THRIFFILEY ON TRIAL FOR ASKING A BRIBE,

And Ten Jurors Obtained Before the Court Adjourns.

Dudoussat's Request for Another Trial Refused Yesterday.

Broussard Convicted of Murder Without Capital Punishment.

A Bench Warrant Issued for Henry Payne—The Olympic Case.

Other Court Comment.

The Jury Not Complete.

J. E. Bonnet, 441 Bourbon, clerk D. H. Holmes.

James J. Collins, Baronne and Terpsichore, grocer.

T. W. McCabe, 340 Thalia, employed at Coleman's foundry.

William Burke, 123 Washington avenue; unemployed.

A. S. Audler, 175 Lapeyrouse, solicitor.

Louis D. Schwartz, 738 Constance, cisternmaker.

C. W. Duncan, 214 1-2 Eighth, bookkeeper Municipal Ice Company.

Samuel Berlin, 308 Baronne, shoe clerk.

Wm. M. Fontaine, 392 Chestnut, clerk J. G. Clark & Co.

John P. Fitzgerald, 892 Magazine, agent Singer Sewing Machine Company.

The case of the state vs. Frank B. Thriffiley, indicted for having on March 12, 1894, proposed to receive $7500 from Charles Marshall, superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, to favor and vote for two ordinances granting the railroad company the right to lay one more track on the levee, and rearrange existing tracks, was called for trial at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Witnesses were discharged until the next day at 10:30 a. m., and impaneling of the jury was begun.

District Attorney Chas. A. Butler appeared for the state, and Messrs. C. L. Walker, W. L. Evans and Arthur Dunn for the defense.

Leon Michaelis, 132 Constance street, clerk Standard Loan office, was one of the jurors called in the Broussard case Tuesday. Was then excused on account of deafness. Counsel contended that he could hear well enough to sit in the case at the bar. Heard about the case in his father's store, at the corner of Bienville and Royal. Discussed the case with friends. Has no opinion. Challenged by the state.

J. E. Bonnet—441 Bourbon street. Clerk at D. H. Holmes'. No opinion. Would try the case impartially. Tendered.

Cross-examination—Would give accused the benefit of a reasonable doubt.

Sworn as the first juror.

Henry Gassner—377 Baronne. Would try the case fairly and according to the evidence.

Cross-examined—Read about the case. No opinion. Has no bias. Challenged by the defense.

E. S. D. Lozan—1406 Seventh. General bookkeeper Whitney National Bank. Has an indistinct recollection of the case. Discussed the case in a general way. Expressed opinion about councilmanic cases. His opinion would somewhat affect his verdict. Would try the case according to evidence, provided witnesses were credible. Has no bias personally against accused. Tendered.

Cross-examination—Is predisposed in all councilmanic cases and believes Mr. Marshall to be a credible witness. Has an opinion. It would be a very hard matter for him to go into the jury-box and divest himself of his present opinion. He could neither imagine nor think for a moment that the accused is innocent.

Challenged by the defense.

James J. Collins—Resides at 1600 Baronne street. Knows accused by sight. Has no opinion. Has discussed the case. Would give a fair trial. Tendered.

Cross-examined—Would give the benefit of a reasonable doubt.

Sworn as the second juror.

T. W. McCabe—Resides at 340 Thalia. Is employed at the H. Dudley Coleman foundry. Read about the charge. Has no opinion. Tendered.

Cross-examined—Would give the benefit of a reasonable doubt to the accused.

Sworn as the third juror.

O. G. Schultz, Jr., 135 North Robertson. Is in the stencil business on Natchez street, near Magazine. Could give a fair trial. Tendered.

Cross-examined—Read a great deal about the case. Does not believe one-half of what he reads in newspapers. Has an opinion. Would go into the jury box with that opinion. His opinion is a general one. Could not go into the jury box with the presumption that the accused is innocent.

Counsel for the defendant desired the juror challenged for cause, but on his being re-examined by Mr. Adams, he stated that his opinion was not against the accused personally, but a general opinion. Ruled a competent juror. Challenged by the defense.

Charles Schaeffer, 199 Baronne. Is a shoemaker at 86 Carondelet street. Only read twice in the newspapers about the case at bar. Has no opinion in this particular case, but had an opinion in the Desferges case. Does not know what became of that case. Knows Councilman Kane. Has not spoken to him in four years. Saw him yesterday, but did not speak to him. Knows Councilman Hanafy.

Challenged by the state.

Bernard J. Reilly, was tales juror last December in section A, and was excused because he was acquainted with Councilman Kane. Has no opinion.

Challenged by the state.

Joseph Harz, 109 Hospital. Is president of the Jackson brewery. Read about the case. Has no opinion. Is acquainted with Numa Dudoussat. Dudoussat was employed by his brewery.

Challenged by the state.

