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DOMESTIC NEWS.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET AT LOUISVILLE.

A Grand Turn Out of All the Citizens and Military--Speeches Made, Receptions, etc.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—This is indeed a gala day for Louisville. By daylight this morning the people began to throng the streets, and at 10 o'clock an enormous crowd was stationed on Main street awaiting the arrival of the presidential party from the depot. On Fourteenth and Main streets the buildings were decked with flags of all sizes, and the windows were filled with eager and curious people anxious to obtain a glance of the President and the other distinguished gentlemen accompanying.

At about 12 o'clock the presidential party arrived at the Fourteenth street depot, and the escort, after forming into line, marched up Main to First street, where the Galt House is situated. The route from Fourteenth to First was densely crowded, and the procession, as it moved along, was cheered from the streets and every building, the ladies waving their scarfs and handkerchiefs. The escort was composed of the military, ex-Confederate soldiers, numerous brass bands, private citizens in carriages, and others. The President stood up in his carriage and bowed his thanks, right and left, as the procession slowly wended its way up the gaily-decked streets.

Business is entirely suspended, and all for the time being have given themselves up to the excitement of the moment. President Hayes' carriage was followed by others containing members of his Cabinet, the Governors of the different States and other prominent gentlemen.

Mayor Jacob delivered an address of welcome to the guests of the city at the Fourteenth street depot.

At the corner of First and Main streets a platform was erected, where Rev. Stuart Robinson made the formal address welcoming the presidential party in the name of the citizens of Louisville. The President replied in fitting terms, and was then waited on by Gov. McCreary, the judges of the Court of Appeals and other State officers.

This evening the President will visit the Exposition building, at 7 o'clock. The President will also hold a reception at the Galt House at night. It promises to be the most attractive affair which has occurred in Louisville for many years.

The President was received by the children of the public schools at the Exposition building with numerous patriotic airs. The President's animated countenance betokened that he enjoyed the reception greatly. After taking leave of the school children the President and party returned to the Galt House, where they enjoyed a few hours' rest. At 8 o'clock p. m. the President and Mrs. Hayes again visited the Exposition building. Handshaking was indulged in for some time, when it became apparent that it would be impossible for the President to shake hands with every one.

Loud calls were then made for Wade Hampton. The President approached the railing of the platform on which he was standing and addressed a few words to the vast throng below him. He said that when it came to shaking hands with fifteen to twenty thousand people, it was all right; but when he had to shake hands with millions, it was a different thing. After the conclusion of the President's remarks, Gen. Wade Hampton was repeatedly called for, but he was not present, and the crowd had to disperse without getting a glimpse at him.

The Presidential Party.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—President Hayes and party, accompanied by Mayor Moore, of this city; Gov. Young, of Ohio, and Gov. Van Zant, of Rhode Island, left for Louisville this morning, at 7:30 o'clock. They were escorted to the depot by the reception committee, with the First Regiment Band and Lytle Grays. They arrived at Louisville at 11:30.

The Champion of the Inter-State Team.

New York, Sept. 17.—Capt. H. W. Brockhoff, of the California rifle team, for making the highest score in the inter-State military match at Creedmoor, received a golden medal and \$100, the gift of Chas. A. Wetmore. The presentation was made Saturday night.

A Swimming Match at Coney Island.

New York, Sept. 17.—Geo. H. Wade and Frank Prince swam a race, said to be for \$400, at Coney Island yesterday. The distance was called three miles. They wore light trunks, and were taken out in row boats. At 4:52 o'clock Wade started, and four minutes later Prince followed; that advantage being allowed Wade on account of the superiority in length between them. Wade is nineteen years old, weighs 168 pounds, is five feet seven inches and a half in height. Prince is thirty-three years of age, and weighs 210 pounds, and is six feet five inches in height.

A rather heavy swell was running, but the swimmers got along rapidly. Prince gained steadily on Wade but could not catch him. When about 100 yards from shore Wade had a cramp. One of the judges threw off his coat, vest and hat and stood in the bow of the boat, ready to jump into the water, but Wade recovering himself, with Prince almost on him, made a strong effort and reached the beach five lengths ahead. The time was 38 minutes. He was heartily cheered. Neither of the men were exhausted by the race.

Senator Morton.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 17.—The condition of Senator Morton is probably unchanged. If any it is for the better. At this hour, 12 midnight, he is sleeping easily.

Yellow Fever on Shipboard.

