

FROM NEW YORK TO LOUISIANA

President Cleveland Comes for a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Ermine Mantle Placed Upon the Shoulders

Of Edward Douglass White, the Brilliant Jurist and Statesman,

And the Senior Senator from This, His Native State.

The Announcement of the Choice Creates the Greatest Surprise,

But His Colleagues Honor Him With the Distinction

Of Instant Confirmation Without a Committee Reference.

Eloquently Eulogized by Both Democrats and Republicans,

While Even Senator Hill Indorses the Appointment.

The News Received With Great Joy in New Orleans.

The Appointment of His Successor Already Discounted—How the Sugar Interests Are Affected.

far from the New York district to find an appointee, but it had been anticipated that after the rejection of the two New York nominees, a lawyer outside of that district would be chosen.

At the earliest opportunity Senator Caffery called for an executive session and brought up the nomination. Remarks eulogistic of Judge White were made by Senator Pugh, chairman of the judiciary committee; Senators Hill, Hoar, Teller and others. Senator Caffery made a speech in which he set forth with impressiveness of statement the salient features in the career of his colleague, his remarkable abilities and eminent qualifications for the bench. The confirmation was unanimous, and on motion of Senator Pugh.

It is said to be the first instance of the confirmation of a nominee for the supreme bench without previous reference to the judiciary committee. Judge White also enjoys the distinction of being the only senator to receive such an appointment while a member of that body.

CONGRATULATIONS ON ALL SIDES.

He did not appear at the capitol to-day. When the nomination was announced throngs of visitors called at his hotel, the Richaumont, to present their congratulations. Among them were justices of the supreme court, senators and representatives. Numerous congratulatory messages were received from Louisiana and other states.

Judge White has not determined when he will qualify for his judicial functions. The court will not meet until March 5.

Judge White declined to be interviewed concerning his appointment. He has been the recipient of the heartiest congratulations from members of the senate and house, and especially the Louisiana delegation. No other state has been so fortunate as to receive from the same administration two appointments of such rank as those of supreme court justice and ambassador.

Mr. Cleveland acted entirely on his own motive in selecting a Louisianian for the place. Judge White has several times been mentioned prominently in connection with a position on the supreme court bench. After the death of Justice Woods, in 1887, his name was presented to President Cleveland with the strongest endorsements, and it was said by a senator to-day that had Judge Lamar declined the appointment, Judge White would have been named.

Again, after the death of Justice Lamar, there was some talk of Judge White's appointment to the vacancy.

Since the organization of the supreme court in 1789 its members have come from the following states: New York, 5; South Carolina, 3; Massachusetts, 4; Pennsylvania, 5; Illinois, 2; Virginia, 3; Maryland, 5; Kentucky, 3; Ohio, 5; North Carolina, Georgia, New Jersey, Tennessee and Alabama, each 2; California, Mississippi, Kansas, New Hampshire, Iowa, Michigan, Connecticut and Maine, each 1.

The supreme court, as at present constituted, consists of Chief Justice Fuller, of Illinois; Associate Justices Field, of California; Harlan, of Kentucky; Gray, of Massachusetts; Brewer, of Kansas; Brown, of Michigan; Shiras, of Pennsylvania, and Jackson, of Tennessee. There is now a full bench, and the court can proceed with the hearing of important cases that have been held up on account of the vacancy.

The sugar planters here, while they are proud of the distinction conferred upon Louisiana, regret that Judge White is to leave the senate at this juncture. They say that his influence will still be felt to a certain extent and they hope that this successor will prove a friend of sugar and a hearty coadjutor of Senator Caffery in the effort to secure legislation favorable to the industry, which goes far towards reconciling the planters to the loss of such an able defender of their cause.

THE NEWS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Prominent Men Discuss Judge White's Appointment.

The first public news of Judge White's appointment was given on the Picayune's bulletin board, and no information furnished since the storm has created so much excitement.

