THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, AND LACE NOVELTIES

THE LEADING ARTICLES

Spring Season of 1878,

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 price. (No common fans sold in that line at the Palais Royal.)

SIL CENTRE AND SATIN FANS, plain and painted (thirty-three styles), begin at 25 cents, up

to \$10 each. FEATHER, PEARL AND LACE FANS, the largest assortment in New Orleans, begin at \$1 up to \$50 apiece.
MISSES' FANS, in slik, satin and feathers, from 25 cents to \$3 apiece

Palais Royal Price List of Silk Parasols and Umbrellas.

Black and brown plain handle. Slik Serge Parasols, plain handle, boiled slik Umbrellas, dies. di

Oanopy Silk-lined, escalloped, fancy handles, 15 in 18-in 20-in \$300 \$350 \$400 With fine French lace, \$150

Misses' Parasols, in all new celors.

50e 50e 50e and \$1. Twenty-four new styles of parasol handles. 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 66 cents.

Reduction in Ruchings and Skirt Protecting Ruchings.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE --- OF ---

LEVY'S PALAIS ROYAL.

Address mh31 1m

E. LEVY,

On going out of the house to discover the cause, they saw their sugar-house enveloped in flames and the cotton ginnery adjoining it also a prey to the devouring element.

The neighbors hurried to the scene of

disaster to offer their services in putting out the fire, and when nearing the stables they discovered a negro about to set fire to the building. He was immediately selzed, and such was the indignation felt by everybody at the conduct of this wretch, that it was resolved to hurl him into the blazing ruins in order to visit upon him the punishment he sel justly deserved.

However, W. Ollylor Interested.

solved to hurl him into the blazing ruins in order to visit upon him the punishment he so justly deserved.

However, Mr. Olivier interceded and saved the wretch by counseling moderation. "He must be punished," said this gentleman; "but let us wait; the revenge will come surely, even if slowly."

The buildings were totally destroyed, with the exception of the stables.

The negro was closely guarded till day, when the news of the occurrence spread rapidly throughout the parish, bringing to the scene a large number of the friends of Mr. Olivier, who all deeply sympathized with him on such an unforescen calamity.

All were so highly incensed at such a dastardly action on the part of this incendiary, that a committee of about a hundred gentlemen was chosen forthwith, and formed into a tribunal to pass sentence on the negro.

The charges were heard against him; his statement was heard, and after a brief deliberation, the committee resolved unanimously to hang the criminal on the spot. He was allowed the benefit of explaining his conduct. The negro said that he was the one who had last autumn set fire to the plantations of Messrs, Grevemberg and Fay in that the global processions of Messrs, Grevemberg and Fay in that the some more should he live.

When asked what reason prompted him to

theighborhood, and that he expected to burn some more should he live.

When asked what reason prompted him to to this heilish work, he replied that he was at of his head, and whenever he felt so had un invincible desire to commit arson.

This statement not being satisfactory to he citizens exposed to that man's dangerous ropensities, a rope was procured, and in a sw minutes the lifeless body of the incendity was swinging in mid-air.

THE WORKINGMEN IN NEW YORK.

Ill Trades Preparing for a Spring Strike [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—For several weeks past here has been an unusual amount of activity isplayed among nearly every section of the rocking classes of this city, and meetings or the purpose of organizing and strengthening their unions have been held almost daily. g their unions have been field almost daily.

o-day there were secret meetings held by the German carpenters and clothing cutters, ast week the upholsterers of this city computed their organization and elected permant efficers. The German cabinet-makers, he have a very powerful organization, rently adopted a resolution that in case of a rike each member should receive \$5 per ek. The Tailors' Union, probably the

ARSON AND LYNCHING.

THE SUGAR-HOUSE AND GINNERY OF MR. OLIVIER BURNY TO THE GROUND.

A Committee of Citizens Assemble and Beal summary Justice to the Malefacter.

On Friday last, between the hours of midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning, the family of Mr. Devezin Olivier, residing, in the parish of Mr. Devezin Olivier, residing, the family of Mr. Devezin Olivier, residing in the parish of Mr.

of Mr. Devezin Olivier, residing in the parish of Iberia, about four miles from the town of New Iberia, were suddenly awakened by an unusual roaring noise coming from the outside.