Jonas Lehman, 493 South Rampart. Is a clerk at his father's store, on Dryades street. Has no opinion. Is acquainted with Councilman Dan A. Mayer. Could give a fair trial. Never heard of Mr. Chas. Marshall. Does not know who he is or what position he occupies. Tendered.

Challenged by the defense without any question.

John P. Hamilton, 150 Third street. Is employed at James Wilson & Co., grocers, Prytania and Felicity streets. Would give the defendant a fair and impartial trial. Tendered.

Cross-examined—Has an opinion, which would, however, readily yield to evidence.

Challenged by the defense.

Court then ordered a recess until 7:30 p. m.

Night Session.

At 7:30 p. m. impaneling of the jury was resumed.

George Baquie was called and, after a short examination, was challenged by the state.

William Burke, residing at 123 Washington street, Third district. Was formerly employed by the Texas and Pacific Railway Company. Is unemployed at present. Has read about the case against Thriffiley, but has formed no opinion. May have an impression, but it is very slight and would readily yield to evidence.

Tendered.

Cross-examined—Will give the accused a fair and impartial trial, resting the verdict solely upon the evidence and the law.

Accepted and sworn in as the fourth juror.

Frank Emmett—Is a member of the firm of Emmett & Puech, cotton brokers. Has read about the case. Is not acquainted with the accused.

Tendered.

Mr. Emmett was peremptorily challenged by the defense.

A. S. Audler—There was a ripple of amusement among the jurors when Mr. Audler's name was called. The fun lay in the fact that he was foreman of the jury that convicted Broussard, and had put in two days' service, having been discharged at 5 p. m. until 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Audler said he resided at 175 Lapeyrouse, and was in the general soliciting business. Had no opinion; no bias, no prejudice. He was tendered by the state and accepted by the defense, after a very short examination, and was sworn in as the fifth juror.

His fellow-members on the panel smiled, but the "victim" looked very glum.

Louis D. Schwartz, Jr.—Resides on Tchoupitoulas and Soniat. Is a cisternmaker. Is not acquainted with the accused. Would be willing to give him the benefit of all the law allows.

Tendered.

Cross-examined—Is 25 years of age. This is his first service as a juror in any court. Has no opinion about the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Accepted and sworn in as the sixth juror.

Geo. E. Burns—Has read about the case, but has not formed a definite opinion. Does not know the defendant, but is acquainted with Mr. Marshall.

Tendered.

Cross-examined—Has worked for Mr. Marshall. As a matter of fact, would be inclined to give preference to his testimony over that of any other witness, equally as respectable.

Mr. Evans asked the court to rule on the competency of the juror.

Judge Moise asked Mr. Burns if he thought Mr. Marshall was infallible.

"No," replied the juror. "He is liable, like anybody else, to make mistakes."

"Then," continued the judge, "if Mr. Marshall, although entirely conscientious, make a mistake, would you give the defendant the benefit of the doubt?"

The juror, not answering affirmatively, was challenged for cause.

H. R. Labouisse—Resides on St. Charles and St. Andrew. Has neither formed nor expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Tendered.

The juror was challenged by the defense without having been asked a single question.

C. W. Duncan, 214 1-2 Eighth street, bookkeeper for the Municipal Ice Company: Met the defendant several times in the office of the Rosetta Gravel Company. Mr. Maurice J. Hart is president of both companies. Has no disinclination to serve on the jury in this case, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Hart, his employer, is a large contractor for the city, and a councilman is on trial. Is acquainted, in a business way, with Mr. Marshall. Tendered.

Cross-examined—Would be willing to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt. Accepted and sworn as the seventh juror.

Peter Jung, resides on Fourth and Constance. Is in the furniture business. Is willing to do his full duty, under the law, if selected as a juror in this case. Tendered.

Cross-examined—Has read a good deal in the newspapers about the councilmanic cases. Has formed no opinion, although he believed some of the charges. Has a very light opinion on impression. Challenged by the defense.

Albert Koppel—Resides in Algiers. Is in the tea business on Tchoupitoulas street. Thriffiley was a customer of his, but since June last has received no orders from him. Often supplied him before that time.

Mr. Adams interrogated the juror during a full half-hour to find out when, how and why Mr. Thriffiley stopped dealing with the juror, but could get no satisfactory answers.

The juror was challenged for cause.

Randolph A. Fox, proprietor of the Swiss Laundry. Knows the accused by sight. First saw him about one month ago.

The juror had a bias and was challenged for cause.

Charles Bedell—Does not know Thriffiley, but was acquainted with Kane, and had formed an opinion in the former case against Kane and Thriffiley. Challenged by the state.

Emile J. Delvaille, clerk for a cotton firm. Will give the accused a fair trial. Tendered.

Cross-examined—Has heard the councilmanic cases discussed. Has read the headings in the newspapers about this particular case. Served on a jury in the criminal court five years ago. Challenged by the defense.