United States District Judge Charles Parlange was hearing arguments in the circuit court in the exception of no cause of action in the Italian cases yesterday when the news of Senator White's appointment was received. Judge Parlange wrote the announcement on a piece of paper and handed it down to the attorneys ranged about the bench. They were surprised. Indeed it fell upon them with the suddenness of a clap of thunder on a clear day. The arguments were temporarily suspended, and not until the lawyers all knew of the selection of the senator by the president for the important position did the attorneys in the case continue with their arguments.

Judge Parlange was seen by a reporter after the adjournment of court. He was the law partner of Senator White for two years, and of course he was delightfully surprised, for Judge White and he are bosom friends.

"I am of course delighted," said Judge Parlange. "It was wholly unexpected, but the honor is bestowed upon one who deserves any honor that might come to him. Judge White will fill the office with the ability and learning that has made him the successful man he is. He is one of the brainiest men in the United States, and the president could not have made a better selection. His learning is sound and as a lawyer he is without a peer in any community.

"I am glad that the president has given the place to a man of his caliber. He has been urged upon the chief executives of the country at different times for years that Louisiana should have a representative on the bench of the high tribunal. In this state we have the code Napoleon, and as it is the only state in the union that has laws of the same kind, it has been a matter of necessity more than once that Louisiana should be represented. The laws are so different from those of other states that when an appeal of a case is made from this state to the high court none of the able and learned judges sitting there would be so well qualified to render judgment in the cause or to do so satisfactorily as the assignment of an able Louisiana lawyer who had practiced in this state and who is acquainted with all the law and the customs of practice.

"Happily, the president has selected a gentleman who will fill the place, the necessity of which has so long been felt, and besides he has selected a lawyer of learning and brains who is able to pass judgment in any cause from any state in the union. Senator White is a young man, comparatively, and it is rare that such a compliment is bestowed on one under 50 years of age; therefore it is not only a great compliment to him, but to the state of Louisiana. As I expected, the senate lost no time in confirming his nomination. Senator White is a citizen, and that is another compliment that is rarely paid to a citizen of the United States."

Judge Parlange was all wreathed in smiles while speaking of the high honor thrust so suddenly upon his friend. "Nothing too nice can be said of Senator White," Judge Parlange said to the Picayune man, as he was withdrawing from

of the Democratic state central committee, collector of the port and one of the Democratic leaders in the state, was asked about Senator White's nomination and confirmation.

"I am sorry that it is done," said the collector of the port, "for I consider Senator White's loss in the senate a calamity to the state of Louisiana. It will be regretted if he accepts the position. No one more appreciates the honor that is bestowed upon him than I do, for he deserves every honor that could be given him, but if he accepts the place rendered him, a man of ability, bright, young and vigorous, and able to do the state and the country very great good as senator, will be practically shelved. This is a crisis when such men as White are needed. The interests of the state will suffer if he accepts. It is hoped that he will not take the place.

"The first official act of my life as a congressman was to go to the president eight years ago and recommend Senator White for a position on the supreme bench. I made a special trip to Washington and had a long talk with the president about appointing him, but the president preferred L. Q. C. Lamar. Senator White, however, was his next choice.

"Senator White is in position, as senator from Louisiana, to do good to the country. There is more promise for him in the senate, and a broad field for the acquirement of a great reputation. It is indeed a great loss to the state, and much to be hoped for a great many prominent gentlemen in this city that he will not accept the honor."



EDWARD DOUGLASS WHITE.

