THE PRANKS OF HYPNOTISM.

QUEER SAYINGS BY AN OLD PROFESSOR OF MESMERISM.

An Attempt to Hypnotize a Sun Reporter which Failed—John Jacob Astor as Represented by a Subject—Hot and Cold, Dead and Alive at Command—Experiments.

The attention now being given to the subject of hypnotism, or the mesmeric trance, has recalled to the lyceum stage Prof. Thomas Mitchell, who published a book on the subject in 1849, and who more than thirty years ago went through New England towns making people drunk on cold water, sad or jolly, hot or cold, as he might command. The Professor gave a lecture on the subject last Friday evening at Williamsburgh, illustrating it by experiments upon hypnotic subjects.

The small audience was agog with curiosity. It watched the Professor's movements with an intentness that seemed pleasing to him. The Professor is fond of referring to old times in New England, and he suggests early New England architecture. His forehead slants down like an old-fashioned hipped roof; his nose is peaked like a dormer window; his chin ends in a sharp angle, and his gray throat beard also comes to a peak in front. His impressive cranial development has pushed through his hair both front and back, and the growth remaining above his neck also stands out in peaks, completing the symmetry of his appearance. In his dress and manner Prof. Mitchell calls up recollections of the typical New England deacon. His favorite gesture of emphasis is to stoop almost to a sitting posture.

In addition to the well-known facts of the insensibility to pain of persons in the hypnotic state, and of their complete submissiveness to the will of the operator, Prof. Mitchell made some averments that are not so familiar. He asserted that during the trance the relationship between the operator and the subject was so intimate that each knew the thoughts of the other. Upon this statement he based his explanation of the performances of spiritual mediums.

"Memory," he said, "is simply the photographing upon the mind of the experiences of the individual. The medium, when in psychological connection with a person, looks into that person's memory just as you might look at the pictures on the walls of the rooms of the printed page. Of course, the medium can then describe to that person the appearance of dead or absent friends, and tell of things that have happened."

Surprising as such a performance might seem, the Professor declared, it was accomplished by simple and natural means. He pleaded with the audience never to accept any supernatural explanation of any event.

"When you have studied the grand machinery of the human mind, its dynamics and its susceptibilities, these seemed surprising phenomena will be seen to be natural occurrences."

The Professor brought his science to bear on Biblical exegesis, telling his audience how the commentators had gone wrong in their explanations of the notorious case of the Witch of Endor. The true interpretation of Saul's utterance, "Find me a woman that hath a familiar spirit," was not, as commonly supposed, that the woman had an imp that came and advised her. The reference was to the woman's mind—to that spiritual familiarity which, as a psychologist, she had with those in the minds of other persons. When Saul went to see her she saw the image of the prophet Samuel in his mind, and so was able to describe the prophet Samuel to him. The account does not state that Saul himself saw the prophet. The woman tells him what she saw.

"And we can do just the same things to-day," said the Professor.

The Professor expressed a small opinion of ancient Hebrew legislation punishing witches, or, in other words, psychologists, because, if they had only known it, these psychologists would have done great good to the people in healing the sick. The Professor then told how the psychologist could control the movement of the circulating fluids, regulate the action of the organs, and remove pain. A satiety of scientific information and an impatience for experiments were visible in the audience before he got through.

The call for subjects was made by a glib, smooth-faced young man with black hair and eyes. The Professor left the work of practical illustration altogether in his hands. Only one person came forward, and that was the reporter for THE SUN. Seating the reporter in front of the audience, the young psychologist clasped the reporter's forehead firmly, pressing hard with his thumb. Then he made some passes down the reporter's face, and then, pressing the forehead, said, in a sharp, commanding tone:

"You can't open your eyes, sir! Try hard! But you can't do it!"

But the reporter could, and the audience laughed.

The young psychologist tried again and again. His tone was more commanding and his thumb more forcible, but the reporter's eyelids swung open as freely as ever.

"You are not a susceptible subject," said the young psychologist, "but I could develop you. Are you willing," he added, solemnly, "that I should apply a severe test to you?"

The reporter was willing.

He then took the reporter's hands and commanded that the reporter should look into his eyes, which were fixed in a stern stare. Digging his thumbs in the reporter's wrists and giving the arms a tremulous motion, he said, in a voice suddenly assumed to a shriek:

"You feel a cold current running up your arms! Now it is up to your shoulders! And now it is up to the back of your head!!!"

But the reporter felt no current.

"There is one thing that I have discovered," said the young psychologist, "and that is that you have healing powers, which only lack development to be very useful to you. But you are not a susceptible subject."

