

Continued from First Page.

of the wild rice, which was perfectly worthless. From that day this enemy of rice was called Rice Destroyer.

After leaving Mr. Allen's mill the reporter visited that enterprising and courteous gentleman, Mr. RAUL DUPRE,

who has had such an extensive experience in the trade. Mr. Dupre has made rice the subject of much study and consideration, and has accumulated an enormous quantity of data which he has most judiciously introduced the subject, and the matter at hand was entered into at once in medias res.

Reporter.—Mr. Dupre, I am after some facts concerning rice, and I felt you could give me what I wanted. What is your opinion of the growing crop?

Mr. Dupre.—Owing to the low price obtained for the last two crops, the acreage this year has materially decreased and is only twenty per cent above the average than it was last year.

It is said, too, that the long list of Returning Board candidates' names for inspectors, etc., has not even been confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury, while one name sent from here since the list started has been

acted upon favorably. All of which leads me to the belief that Mr. Elder Gantt will not control the patronage of the building after all.

The name which was confirmed was that of the son of ex-Gov. Hebert, late member of the commission of engineers under Kellogg, whose son, by the way, takes the place vacated by the resignation of Mr. Davis.

In a conversation with the Collector yesterday, he stated that he had received the telegram alluded to above, but he could not tell what was meant by the "all right," or whether or not the trimvrate had started on the back track, or whether Tom Anderson alone was coming, and by the very plain manner in which he seemed to take the probable result, it was evident that he thought that his own

or that Wells would not and had not succeeded in making either the President or Secretary of the Treasury believe that he was entitled to the position of Collector for his faithful, energetic and masterly solution of mathematical problems, which Sherman himself is credited with having advised.

The DEMOCRAT has, however, on other occasions intimated that neither Hayes nor Sherman cared much.

ABOUT THOSE TRIFLES (?) now that the status of the National Administration could not be affected in any manner, and the information coming by the grapevine from Washington confirmed that belief when the Louisiana trio reached that city. Now Tom Anderson's telegram confirms that belief, and the Custom House "ins" declare that they will not be budged, at least for the present.

When the trio bought, on their departure, their excursion tickets for Chicago via Cincinnati, the DEMOCRAT gave its readers to understand that the party would hunt Sherman up, even if they had to go to Mansfield, Ohio, to find him. That the information (by the grapevine) given them was correct, the following telegram from Mansfield to the Cincinnati Enquirer will prove.

MANFIELD, O., Aug. 25.—The reconstructed Col. Gantt, with his two friends, Wells and Anderson, left last night on the 9:45 train for Washington. The illustrious party had gone to Chicago, and thence to Peoria, Ill., in search of the Treasury Department, but finding that the latter was junketing on a government steamer and could not be seen, they came to Mansfield and found the lost Resurrectionist. On arriving they registered at the hotel in a sprawling band as E. Gantt and two friends, from New Orleans. The address of the final party excited considerable comment.

After dinner they secured a hack and went to Sherman's residence and remained closeted with him until 5 o'clock, after which they remained in strict privacy until their train left. They seemed to avoid recognition, and declined any interviews, but kept up a close conversation among themselves.

In the parlor of the hotel at the depot Wells remarked to Anderson that everything seemed to be satisfactory, to which the latter replied in the affirmative.

The general impression here is that they came for the purpose of demanding the fulfillment of a previous promise to share the spoils in the Louisiana infamy, and that the Secretary, through a fear of damning disclosures, has granted them all they asked for.

Sherman left this morning for Washington City, and the *ins* of the meeting here will be known in a day or two.

CUSTOM-HOUSE GOSSIP.

AND THEY SAY THE WASHINGTON DELEGATION WERE SNUBBED.

Where the Delegation Went and How the Press Sounded Them in Washington. It is almost certainly known now that the Washington Returning Board Custom-House delegation have been choked off in some way by the powers at Washington, and are even now on their way home. The victory achieved is said to be equivalent to

A DUTCH CONQUEST, when the attacking force turns around for a retreat before the enemy after having made a feint. Anderson telegraphed to a friend here on Monday night, "All right. Leave for home at once. Arrive Saturday," from which it is supposed that he is satisfied that the Returning Board influence at Washington does not amount to much.

It is said, too, that the long list of Returning Board candidates' names for inspectors, etc., has not even been confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury, while one name sent from here since the list started has been

acted upon favorably. All of which leads me to the belief that Mr. Elder Gantt will not control the patronage of the building after all.