E. B. Kruttschnitt, when interviewed, said: "I was, of course, very much surprised when I learned that the president had come so far south to select a nominee for the vacant judgeship; but the choice which he has made is in my opinion an admirable one, and one which will meet the approval of the bar of the whole country. From intimate personal relations with Judge White for over fifteen years I feel sure that his judicial career will be not less brilliant than his political one, and he will be a credit to the honor which has been conferred upon him. He was on the supreme bench of this state for a period of only a little more than a year—from January, 1875, to April, 1880—but his labors during that period left their mark on our jurisprudence. The intervening years of a very active and busy life have added both to his requirements and to his experience. The Louisiana bar has always longed to see one of its members, familiar with our peculiar system of jurisprudence, on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, but this is the first time that its desires have been gratified. Mr. E. A. Bradford was nominated as a judge of the supreme court during the fifties, but politics interfered and he failed of election. There is but one cause which may somewhat dampen the enthusiasm which all Louisianians will feel at the honor which has been conferred upon their state and that is that sugar will lose its most experienced friend in the upper house. Senator Caffery has, however, rapidly gained the confidence of his fellow senators and our great local interest will, I believe, be safe in his hands and those of a coadjutor who will hold his seat until the legislature convenes in May.

Mr. J. C. Murphy, president of the Sugar and Rice Exchange, was seen at his pleasant home on Carondelet street yesterday evening and said: "I am glad to see Senator E. D. White honored by being selected by President Cleveland for a place on the supreme bench. The senate showed its appreciation of the character and ability of Senator White in confirming him so promptly. But I do think it is unfortunate for the sugar interests that Senator White should be transferred from the senate to the supreme bench before the matter is settled. It may be possible that the whole tariff question will be settled before he has to take his seat as a judge of the supreme court. I think I speak for a great majority of the men engaged in cane culture, beet raising and the sugar business, when I say that we looked to Senator White and Caffery as powerful aids in saving sugar production from annihilation, by defeating that portion of the Wilson bill which will practically put sugar on the free list. Senator White has been active and earnest in his efforts to secure protection for this great Louisiana industry. He has the confidence of the men whose interests are in sugar. His own money is invested in cane culture, and while this would not bar him to any act that would be a violation of many principles, honest conduct, it certainly would keep him alive to his own and our interests. Judge White is not a politician who wants place for place's sake. He has always shown himself to be actuated by pure principles, in fact, he rises to the dignity of such statesmen as Tilden, Thurman and others, for every one grants pronounced ability to Senator White. It is for this reason that I repeat that I am sorry to see him placed upon the supreme bench at this time. Of course we all know that Senator White will be an ornament to the bench. He is a lawyer who has few equals, if any superiors. He served upon the supreme bench of Louisiana with marked success. In addition to his legal attainments, he is a scholar, a gentleman and an honest man.

"I am the last man in the world that would presume to dictate to Governor Foster whom he should appoint to fill Senator White's place in the senate till the legislature meets, but the Lord knows I want him to appoint somebody that will stand up for sugar with the firmness and activity that Senator White has exhibited. These certainly are men in the state, friendly to the sugar interests, who would not be tipped into the support of the iniquitous Wilson bill if they were sent to the senate. I do not like to mention any man's name. And it is true, while the woods are not full of good men for the place, there are several gentlemen capable of acting for the interests of Louisiana.

"Look here, I want it distinctly understood that I am not in favor of the selection of a man friendly to sugar, simply because my interest is in sugar, but because it is for the interest of the whole people of this state. Think for one mo-

ment, these people thrown into hazy if sugar is not protected. I saw in the Picayune some days ago that an Englishman at the St. Charles Hotel, in speaking of the sugar question, said that he could not understand why the American people wanted to make themselves poor and foreigners rich by putting sugar on the free list. That is the whole matter in a nutshell. By encouragement this country could raise not only the sugar consumed in the United States, but produce a surplus for shipment abroad. It would increase the value of lands in the northwest, where beets can be cultivated, and render us independent as far as our sugar supply is concerned in case of a war.

"It is for these and many other reasons that I hope Governor Foster will choose an able man who is known to be friendly to the sugar interests."

Coming down in the electric car last night Ex-Mayor Joseph Shakspeare said: "I am glad to see Louisiana honored in President Cleveland choosing Senator White for a place on the supreme bench. He is a well qualified man. No, I do not believe with many of the sugar men that Senator White's removal from the senate to the bench will militate against sugar interests. The senate cannot afford to put sugar on the free list, to introduce pauper labor into this country. Sugar must be protected, and a duty of 1 1/2 cents at least should be placed upon it."