On going out of the house to discount the

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The signal service telegraphic reports from

Calro 78°, Cincinnati 64, Davenport 54, Du-buque 45, Galveston 75, Indianola 81, Keokuk 55, Lacrosse 46, Leavenworth 65, Louisville 58, Memphis 79, Nashville 70, New Orleans 83, Omaha 48, Pittsburg 65, Shrevecort 88, St. Louis 76, St. Paul 48, Vicksburg 69, Yankton (D. T.) 39, Augusta 84, Corsicana 88, Key West 83, Mobile 80, Montgomery 73, Savannah 83.

RENDEB UNTO CASAR.

The following communication was mislaid in our office at the time, and we cheerfully give it publication to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, April 6, 1878. New Orleans, April 6, 1878,
Editor Democrat—Your notice in to-day's
Democrat, relative to the improved condition
of the Charity Hospital, and giving me all the
credit therefor, is searcely merited by me. If
any porson accepts a position and performs all
of the duties appertaining thereto, he does not
deserve any thanks. All of the repairs which
have been done at the hospital were done by
order of the Board of Administrators, and upon
a knowledge that they could be carried out and
paid for as the work progressed.

knowledge that they could be carried out and aid for as the work progressed. It is certainly gratifying to the board and articularly to the members of the finance ammittee, whose watchful care and strict attestion to duty resulted in the accomplishment as much; therefore, it any praise be due let be given to the board and finance committee; enough for me to receive a share through nat source.

tee; enough for me to receive a share that source.

Dr. A. C. Holt is at present vice president of the board; his interest in the welfare and progress of the institution may be accepted as a guarantee that no effort will be lost sight of the do all that can be done with the limited means to make a good showing.

Respectfully.

M. D. LAGAN.

Moet & Chandon is cooling and refreshing.

The prices of ice in New York city this season are: To hotels, taking 1000 pounds daily \$3 per ton; to butchers, restaurants and the cash trade generally, thirty-five cents per hundred pounds; to offices and families, eight to ten pounds daily, sixty cents per week hundred pounds; to offices and families, eight to ten pounds daily, sixty cents per week; twelve to fifteen pounds daily, seventy cents per week; twenty pounds daily, \$1 per week; thirty pounds and upward daily, sixty cents per hundred pounds. These prices are about 20 per cent more than last year's rates, and a further advance is expected as the weather grows warmer. The ice trade in New York is a monopoly.

Since January 1, the gold coinage of the San Francisco mint has been \$10,200,000, and the silverage coinage \$4,160,000, of which \$4,-127,000 was in trade dollars. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year the mint has coined \$31,599,500 in gold, and \$11,281,000 in silver.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY

DIVISION OF OPINION IN ST. PETERSBURG—THE LAST DITCHERS
DISPLEASED.

Germany Skeptical About the Success of the Negotiation and as to the Sincerity as to the Desire for Peace.

LONDON, April 14.—At St. Petersburg opinions regarding Prince Gortschakoff's circular are much divided. Some consider it a complete political programme, full of sound common sense, and worthy of a great power. Others regard it as empty and colorless, and nothing but a formal refutation of Lord Salisbury's accusation. Some think it is Russis asst word. Others believe it is merely an introduction to negotiations on a new ground.

These greatly discussed the success of the vice of persons, and sometimes was shown in eccentric ways.

During the vice royalty of the late Lord Carlisis he took offense at some real of supposed slight, and hearing that his Excellency was making a tour in the west of Ireland to the of this at Maon to shut the door against the Viceroy. The instructions were literally obeyed through fear of the consequences, and the viceroyalty of the late Lord Carlisis he took offense at some real of supposed slight, and hearing that his Excellency was making a tour in the west of Ireland to the viceroyalty of the late Lord Carlisis he took offense at some real of supposed slight, and hearing that his Excellency was making a tour in the west of Ireland to the viceroyalty of the late Lord Carlisis he took offense at some real of supposed slight, and hearing that his Excellency was making a tour in the west of Ireland to the viceroyalty of the late Lord Carlisis he took offense at some real of supposed slight, and hearing that his Excellency was making a tour in the west of Ireland to the viceroyalty of the late Lord Carlisis he took offense at some real of supposed slight, and hearing that his Excellency was making a tour in the west of Ireland the would be assassin. His resentment was indeed by the word was making at our in the west of Ireland the would be assassin. His resentment was indeed by the same, and Germany Skeptical About the Success of the Negotiation and as to the Sincerity as to the Besire for Peace.

