE COURTS worsing man-right of man-sixth Distraction is to com-ghtor was "the action is to com-the action is to com-the action is to com-

Judge Rightor was 'the actio in trying the queed Warehou damus in the case for directors. mudez vs. H. 2 Telegraph.] to hold a z [By Telegraph.]