Said Hon. P. J. Semmes: "From a legal standpoint, in fact, the only way in which I would care to discuss Judge White's accession to the United States supreme bench, I regard the appointment as a most excellent one. Thoroughly well versed in the civil law of Louisiana, Judge White will not only be an adornment to the highest tribunal of the land, but his appointment meets a requirement that every Louisianian lawyer will hail with delight. The first Louisianian appointed since the purchase of this state by the government is an honor of which the distinguished jurist and eminently fitted appointee may be justly proud.

Justice S. D. McJannet: "I regard the appointment of Senator White as an excellent one. Louisiana has long required a representative on the supreme bench, and, in my opinion, no better fitted person than Senator White could have been found to meet this requirement.

Mr. Albert Baldwin, President of the New Orleans National Bank: "Senator White's elevation to the supreme bench is something of which Louisiana has reason to be proud. His appointment is a most excellent one. As to his quitting the senate just at the time when his valuable services and assistance for the rescue of sugar, I feel sure that a man of his wonderful perspicuity, who has done so much for, and is himself interested in, our threatened industry, has already made such arrangements for its protection that will in no wise be interfered with by his accession to the supreme bench."

Ex-Justice C. E. Feener remarked: "Judge White, in my opinion, is a man of high intellect, and a very learned and able lawyer, possessing every requisite to fill the exalted position to which he has been called.

"He will bring to the bench a profound mastery of the civil law, which I have personally heard, from several members of the court itself, is needed upon that bench, on account of the extent to which the civil law enters, not only into the law of Louisiana, but also—though to a less extent—into that of Texas and California, and perhaps other states.

"Judge White's appointment will command universal approval with the bench and bar, as well as with the whole people of Louisiana, to which will be mingled only a single regret, and that is the loss of his invaluable services in the senate at this, the most critical juncture that has perhaps ever threatened the welfare and prosperity of this state.

Quite a number of politicians gathered in the rotunda of the St. Charles last night to discuss the selection of Senator White as associate judge of the United States supreme court and to surmise and conjecture as to who will be selected by Governor Foster to fill the unexpired term created by the appointment in the senate, provided Judge White accepts, which is more than probable. Quite a number were mentioned in connection with the senatorial succession. One gentleman was firm in the opinion that Judge Sulbis, of Monroe, would be named by the governor, while others expressed the opinion that the honor would fall upon either Boatner, Blanchard or Theodore Wilkinson. One gentleman said that Mr. Caffery would be likely to prefer a colleague from north Louisiana, while another thought that sectional lines would not be considered by Governor Foster in naming the man who is to fill the unexpired term of Senator White. A gentleman from the sugar district was positive that a sugar man would be appointed, while others entertained diverse opinions as to the succession, the individ-

ual who will be selected and the most probable man for the place. The sugar man's share in the general rejoicing over the unlooked-for appointment. None could be found round the exchange who cared to give candid expression of their views just for the present. While there was some discussion of sentiment over Senator White's acceptance, a number expressed the opinion that sugar's chances had not been threatened by his unexpected removal from the senate. These parties were apprehensive that over the Governor Foster were to appoint sugar's strongest advocate to succeed Senator White. It would not avail much. To be thoroughly effective in so gigantic a struggle as is to be made in behalf of the sugar industry, an senator should have had years of experience, be well known and in close contact with the senatorial conferees. These essentials were possessed by Senator White. A new man will be entirely devoid of them. Therefore, they hold, that sugar's prospects for protection have been materially weakened. However, there were a number who had confidence not only in the senate's action, but in Senator White's careful calculation of the outlook before taking the step he did.

A number of business men and citizens of prominence here telegraphed to Senator White asking him not to accept the position offered by the governor. A gentleman who is well known in the state as one of the leaders of the Democratic party, and who occupies a position of distinction, said last night to a reporter, in the St. Charles Hotel, that he had telegraphed to Senator White, begging that he would not take the judgeship, as it would be a great calamity to the state and to his country. The gentleman said he was in brainy and active a man to be shelved into such a position as associate judge of the supreme court of the United States. The gentleman who sent the message to Judge White said that sugar would suffer in his loss from the senate and that at this particular time he was greatly needed. Even these, however, shared with all others in extending congratulation and praising Judge White's fitness for the place.

