

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, AND LACE NOVELTIES.

THE LEADING ARTICLES FOR THE Spring Season of 1878, IN WHICH LEVY'S PALAIS ROYAL BAZAR, 137 CANAL STREET, Takes the Lead.

400 NEW PATTERNS OF EMBROIDERIES. Begin from two cents, up to \$3 a yard, in JACONET, NAINSOOK AND SWISS.

Ladies passing the Palais Royal windows will please notice the prices attached to the Embroideries exhibited, and they will speak for themselves. FIVE HUNDRED PIECES COLORED EDGE EMBROIDERIES expected in a few days, and will be displayed in the show window as soon as received.

FANS.

SIXTY-FOUR STYLES OF JAPANESE, from 15 cents to \$1.25 each, just half of last year's prices. (No common fans sold in that line at the Palais Royal.) SILK AND SATIN FANS, plain and painted (thirty-three styles), begin at 25 cents, up to \$1.00 each.

FEATHER, PEARL AND LACE FANS, the largest assortment in New Orleans, begin at \$1 up to \$50 apiece. MISSES' FANS, in silk, satin and feathers, from 25 cents to \$3 apiece.

Palais Royal Price List of Silk Parasols and Umbrellas.

Table with 4 columns: Item description, Price range, Item description, Price range. Includes items like Black and brown plain handle, Silk Serge Parasols, etc.

LACES, by the yard, three cents a yard up.

LACE NOVELTIES, COLLARS AND CUFFS, in Valenciennes, Italian and Russian laces, sixty-four new styles.

ALL LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, plain and embroidered; selling out at 25 cents a set; worth 65 cents.

Reduction in Ruchings and Skirt Protecting Ruchings.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF LEVY'S PALAIS ROYAL.

Address E. LEVY, 137 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

ENGLAND STILL SHOWS HER TEETH—AUSTRIA APPROVES, BUT WILL ONLY FIGHT DIPLOMATICALLY.

While France, though leaning to England, wants quiet chances of an understanding gradually increasing.

LONDON, April 19.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that he has had a conversation with Gen. Ignatieff, in which the general, in reply to a question put to him, summed up the political situation as follows: England continues to show her teeth; Austria almost approves England's wishes, but will act only in diplomacy, and refuses to declare war openly.

With regard to the other powers, Italy's interests demand strict neutrality; France has a tendency toward England, but the Marshal President and the chiefs of the army must want to remain quiet and to keep on good terms with Russia.

To sum up, the chances of an understanding are increasing gradually but slowly. We must wait some time for a solution. The congress will perhaps be replaced by arbitration with England, but nothing positive can be said on that point yet.

Germany's Mediation Expected to Prove Successful.

LONDON, April 19.—The correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg says: "The situation is decidedly pacific. In official circles it is believed that Germany's mediation will very likely be successful and the congress will soon assemble. It will probably be preceded by a conference of ambassadors at Berlin, which is expected to decide that invitations to the congress shall be issued to consider the modifications necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871. It is confidently anticipated some such formula will be accepted in both London and St. Petersburg. A meeting of the congress would dissipate many difficulties.

An Arrangement with Russia Advised—Stormy Discussion in the Roumanian Parliament.

LONDON, April 20.—During the debate in the Roumanian Parliament yesterday, Prime Minister Bratianu advised that an understanding be had with Russia; a very stormy discussion ensued, in which the government was severely attacked, but confidence was voted.

Unrest in the Situation—Fears that Russia Will Prove Obdurate.

LONDON, April 20.—The situation again causes much uneasiness, and it is feared that Russia will still refuse to allow the discussion of the entire treaty.

England Buying Grain.

LONDON, April 19.—England has bought a large quantity of grain in Trieste, and ordered it to be stored at Smyrna.

Russia to Modify Her Claim to Bessarabia.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Bucharest says it is stated that Russia will modify her claim to Bessarabia.

Evacuation of Shumla, Varna and Batoum—An Ultimatum Expected.

LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: In reply to the Russian demand for the evacuation of Shumla, Varna and Batoum, the Porte has promised to accede to those places successively as the Russians evacuate Turkish territory. An ultimatum is shortly expected to be issued.

Russian Army Movements.

LONDON, April 19.—A special to the Daily

WASHINGTON.