The audience laughed.

The young psychologist then went down upon the floor and walked down a side aisle. His expression was grave, and the audience stood up to watch him. One alarmed lady hurriedly went out of the door. He stretched out his hand.

"Come!" said he, in a stern, loud tone. "Come! Come!"

A boy of about 17 sprang from his seat and made for the outstretched hand. His head was bowed, his lips parted, and his eyes had a somnambulic stare. He did not seem to notice obstacles, and twice fell over the feet of people in the aisle. He passed after the psychologist's hand like a child's toy fish after a magnet. The psychologist turned around and the subject circled about him, pressing his face to the leading hand. The hand was lowered, and still the mesmerized head was obedient to its attractions. Finally the hand was brought to the floor, and the boy crouched down to it.

This boy and a little girl and her mother then took the platform. They were evidently accustomed to such publicity. The boy was an exceedingly susceptible subject. The girl and her mother were only partially susceptible. The boy presented every indication of a genuine hypnotic subject. When told that there was glue on the seat of his chair and that he could not get off, he struggled furiously but unavailingly. He mopped his brow and took off his coat when told that he was suffering very much from the heat of the weather; and again became very cold and shivered very pitifully when told that it was freezing weather. When told that a man in the audience was a stove, he approached and warmed his hands at the man's head, and he was not a red-headed man either.

In his frequent tumbles and rolls on the stage, the boy became very dusty. The psychologist called up a small boy, who is a susceptible subject, and, putting him into the hypnotic condition, told him that he was a bootblack, and that there was Mr. John Jacob Astor, wanting a shine. He told the larger boy that he was Mr. Astor. The bootblack started for him with professional alacrity. Mr. Astor received his attentions with dignity. By making the small boy a servant, Mr. Astor's clothes were next cleaned with a whisk broom. Mr. Astor lectured his servant severely; told him that he was slow, and not worth the bit he ate. In answer to inquiries, Mr. Astor spoke about the state of business, the prospects of the stock market, and the immense size of his income. He finally handed his servant a cent, and said: "Go buy some peanuts, and give me half."

Finally the small boy became the working beam of a steamboat, and the big boy the whistle. The working beam, represented by the rise and fall of the small boy's arms, went at a tremendous rate of speed. The steamboat whistle tooted whenever an imaginary string was pulled. Finally the boat was brought to the wharf. The working beam and whistle became passengers, walking down the gangway, represented by the stairs from the platform to the floor. They were aroused from their hypnotic condition, and the exhibition was over.

Proposed New Line of Steamers from Havre to Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 4.—Joseph Perreault, the lecturer on the advantages of better commercial relations between Canada and the United States, reported this afternoon to L'Union Commerciale Franco-Canadienne, a small but representative body of French Canadian capitalists, on the result of a recent mission to France with a view to interest French capitalists to run a line of steamers from Havre to Montreal in summer, and to Halifax in winter. He reports a most favorable reception by the Government and the formation of a wealthy syndicate, who agree to invest twelve millions francs in the company. He says that the line will run a fortnight sooner than any other, and that the Government is certain to accept the contract which he is to submit to the Canadian Government.

Vogel Brothers.

The popular retail clothiers of Broadway and Houston street are displaying one of the largest stocks of spring and summer clothing ever seen in the city. The custom of giving a silk handkerchief to every purchaser of a child's suit has given this enterprising firm a wide juvenile popularity. The motto is, fine ware with every suit of an extra piece of the suit material to cover wear and accidents. The prices in all departments this spring are remarkably low.

COLUMBIA AT WORK.

The Men in Training for the Races with Pennsylvania and Harvard.

This year the Columbia oarsmen will have several important races which will give them an opportunity to settle some old scores, and again measure their strength with other college oarsmen. In addition to their race at Philadelphia, they have accepted the challenges sent by Harvard for both a university race and a freshmen eight-oared shell race. It is feared by many that Harvard's big crew will have a chance to row away from the Columbia light weights, but she must not be over-confident. Her experience with the '77 crew at Springfield should prove a lesson to them. Many doubt Columbia's ability, at this late date, to select a crew to compete for four miles. Of course, it is necessary to have plenty of time to try new material, yet there are nine weeks, at least, in which to select the most serviceable men. The four men who will row in the Philadelphia race will occupy seats in the eight, so only four new men are to picked out.