New York, Sept. 17.—The Spanish steamship Java, which arrived yesterday from Havana, having been six days on her trip, has six men sick with the yellow fever.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Disaster.

DES MOINES, Sept. 17.—This morning the coroner's jury rendered their verdict in the Little Four Mile Creek disaster, on the Chi-

cago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. After an examination of nearly two weeks, including the testimony of over fifty witnesses, engineers and bridge builders, etc., they concluded that the victims of the unfortunate accident met their death by the cars being precipitated into the chasm by the washing out of the culvert, and entirely relieve the company from blame.

Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—George H. Moreland, residing on Canal street, arose from his bed this morning, walked into an adjoining room and deliberately shot himself through the head with a pistol; death instantaneous. Business troubles are ascribed as the cause of his suicide.

Zanesville Driving Park Races.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 17.—The fall races of the Zanesville Driving Park commenced today. In the 3 minute trotting race the first money was won by Mystic. Time 2:42, 2:42, 2:41 1/2. In the 2:30 class the first money was won by Dream. Time 2:34, 2:34, 2:32. Good horses are entered for to-morrow.

Chicago Items.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The suit of the city of Chicago against David A. Gage and his bondsmen, to recover the amount due the city from the ex-treasurer, was on the trial calendar for to-day before Judge Booth, of the Criminal Court, and by consent of all parties was postponed until November 5.

This morning Messrs. Lawrence, Ballentine & Steele, composing the crooked distillery company, appeared before Judge Blongate and gave bonds in the sum of \$5610, the same being the valuation of the goods in their establishment fixed by the court and ordered to be paid by the United States. This distillery was seized by the government last May on account of alleged crookedness.

A Detroit Fire.

DETROIT, Sept. 17.—This morning a fire broke out in Vail & Crane's cracker factory, which was destroyed. The loss is about \$15,000, on which there is \$10,000 insurance.

Dead.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 17.—Gen. John McNeilly, a prominent historian of this State, and an ex-member of Congress from the thirteenth district, died to-day.

CAPITAL NEWS.

Recognition of the Diaz Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Senator Mata, now in this city as a representative of the Diaz government of Mexico, has received a letter from Gen. Benvides, the Mexican general who commands the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande. It is stated that he is preparing a report to be submitted to his government upon the recent occurrences on the border. It will take some time to complete it. The report, he says, will be exhaustive, but after he has finished it, he will come to Washington and, together with Senator Mata, call on the President and Secretary Everts, and urge the recognition of Diaz by the United States government. Senator Mata is of the opinion that his government will soon be recognized, as recent events on the border have demonstrated beyond doubt the willingness of Diaz to conform strictly to the terms of the extradition treaty, to suppress Mexican raids into Texas and to carry out all international extraditions.

The Sitting Bull Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The commission to Sitting Bull, after leaving Fort Shaw, the last outpost, must travel 200 miles over the country before reaching his supposed present rendezvous.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Leading merchants of San Francisco testify that the Hawaiian treaty has proved beneficial. Their evidence is favorable to the management of the custom-house, but a custom-house laborer testifies that he was discharged for exposing a sixty thousand dollar opium smuggle.

Arms for the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Cuban patriots recently received a cargo of arms and munitions. The departure of the vessel was reported by Spanish spies, who are in Southern ports, but too late to have the vessel intercepted.

IBERVILLE PARISH.

Crops and Business—The Sunday Liqueur Law—The Constitutional Convention Question.

PLAQUEMINE, Sept. 15, 1877.

Editor Democrat—Crops in this section were fine, but the late heavy rains, accompanied by they were by high winds, left the cane flat enough. We need good, fair weather now, otherwise some fine looking crops will fall short.

Business is quiet here, though the big lumber trade carried on gives our town more or less of a stirring appearance the year round.

Next Thursday our people are to vote on the question whether or not all places of business shall be closed on Sundays. The parties desiring to have them closed seem to be in the majority. The police jury of the parish has passed an ordinance already to that effect.

There is a good deal being said now about a convention to change our constitution. We need an improved constitution, but I think we can work the present a while longer, and when we do go about getting a new one there are better ways of getting a good one than by a convention. We have elections enough as it is, without the cost and worry of a special one yet awhile. PELICAN.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the mortuary report compiled by the Board of Health for the week ending Sunday, Sept. 16, 1877:

Males, 69; females, 54—total 113. Whites, 75; colored, 38—total 113.

CREEDMOOR.

THE CONTEST AT THE INTER-STATE RIFLE MATCH.