HOW ONE OF THE LOUISIANA RETURNERS GOT \$30,000 HAYES POSTED.

He Gets a Letter From New Orleans Full of Good Advice—The Salary Grabbers.

(Special to the Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Through a friend of mine in the Treasury Department I have to-day secured something which will puzzle Hayes and the Ohio financier to explain, and which may prove to be an additional light for cooking to steer by in his coming raid on the administration.

This choice bit of information, although known to Hayes early in March, was kept a most profound secret by him until he turned it over to Sherman, thus violating confidence; but had it not been for that it would not, perhaps, ever have seen the light. As you will see, it throws new financial light upon the action of at least one member of the Louisiana Returning Board. The document of a letter is dated New Orleans, March 11, 1878, and is a personal, I may say confidential, letter to Hayes. It reads as follows:

Sir—Believing you to be a man of Christian character, desiring to do that which is right, I venture to advise you in that hope that, in the statement of a few simple facts, I may be able somewhat to enlighten you in reference to the conduct of things here (in the customs department), or falling in that, at least, know that you are advised, and knowing the right way I do not hope I am. Though personally a stranger and fully aware of the disadvantage under which I write, yet having, with yourself, shared the fortunes of a soldier in the defense of our country, I feel that I can claim that companionship, and in the hope that I may be able to serve but a desire to promote the public good and the reputation of your administration, I cannot but believe that you will lend a kindly ear to what I have to say, and that you will not regard anything of my standing as a man and reputation as an officer (both military and civil), I beg to refer you to the enclosed copies of letters penned by those with whom you are officially, if not personally, well acquainted, and were it not for fear of too great a trespass upon your time, I could add many more.

In what I am proposing to write, I do not presume to suggest what course the Chief Executive of the land should pursue, but by showing some of the injustice and wrong growing out of the present way I hope I am rendering you a service. That I may adhere strictly to facts, I shall have to refer to personal experience, but shall do so as briefly as possible.

Answering my country's call in 1864, I left a widowed mother and four sisters at home, and that country's bidding in the ranks of its defenders. How well and faithfully I performed that service, the records will show. Circumstances, four years after the war, threw me into the army management of the lapse of a year I was appointed cashier of customs at this port, and for seven years discharged the duties of that office to the satisfaction of the government and the universal approval of the entire community. Last August, at the instance of the then Collector (King), I was removed, according to his own letter, without cause, to make room for one who had only become a citizen since the war, and who was then and still is a member of the State Legislature, and an appointed member only in direct and flagrant opposition to the reform your inaugural promised the country to expect, but when made in the interest of those who were notorious for their zealous efforts in the attempt to overthrow the government, and who have since become more notorious as members of our late Returning Board, you cannot but agree that such a condition of things is well calculated to sicken the hearts of all honest citizens, and offers but poor encouragement to cherish that feeling of patriotic pride which should be in every breast, and upon which the liberties of our country rest.

Of course, you cannot personally be conversant with every detail concerning your numerous subdivisions, and I write, therefore, with no personal animosity; but when I tell you that one of the members of the Returning Board demanded and received ten thousand dollars before signing the returns, I have it from an eye-witness (\$5000 being paid in cash, and \$5000 in an obligation, a note, you cannot wonder at the disgust and indignation of an honest citizen who has imperiled his life and given twelve of his best years in the defense and service of his country, when it is all considered of no value when placed in contrast with treason and perjury. Do not understand me either as writing in a spirit of bitter and revenged feeling against those who were formerly opposed to us. On the contrary, the past with me is long since buried, and to-day I cherish among my best friends those who were former foes. I only make this reference to submit if you can, with the least sense of justice, in the removal of one of those who has defaced his country to make room for one of those who has sought to destroy it.

The honorable Secretary of the Treasury was advised of these facts from my pen before he took action on my removal, but for reasons which he knows best and which others may not be ignorant of, he could stoop to do violence to his own sense of justice and right and wrong another.

In this briefy presenting the facts in my own case, I am but giving you a general idea of the many instances of injustice and wrong that have been experienced here under the present management of the Custom-House. If such a state of things is in accordance with your wishes as Chief Magistrate, I bow in respectful deference and turn away with a sad heart to know that one occupying such a high and exalted position can persist in thus ignoring the public sense of decency and right, and do violence to the feelings and wishes of such a large majority of his fellow citizens.