The first race for the Childs Cup was rowed in June, 1879, when the Pennsylvania crew led from start to finish, and won by six feet. Last year the cup went to Columbia. The Pennsylvania crew followed Columbia to Lake George, and beat her handsomely. Naturally the race this year is looked forward to with interest. The university four, which will represent Columbia, will have one new man in the boat to fill the place of Palmer, who has left college. There are two candidates working for the seat—Clarkson and Cowles. The merits of the men are very nearly equal. The men who occupy the other seats in the four are A. H. Van Sinderen, H. R. Muller, and Charles Eldredge, who have rowed in the same position for the past two years. The descriptions of the men in training for the four are:

	Age.	Height.	Pounds.
D. Clarkson	22	5.11	150
J. Cowles	19	5.9	154
A. H. Van Sinderen	21	6.2	175
H. R. Muller	20	6	160
Charles Eldredge (coxswain)	25	5.6	155

Clarkson is a member of the '81 class, and has done considerable rowing in the past two years, having stroked his class crew to victory in two races, and also stroked the winning four-oared gig crew in the Harlem regatta last spring. He is rather slightly built, but well developed, and has proved himself to be a man of endurance and grit. At present he uses his slide in a very awkward manner, and rows short as he tires.

Cowles, who stroked last year's Freshman crew, which was defeated by Harvard, has been hard at work since January trying for the coveted position in the four. He has been very regular and determined in his work, and he displays a very marked improvement in his style, having gotten over the drop of his shoulders at the beginning of the stroke and the awkward use of his hands.

Instead of rowing a port-rigged boat, as in the two previous races at Philadelphia, Eldredge has ordered a starboard-rigged boat, on account of the bend in the National course, which will give the port men a chance to utilize all their power from the start. The Davis oarlock will be tried and used if liked, but not the Davis oar.

The men at work in Wood's gymnasium, preparing for the race with Harvard, are improving. After exercising for half an hour or so on pulley weights, bags, spring boards, &c., they row for twenty minutes on the Hartwell rowing machines, carefully watched and coached by Capt. Eldredge. Then they run from one to two miles. Next comes a shower, and their work is over for the day. The object is not to reduce the men to exhausting exercise, but to develop a fine muscular work that will be required in the race. Training food is not required at this early stage, lest the men tire too soon of their diet and lose their appetites; but, of course, tobacco and spirits have been put aside until after the race. Eldredge has not taken his crew into the river yet, as he does not wish to expose them to the cold.

The following named men are trying for the four seats in the eight:

	Height.	Age.	Weight.
Jas. Montgomery	6.2	21	180
D. Fowler	5.9	21	167
W. Rooney	5.8	21	165
J. Reckhart	5.10	21	165
R. Lynch	6	20	180

Montgomery is the big man of those working. He has been doing hard work since the acceptance of the Harvard challenge, and he ought to make a valuable man for an eight. He is muscular and he stands his work well. Montgomery is Captain of his class crew, which has met with but one defeat in its college course.

Porter has no bounding record, but has won several prizes in athletic sports. He is a muscular-looking man of medium size, and built as though he could stand a great strain. At present he is very slow and inclined to be awkward with his oar, but the fact of his never having rowed has a great deal to do with his present form. A season at rowing will be spent in correcting his faults he will make a valuable man.

Moore is a native of Binghamton. He is a strongly built man, and looks as if he had good endurance, yet is very awkward with his slide and back. He rowed in the winning gig crew with Clarkson.

Reckhart and Lynch rowed respectively No. 5 and No. 6 in the freshman crew of last year. They are both tough men, but at this early date row in poor form. Lynch fails to kick out his legs, thus losing a great deal of power. He seems afraid lest he may do a little too much work. Reckhart is a steady, earnest worker.

The candidates for the four seats in the eight will be well tubbed in pair-oared gigs and tested to find the toughest and best for the four-mile struggle, and after careful coaching will probably be made up in crews for the Harlem regatta.

The time has not been set for either race, but the four-oared race will probably be in the second week in June, and the eight-oared about July 1. The list of the freshmen is:

	Height.	Weight.	Age.
Wainwright	5.10½	154	17
Bowling	5.8	155	17
Morrill	5.7½	148	2
Wheeler	6	175	21
V. Dessau	5.7½	150	19
Nelson	5.8	144	20
Rapallo	6.2	181	18
Newberry	5.9	151	19
Fishburne	5.10	150	20
Bates	5.9	145	19
Brereton	5.5½	140	20

They are wiry and tough, but very light. They work with a will, and are determined to give a good account of themselves. President Goodwin will coach the crews from the club steam launch as soon as they get on the river.

BASE BALL.

A Fine Contest at the Polo Grounds Between the Metropolitan and Detroit Nines.