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It has greatly displeased those who wish the government to nail their colors to the mast, and risk all rather than make the slightest concession.

The opinion at Berlin continues skeptical about the success of the negotiations. The Nord Deutsche Zeitung, referring to Germany's mediation, says: the joint appeal of England and Russia for the good offices of Germany could have meaning only if both parties were willing to make such concessions as would put out of all question the possibility of either party challenging the other. This seems to indicate that no agreement has yet been reached, and that Germany is doubtful about the sincerity of the professed desira for an understanding on either one part or the other.

THE CZAR DETERMINED TO HAVE

Roumania Advised to Yield and Make

Roumania Advised to Yield and Make the Rest Terms Possible.

London, April 14.—M. Britania, the Roumanian Premier, returned to Vienna Thursday on his way to Bucharest. He had an interview with Count Andrassy and Herr Tissea, the latter of whom was up from Pesth attending the council.

The tidings M. Britania brings from Berlin are not very encouraging. The conviction there is that the Czar is bent on having Bessarabia back, and that he will take it, and that the best thing the Roumanians can do is to make the best possible terms about the compensation they are to receive.

According to the news from Bucharest the popular mind in Roumania seems scarcely prepared to accept such advice, whatever may be the disposition of the ministers.

Austria Negotiating for the Occupation

of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Constantinople, April 14. Zechey, the Austrian ambassador, is negotiating to obtain the Porte's consent to a possible Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Situation Considered Bangerous to Peace.

Constantinople, April 14.—The situation here is still regarded as dangerous to peace. Notwithstanding the protestations of the Porte there are intrigues going on among the Pashas, and the discretion of the Russian commanders and Mr. Layard are doubted. Mehemit Ali, Mukhtar, Osman, Reouf and Said Pashas, and several other Turkish generals, dined with Mr. Layard Friday. The Greeks and Bulgarians in Roumania and Thrace are quarreling about the possession of the Greek churches, and appealing to the Russians and Turks for support. The atmosphere of Constantinople is believed to be daily becoming more inflammable.

BELORADE, April 13.—The council between the ministers of war and the general staff has arranged for the disbandment of the greater part of the Servian forces mantained to preserve order in Old Servia. It is consid-ered certain that Servia will not participate in any further hostilities.

Friendly.

VIENNA, April 11—A Russian courier has arrived here, bringing an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The relations between the two courts assumed a more conciliatory tendency

London, April 14.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that it is expected that Russia will attempt to raise a loan in the United Guarding Against a Russian Entry Int.

London, April 15.—A dispatch from Con-stantinople says that the Turkish command-ers have been ordered to resist any attempt

Intensifying.

London, April 15.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that the bitterness existing between Russia and Roumania regarding the retrocession of Bessarabia is intensifying.

Details of the Assassination of Lord

Lettrim—sketch of his Life.

New York, April 14.—A letter dated Dublin, April 3, says the following are the details of the assassination of the Earl of Lettrim: Lord Lettrim left his residence, Manor Raughan, at Milford, shortly before 8 o'clock vesterday, accompanied by a clerk named Meekins, and was driving on the outside to Derry to meet his solicitor Dr. McKay, by appointment.

He always carried arms, and it is supposed that the assassins concealed themselves on the plantation, and that, having first shot his lordship, they shot the clerk and the driver of the car, named Buchanan, so that there might be no witnesses against them. His lordship's valet was driving about a mile behind in a tax cart, and on coming up found his master and the clerk lying dead in the road.

Lord Leitrim's head was bruised from falling off the car. Life was still in the driver. The assassins escaped in a boat across Mulroy Bay. The valet drove back into Milford and alarmed the police, who, on coming to the place, found the driver still alive but unconscious. He was removed to Milford, but died shortly afterward.

place, found the driver still alive but unconscious. He was removed to Milford, but died shortly afterward.