The name which was confirmed was that of the son of ex-Gov. Hebert, late member of the commission of engineers under Kellogg, whose son, by the way, takes the place vacated by the resignation of Mr. Davis.

In a conversation with the Collector yesterday, he stated that he had received the telegram alluded to above, but he could not tell what was meant by the "all right," or whether or not the trimvrate had started on the back track, or whether Tom Anderson alone was coming, and by the very plain manner in which he seemed to take the probable result, it was evident that he thought that his own

or that Wells would not and had not succeeded in making either the President or Secretary of the Treasury believe that he was entitled to the position of Collector for his faithful, energetic and masterly solution of mathematical problems, which Sherman himself is credited with having advised.

The DEMOCRAT has, however, on other occasions intimated that neither Hayes nor Sherman cared much.

ABOUT THOSE TRIFLES (?) now that the status of the National Administration could not be affected in any manner, and the information coming by the grapevine from Washington confirmed that belief when the Louisiana trio reached that city. Now Tom Anderson's telegram confirms that belief, and the Custom House "ins" declare that they will not be budged, at least for the present.

When the trio bought, on their departure, their excursion tickets for Chicago via Cincinnati, the DEMOCRAT gave its readers to understand that the party would hunt Sherman up, even if they had to go to Mansfield, Ohio, to find him. That the information (by the grapevine) given them was correct, the following telegram from Mansfield to the Cincinnati Enquirer will prove.

MANFIELD, O., Aug. 25.—The reconstructed Col. Gantt, with his two friends, Wells and Anderson, left last night on the 9:45 train for Washington. The illustrious party had gone to Chicago, and thence to Peoria, Ill., in search of the Treasury Department, but finding that the latter was junketing on a government steamer and could not be seen, they came to Mansfield and found the lost Resurrectionist. On arriving they registered at the hotel in a sprawling band as E. Gantt and two friends, from New Orleans. The address of the final party excited considerable comment.

After dinner they secured a hack and went to Sherman's residence and remained closeted with him until 5 o'clock, after which they remained in strict privacy until their train left. They seemed to avoid recognition, and declined any interviews, but kept up a close conversation among themselves.

In the parlor of the hotel at the depot Wells remarked to Anderson that everything seemed to be satisfactory, to which the latter replied in the affirmative.

The general impression here is that they came for the purpose of demanding the fulfillment of a previous promise to share the spoils in the Louisiana infamy, and that the Secretary, through a fear of damning disclosures, has granted them all they asked for.

Sherman left this morning for Washington City, and the *ins* of the meeting here will be known in a day or two.

Not a single Republican was found to show the famous trio reverence on their exit.

The DEMOCRAT stated also that Elder Gantt would GO FOR THE COLLECTOR, as he was Judge King's chief bondsman, and, with Wells, would insist that the Returning Board be given nearly, if not quite all of the Custom-house patronage, and this is borne out by the following special telegram to the Cincinnati Enquirer:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—J. Madison Wells, Gen. Tom Anderson and Col. E. Gantt, the latter the principal bondsman of Collector King, of New Orleans, arrived here to-night, weary and footsore. Wells had with him his walking stick ory in the shape of a cane, which was taken away from him loaded in Dudley Field's committee room last winter. He is not inclined to communicate the object of his visit until he has had an interview with Secretary Sherman, but does not deny that he is not at all pleased with the management of the New Orleans Custom-House. He will either insist that Collector King make certain appointments recommended by him or will demand his resignation.

CREEDMOOR.

The Team Make a Total of 1165 in a Possible 1350.

The DEMOCRAT's special despatch from Creedmoor, which will be found on the first page, shows that the Crescent City Team are not losing any advantage ground, but are improving as they get better acquainted with the range at Creedmoor.

As the telegram indicates, it will be seen that the FOUR BEST SHOTS show a total of 896 out of a possible 900, which is an increase of nine points over the previous day's practice.

The total score made by the team and two reserves is 1165, out of a possible 1350, which is an increase of fifteen points over the previous day's score, and with the precaution that the team will take it is hoped that the practice will improve as the day for the match draws near.

CAPITOL NOTES.

A Protest Against the Closing of the Dam—Radical Assessments and Penalties.