Hoping your appreciation of the frank and friendly spirit in which I have written, and that what I have said may be of some little service in guiding you in the right direction in your efforts to promote the public welfare when you wish as Chief Magistrate, I bow in respect to your administration, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

The name of the party who wrote this letter I cannot ascertain, though that sent above is a verbatim copy. Hayes had the letter read to him, I hear, and then directed his private secretary, Rogers, to hand it over to Sherman. Rogers did so, at the same time, by some blunder of his own, acknowledging its receipt and informing the writer that it had been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom all such communications must in future be addressed, and this was done, although the letter was marked "personal." It was rather too much for Sherman to hold long without advising his Returning Board of, to put them on their guard, so he sent it, before Wells arrived here, to Anderson at New Orleans, actually referring it to him in the regular red-tape system, by which it of course passed through the hands of trusty confidential corresponding clerks and messengers, and presto, you have it.

That \$5000 check payment to the returner mentioned has been spoken of before here, and I should not be surprised if Kellogg knew more about it than he would like to tell. It did not come from Zach Chandler, however,

although I knew he drew his check for \$30,000 to secure Hayes in his position. I hear that Sherman has increased Anderson's salary to \$5000 a year, and that he has allowed Wells \$5000 a year, not out of the fees of his office, as the law directs, but to be paid out of the Treasury if the fees do not reach that amount, and that he is to receive that amount for the time he has been Surveyor; also that Sherman has increased Anderson's corresponding clerk's salary from \$1800 to \$2800; that he has also allowed Kenner, of the Naval Office, \$2500 a year, and has appointed one of Casanova's brothers to an \$1800 clerkship there. It is said here, too, that he has confirmed the appointment of one of Chief Justice Manning's sons-in-law to an \$1800 clerkship from an Inspector, all of which speaks volumes for the Ohio financier. From the present outlook Hayes won't be in any hurry to send in the name of a person as Collector who can be confirmed, but will dilly-dally along until Congress adjourns and let Anderson hold over in his present position, which will carry out Sherman's promise to give Wells and Anderson the control of the Custom-House at New Orleans. Wells will not go home until he is sure that this arrangement will be carried out, or that he will appoint Anderson. He declares that Packard's name shall not be sent in at all.

PACKARD PRACTICALLY WITHDRAWN FROM THE COLLECTORSHIP CONTEST.

Improvement of Bayou Lafourche—Geo. Sheridan's Plans—Louisiana to be Relieved of his Statesmanship—Hunt for the Court of Claims.

(Special to the Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.—I learn from private sources that Packard has practically withdrawn from the Collectors' contest, and that unless the face of things changes entirely his claims will not be pressed further.

Mr. Acklen has just concluded an exhaustive argument before the House Commerce Committee in favor of an appropriation, to be included in the river and harbor bill as an amendment, for the improvement of bayou Lafourche. The committee will sustain the proposition and the appropriation will undoubtedly be made.

Geo. Sheridan expects to be appointed recorder of conveyances for the District of Columbia, in place of Simon Wolf. Can't say whether this will deprive Louisiana of George's citizenship or not, but it will probably relieve her from his statesmanship.

W. H. Hunt's chances for confirmation as judge of the Court of Claims are good. He will not be antagonized by either Senator Eastis or Kellogg.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Its Observance in New York.

New York, April 19.—The Knights Templar of this city and Brooklyn paraded tonight in honor of the day the Knights met at the Masonic Temple, on Sixth Avenue, and marched to St. Paul's Church, on Fourth Avenue. The procession was large and imposing, and was the first occasion for several years that the observance of Good Friday by the Christian Knights has taken place in this city.

After the musical portion of the services at the church, prayer was offered by Sir John F. Baldwin, Precentor of Palestine Comanderly, and Rev. Sir O. H. Tiffany, D. D., Past Grand Precentor of Knights Templar in the State of Pennsylvania, delivered a short sermon appropriate to the day and occasion.

Chicago's Good Friday.

CHICAGO, April 19.—This being Good Friday, the Board of Trade adjourned at 1 o'clock. The day was quite generally observed as a holiday.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The regular Good Friday services were held at the Cathedral at 10 o'clock this morning, Archbishop Gibbons being present, but the exercises were conducted by Rev. Father Starr.