There is no doubt that the murder is agrarian. It was committed near a farm from which a widow named Alzoe, a respectible Presbyterian, had recently been evicted. The relations of his lordship and his tenants were never of a friendly character, his lands were let at a very low rent, and the consequence was that when he evicted tenants he had to pay away large sums in compensation under the land act; in some instances the amount exceeded the fee simple of the holding.

He was kind and liberal to the poor, but very particular and exacting in his dealings

He was kind and liberal to the poor, but very particular and exacting in his dealings with the tenantry, visiting with unsparing severity the slightest infraction of the rules of the estate. He was not deterred by the high prices which he had to pay therefor, from exercising his legal rights. Many evictions have occurred, and it is stated that eighty more were in process of being carried out. Some of the lands from which tenants had been ejected were converted into pastures, as no other tenants could be induced to take them.

The Ribboned Society have a strong hold.

them.

The Ribboned Society have a strong hold upon the county, owing, it is believed, in a great measure to his Lordship's harshness. He had an iron will, which disregarded allike appeals and menaces, and he possessed ex-

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that the Kaffre war is spreading and that the fighting is serious and continu-ous. Four English officers have been killed.

sigh Jinks in the House of Common the Dominion.

High Jinks in the House of Commons—
How They shut off Bebate in
the Dominion.

Ottawa, Ont., April 14.—A most extraordinary scene occurred in the House of Commons during Friday night and Saturday.
The subject of the dismissal of the local ministry by the Lieutenant Governor of Quest bee was brought up on Friday for discussion, and the debate was continued by the ministerialists and oppositionists until 12 at night. At that hour it was runored that the government was determined to force a vote, not so much to preclude further discussions at o secure the advantage that a vote would give of showing at the meeting of electors at church on Sunday, that the Lieutenant Governor was supported in his coup delat by the House of Commons.

The opposition on learning of this were bound to stave off a vote until Monday, if possible, and accordingly rose one by one to speak against time. The scene which followed begars description. The government supporters howied, sang and made all sorts of noises imaginable. The French members sang the "Marseillaise," followed by "Auld Lang Syne" from the English portion. This continued nearly the whole of Saturday.

One of the leaders of the opposition having protested against the noise, the Speaker read from an authority that while so many members were guilty of a breach of privilege, it was out of his power to cheek it. This amouncement was received with cheers by the ministerialists, who at once struck up "We won't go home until morning."

Lady Dufferin visited the House during Saturday afternoon, and remained for about an hour. When she was leaving the members rose and sang the national anthem.

At 5 o'clock it was evident that the government had given up the task of stifling debate as hopeless, and amid caterwauling, screaming, singing and hooting a compromise was effected, it being agreed between the Premier and Sir John McDonald that a vote should take place Monday night at 1 o'clock.

However, Mr. Mitchell, who is an independent and therefore not under the control of the leader of

School-House Burned.

Boston, April 14.—The school attached to the Church of the Holy Trinity—Catholic— on Shawmut Avenne, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss about \$7000. The fire was caused by the explosion of some un-known substance.

Result of Wrestling With a Bear.

New York, April 14. Francis Boine, a Frenchman, was taken to the hospital to-night, suffering from terrible injuries received a few days ago while wrestling with a bear. Boine has been giving exhibitions during the past few months, and it was generally sup-posed that he had full control over the animal. The matter has been kept very quiet, and it was not until the doctor who has been attending the injured man, reported him to be dying, that the police were notified.

Burned-Loss \$15,000.

New York, April 14.—Early this morning a fire broke out on the first floor of the building Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Clinton street, occupied by B. Weitick as an extension table factory, L. C. Kutzehka, frame maker, and others. Loes on stock and machinery, \$10,000; on building, \$5000. Insured in the Mobile, Orient and other companies.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1 a. m.—Indications for Monday: For the Gulf States partly cloudy weather, with occasional showers, winds mostly from southeast to southwest, nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

For Tennessee and Ohio valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain areas, winds

sure and temperature.

For upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, cloudy, rainy weather, northeast to southeast winds, stationary temperature and stationary or falling barometer.

PORT EADS, April 14, 6 p. m.—Wind south, light. Weather hazy and warm.