Mayor John Fitzpatrick, when seen, said: "The placing of Judge White upon the supreme bench must be regarded as a very high compliment to Louisiana, and one which every citizen of the state should rejoice in. Of course his elevation to the associate judgeship will leave a vacancy in the United States senate at a time when it will be materially felt by every friend of the sugar interests. For Judge White was justly regarded as one of the staunchest, most careful and ablest champions of sugar. What is his gain, in point of honors conferred, is, at this momentous period, a great loss to sugar, now struggling for its very existence. I think, however, that the friends of the sugar interest need feel no unnecessary alarm over the situation, for they have in Senator Caffery, an able and eloquent as well as a most influential and experienced advocate of their interest, and no matter who is selected to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge White's elevation to supreme court honors, he will be found acting with a full sense of the great responsibility resting upon his shoulders, in full cooperation with Senator Caffery, and with an eye single to the interest of our state."

In response to a query as to Judge White's appointed and elected successor, the mayor said: "The choice of Judge White's successor, pending the meeting of the legislature, will, under the law, fall to Governor Foster. I have no idea as to who will be selected, but I am satisfied that the governor will exercise his high prerogative in a most judicious manner. The governor is fully alive to the great interests involved and the issues at stake, and that is covering the whole ground. I have no idea as to who will be elected to succeed Judge White, as the choice will fall on the legislature."

"What effect will the election to succeed Senator White have on Senator Caffery's chances?"

"The selection of Judge White's successor will have no effect whatever on the election of Senator Caffery. Senator Caffery has given ample evidence of his great ability and firmness of character, and the people of our state can always be depended upon to evidence their appreciation of a truly representative public servant whenever the occasion requires it. I believe this to be the case with Senator Caffery, and I expect his election without serious opposition, and our sugar interests will be benefited."

Bernard McJannet said: "Among the lawyers, Senator White is considered possibly the ablest man at the bar in this state. He could not be considered a politician, as he had shown himself to be a statesman. His thorough knowledge of the civil law will make him an interesting figure to the lawyers of the nation, as it will bring to the supreme bench a judge who has studied law as a science, and who will regard his opinions from that standpoint. I think not only Louisiana but the country at large will be congratulated on this appointment. His decisions as judge of the supreme court of the state of Louisiana when only 28 years of age are proof conclusive that President Cleveland has made no mistake in exalting him to a position which, I have no doubt, was the height of Senator White's ambition. I think that whilst the judicial department of the government has been admirably benefited, the legislative branch has lost an able statesman, and that Louisiana, at the present moment, has lost a senator whose place it will be extremely difficult to fill."

Mr. L. C. Keerer, who is largely interested in the sugar question, was dumfounded to hear of Senator White's election to the supreme bench. He expressed himself as happy that such an eminent son of Louisiana should be so highly honored, but in the same breath said that he should lose such a staunch and capable friend at this critical stage. "The greatest interest now centers," said he, "in the appointment of his successor and the time it will take Governor Foster to name him. One vote more or less, at this critical juncture, may mean a great deal to Louisiana. There is no doubt that the world as to the attitude of the governor, and I have no hesitancy in saying that he will name a man who will guard our interests as carefully as Senators White and Caffery, but as I said before, it all depends on the time it takes to find a successor. If Senator White forwards his resignation immediately, it will take at least three days to reach the governor, and if he acts instantly it will take three days more for the fortunate choice to get to Washington and register his vote in behalf of Louisiana's chief industry; thus you see there is almost an entire week intervening. In that time many things may happen in Washington."

Mr. George P. Anderson, of Plaquemines, was glad to hear the news, but expressed much concern for the fate of sugar. "I wish Governor Foster could appoint himself to the vacancy," he said.