The Tonne's bayou dam matter having been definitely settled by the United States government assuming all work and responsibility, there it will for the present disappear from public view. In connection, however, with that subject it is proper to state that

THE CLOSING OF THE DAM will not meet with the unanimous approval of all of the residents along Tonne's bayou, as quite a large number of them have already addressed a formal protest to the Governor, praying that the dam may not be closed, but of course the matter has now gone beyond the Governor's control, and he can do nothing more than to acknowledge the receipt of the protest.

The government dredgeboat McAlister, one of the best in the service, having been loaned to the State by the Secretary of War to assist in removing

THE MID LUMP at the mouth of Red river, she will at once be put in trim for the work. This boat has all the necessary appurtenances, scoops, shovels, rakes, log snatchers, and, in fact, all of the paraphernalia necessary, and will be under the immediate direction of the United States engineers, while at the same time the State Board of Engineers will direct the work, and the State will pay merely the current expenses, that is to be taken from the appropriation of \$20,000 made by the Legislature.

There was some discussion during the day about the State-House as to the Auditor's power TO REVOKE ACCRUED PENALTIES in back taxes, some holding that under act No. 23, of 1877, regular session, approved March 1, 1877, the State Auditor has the authority to remit all accrued penalties, provided that act is complied with. The act named reads:

"Be it enacted, etc., That all sums presently accrued for the non payment of delinquent State and parish taxes be and the same are hereby remitted; provided, the said taxes shall be paid on or before the last day of December, 1877."

The object of this act was undoubtedly to prevent THE RADICAL MONEY SNATCHERS from taking the property of the citizens of the State when they were not able to meet the enormous assessments and outrageous bills of costs, fees, etc., and now, as the people have their own government to deal with, it is believed that by a liberal construction of the law quoted, further exemption, if not a release altogether, can be had.

Some of those who were discussing the matter yesterday argued that the revenue had been simply propped up for a time, and that the radical allies made by the Radical Legislature for the support of dishonest officials they could well be remitted as, if enforced, it would make financial matters inconceivable for quite a number of the people of the State, from the fact, principally that under the Radical regime the penalties doubled and quadrupled each year, so anxious were the plunderers to "leech" every dollar they could.

In one instance a case was cited in the Auditor's office where delinquent property, assessed at \$600, was found with a

TAX AND PENALTY BILL amounting to over \$800, the penalties, costs, fees, etc., making, under the Radical laws, nearly the entire bill.

The matter will now receive the attention of the State officers, and it is likely that some conclusion will be arrived at even though an advisory meeting has to be held.

PRESENTATION TO COL. BORLAND.

Among the first organizations to take the initiative against the Kellogg usurpation, and, indeed, the foremost, was Louisiana's Own, or, as it was then known, the First Regiment of Louisiana militia, of which that gallant officer, the late Gen. Angell, was the colonel. This regiment was formed long before its existence was known, and rendered its services for no matter what desperate *coup d'etat*. In this regiment Col. Euclid Borland, Jr., then Captain of Company A, was one of the leading spirits. When the issue came, and the 14th of September aroused the people, that regiment did nothing and gallant service, and Company A conspicuous.

Now that we have settled down to the quietude of peace, it was scarcely possible for the many associations of that exciting time to be forgotten, and last night was an evidence of the fact. Company A, Louisiana's Own, or what is now known as the Crescent Greys, took occasion to revivify them. After a pleasant meeting of the company, to which Col. Borland had been invited, Clement W. Gowland, a lieutenant of the company, stepped forward and in an earnest and heartfelt address presented his colonel with a beautiful regulation sword and belt. Col. Borland, with that composure that is proof against surprise, responded in feeling terms, and afterwards, well, afterwards it is hard to say what happened, but then soldiers know what.

The sword is of handsome workmanship, exactly balanced, and has blades as keen as steel, as it is rare. With it are two scabbards, one for dress, the other for service. The belt is heavily plated in gold, and the grip carefully finished. Take it all in all, it is one of the finest pieces of sword workmanship we have seen of late.

SOLOMON'S JUSTICE.

A Clear Case of Justifiable Assault and Battery. Yesterday Margie Curran, charged with assault and battery on one Jas. Cazanire alias Joe Wagner, came up before Judge Smith on a preliminary examination. The evidence went to show that under the guise of a single man Cazanire had made love to the younger sister of the accused, and when the younger sister discovered that Cazanire was a married man and a fraud, she having no male protector, informed her eldest sister how the man had acted.