The Amateur Rifle Club of New York Carries Off the Prize by a Score of 825 in a Possible 900.

CREEDMOOR, Sept. 17.—The Inter-State long range match teams of four, distances 800, 900 and 1000 yards, fifteen shots at each distance, commenced to-day. The teams entered were the Crescent City Rifle Club, the Massachusetts Rifle Club, the Amateur Rifle Association of New York, the Columbia Rifle Association of Washington, the Parthian Rifle Club of Hudson, and the Hackensack Rifle Association of New Jersey.

The shooting was to have commenced at 9 o'clock, but the weather was unpropitious, a strong east wind blowing all the time. At nine minutes to 11 the warning gun was given and shortly thereafter the contest began. The shooting was rapid and close.

The scores at 800 yards was as follows: Crescent City Team—Solph 67, Glynn 71, Eyrich 69, Arms 65; total, 272. Solph made a bullseye on the wrong target on his thirteenth shot, scoring a miss.

Amateur Club—Dakin 72, Jewell 71, Allen 71, Weber 70—total 284.

Columbia Club—Karkless 67, Bell 53, Leaid 64, Brunswade 66—total 250.

Massachusetts Club—Jackson 68, Wemyss 71, Clarke 63, Hibbard 59—total 264.

Parthian Club—Geiger 70, Sargent 65, Jones 67, Dannager 65—total 267.

Hackensack Club—Fish 69, Hyde 63, Elmendorf 59, Lamb 69—total 260.

Greenhill and Ferguson of the British team coached for the Columbias, as they were new to the range. The New Orleans Club used Japanese sights to indicate the direction of the wind.

At 1:40 p. m. the shooting at 900 yards commenced and resulted as follows: Crescent City Club, 272; Amateur Club, 271; Columbia Club, 253; Massachusetts Club, 275; Parthian 269; Hackensack, 240. The shooting at this distance required more skill than was ever called for over this range, owing to the shifting wind which puzzled the coaches.

The result of the 1000-yard range was as follows: Crescent City Club 238, Amateur Club 270, Columbia 232, Massachusetts Club 246, Parthian 244, Hackensack 252.

The grand total at all the ranges was as follows: Crescent City Club 772, Amateur Club 825, Columbia Club 736, Massachusetts Club 785, Parthian 780, Hackensack 725; the prizes being won by the Amateur Rifle Club.

WAR NOTES.

The Grivica Redoubt.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Daily News' correspondent, telegraphing from before Plevna, recounts a visit to the Grivica redoubt and says that it is almost untenable, its approaches being swept by a Turkish redoubt only 250 yards distant.

On Wednesday the interior of the redoubt was still filled with dead and wounded in a great indistinguishable mass, the fire of the Turks having prevented the approach of surgeons and litter-bearers. On the return of the News' correspondent from the redoubt the Scotsman's correspondent, who accompanied him, was slightly wounded.

Turkish Assaults on the Grivica Redoubt.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Times' Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows, under date of Sunday: A dispatch reached here this morning from the imperial headquarters stating that the Turks had made desperate efforts to recapture the Grivica redoubt, making seven ineffectual assaults and losing 10,000 men.

The Heavy Loss at Grivica Redoubt.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The details received here of the capture by the Turks of the redoubts at Plevna, shows that it was one of the bloodiest struggles ever recorded and was attended with frightful carnage. The proportion of officers killed was immense, only one commander of a regiment was left alive. Gen. Skobloff in his report says: "I do not my best. I could do no more, my regiment has no officers left." Skobloff blames no one. He says it was God's will.

The Russians Still Hold the Redoubt.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Russians still hold the Grivica redoubt, and are fortifying themselves there.

Promoted.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Czarowitch has promoted Gens. Skobloff, Drezmorff and Meredinsky to be lieutenant generals.

Schipka Pass.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Shumla states that the Turks have taken Fort St. Nicholas, in Schipka Pass, and the road to Genova is opened.

Suleiman and Mehemed All Join Forces.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Suleiman Pasha and Mehemed All are reported to have formed a junction of their forces and are preparing to attack the army of the Czarowitch at Pula.