Arrived: British steamship Andean, at 10:15 a. m., Miller master, 24 days from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, with general cargo, to Pim, Forwood & Co.

wood & Co.

French bark Vauban, Gale master, 46 days
from Havre, in ballast, to Felix Larue.

No departures.
Southwest Pass, April 14, 6 p. m.—Barometer 29.65. Wind south, light. Weather

rometer 29.65. Wind south, light. Weather hazy.
Arrived: Norwegian bark Amor, Neilson master, 12 days from St. Thomas, in ballast, to W. H. Whitney.
American schooner Texana, L. L. Arvizer master, 9 days from Minattian, with cargo of cedar, to J. J. Ferdandez & Sons.
Norwegian bark Wanderer, Davidson master, 6 days from Havana, in ballast, to master.

THE DOORKEEPERSHIP.

WHICH SECTION SENDS THE MOST OFFICE SERKERS TO WASHING.

e Northern Democrats Insist Upon Buling the Democratic Caucus, and Dictating the Policy of the Democratic

Washington, April 11, 1878. I have seen some blundering in my time but I think that for stupidity on one side and malignity on the other, the farce just closed n the House of Representatives beats every thing within the range of my knowledge, ex-perience or reading. I refer of course to the

THE DOORKEEPER.

nsane row about

At the beginning of the session I pointed out in a letter the evils that would in all probability accrue from the policy of systematic burnmerism which the Democrats seemed to have adopted with reference to the minor patronage of the House. I tried to call the attention of thoughtful Democrats to the fact that owing to the debasement and degrada-tion of the great mass of those seeking the places which make up this minor patron-age, the whole business was falling into such disrepute that no man of self-re-spect could afford to be found in that category of office-seekers. I venture to say that, first and last, a hundred applicants have appeared for every position, high and low, from the elerks of committees down to the stokers who oal the engine furnaces in the lower basement of the Capitol building. Another striking fact is that, in nine cases out of ten, the chief recommendation of the applicant is, that "he needs the place." There are indeed many positions about the Capitol building which may very properly be filled by persons of no particular capacity, and these places, perhaps, should be set apart for eleemosynary uses. But the average Democratic bummer from the large cities of the North is no respecter of persons or places. Taught by the discipline of ward primaries that

ward primaries that

THE BUMMER ELEMENT
holds the balance of power in our political
system, he comes to Washington feeling the
same sense of ascendancy over his representative in the Capitol building as in the slums
of his district, where his services as a packer so
of his district, where his services as a packer so
of primaries and a stuffer of ballot-boxes are
indispensable. The result is not difficult to
premise. The bummer element gains here,
as elsewhere, the natural ascendancy of
coarseness, vulgarity and ruffianism, simply
because nooody of decent impulses will try to
strive against the bummer on equal footing
for any place. I have been at some pains to
locate and dissect this evil upon the body pollite of the Democratic party, and the results
of the inquiry are not uninteresting. I find
that out of some seven hundred applicants for
all sorts of places, about five hundred were
presented and urged by forty odd Northern
Democratic Congressmen, while ninety odd
Southern members contributed only two hundred

PLACE HUNTERS.

to the general fund. Besides this I discovered that whereas about four-fifths of the aspirants presented by Democratic members from the North were persons who could hardly have obtained or held a position of the least responsibility in any respectable business, the Southern contingent was almost without exception made up of men of good character, fair qualifications and otherwise calculated to reflect credit upon the members who shood sponsor for them. This fact is very significant, and it should not fall to receive the earnest attention of the statesmen who direct and of the politicians who manage the affairs of the Democratic party. The favorite cry of THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY Fires—Incendiaries at Work.

LACONIA, N. H., April 14.—An incendiary fire occurred at Lake Village last night, during which a barn was burned in order to attract attention from the store of G. A. Wilder and that of Bugbee & Co., which were persons who could not be seen to the Bugbee & Co., which were persons who could not be seen to the band, twenty-six in members also set on fire, but were estinguished without as much loss. It is thought that the fires were started by burglars.

Moving Indians from the Bry Tortugas.