There was a model exhibition of ball playing given at the polo grounds yesterday, on the occasion of the fourth and last match of the series between the Metropolitan and Detroit Clubs, the fine weather inducing the largest attendance of the week, fully a thousand persons seeing the match. Daly and Dorgan were again the battery of the home team, and Bennett and Derby that of the visitors. In every respect was the play in the match in striking contrast to the poor exhibition of the day before, as the pitching on both sides was first-class, the fielding up to a high mark, and the batting excellent, as a general thing. Not a run was scored on either side until the fifth innings, and then each side scored two runs, the Detroits earning theirs by telling hits, and the "Mets" theirs chiefly by sharp base running. In the sixth innings the Detroits earned a single after blanking their adversaries, and this lead they maintained until the ninth inning, when the "Mets," who were first at the bat, tied the score, amid considerable excitement. A ten-inning game was now anticipated, but Bennett of the Detroits destroyed the hopes of the spectators by making a clean four-base ground hit, which ended the contest then and there, the Detroits leaving the field victors by the close figures of 4 to 3. Thus far each nine has won two games, the Detroits leading by 21 to 17 in total runs. The effective pitching of Derby and the fine play of Bennett, as also the latter's batting, were the features of the Detroit team's game, Clinton leading at the bat on the other side, and Brady, Kennedy, and Say in fielding:

METROPOLITAN.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.	DETROIT.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Brady, 2 b	1	1	4	2	1	Wood, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Clinton, c. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Brown, 1st b.	0	0	6	0	1
Dorgan, c.	0	1	2	0	2	Derby, p.	0	1	0	2	1
Say, s. s.	0	0	0	5	0	Knight, r. f.	0	2	0	0	0
Daly, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Hanlon, s. s.	0	0	1	4	0
Esler, 1st b.	0	0	9	0	0	Orrhard, 2 b.	0	1	3	3	0
Muldoon, 3d b.	0	1	1	3	0	Sweeny, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Kennedy, l. f.	1	0	3	0	0	Bennett, c.	2	3	10	3	1
Daly, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Whitney, 3d b.	1	1	3	1	0
Total	3	8	24	10	3	Total	4	10	27	10	3

RUNS EACH INNINGS

Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1—4

First Base by Errors—Metropolitan, 4. Detroit, 2. Earned Runs—Metropolitan, 0; Detroit, 4. Umpire—Mr. Dunnigan.
Time of Game—Two hours.

Bitelt Bouquet Carrying.

Charles H. Baldwin sued the former Park Commissioners and two Central Park policemen for $500 damages for his alleged illegal arrest in May, 1879, and the case was brought to trial on Thursday in the Superior Court before Judge Freedman. When Mr. Baldwin was driving in his carriage into one of the northern entrances to the Park the carriage was stopped by a policeman, who requested Mr. Baldwin either to conceal or throw away a large bouquet of lilacs which he had in his hand, he being told that it was unlawful to carry flowers in the Park. Having refused to comply, Mr. Baldwin was arrested and detained forty-five minutes in the Arsenal building, and was then discharged by the Sergeant. Judge Freedman held that it was clearly an illegal act to carry flowers in the Park, and dismissed the complaint, holding that Mr. Baldwin had no cause of action.

The Man with the Rubber Stomach.

GOSHEN, N. Y., April 5.—"Squire Carey of the town of Wallkill is known as "the man with the rubber stomach." Last Saturday night he swallowed a half gallon measure full of oysters and four large plates of crackers. He then offered to eat six quarts more of oysters if any one would pay for them, but his offer was not accepted. It is said that at one sitting Carey has eaten 400 clams, and at another a half barrel of shell oysters.

THE CHIO EARTHQUAKE.

SIX OR SEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Houses Demolished and Thirty Thousand Persons Without Shelter—A Woman Rescued After Being Buried Fifty-six Hours.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Chio, under date of the 7th inst., as follows:

"I have just arrived here from Constantinople, and find a picture of desolation such as is rarely witnessed. The town looks as though it had been terribly bombarded. Hundreds of houses are transformed into a shapeless mass of ruins, under which lie buried an unknown number of victims. A majority of the remaining houses are already cracked and roofless, and may fall at any moment. Nearly every building in the town has suffered more or less. The inhabitants wander about anxious to search for missing relatives or lost property, but are afraid to risk their lives in the perilous work of clearing away the rubbish. Many who are willing to expose themselves to the danger are prevented by friends or by the police. Fear, grief, and despair are depicted on nearly every face. All have some sad or tragic tale to tell.