The Turks will Act on the Defensive Against the Montenegrins.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says that Turkey being unable to supply additional troops to act against the Montenegrins, orders have been sent to the general commanding to keep on the defensive. It is announced that the Montenegrins intend to march on Trosigue and Spuzi.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 3:30 p. m.—Wheat steady; September \$1 08 1/2, October \$1 04 1/2 @ 1 04 3/4. Corn steady; September 43 1/2, October 43 1/2. Oats—September 24 1/2, October 24 1/2. Pork quiet and easier; September and October \$12 47 1/2, all the year \$12 50.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Mess pork quiet and steady; held at \$13; bids at \$12 50. Lard steady; 3 1/2 for prime steam, 3 1/2 for current make. Hogs active and market firm; corn fed \$4 75 @ 50, fair to good light \$5 25 @ 55, fair to good packing \$5 15 @ 50, select butchers' \$5 40 @ 55. Barley quiet and nominal at 70 for prime spring. Oats held steady; demand light; mixed 36 @ 38. Wheat—cash \$1 16 1/2, all the year \$1 18 1/2. Corn—cash 46 1/2 @ 47 1/2, September 42 1/2, October 42 1/2, bid. Whisky \$1 09. Provisions and meats quiet.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Wheat strong; No. 2—cash, \$1 30 1/2 bid; September, \$1 25 bid; No. 3—cash, \$1 23 1/2 bid; September, \$1 25 bid.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 12 m.—Flour steady; 22s 6d. Wheat of coast, strong; medium (1) cargo 55s. California 61s to arrive, strong; California 59s @ 60s 6d, average Chicago 50s. Arrivals off coast and mill corn off coast steady; mixed American 28s; corn to arrive steady; mixed American 28s. Arrivals off coast nominal.

Mark Lane—Wheat and corn firm.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 17, Wall street, 6 P. M.—Money easy, 3 1/2 @ 4. Exchange 48 3/4 @ 49 1/4. Gold opened at 103 1/2, declined to 102 1/2, and closed at 103. The stock speculation was very dull at the opening, but cleared active, especially in granger and coal shares, the variations ranging from 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2. Western shares advanced, being occasioned by the rise in wheat at Chicago.

The following are the closing quotations: New York Central, ex-dividend, 103 @ 104. Harlem, 111 @ 112. Erie, 115 @ 116. Erie Shore, 60 @ 61. C. & D., 64 @ 65. Wabash, 12 1/2 @ 13. Northwestern, 34 1/2 @ 35. Northern, preferred, 63 1/2 @ 64. Rock Island, 10 1/2 @ 11. Fort Wayne, 9 1/2 @ 10. St. Paul, 31 1/2 @ 32. St. Paul, preferred, 70 @ 71. Delaware, Lackawanna and West., 52 @ 53. New Jersey Central, 17 1/2 @ 18. Delaware and Hudson Canal, 49 1/2 @ 50. Morris and Essex, 70 1/2 @ 71. Michigan Central, 58 1/2 @ 59. Illinois Central, 70 1/2 @ 71. Union Pacific, 65 @ 66. C. & I. C., 48 @ 49. St. Joe preferred, 14 @ 15. St. Joe, common, 13 1/2 @ 14. Ohio and Mississippi, 3 1/2 @ 4. Panama, 111 @ 112. Western Union Telegraph, 82 1/2 @ 83. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 20 @ 21. Pacific Mail, 34 @ 35. Quicksilver, 10 @ 11. Quicksilver, preferred, 32 @ 33. Adams Express, 92 @ 93. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 83 1/2 @ 84. American Express, 51 @ 52. United States Express, 47 1/2 @ 48. Railroad and State bonds dull and unchanged.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

How Mr. Davis and His Cabinet Received the News of the Disaster.

(Hon. John H. Beagan in the Philadelphia Times.) The statement has been made by Gen. Wilson, as it has been made in many other newspaper articles, that "On the first Sunday in April, 1865, while seated in St. Paul's Church, in Richmond, Jefferson Davis received a telegram from Lee, announcing the fall of Petersburg, the partial destruction of his army, and the immediate necessity of flight. On that point I make this statement: On the Sunday referred to I went by the War Department on my way to church. When at the department I was informed of two dispatches just received from Gen. Lee, stating briefly the circumstances which made it necessary for him to withdraw his army from his position in front of Richmond and Petersburg at 6 o'clock that evening, and that it would be necessary for the government archives and public property to be removed at once. On receiving this intelligence, not knowing that Mr. Davis had already received it, I walked towards his residence, which was a few hundred yards off, to confer with him about it, and on the way met him and Gov. Lubbock, of his staff. We three then walked on to the executive office. He then assembled his cabinet and sent for the Governor of Virginia and the Mayor of Richmond. Directions were then given to prepare the public archives for removal, and measures were considered and directions given to secure, as far as practicable, good order and safety to persons and property in the city until it should be surrendered. In this paper it is also said that: "Although he (Mr. Davis) could not have been entirely unprepared for this intelligence, it appears that he did not receive it with self-possession or dignity, but with tremulous and nervous haste, like a weak man in the hour of misfortune, he left the house of worship and hurried home, where he and his more resolute wife spent the rest of the day in packing their personal baggage." And it is added that, "those who are acquainted with the personal character of Mrs. Davis can readily imagine with what energy and determination she must have prepared her family flight," etc., and that "they may believe, too, that although heartless and disgusting, there was nothing irrisolute or vacillating in her actions."