Nordor, Va., April 14.—The steamer Hampton arrived here to-day from Florida with forty-two Indians, who for the past two years have been in confinement at the Dry Tortugas. The band originally numbered ininety and were captured on the North fork in the Bry Tortugas. The band originally numbered in for feed river by Gen. Schofield in November, 1874. Sixteen of the number are youths, who will be sent to the Hampton Normal School, arrangements having been made for their education at that institution. The remainder of the band, twenty-six in number, will be forwarded to one of the Western reservations.

Suit for Libel—Ten Thousand Boliars

Banagee Clalmed.

Error Incendiary phrase in the Work.

Laconia, M. H., April 14.—An incendiary phrase pirants presented by Democratic parton the Southern who differed to a state that the fire were started and application of the statesmen who direct a state of the party was a burden upon the organization of the party was a burden upon the organization of the party was a burden upon the organization, to be carried and applogized for, but always kept as far in the background as posperior of the party was a burden upon the organization, to be carried and applogized for, but always kept as far in the background as pospending the party was a burden upon the organization, to be carried and applogized for, but always kept as far in the background as pospending the party was a burden upon the organization, and the party was a burden upon the organization of the party was a

Russia Replies Favorably to Austria.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch from Buchars and Reomania Intensifying.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch from Bucharsts says that the bitterness existing between Russia and Roumania regarding the retrolater a collision was bound to come between beneficiaries of this unnatural monopoly and the victims of it. The spectacle of the preponderant ability, character and numerical strength of the Southern wing being held subservient and subordinate to the mediocrity and minority from the North was too paradoxical to last long, and would not have endured as long as it has but for the peculiar reactionary or stationary policy of the Radical party, which, by maintaining the old issues, has afforded the Northern Dennecracy the only semblance of logic it ever had to sustain its demands.

However, it appears that the situation I have described remained inchoate, simply for lack of any cause or adequate reason for the precipitation of the issues involved in it, so that for three years a very weak minority of the Democratic caucus has been allowed to shape policies, monopolize the fruits of power and otherwise make a convenience of the able and respectable majority. The greatest and at the same time most deplorable result of this unnatural condition of affairs was

to the Speakership. I will not join with the more violent of Mr. Randall's detractors to accuse him of corruption. I do not believe he is corrupt, in the baser and more common acceptation of the term at least. But he is wofully unfortunate in his friendships, and has been signally unhappy in nearly all the schemes he has devised and advanced for the benefit of the party. As a purveyor to the interests of Sam Randall he has been an emment success, but as a leader and manager of the Democratic party he has certainly crammed about as much of failure and about as many blunders into his brief term as could well have been accomplished by the systematic exercise of ingenuity to that end.

THE BREACH BETWEEN THE TWO WINGS OF THE ELECTION OF SAM RANDALL

has been widening all the time—not indeed in has been widening all the time—not indeed in the sense of tending to an open rupture, but rather in the sense of stirring up of bad blood and sharp controversy in the interior counsels of the caucus, with incidental es-trangement and destruction of confidence.

The recent row about the Doorkeeper served to develop and bring out these smoldering antagonisms, and had not the debate been cut off where it was by an arbitrary ruling of Randall, there would have been considerable of a blaze. It was fortunate for the Democratic party at large that the tactics adopted by the Radicals forced the former to quit fighting among themselves in order to make head against the common enemy. The Radicals, under the leadership of Frye, may have imagined that they were doing a great thing in the way of making party capital when they voted solid to make the Northern minority of Democrats to beat the Southern majority. But it did not turn out exactly as they anticipated, and if they had it to do over again the Radicals would very largely modify their tactics. However, the fact that the Radicals

compelled the Democrats to quit their quarrel among themselves for the moment by no means settles the quarrel. The causes of disturbance are too radiest for settlement by any such agency, and there will never be any real harmony or hearty accord in the councils of the National Democracy until the disabilities which the Northern Democrats have so long imposed upon their Southern brethren, inside the party, are removed.

OUR SUBURBS.

Gentilly The Lake Milneburg Improve-ments in the Old Third.

A reporter of the DEMOCRAT took a ride on the outskirts of the city, for the purpose of re-viewing the improvements made to the streets. ronds and ditches of that section, which work to under the supervision of Superintendent John Hoffman, of the Seventh Ward.