"The first shock was felt on Sunday afternoon, at about 1½ o'clock. Immediately houses began to fall. Wild shrieks were heard on every side. Then followed an awful silence of some minutes. The terrified survivors gradually ventured into the narrow lanes and reached the open spaces. Soon afterward another heavy shock completed the devastation. There were no more shocks until sunset, when the island was again shaken as severely as before. All night the shocks succeeded each other at short intervals, and each one was preceded by dull sounds like subterranean explosions. Since that frequent shocks have been felt. A few minutes ago, while writing the present despatch, I distinctly heard an explosion-like sound, and felt the earth tremble, but as I am under canvas I have nothing to fear. The old Genoese fortress, containing about four hundred houses, inhabited by Mussulmans and Jews, suffered more than the rest of the town. The ground there sank about half a metre, and nearly all the houses were immediately destroyed, and several hundred persons must have perished. It is known that about Thirty Mussulman women were assembled in one of the houses, not one of whom escaped. The southern part of the island is said to have suffered more than this town. A medical commission is sitting to consider the expediency of covering the rubbish in the fortress with earth, as there is no hope of saving any lives, and the disinterment of the dead might produce an epidemic. It is believed that throughout the whole island, which contained 70,000 inhabitants, six or seven thousand were killed and twenty-five per cent. of the survivors were wounded.

"I visited Chesme this afternoon. Only about ten inhabitants were killed, but many houses are in ruins, and very many more are dilapidated. Three-fourths of the houses are in a dangerous condition. The inhabitants are afraid to live even in those which are uninjured, for every night since Sunday frequent shocks have been felt. Nearly all prefer to camp out. As the weather is fine, the hardship in this respect is not great. It is said that throughout the district not less than 30,000 people are without shelter. In Kastro the work of extricating bodies and attending the wounded is progressing satisfactorily, but the stifling odor in the vicinity of many of the ruins proves that the former operation is far from complete. On the other hand, some wonderful escapes have occurred. One woman was buried under the ruins for fifty-two hours and at last was rescued, having given birth in the mean time to a child. The child is dead, but the mother is doing well."

PERU'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

The President and his Cabinet Sworn In—Chili's Terms of Peace.

PANAMA, March 30.—The *Star and Herald's* Lima despatch of March 16 says:

Although the ex-Dictator persists in the hopeless pretence of prolonging the struggle, matters are fast assuming a quieter aspect than they have borne for a long time past. A Provisional Government has been sworn in, and, under arrangement with the Chilians, has established its seat in Magdalen, about two miles from Lima, where the Peruvian flag now flies. The Government was formally installed in office on the 12th inst. in the presence of a large concourse of persons, who had gone from Lima to participate in the inaugural ceremonies. The first to take the oath of office was Señor Dr. Don Francisco Garcia Calderon. The Ministers were next sworn in, as follows: President of the Council and Minister of the Treasury and Commerce, Señor Aurelio Denegri; Government, Police, and Public Works, Col. Manuel Velarde; War and Marine, Capt. Camilo; Foreign Affairs, M. M. Galvez, and of Justice, Religion, and Instruction, Señor José Miguel Velez. The important towns of Trujillo and Huancavelica have already declared in favor of the new Government, and others will follow.

Since the day of installation the labors of the Government have been principally confined to treating with the Chilians with reference to the war contribution of one million hard dollars per month. This contribution was imposed by a decree of Gen. Saavedra, issued on the 7th inst., in which he said that if the money had not been paid by the 17th inst. by fifty gentlemen whom he designated he should proceed to destroy property of theirs of the value of three times the $20,000 which this fell to the lot of each one. During the first few days little attention was paid to the threat, but as the term grew shorter anxiety began to be exhibited. A public meeting was called of foreign and native merchants to prove to the Chilian Commander that an effort was contemplated to comply with his demands. About 500 business men assembled in the Union Club, where they were met by the Minister of the Treasury, who said that he accepted the right of the Chilians to exact the contribution, but suggested that a loan should be raised to cover it, which should bear 6 per cent. interest, should represent the exchange rate of the day, and should be redeemed by the sale of stamps and 30 per cent. of the customs dues of Callao. Mr. Dubois, chief of the house of Graham, Rowe & Co., urged foreigners to assist the Peruvians in their difficulty, and headed the list with a handsome sum. Señor Gildemeister followed, and a sum was raised, which enabled the Provisional Government to tender a payment on account of the following day of nearly a quarter of a million of hard dollars, and to offer to pay the remaining three-quarters of a million within a month. This offer was accepted by Gen. Saavedra, and thus the new Government has rendered a great service to Lima and Callao, by having, at all events, temporarily averted the destruction of property.