THE EMPLOYEES OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have recently amended the arrangements for running trains in such a way as to remedy the most serious grievances asserted by the strikers.

Each engine has a regular crew of hands that operate it when used. Nearly all are enabled to make full time, as it is aimed to have force employed sufficient to do the work, and no more. At the end of division places are to be provided where the employees can rest and be comfortable while waiting for the return trip. One chief grievance was that they were frequently called upon long before the time for leaving had arrived. This has been remedied by the aid of the telegraph, and so arranged and systematized that no man can be called more than an hour before his train moves out. Every employe being called up is allowed a quarter of a day time, whether assigned to duty or not. When engines are laying up for repairs or necessarily idle, the crew desiring to go home are entitled to pass over the railroad.

MORE FOREIGN BEEF FOR ENGLAND.

A novel experiment has just been made in the importation of beef from the Argentine Republic into Great Britain. A recently arrived royal mail steamer from Montevideo landed a number of tons, each containing about six pounds of raw beef, the whole having been killed between four and six months. The raw meat consisted of the buttock cut up into pieces, while the cooked portion was made up of loins, ribs and thinner parts. Submitted to critical inspection, it is claimed that the cooked beef, besides being tender, retained much of its original flavor, while some steaks of the raw meat proved tender and juicy, the chief deficiency being in the lack of beef-like taste. As respects sweetness, which is unexceptionable. Regarding the element of price, this meat can be landed in England at five cents per pound in wholesale lots.

LOST ISLANDS.

The extraordinary intelligence has been received in England of the disappearance of two islands—the Larker Islands—and their inhabitants. Capt. Fisher, a Tasmanian capitalist, purchased from the West Australian government the right to remove guano from two islands on the coast, described on the chart and known as the Barker Islands, and situated in latitude 14 degrees south, longitude 125 degrees east. Capt. Fisher dispatched three vessels in April with laborers and appliances for shipping the guano, but when the vessels arrived at the place where the islands were known to be, there was nothing to be seen but water. The islands had disappeared entirely, how and when is at present a mystery. It was generally supposed that Australia lay out of the line of active volcanic agency, so that the phenomenon is all the more remarkable.

THE IRISH EMIGRANTS HOMEWARD BOUND.

"I wish I had a train reaching from this depot to the Chestnut street bridge full of these emigrants," remarked the Western "low" conductor Friday night, as seventeen Irish people going back to Ireland filed on board, an opinion with which all the mail and depot attaches were in full accord. Yet these seventeen carry over the water from \$8000 to \$10,000 of savings. Eight more emigrants joined them in New York, all sailing by the White Star steamer Adriatic. The local steamship ticket agent saw the crowd safely on board the steamer, beyond the reach of shavers. He says the desire to go back to the "old country" is increasing among the Irish, and that probably several hundred will leave from the vicinity of Springfield before winter.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court. The owners of the steamer Wild Gazelle have filed a bill against the steamer Martha for \$389, and administration of the estate of a collision on the river, near Magnolia plantation.

Third District Court. Ansin Perisco has filed a suit for damages against Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal in the sum of \$50, caused by false assertions.

The case of the Workingmen's Bank vs. Jean Berthelot, has been transferred from the late Superior District Court to this court.

Fifth District Court. Seno Lavedan vs. B. Toujague and Leon Vignes. Suit on a promissory note for \$200.

In the case of W. G. Wilnot vs. the steamer Onchita Belle, captain and owners, Fred A. Blanks has filed a petition as third opponent, asking that the above named steamer be decreed to be his property.

The Board of Control of the Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College vs. Allen Jumel, State Auditor, and Ant. Duboulet, State Treasurer.—Counsel for defendants have filed a motion to quash the injunction issued some time ago.

Sixth District Court. J. D. Wochmann, R. L. Meekins, Joseph Oscar, Wm. Hartner, E. Kuhne, Henry Janning, Joseph Congro, G. M. Caraco, J. B. Bell, John Ehmer, Harry Burrell, Willis Ross, Joshua Harding, Henry Wagner, Philip Forrier, John Genard, Joseph Chipe, Frank E. Montgomery, Alexander Scott and twelve others yesterday filed a petition in the Sixth District Court.