The Episcopal and many other churches were also open, and the day was warm and bright, and evidences of a holiday appeared everywhere.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1 a. m.—Indications for Saturday:

For South Atlantic, Gulf and Middle States, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, falling barometer and numerous local rain areas will prevail.

Postoffice Deficiency Bill—Southern Mail Facilities.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Postmaster General Key is expected to return to Washington on Monday morning next. Shortly after his return he will send a deficiency bill to Congress, for the payment of salaries of postmasters for the present fiscal year. This deficiency bill will also include a number of other items.

Postmaster General Key and his officials have awakened to the truth that, in the matter of mail service, the South and Southwest are poorly treated, compared with the North and East. They intend, if they can, for the increase of mail facilities in those sections of the country, and will urge upon Congress an increased appropriation for their mail facilities.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A dispatch received by the secret service division to-day, from District Attorney Bliss, at St. Louis, Mo., announces the capture in that city of a man named Evans in the act of counterfeiting coin, and the arrest of a woman supposed to be his accomplice. A number of moulds, etc., for manufacturing the spurious coins, were found on the premises.

Funds Exhausted.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Within the last two weeks the bonds of some 600 postmasters have been received at the Post-Office Department, but owing to the appropriation for printing for the department being exhausted the department is unable to send the postmasters their commissions.

Cutting Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The Chicago railroads have reduced freight rates twelve cents per 100 pounds to Colorado. A temporary increase of ten cents per 100 pounds has been ordered to Kansas City.

Reduction of Passenger Rates.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—The Pan-Handle railroad cut the passenger rate from Cincinnati to New York yesterday to \$13, and the Atlantic and Great Western railroad to \$11.

Death of Pilot Commissioner Blunt—Biographical.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Geo. W. Blunt, pilot commissioner, died to-night at half-past 6 o'clock at his residence. He has been confined to the house since March 12, and to his bed for the last twelve days.

He was born in Newburyport, Mass., in the

early part of 1829, and went to sea before the

Canada, was associated with his brothers and father, who were publishers of charts. In 1845 the pilot commission was established, and Mr. Blunt was elected one of the commissioners, and since 1867 he has been secretary of the board. In 1861 he was appointed commissioner of emigration by Gov. Hunt, but was removed in 1853 by Gov. Seymour. In 1855 he was re-appointed by Gov. Myron H. Clark, and remained in office until the expiration of his term. During 1857 he was appointed one of the harbor commissioners, which position he held during life.

In the administration of the pilot system, he has helped to make it the most effective in the world, and his loss will be deeply felt. He was successful at the time of his death. All the members of his family were present. He died without a struggle. The funeral will probably take place on Monday.

Anti-Negro Riot in Indiana.

LAWRENCEBURG, April 19.—At Coal Creek, Ind., a mining town in Fountain county, a mob of men, composed of miners, who participated in the strike of a year ago, had been drilling during the day, and at night, while some of them were in a saloon, with their arms stacked in the corner, one of them was engaged in an altercation with a negro, who had been sent in for more liquor by a party of negroes, who were having a spree. The quarrel grew out of old ill-feeling between the white and black men, and resulted in the killing of the negro. The whites then being well, but the greater part of the mob, by a party of negroes, who were having a spree. The quarrel grew out of old ill-feeling between the white and black men, and resulted in the killing of the negro. The whites then being well, but the greater part of the mob, by a party of negroes, who were having a spree.

The Governor, in answer to a call for help, declined to order any until the sheriff should signify his inability to preserve order.

Cozens was shot twice through the head from behind, and received two bayonet thrusts, one from behind and one in the breast. Thomas Cooper was shot in the back, the ball passing upward and out at the tip of the breastbone. John Mills was shot through the neck from behind, breaking his spine, and the murdered men were killed on the principal streets of the town, within 200 yards of each other. Cozens' blood showed that he walked several steps after being first shot.

The Governor, in answer to a call for help, declined to order any until the sheriff should signify his inability to preserve order.