I would express my surprise, if I could be surprised now by anything of this kind, that such a statement should come from any respectable source. Now, the truth is, Mr. Davis did not, "with tremulous and nervous haste, hurry home to his more resolute wife." From where I met him he went directly to the executive office, where he remained nearly all day, and, if I remember right, a part of the night, looking after and giving directions in relation to public affairs, and seeming to take no notice of his private matters. He did not go to where his wife was, or act with her in preparing for flight, for neither she nor their children were in Richmond, nor had been for three or four weeks before that time. And I am sure there is no man who saw Mr. Davis on that trying occasion who was impressed with his calm and manly dignity, his devotion to the public interest, and his courage. It is apparent that one object of this statement is to try to produce the impression that Mr. Davis, in the hour of extreme peril, had forgotten his great office and trust, and descended to the care of his personal baggage, while the Confederate government was dissolving; and that another of its objects was to show that, on that great occasion, he was irresolute, treacherous, nervous and wanting in self-possession and dignity. Nothing could be further from the truth; and I venture the statement that there is no one who saw him then, or who knew his character, who would not unhesitatingly contradict such a statement; and I venture the further suggestion that neither of these charges will ever be made to sustain them by any legitimate or trustworthy evidence; and that no man will make such charges who has respect for truth and a just regard for his own reputation.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FRAUDS.

PARKER'S CONFESSION.

The Charges He Makes Against Chamberlain and Other Leading Democrats.

The New York World, of Tuesday, contains the following summary of Parker's charges against Chamberlain:

Daniel H. Chamberlain, Attorney General of the State of South Carolina from 1868 until 1872, and Governor of the same State from 1874 to 1876, is charged with the following offenses:

1. That he, in his capacity of Attorney General and legal adviser of the government, authorized and approved all the financial acts passed by the Legislature during his term of office, generally drafting the bill himself.

2. That, among other improper acts so passed, bills authorizing the issue of bonds to an unknown but extravagant amount were blindly voted upon by ignorant legislative assemblies at his instigation and direction.

3. That he advised the sale of conversion bonds in the market, in direct violation of the provisions of the conversion act, which declared that these bonds should only be issued for the redemption of other State securities.

4. That he was a large stockholder in the Marine and River Phosphate Mining Company and in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, in connection with which notoriously disreputable bills were lobbied through through the Legislature by his associates and immediate dependents.

5. That he made a dishonorable agreement with the Fiscal Agent of the State to share in all commissions received by said agent.

6. That he received \$3000 directly from Parker for his connection with some unknown but impliedly disreputable transaction.

7. That as Attorney General and Governor, he suffered gross offenses to be committed by his associates without protest, and that his final tardy action was half-hearted and partial.

H. H. Kimpton, the State financial agent from 1868 until 1876, is charged with:

1. Obtaining his commission as agent by a dishonorable agreement with Chamberlain and Parker, members of the Financial Board.

2. Holding stock in the Greenville and Columbia railroad and lobbying disreputable bills for its benefit through the Legislature.

3. Lobbying a number of financial measures by corrupt means through the Legislature.

4. Preparing a fraudulent set of books and presenting a dishonest claim to the Financial Board.

John J. Patterson, United States Senator for South Carolina, elected in 1872, is charged with probable embezzlement of the stock of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, while acting as its President, and with drawing orders upon the State Treasurer for scrip to be used in bribing members of the Legislature and for other dishonest purposes.

Frank J. Moses, Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1868 to 1872, and Governor of South Carolina from 1874 to 1876, is charged with the same offenses as Speaker, of legislative pay certificates, and with hiring and counseling a breach of trust.