Petitioners say that they now are and have been for some time carrying on the business of nightsoilmen (vidangeurs) in New Orleans, and that they have the right to carry on said business; that the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana and the city have combined and colluded by the passage of ordinance No. 477, administration series for the purpose of throwing obstacles in the exercise of their rights, and to harass them through arbitrary provisions of said ordinance, which are under the instructions of said Board of Health and the city of New Orleans; that the city has denounced petitioners as illegal and unconstitutional, and is beyond the authority of the city of New Orleans.

Petitioners further allege that they have complied with the law requiring the use of a colorless apparatus for the removal of fecal matter in a liquid state; that the public health is well protected and safely guarded with the apparatus used by the petitioners.

That the refusal of said Board of Health to allow petitioners to use any other apparatus than the one arbitrarily selected and imposed by itself does not defeat petitioners' right in their calling to use their apparatus, which answers fully the requirement of the statute upon the subject in question.

They aver, unless restrained by the equitable writ of injunction, the said city of New Orleans and the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, through the arbitrary enforcement of the aforesaid ordinance No. 477, administration series, and the threat, already partly under execution, to arrest petitioners and other vidangeurs, and to prevent them from pursuing their occupation as nightsoilmen (vidangeurs) according to law, it will be next to impossible for petitioners to exercise their right to pursue their said avocation.

They pray that the city of New Orleans and the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana be cited to answer their petition; that writs of injunction issue in the premises, commanding them not to interfere with petitioners as nightsoilmen (vidangeurs) under the provisions of city ordinance No. 477, administration series; a name and represents himself as a single man, and toward the present time, when her sister discovers that he is a fraud she punishes him herself because she has no one to do it for her. He has the impudence to call in a court of justice and ask for redress. I am sorry the law does not permit me to punish him as he ought to be. If you had been him more se-

THE EMPLOYEES OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have recently amended the arrangements for running trains in such a way as to remedy the most serious grievances asserted by the strikers.

Each engine has a regular crew of hands that operate it when used. Nearly all are enabled to make full time, as it is aimed to have force employed sufficient to do the work, and no more. At the end of division places are to be provided where the employees can rest and be comfortable while waiting for the return trip. One chief grievance was that they were frequently called upon long before the time for leaving had arrived. This has been remedied by the aid of the telegraph, and so arranged and systematized that no man can be called more than an hour before his train moves out. Every employe being called up is allowed a quarter of a day time, whether assigned to duty or not. When engines are laying up for repairs or necessarily idle, the crew desiring to go home are entitled to pass over the railroad.

MORE FOREIGN BEEF FOR ENGLAND.

A novel experiment has just been made in the importation of beef from the Argentine Republic into Great Britain. A recently arrived royal mail steamer from Montevideo landed a number of tons, each containing about six pounds of raw beef, the whole having been killed between four and six months. The raw meat consisted of the buttock cut up into pieces, while the cooked portion was made up of loins, ribs and thinner parts. Submitted to critical inspection, it is claimed that the cooked beef, besides being tender, retained much of its original flavor, while some steaks of the raw meat proved tender and juicy, the chief deficiency being in the lack of beef-like taste. As respects sweetness, which is unexceptionable. Regarding the element of price, this meat can be landed in England at five cents per pound in wholesale lots.

LOST ISLANDS.

The extraordinary intelligence has been received in England of the disappearance of two islands—the Larker Islands—and their inhabitants. Capt. Fisher, a Tasmanian capitalist, purchased from the West Australian government the right to remove guano from two islands on the coast, described on the chart and known as the Barker Islands, and situated in latitude 14 degrees south, longitude 125 degrees east. Capt. Fisher dispatched three vessels in April with laborers and appliances for shipping the guano, but when the vessels arrived at the place where the islands were known to be, there was nothing to be seen but water. The islands had disappeared entirely, how and when is at present a mystery. It was generally supposed that Australia lay out of the line of active volcanic agency, so that the phenomenon is all the more remarkable.

THE IRISH EMIGRANTS HOMEWARD BOUND.

"I wish I had a train reaching from this depot to the Chestnut street bridge full of these emigrants," remarked the Western "low" conductor Friday night, as seventeen Irish people going back to Ireland filed on board, an opinion with which all the mail and depot attaches were in full accord. Yet these seventeen carry over the water from \$8000 to \$10,000 of savings. Eight more emigrants joined them in New York, all sailing by the White Star steamer Adriatic. The local steamship ticket agent saw the crowd safely on board the steamer, beyond the reach of shavers. He says the desire to go back to the "old country" is increasing among the Irish, and that probably several hundred will leave from the vicinity of Springfield before winter.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court. The owners of the steamer Wild Gazelle have filed a bill against the steamer Martha for \$389, and administration of the estate of a collision on the river, near Magnolia plantation.