The *Mercurio* of Valparaiso claims that a valued and influential correspondent with the army asserts the following to be the terms which the leaders meditate imposing upon Peru:

I. The cession of Antofagasta, Tarapaca, and Tacna.

II. Indemnification to Chilians in the following counts:

1. Expenses of the war, embracing cost of armaments, provisions, equipage, clothing, salaries of army, transports, and expenses of prisoners captured in the war.

2. Payment of compensation to the Chilian citizenship with law to such effect to be passed by Congress.

3. Payment for the Esmeralda, Lea, Covadonga, and Unanimo, and for the Chilian vessels taken by the Peruvian cruiser Union, and the transports Rimac, Oroya, Talisman, Chalaco, and Lucida.

III. Indemnification for Chilians expelled from Peru and Bolivia.

IV. Peru to undertake not to fortify her ports during fifty years, nor to acquire a naval building forty years.

V. Chilian citizens to be treated in Peru and Bolivia on the same terms as those of the most favored nation, and Chili to concede similar advantages to those from the two republics.

VI. The extraction of guano from the Peruvian islands to be carried on for account of the Government of Chili and the proceeds, after deducting cost of extraction to be applied to the payment of the claims of the foreign creditors of Peru recognised up to the 1st of January, 1879. After payment of such creditors, Chili and Peru to divide equally the surplus, but the part belonging to Peru shall be received by Chili until Chile's second and third of its treaty have been carried into effect.

VII. Chili shall maintain a force of 10,000 men in such parts of Peru as she may think fit, and this force shall have free and frank entrance to the ports. These troops shall be maintained by Peru as provided by the immediately preceding clause, and shall remain in Peru until clauses 2 and 3 shall have been carried into effect.

VIII. As Peru and Bolivia are consolidated, Chili will treat only with Peru for the payment of the indemnity.

IX. All trouble arising in reference to this treaty shall be settled by arbitration.

E. Ridley & Son's Spring Opening.

Grand street, east of the Bowery, was crowded yesterday with an endless procession of women, many of whom went in and out of E. Ridley & Sons' great dry goods store at the corner of Allen street. It was the spring opening, and the counters within were crowded with the richest display of all kinds of fancy goods fitted to attract the fashionable sight. There were ribbons, ribbons, feathers, silks, laces, men's furnishing goods, parasols, kid gloves, curtains, dress trimmings, crockery, and Christmas and one articles which delight the shopper's heart.

On the upper floors was a fine display of hats and made up dresses in the latest styles, while corsets were shown, underclothing, children's clothing, and dress goods.

A Brilliant Display at Lord & Taylor's.

Ladies crowded yesterday to the spring opening of Lord & Taylor's great dry goods store, at 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand street. Within, the brightness and wealth of color were bewildering. The centre counter was covered with a cottage table roof, constructed of silks and satins and with a ceiling of artificial flowers. The many counters round about were heaped with dress goods of every kind, such as cashmeres, morning goods, a specialty of the firm, silks of the favorite brocade and corn tints and fabrics in which great taste was displayed in the arrangement of colors and the arrangement of materials.

The dresses were the greatest attraction to the ladies. There were six dresses from Pingat and Duncan of Paris, and cloaks and dolmans from Worth, marvels of taste and elegance. The dresses made by her firm after foreign models were almost equally fine.

PRESIDENT GOWEN DEFEATED.

The Court Deciding that the Reading Railroad Election was Legal.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad, has lost in his fight to maintain control. The courts today decided against him. At the time for the regular meeting for the election of officers of the company in January, Mr. Gowen was not ready, and he had the meeting staved off. By a decision of the Court a special meeting for the election was fixed for March 14. Meanwhile Mr. Gowen went abroad to gather up all the proxies he could to defeat the opposition against him, led by the McCalmonts of London. According to the charter, votes must be registered three months before a meeting. When the 14th of March came Mr. Gowen held a very large majority of the stock, but much of it was not duly registered. Then he decided to remain away from the meeting, claiming that by so doing there would be no quorum, and no legal election. The election was held under direction of the Court of Common Pleas, and the returns were made to Judge Hare. In an exhaustive opinion made to-day Judge Hare decides Frank S. Bond and the McCalmont directors are the duly elected President and managers of the Reading Railroad Company. Mr. Built, counsel for the McCalmonts, said that they had prepared a formal order or decree, in accordance with the decision just announced. Judge Hare told him to submit it to the counsel on the other side before presenting it to the court. This was done, and later in the day arguments were made, and the Court held the matter under advisement.