As soon as the firing commenced the negroes sought shelter, they having no means of defence. The wounded man named Peter Artis being shot well, but the greater part of the mob being torn from his hand, leaving the sinews bare, makes it a very painful wound. Buffalo Bill, a white man, who was walking with a heavy club, had his shoulder dislocated. The victim of the coroner's inquest has not yet been recovered. Gov. Williams has ordered an investigation of the trouble. The miners are now armed to protect themselves, and another riot may happen.

Business Failures for the First Quarter of 1878, as Compared With 1876 and 1877.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Messrs. Dunn, Barlow & Co.'s circular gives the following statistics of business failures for the first three months of 1878, 1877 and 1876:

The results anticipated from abundant crops, the circular says, have not been realized, and stocks purchased to supply wants have been unsalable. The shrinkage of resources during the last six months has been great, largely swelling the figures of failures for the first quarter of 1878.

In the Eastern States the failures were 539 in the first quarter of 1878; in 1877, 511; in 1876, 504.

In the Middle States there were 950 failures, with liabilities amounting to \$32,274,606. Southern States, 493 failures; liabilities \$11,699,929.

Western States, 1218 failures; liabilities \$25,014,081.

Pacific States, 165 failures; liabilities \$2,074,136.

Total, 3335 failures; liabilities \$82,078,826.

Canada, 555 failures; liabilities \$9,100,929.

Western States, 418 failures; liabilities \$6,798,498.

Middle States, 968 failures; liabilities \$23,398,354.

Southern States, 384 failures; liabilities \$6,666,301.

Western States, 969 failures; liabilities \$15,545,398.

Pacific States, 190 failures; liabilities \$2,219,519.

Total, 2859 failures; liabilities \$54,538,070.

Canada, 572 failures; liabilities \$7,376,511.

1876—Eastern States, 437 failures; liabilities \$14,208,095.

Middle States, 872 failures; liabilities \$21,147,663.

Southern States, 490 failures; liabilities \$9,737,500.

Western States, 918 failures; liabilities \$17,610,996.

Pacific States, 80 failures; liabilities \$1,639,822.

Canada, 296 failures; liabilities \$6,644,156.

Total, 417 failures; liabilities \$7,417,236.

THE TRICKY LOTTERY.

THE EFFORTS OF HOWARD AND MORRIS TO CONTROL THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Buell Defines His Position Towards the Louisiana Lottery and Other Like Institutions.

(Special Correspondence of the Democrat.)

Washington, April 15, 1878.

I have been profoundly astonished, within the last few days, to learn that I had become as it were, part and parcel of the assets of Charles T. Howard & Co., owners and managers of the Louisiana State Lottery, and, needless to say, of a large interest in the Louisiana State Legislature. Now, I had often heard of impecunious newspaper men investing moieties of their meagre salaries from week to week in lotteries and things pertaining thereto, and I had also infrequently been apprised of rumors to the effect that lotteries had invested moieties of their large gains in newspaper men. But I had never as yet invested any of my own slender earnings in lotteries or lottery tickets; an abstention due not to any inherent moral scruple, perhaps so much as to the prudential consideration of an antipathy or indisposition to buck against any game in which I could neither get a deal myself nor watch the dealer. That is to say I have always looked upon the institution of the lottery as the most thoroughly sneaking and ill-bred form of gaming and upon policy playing as at once the most vulgar, silly and illogical method of trying to get money without earning it. I have indeed played at games of chance in my time, from the seductive social and statesmanlike diversions of draw poker with a small blind to the more exhilarating and exasperating hazard of the green cloth and the spring-box, not to mention election bets and horse-races. But I have never yet bought a lottery ticket or any share in one, preferring to leave that class of investment to be monopolized by cooks, chambermaids, niggers, boot-blacks, and parvenus, an occasional carpet-bagger, to whose intellectual focus that species of fortune-seeking seemed specially adapted.

I was, therefore, SORELY SURPRISED to learn that, by way of doing good to one who had used them despectfully, as it were, the lottery men had invested in me. The more because I had never seen nor heard anything of the proceeds of such investment. To be more specific about the matter, I have been informed recently that a story was rife in the city of New Orleans to the effect that my services had been secured by Messrs. Howard and Morris to assist them in the furtherance of certain designs regarding the enforcement or non-enforcement of certain statutes of the United States.