Third District Court. Ansin Perisco has filed a suit for damages against Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal in the sum of \$50, caused by false assertions.

The case of the Workingmen's Bank vs. Jean Berthelot, has been transferred from the late Superior District Court to this court.

Fifth District Court. Seno Lavedan vs. B. Toujague and Leon Vignes. Suit on a promissory note for \$200.

In the case of W. G. Wilnot vs. the steamer Onchita Belle, captain and owners, Fred A. Blanks has filed a petition as third opponent, asking that the above named steamer be decreed to be his property.

The Board of Control of the Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College vs. Allen Jumel, State Auditor, and Ant. Duboulet, State Treasurer.—Counsel for defendants have filed a motion to quash the injunction issued some time ago.

Sixth District Court. J. D. Wochmann, R. L. Meekins, Joseph Oscar, Wm. Hartner, E. Kuhne, Henry Janning, Joseph Congro, G. M. Caraco, J. B. Bell, John Ehmer, Harry Burrell, Willis Ross, Joshua Harding, Henry Wagner, Philip Forrier, John Genard, Joseph Chipe, Frank E. Montgomery, Alexander Scott and twelve others yesterday filed a petition in the Sixth District Court.

Petitioners say that they now are and have been for some time carrying on the business of nightsoilmen (vidangeurs) in New Orleans, and that they have the right to carry on said business; that the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana and the city have combined and colluded by the passage of ordinance No. 477, administration series for the purpose of throwing obstacles in the exercise of their rights, and to harass them through arbitrary provisions of said ordinance, which are under the instructions of said Board of Health and the city of New Orleans; that the city has denounced petitioners as illegal and unconstitutional, and is beyond the authority of the city of New Orleans.

Petitioners further allege that they have complied with the law requiring the use of a colorless apparatus for the removal of fecal matter in a liquid state; that the public health is well protected and safely guarded with the apparatus used by the petitioners.

That the refusal of said Board of Health to allow petitioners to use any other apparatus than the one arbitrarily selected and imposed by itself does not defeat petitioners' right in their calling to use their apparatus, which answers fully the requirement of the statute upon the subject in question.

They aver, unless restrained by the equitable writ of injunction, the said city of New Orleans and the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, through the arbitrary enforcement of the aforesaid ordinance No. 477, administration series, and the threat, already partly under execution, to arrest petitioners and other vidangeurs, and to prevent them from pursuing their occupation as nightsoilmen (vidangeurs) according to law, it will be next to impossible for petitioners to exercise their right to pursue their said avocation.

They pray that the city of New Orleans and the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana be cited to answer their petition; that writs of injunction issue in the premises, commanding them not to interfere with petitioners as nightsoilmen (vidangeurs) under the provisions of city ordinance No. 477, administration series; a name and represents himself as a single man, and toward the present time, when her sister discovers that he is a fraud she punishes him herself because she has no one to do it for her. He has the impudence to call in a court of justice and ask for redress. I am sorry the law does not permit me to punish him as he ought to be. If you had been him more se-

THE EMPLOYEES OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have recently amended the arrangements for running trains in such a way as to remedy the most serious grievances asserted by the strikers.

Each engine has a regular crew of hands that operate it when used. Nearly all are enabled to make full time, as it is aimed to have force employed sufficient to do the work, and no more. At the end of division places are to be provided where the employees can rest and be comfortable while waiting for the return trip. One chief grievance was that they were frequently called upon long before the time for leaving had arrived. This has been remedied by the aid of the telegraph, and so arranged and systematized that no man can be called more than an hour before his train moves out. Every employe being called up is allowed a quarter of a day time, whether assigned to duty or not. When engines are laying up for repairs or necessarily idle, the crew desiring to go home are entitled to pass over the railroad.

MORE FOREIGN BEEF FOR ENGLAND.