The decree recites that the McCalmont candidates were duly elected, and the Court is asked to decree that a special injunction issue restraining President Gowen and the Reading managers, Secretary and Treasurer from doing or assuming to do any act as officers of the company, and that they do desist and abstain from doing any act to hinder or disturb Frank S. Bond et al. from doing and performing any and every lawful act as duly elected officers of the company, or from taking possession and control of the property, books, papers, assets, and effects of the Reading Railroad until the final hearing of this cause, or until further order of the Court. This decree, if granted, will place the President and Board of Managers recently chosen in position, and lawyers say that should an appeal be taken to the Supreme Court, these officials will still remain in power, as such appeal is not in the nature of supersedeas.

The news of this decision was no sooner known on 'Change than the stock, which had sold up to 31⅝, fell to 28¾. It recovered again to 31, and closed at 30¾, really a scale higher than on the previous day.

ENGLISH HORSES FOR AMERICA.

An Arrival of Thoroughbreds, Some of Them with Racing Records.

When the overdue steamship Australia, of the Anchor line, hauled up to her pier last night there was one man at the landing who had been anxiously awaiting her arrival. That was Mr. William Easton, manager of the American Horse Exchange, to whom were consigned twenty blooded horses sent by Mr. Tattersall to be sold in this country. As soon as the steamship got within hail Mr. Easton called out to a thick-set, jolly-faced man at the bow:

"Hallo, John! Are they all right?"

"All right, sir," was the reply.

"None dead?"

"None, sir."

"Any sick?"

"Only one, sir."

"What's the matter?"

"Only a little sore throat, sir."

As soon as the steamship touched the pier Mr. Easton sprang on board, and soon was conducted between decks to look at the stock. The horses were under the care of John Davis, who had brought many valuable horses to this country. Each horse had a separate stall, strongly fitted up and ventilated. The attendants slept near by, and nothing was neglected during the voyage that could contribute to the comfort of the valuable animals. Following is a list of the more noteworthy animals:

Blue Mantle, a brown horse, by Kingston, out of Paradigue dam of Lord Lyon and Blue Riveruaut, grandson of Jannette and Plaudin, by Paracone, out of Ellen Horne, by Redshank—Pellis, by Hippomanes. Blue Mantle won the Ascot Biennial, New stakes at Ascot, Ascot Trial stakes, Ascot stakes, and Ascot stakes.

Elstone, a bay horse by Knowsley by Stockwell, out of Gem, Pearl's dam, out of Violet, by Voltigeur—Garland, by Liberator.

Mayonry, a brown horse, by The Drake (son of Stockwell, out of Lady of the Manor, by Voltigeur, out of Heresy—the dam of Jack Adams, by Glaucus—Hester, by Cotton). A winner at Hackney Park.

Dalmeridoch, a bay horse, by Estaplan, out of Mayonaise, by Teddington, out of Picnic, by Glaucus—Estelle, by Bretandere. He won the St. Leger Stakes at Ascot, Ascot Trial stakes, the Gratwicke Stakes at Goodwood, 1½ miles; the Great Yorkshire Handicap, St. Leger Chance, with 8 st. 12 lbs., top weight, and was a good, sound race horse.

Silverstream, a bay horse, by Trendale (winner of The Flying Dutchman's Handicap, York and Scarborough Cups), out of Lena, by Stockwell, out of Selina, by Orlando (winner of the Derby).

Tympanon, a chestnut horse, by Kettlethrum (winner of the Derby), out of Oscillatoria, by West Australian, out of Oldtimeline, by The Flying Dutchman, out of Ellerdale, by Lanercost.

Michaelmas, a bay horse, by Estaplan, or Strathconan, out of Lovely Mom or Lovely Morn, by Wildmonk, out of Maud, by Lone Warrior, out of Venilia, by Velocipede. He won the Brocklesby at Lincoln, and the Steward's Cup and Cheveley Park Cup at Goodwood in the same week, and other races.

Woodlands, a chestnut horse, by Nutbourne, out of Peace Whitebreast, by Lord Lonsdale, out of Peace Forever, by Tarquin, out of Nun Darnell, grandson of Velocipede (winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, Goodwood and Doncaster Cups, &c. Woodlands won the Flodden Stakes at Goodwood and other two-year-old stakes, the Great Cheshire Stakes, the Epsom Rose Level Handicap, and ran second in the Cesarewitch, two and a quarter miles, to Rosebery, who also was in the Oaks winning picture.