Scott, Cardozo, Dunn, Neagle, Hurley, Crews and others are charged with abetting and countenancing the improper measures of the ring.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

Now is the Time for a National Organization in Opposition to Protection.

(New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 12.)

This is the very nick of time for forming a great free trade league. The whole country is ripe for it. The bitter commercial experiences of the past few years have been the most eloquent teachers of free trade to the American people. The logic of events has convinced where books, pamphlets, newspapers and speeches have failed. On a direct vote of the people, if it could be taken to-day, we believe that the protective system as opposed to a tariff for revenue only, would be rejected by an overwhelming majority. Protection is really as weak among the masses as prohibition, female suffrage, or any other of the minor issues of our times. The political parties, ever on the alert to catch votes, and ready to flatter the Maine law fanatics or any other little faction of dreamers and theorists, have almost ceased to bait their hooks with protection. The Pennsylvania Republicans the other day did think it worth while to say a word for a protective tariff, to please the iron interest of that State, but they took care not to publish it to the world. Resolution "No. 11," referring to this subject, was kept out of the telegraphic report. And that convention did not speak for Pennsylvania Republicans, as to that matter, but only for the few whose wealth and influence have made that State in Congress the sturdiest of beggars for protection. When the Republicans of Pennsylvania cease to make a high protective tariff the corner stone of their faith, the weakness of that delusion stands confessed.

The American people, being all ready to overthrow the existing tariff system, they only need to be organized. They must copy the tactics of the manufacturing monopolists who have put these burdens upon us. There must be a union of hands and of purses and of votes among the victims as among the tyrants. The next Congress must be made to feel and respect, if not to dread, a power infinitely greater than that of all the protectionist lobbies combined. And the work done in that Congress must be far advanced and insured by the election of men to the Congress, who are not only free traders, but who are able and trusted. A free trade pledge, short and simple, like the one Murphy uses in his temperance crusade, should be the only platform. The only organization should be outside of parties, but not opposed to them. It would receive no serious opposition whatever, and we predict, if managed by the best men in the best way, would sweep the country like wildfire. The Free Trade Conference at Saratoga have initiated the movement. They call for the formation of

local societies and of a national association. The appeal should meet with an instant response on all sides. The contest may be long and stubborn, but the huge fortress of protection is doomed to be captured and razed to the ground—with the free trade flag flying over its ruins—if all whom it frowns upon and menaces will now do their duty.

SAVE US FROM THE SOLDIERS.

Jere Black Protests Against a Great Standing Army.

Judge Jere B. Black writes as follows to a Pittsburg editor: It cannot be necessary to tell you or any other sensible man that this country will never consent to be governed by a standing army until the people make up their minds to abandon republican institutions utterly, and submit without murmuring to an absolute despotism. The enemies of liberty on both sides of the water have offered many excuses for maintaining large armies in time of peace, but never anything so weak as that they set up now. Hundreds of thousands of laborers find themselves unable to protect themselves and their families from starvation, and they become turbulent, as every other people has done under the same circumstances. To maintain a standing army for the purpose of keeping them in order is the worst remedy that could be devised for the evil. This reduces the workman to a state of mere slavery, where the bullet and bayonet of the soldier come in place of the overseer's lash. If they submit they will be fit instruments to make slaves of us all. If they resist, civil war will become the chronic condition of the country. The United States have no right to interfere with this business except in certain contingencies, well defined and carefully provided for in the constitution. The old excuse that these limits ought to be disregarded because they confine the powers of certain persons within limits inconveniently narrow, is not one which ought to find acceptance in the judgment of a free people. But if the general government must settle the controversies between the railroad corporations and their laborers, let its interference take the form of that of a standing army; for that would be not only cruel and dangerous, but the most expensive that could be adopted. I believe that none of these corporations think that less than 100,000 men would serve their purpose; and that is a gross miscalculation, for three times the number would hardly be sufficient. It would be much better, easier and cheaper to take out of the Federal treasury as much money as will pay the railroad employes fair wages, and let the corporations have the fruits of their labor as clear gain. Of course, I don't say that we ought to be taxed to free the railroad companies from the burden of paying for the labor they employ, so that they may increase their profits or be saved from losses, but we had better do that than worse.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

A Gale on the Southwestern Coast.

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 points named, at 3 p. m. yesterday:

Cairo 68 degrees, Cincinnati 66, Galveston 66, Keokuk 66, LaCrosse 61, Leavenworth 63, Louisville 65, Memphis 65, Nashville 65, Omaha 64, Pittsburg 62