A novel experiment has just been made in the importation of beef from the Argentine Republic into Great Britain. A recently arrived royal mail steamer from Montevideo landed a number of tons, each containing about six pounds of raw beef, the whole having been killed between four and six months. The raw meat consisted of the buttock cut up into pieces, while the cooked portion was made up of loins, ribs and thinner parts. Submitted to critical inspection, it is claimed that the cooked beef, besides being tender, retained much of its original flavor, while some steaks of the raw meat proved tender and juicy, the chief deficiency being in the lack of beef-like taste. As respects sweetness, which is unexceptionable. Regarding the element of price, this meat can be landed in England at five cents per pound in wholesale lots.

LOST ISLANDS.

The extraordinary intelligence has been received in England of the disappearance of two islands—the Larker Islands—and their inhabitants. Capt. Fisher, a Tasmanian capitalist, purchased from the West Australian government the right to remove guano from two islands on the coast, described on the chart and known as the Barker Islands, and situated in latitude 14 degrees south, longitude 125 degrees east. Capt. Fisher dispatched three vessels in April with laborers and appliances for shipping the guano, but when the vessels arrived at the place where the islands were known to be, there was nothing to be seen but water. The islands had disappeared entirely, how and when is at present a mystery. It was generally supposed that Australia lay out of the line of active volcanic agency, so that the phenomenon is all the more remarkable.

THE IRISH EMIGRANTS HOMEWARD BOUND.

"I wish I had a train reaching from this depot to the Chestnut street bridge full of these emigrants," remarked the Western "low" conductor Friday night, as seventeen Irish people going back to Ireland filed on board, an opinion with which all the mail and depot attaches were in full accord. Yet these seventeen carry over the water from \$8000 to \$10,000 of savings. Eight more emigrants joined them in New York, all sailing by the White Star steamer Adriatic. The local steamship ticket agent saw the crowd safely on board the steamer, beyond the reach of shavers. He says the desire to go back to the "old country" is increasing among the Irish, and that probably several hundred will leave from the vicinity of Springfield before winter.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court. The owners of the steamer Wild Gazelle have filed a bill against the steamer Martha for \$389, and administration of the estate of a collision on the river, near Magnolia plantation.

Third District Court. Ansin Perisco has filed a suit for damages against Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal in the sum of \$50, caused by false assertions.

The case of the Workingmen's Bank vs. Jean Berthelot, has been transferred from the late Superior District Court to this court.

Fifth District Court. Seno Lavedan vs. B. Toujague and Leon Vignes. Suit on a promissory note for \$200.

In the case of W. G. Wilnot vs. the steamer Onchita Belle, captain and owners, Fred A. Blanks has filed a petition as third opponent, asking that the above named steamer be decreed to be his property.

The Board of Control of the Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College vs. Allen Jumel, State Auditor, and Ant. Duboulet, State Treasurer.—Counsel for defendants have filed a motion to quash the injunction issued some time ago.

Sixth District Court. J. D. Wochmann, R. L. Meekins, Joseph Oscar, Wm. Hartner, E. Kuhne, Henry Janning, Joseph Congro, G. M. Caraco, J. B. Bell, John Ehmer, Harry Burrell, Willis Ross, Joshua Harding, Henry Wagner, Philip Forrier, John Genard, Joseph Chipe, Frank E. Montgomery, Alexander Scott and twelve others yesterday filed a petition in the Sixth District Court.

Petitioners say that they now are and have been for some time carrying on the business of nightsoilmen (vidangeurs) in New Orleans, and that they have the right to carry on said business; that the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana and the city have combined and colluded by the passage of ordinance No. 477, administration series for the purpose of throwing obstacles in the exercise of their rights, and to harass them through arbitrary provisions of said ordinance, which are under the instructions of said Board of Health and the city of New Orleans; that the city has denounced petitioners as illegal and unconstitutional, and is beyond the authority of the city of New Orleans.

Petitioners further allege that they have complied with the law requiring the use of a colorless apparatus for the removal of fecal matter in a liquid state; that the public health is well protected and safely guarded with the apparatus used by the petitioners.

That the refusal of said Board of Health to allow petitioners to use any other apparatus than the one arbitrarily selected and imposed by itself does not defeat petitioners' right in their calling to use their apparatus, which answers fully the requirement of the statute upon the subject in question.

They aver, unless restrained by the equitable writ of injunction, the said city of New Orleans and the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, through the arbitrary enforcement of the aforesaid ordinance No. 477, administration series, and the threat, already partly under execution, to arrest petitioners and other vidangeurs, and to prevent them from pursuing their occupation as night