THE GOVERNOR

Congratulates Judge White, But Gives No Hint of His Successor.

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—The appointment of Senator White as associate justice of the United States supreme court was the leading topic of conversation on the streets and at the state house this evening. When seen Governor Foster had just finished penning a telegram of warm congratulations to the new associate justice.

Speaking of the appointment, Governor Foster said:

"In addition to the personal gratification I feel at the elevation of a warm personal friend to this high position, I consider that in every respect it is a strong appointment. It will recognize the south through one of her most distinguished sons, a gentleman, a Democrat and a lawyer of rare attainments and learning. I feel particularly pleased at the prominence and distinction given to one of Louisiana's citizens. It is a

popularity. His predecessor in congress was Edward Livingston, who had once been mayor of New York, and afterwards became United States senator, secretary of state and minister to France. Livingston was a Jackson Democrat, and was elected to congress without opposition. When he was raised to the senate, Mr. White, a Henry Clay whig, was elected to the place, likewise without opposition. Both men were greater than the party lines.

Governor White's wife was Miss Catherine Sidney Lee Ringgold, a bright and accomplished lady of Virginia, who died not many years ago. The subject of this sketch received his early education at Mount St. Mary, near Emmettsburg, Md., and subsequently was placed at Georgetown College, district of Columbia, but was withdrawn from there on account of the war. Returning to Louisiana, he entered the confederate service during the siege of Fort Hudson on the staff of General Beale, and was captured July 6, 1863, at the surrender of that point.

When the war was over Mr. White entered the law office of Hon. Edward Bernudez, late chief justice of Louisiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1872 he was elected state senator for four years, and on the election of Governor Nichols, in 1876, the latter appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of the state. The whig governor, White, had promoted the Democratic father of Governor Nichols to the bench forty years before. Under the constitutional convention of 1879 a new supreme court was appointed, and Judge White retired to his large and lucrative law practice.

In the campaign which resulted in the election of Governor Nichols over Governor McEnery Mr. White was one of the most effective orators for the former. He canvassed the state from one end to the other and his eloquent espousal of the Nichols cause made a profound impression upon all those who heard or met him. The impression created made him a favorite among the representatives of the people when they were called upon to choose a United States senator, and Judge White was elected to that position on May 30, 1888. Almost from the first day that Judge White took his seat in the senate his ability was recognized and for some time he has been regarded as a leader in the councils of the nation.

Judge White was a member of the law firm of White, Parlange & Saunders, one of the members of which recently made a rapid rise from lieutenant governor to the associate justiceship of the state supreme court, and then to the vacancy on the United States district court bench due to the death of Judge Billings. Judge White is a bachelor, devoting all his life to his legal studies and public affairs.

Indorsements for Blanchard.

London, La., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—After the news of Senator White's appointment had flashed over the wire your correspondent interviewed a great many of the citizens and found that Congressman N. C. Blanchard is the unanimous choice for the vacancy caused by Senator White's appointment to the supreme bench. The governor will be strongly urged to appoint him. Colonel Carter, internal revenue collector, who is in town, says he thinks that Governor Foster will undoubtedly select him.

tion of two of her eminent sons, Bustis and White."

There is quite naturally much speculation as to who will be Judge White's successor in the senate.

Governor Foster firmly but politely refused to give out any expression as to who his appointee would be or the time when the vacancy would be filled. In fact, he said at present he had no idea whatever as to whom he would appoint.

The governor will go down to New Orleans on the early train to-morrow, and while there will most probably discuss the subject with his political friends in that city, as it is necessary to make the appointment at an early date.

The aspirants most prominently mentioned this evening in connection with the vacancy are Representatives Blanchard and Boutner, Collector Wilkinson and E. Howard McCaleb.

The telegraph wires are already warming up with messages to the governor, chiefly from Washington, suggesting suitable names for the position. The gossips have it that Senator Caffery telegraphed recommending Collector Theodore S. Wilkinson, and adding that he had written at length by mail. The governor replied to the Caffery telegram, but the nature of the reply could not be ascertained.