Now, then, I do not make any pretensions to that severe and awful quality of virtue which causes men to become martyrs and other things of that sort. In fact, I make no pretensions of any kind. I am at all times to be "seen" by persons having schemes to accomplish, and who may be of the opinion that my services would be valuable to them. I have no doubt that Mr. Howard or Mr. Morris could secure my services in behalf of the Louisiana State Lottery, or any scheme in furtherance of the interests thereof, provided we could agree as to terms. It is quite likely that the figure I show a clear business of my services at would be considered exorbitant, if not extortionate, by Messrs.

HOWARD AND MORRIS; but that is the only point on which we would be likely to disagree. At a venture I should say that the Lottery Company could retain my inestimable services—whatever they may be—may increase my value to them in ten thousand dollars, or something of the sort, provided, always, that such services did not involve treachery to those who had heretofore confided in me, or the abuse of trusts lodged in my hands by others, public or private. No business man, I think, would understand, as a basis upon which to conduct any negotiations that the future may bring forth; and now as to facts of the past:

There is a law upon the statute books of the United States prohibiting the transmission of immoral or obscene matter through the mails, and among the things classed as immoral matter are the circulars and other business communications of and to lottery companies. This law, it seems, militated against the interests of Mr. Howard and Mr. Morris, as aforesaid, managers of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, by reason of the fact that Mr. Tyler when Postmaster General was moved by certain influences to order a strict enforcement of the same. Upon the accession of

MR. KEY to the Postmaster Generalship a movement was made upon him by Mr. Howard's attorneys here to secure a revocation of the order of Tyler. Mr. Key is an amiable person, albeit of somewhat feeble mind, and my impression is that he was led to believe that the institution of Howard was a great philanthropy in disguise, so to speak, growing under the intolerable oppression of an iniquitous law severely enforced, and his heart bled at the recital. He will not undertake to say that Mr. Key would have removed the oppressive restrictions from Mr. Howard's mail matter had he been left to his own motion, because that would be assuming something beyond my power to establish as a fact. However, I know that Mr. Key examined the situation, and after a few days informed Mr. Howard's attorneys that he did not see how he could consistently grant the relief sought. Subsequently I had a conversation with

MR. TYNER on the subject, and from him I learned that inasmuch as he had issued that order in accordance with the law when he was Postmaster General, he proposed to stand by it in his new capacity of Assistant Postmaster General and see it enforced. Mr. Tyler did not tell me so in as many words, but he left me to infer that the whole subject of the lottery mails was in his hands and he proposed to execute the law.

I should, perhaps, remark in passing, that among the attorneys of Mr. Howard in Washington was a person of the name of West, who acted for some time in lieu of a Senator from Louisiana.

But this is not material. To resume: I heard no more of Mr. Howard or his mails for some time after the failure of this attempt to secure a favorable construction of the law by the Postoffice authorities. In fact, the whole matter had nearly passed out of my mind when I saw it announced one day about four weeks ago, more or less, that an able lawyer of Cincinnati, Charles W. Moulton by name, brother-in-law of

JOHN SHERMAN, and otherwise seized of influences with the powers that be, assisted by other able counsel, had brought an action in the courts here in behalf of Howard to test the constitutionality of the law itself. I also learned that Benjamin F. Butler had been retained for the same or a similar purpose. There was nothing particularly remarkable about this proceeding except the

PERSONAL.

CHICAGO, April 19.—W. F. Story, of the Chicago Times, leaves to-morrow for New Orleans en route for Europe, to be absent several months.

EFFECT OF A CONVICTION.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Henry Barlage, convicted of fratricide on Wednesday last, has become a raving maniac. Physicians visiting him frequently, but anesthetics have failed to do more than temporarily allay the ravings, which at times are terrible.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Hon. Simon Stern delivered a lecture at Steinway Hall to-night at the request of a large number of prominent merchants, on the railway in its relation to public and private interests. Mayor Ely presided at the lecture, which occupied about an hour in delivery.

Mr. Stern gave an exhaustive review of the history of railroads, and advocated their supervision by the State on a plan similar to that now in operation in England and in the State of Massachusetts.

Resolutions were passed calling upon the Legislature to take some action in the matter before they adjourned, and the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen to see the managers of the railroad companies and ask for a more equitable scale of freight rates.

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