Consolation, a bay horse, a years old, by Restitution (son of King Tom and winner of the Goodwood Cup and other long races), out of Primette, by Robin Hood or Wild Dayrell—the winner of the Ascot Cup. This horse has won and in three races last year, and got £400.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales April 9.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000).

109 U. S. 4s, r	114	5 Ark. 7s	15
1 Ala., class B	80	2 Mo. 6s, '86	110½
27 La. consols	90½	1 Mo. 6s, 90 or 98	112
157 S. C. 6s, non-fd	12½	10 N. Car. 6s, old	17
183 Tenn. 6s, old 70½	37	2 Va. 6s, old	40
108 Tenn. 6s, new 70½	37½	Chat. R'y	74½
52 Tenn. 6s, new 70½	37½	20 Va. 6s, old	40
1 N. C. 4s, tax coll.	9	10 Va. 6s, new 2d ser.	6
86 N. C. 6s, tax	14½	140 Va. 6s, def.	19½
30 do	9½		17

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000).

45 B., H. & E. 1st	69½	138 Kan. & Tex. 2d	83½
9 B. C. R. & N.	109	1 L. N. A. & Ch.	94
38 Ches. & Ohio, def.	5½	110 Lou. & N. con.	100½
7 Ch. & N. W.	124	1 Mad. Div.	90
2 do. A. & N. W.	124	1 do. Ia. ex.	110
1 C. C. C. & I. con.	120	1 Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	119
32 Col. Chi. 1st	106½	13 Met. 1st	106½
7 do. Pac. 1st	110	5 Mich. S. 1st	112
14 C. C. C. & I. 1st, r.	120	1 Mob. & O. new	11½
1 do. con. sub.	110	18 Mob. & O. int. def.	8½
10 C. & Alton	90	30 Mob. & Ohio 2d	4
30 Del. Lack. & W.	137½	do.	3½
1 Erie 2d	97	1 Nat. S. S. F.	112½
15 Erie con. 1st	127	10 Pac. con.	107½
2 do. H. & S. 1st	108½	48 N. J. Jct. 1st	85
20 do. A. T. & Ind. 1st, D.	90	1 do. 2d	80
1 do. W. D.	100	38 Ind. & Cin. 1st	110
7 Ill. & So. Eastern	78	1 N. Y. & N. H.	170
1 do. M. L.	100½	1 Or. R. & N.	107½
1 Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	80	7 Ohio con. inc.	62
4 Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st	75½	1 Pac. of Mo. 2d	115½
2 Iron Mt. Ark. R.	119	1 Pa. R. R. 1st	104
10 Iron Mt. 2d	110	10 Pen. D. & E. con.	79
2 Iron Mt. 1st mortg.	106	4 Rome, W. & O. 1st	87½
3 Int. & G. N. 1st	90	1 St. L. & S. E. 1st	75
10 Int. D. & So. 2d	57½	2 St. P. & Minn. 1st	111½
2 Int. D. & So. 1st	90	1 Tex. Pac. 1st	97½
1 Kan. & Neosho	90	10 Ill. & Sab. 1st	100
14 Kan. Pac. B. L.	103	St. L. & I.	100
42 Kan. Pac. D. L.	100	1 Un. Pac. 1st	118½
112 Kan. & Texas	29	10 Un. Pac. L. G.	110½
do.	28½	1 Un. Pac. C. T.	100
5 Keok. & Des. M.	95		

RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

Railroads.		1 Ill. Cent.	128½
10 Alb. & Sus.	123	2 do. A. & M.	102
300 Atl. & T. H.	47½	1 do. L. N. A. & C.	145
6 do. C. C. C. & I.	120	3 Int. Ore & S.	35½
110 C. C. C. & I.	218½	2500 Iowa Cent.	20½
50 Can. South.	55½	2500 Pacific Mail	5½
1200 Chi. & N. W.	124½	1 Pullman P. C.	150
300 Cent. Pac.	108	100 Quicksilver	19½
200 do. A. & P.	16	100 do. pf.	68
100 Ches. & O.	2½	1 Rock. P. & P.	100
170 do. Sinking	1	100 St. L. & S. F.	20
4 Clev. C. C. & I.	90	100 do. 1st pf.	90
1812 Del. & Hud.	111½	100 do. 2d pf.	50
2580 do. Lack. & W.	137½	1000 Tol. & Wab.	1½
4 do.	136½	100 do. pf.	3
4450 Den. & R. G.	50½	1000 Wab. Pacific	1½
5550 Erie com.	47½	500 do. pf.	3
1605 Ill. Cent.	128½	400