Opinion is almost unanimous here that Blanchard is the coming man. It is necessary, the politicians argue, for the governor to select a north Louisiana man, having already recognized southern Louisiana in the appointment of Mr. Caffery. With Blanchard appointed, his strength, combined with that of Caffery, would be so potent in the legislature as to override all opposition and lead to the election of both. This would also be good policy on the part of the governor, who, now that he could not aspire to the senate, must look for re-election as chief executive of the state.

The situation, however, is gravely complicated by the tariff bill now pending before the senate.

The sugar interests will doubtless demand a vigorous friend in the present emergency, and will not feel disposed to accept Mr. Blanchard, who voted for the tariff bill in the house.

This interest, it is likely, will center around Collector Wilkinson.

In spite of this, it is considered here reasonably certain that the governor's choice will fall upon Mr. Blanchard.

NEW YORK PLEASED.

Satisfied That So Eminent a Jurist Was Chosen.

New York, Feb. 19.—(Special.)—The appointment of Senator White to the supreme court bench is acceptable to all factions of the Democracy in this state, judging by the comments heard on all sides when the news came from Washington. The controversy had aroused tremendous interest here, but nothing but praise is heard of Senator White. The following expressions of opinion are samples of what was said:

Christopher C. Baldwin, the well-known broker and ex-chairman of the defunct county Democracy, was seen last evening at the Manhattan Club, of which he is a prominent member, and one of the governors. "The selection of Senator White for the supreme bench," he said, "is an ideal appointment, and, in my view, a very happy ending of the whole disgraceful controversy over this high office. I know the law justice well, having a personal acquaintance with him extending over many years. He is an able lawyer, and no fairer-minded man lives. Impartiality is one of his distinguished traits of character. As senator, he has been right on all the great questions which have come before congress. Senator White's speech on the anti-option bill, when it was pending in the senate, was a strong one, and carried weight with it. I think his speech had much to do with defeating the measure. His attitude on the silver question increased his popularity in Wall street. My only regret is that he leaves the senate before the tariff matter is settled. I believe that he would have been instrumental in so amending it as to eliminate some, at least, of its reprehensible features."

A member of the Cotton Exchange said: "Judge White is well known to many of our members, some of whom are proud to call him a personal friend. He is the soul of honor as well as a man of sound legal knowledge and varied attainments. When he was still a young man, scarcely out of his teens, his father died, leaving a mortgage for \$40,000 on his plantation in Louisiana. There was a flaw in the mortgage, which young White might have taken advantage of and avoided payment. This he refused to do, and offered to give up the entire plantation, a most valuable property, to extinguish his father's debt. The creditors, pleased with the young man's honest purpose, told him they would give him all the time he needed for payment. Under much discouragement, resulting from years of bad crops, he labored on until he was able to clear off the last cent of the incumbrance. In Louisiana White's word is better than the bond of many another man."

Mayor Gilroy said the appointment was a surprise to him. He did not think the president would go outside his own state.

Mayor Gilroy added: "It's good politics, though it removes the principal opponent of the Wilson bill among the sugar men."

Here are other comments upon the appointment:

William B. Hornblower: You may say that I am sorry the nomination should not have been given to some one in this client. If it is to go to any one outside there is no one better qualified for the position than Senator White. I have no doubt his nomination will be satisfactory to the country.

Wheeler H. Peckham: I don't know Senator White, and I have nothing to say about the matter.

EDWARD DOUGLASS WHITE.

A Sketch of the New Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Edward Douglass White was born on his father's sugar plantation on bayou Lafourche, forty-eight years ago last November. His father, Edward Douglass White, was a Tennessean, who emigrated early to Louisiana, occupied judicial positions, and in 1829 was elected to congress and served until 1834, when he was chosen governor of the state. He served four years in that capacity, and being ineligible for re-election under the constitution then in force, he immediately returned to congress, remaining in that body until 1843.

The governor was a man of immense