The first visit was paid to the Gentilly road

under the supervision of Superintendent John Hoffman, of the Seventh Ward.

The first visit was paid to the Gentilly road on which great improvements are being made. Eight-sen years ago this was a splendid shell road in fact, the best in the city, it being the road leading to the old Louisian, the being the road leading to the old Louisian, trace source, situated on Elysian Fields street. During the war the Confederate forces hauled by the grees of ordinance over that road to English the old to be. Later, Geathly was abendoned by the authorities to such an extent that the green thorities to such an extent that the green road bed became a perfect quagmire, so bad, indeed, that it took three mules to pull a milk cart that would get fast in the mid.

Lately, however, it was decided to put the road in good order. The shelleond contractor and the mid road contractor were notified respectively to set to work. These contractors, down ever, got in a little controversy as to who, low ever, got in a little controversy as to who, low ever, got in a little controversy as to who, low ever to the old the work. It was argued on one side that Gentilly could no more be called a shell-road, while on the other hand it was mad located traces of shells. In order to put all argue of the little on the old the work green the Gordian knot by having the road while on the other hand it was mad no and that it was a shellroad aince the bed moderate traces of shells. In order to put all argue on technicalities out of the way, our city lathers eart the Gordian knot by having the road while on the other hand it was mad no and that it was a shellroad aince the bed moderate traces of shells, in order to put all argue to the little of the contractors for their resular work; the remains on technicalities out of the way, our city lathers eart the Gordian knot by having the road with the city's account, thereby saving from ruin an avenue which has been food that the necessary of the surface of the little of the contractors for their resular work; t

the intersection of St. Anthony and Marigny canals.

These improvements have opened four avenues to traffic in those parts where there was formerly only one, and consequently the movement of trade will increase and the value of property in the vicinity will rise. These repairs, improvements and alterations to Gentilly road and its neighborhood will in a short time, if kept up at the present rate, make the road the most popular and beautiful drive for the summer evenings.

We then left Gentilly and turned our attention to the Bayon St. John and the Lake road. This road along the lake shore from Spanish fort to Milneburg has been gradually covered by the waters. Its bridges are falling down, and are in such condition as to necessitate the building of new bridges turther inside, on a road which the vehicles had cut through the brush because they could not pass on the old road.

is committed it is followed by a number of others, one murder by more. Within the last week we have had to chroniele no less than six suicides, almost one a div. This is more than singular. According to the doctrine of chances such events, taking the total number occurring throughout the year, ought to be distributed at some interval of time, but as we have said before they come together in battalions.

SUNDAY OUT OF BOORS.

The several cool spells we have been having during the past four weeks made many believe that we would have, for some time to come, a vacation so far as suitry weather is concerned. but the last two days' temperature dissipated any such happy thoughts. Yesterday from a o'clock the sun poured down his hottest rays, and by noon the coolest of our citizens were bathed in presperation. After dinner the effect of the heat began to show itself. The cars to the lake were crowded to their u most capacity. and the ferryboa's on the river received their

and the ferryboa's on the river received their share of patronage.

Down at the New Lake End, during the afternoon and evening, there might have been at least three thousand visitors, and at the Old Lake almost as many. Everybody who could get away did so by every available route. To Mandeville on the New Camelia, a large number of excursionists left to enjoy the breeze upon the water, and the Mobile and Jackson roads carried off crowded trains. The day was a July one, and umbrageous oaks and sylvan shades were the Eldorados for those seeking a breathing spell from the heated city.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE. The "Occidente" met again yesterday. Col. Ricardo Cespedes, secretary of the Cuban Junta in New York, presiding.

The Colonel spoke at great length about the ecessity of preserving harmony among all Cubans here, and that he was sure of the triumph of the cause of independence over tyranny. For nine long years he has been constant-

ly resisting the Spanish invaders; he was always ready to continue in the same line of conduct; that is, to achieve the independence of his country. He related several incidents of the war and was greatly applauded by the attentive assembly.

Several gentlemen made a few remarks to the effect that action was imperative now.

See the opposition ticket, formed of strong substantial capitalists, presented in another column, for the annual election of directors of the Crescent City Bailroad Company.