Samuel Berlin—Resides at 308 Baronne. Is a shoe clerk. Has never read anything in the newspapers about these cases. Would be willing to give the accused a fair and impartial trial. Tendered.

Cross-examined—Would give the accused the benefit of the doubt. Accepted and sworn in as the eighth juror.

Wm. M. Fontaine—Resides at 392 Chestnut. Clerk of Jas. G. Clark & Co. Has a faint idea of the nature of the charge against the accused. Has formed a slight impression about the case. The evidence and the law will be his guide. Tendered.

Cross-examined—With the exception of one year, has been in the employ of J. G. Clark & Co. since 1886. Would give the accused a fair and impartial trial. Accepted and seated as the ninth juror.

John P. Fitzgerald—Resides at 1146 Magazine, corner of Toledano. Is agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Has read about the councilmanic cases, but has formed no opinion, and could try the case fairly and impartially. Tendered.

Cross-examined—Has not heard this case discussed by anybody. Has neither bias nor prejudice in any of the city hall scandals. The newspapers hardly ever give the proper version of anything.

Mr. Fitzgerald was promptly accepted and sworn as the tenth juror.

Court then adjourned, at 10:45 p. m., until this morning.

United States Circuit Court.

(Judge Parlange presiding.)

J. W. Barnett was tried and acquitted by the jury of pension fraud in the pension case of Fournett.

Martin O'Malley filed a suit against the New Orleans Ice Company for $1500 damages, for injuries received while in the employ of the defendant company. A piece of scantling fell on his head and injured him so that his spine was affected, and he claims that his hearing and eyesight is also injured.

The cause of Margaret A. Wade against the Lutcher-Moore Cypress Lumber Company for $30,000 for the death of her son, caused in an accident on the defendant's lumber road, occupied the time of the court during the day and will be continued and probably concluded to-day.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

The following decision was rendered yesterday:

BY CHIEF JUSTICE NICHOLLS.

No. 11,517—Widow V. Lacoste et al. vs. Widow A. Guidry et al.—On Rehearing.—A re-examination of this case has brought us to the conclusion that the interests of justice would be best subserved by setting aside the judgment heretofore rendered by us, so as to remand it to the lower court for further proceedings in some respects. We think that under all the facts of this special case, we did not sufficiently take into consideration the youth of the defendant in dealing with his consent to the marriage when threatened with criminal prosecution. In remanding the case we think it not amiss to say that defendant's departure for Europe after the marriage and after this suit was instituted and placing himself beyond the reach of criminal prosecution, which was stayed by his marriage, was one of the facts in evidence which, though not mentioned in the opinion, attracted our attention and impressed us very unfavorably against the claim that the prosecution was utterly void of all foundation. We think it right that the actual relations of the parties prior to the ceremony should, if possible, be brought to light. For that reason, it is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment heretofore rendered by us be set aside and the cause is hereby remanded to the district court for the purpose of having shown the actual relations of the plaintiff and defendant prior to the marriage ceremony, and for the purpose of ascertaining and determining whether or not the threatened prosecution was authorized and the circumstances of the case, or used to procure plaintiff's consent to the marriage by threats of using the mere forms of law to cover coercive proceedings in an unjust and illegal cause. A rehearing being unnecessary in view of the present action of the court, the aplication therefor is refused.

THE CALLAHAN REHEARING.

The supreme court yesterday in the matter of the state, praying for a rehearing in the Callahan case, granted the petition of the attorney general for oral argument on the motion for rehearing. The court fixed the limit for these arguments to a half hour for each side, the balance to be submitted by briefs. There was no date fixed for the arguments.

Civil District Court.

SUCCESSION.

The succession of Jacob Greiner and wife was opened yesterday.

EMANCIPATION.

Joaquin Espinosa filed application for emancipation yesterday.

In re emancipation of Louis Edmond Masson.

NEW SUITS.

W. G. Wilmot & Co. vs. L. P. Delahoussaye.—Suit for $2550 on a note.

John C. Davey vs. Gabriel Villere.—Suit for $175 50 on an open account.

New Orleans Co-operative Banking Association vs. Henry Marx.—Suit for $800 on a note.

Wm. B. Kelley vs. New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.—Suit for $500 damages, sustained by plaintiff, his horse and buggy in a collision with an electric car corner of Foucher and St. Charles.

Edw. J. Pennington vs. the Crescent City Railroad Company.—Suit for $2000 damages, for injuries sustained by petitioner's wife by being struck by a trolley pole, which became detached from the car, fell on her and seriously injured her as she was waiting at the corner of Euterpe and Franklin streets for the car to pass.

THE OLYMPIC CLUB CASE.

When the case of the state of Louisiana, praying for the revocation of the charter of the Olympic Club, was called yesterday morning in Judge Rightor's court, the counsel on both sides announced that they had decided to submit the case on the old record. Briefs were submitted in conjunction with the record, and Judge Rightor will render his decision as soon as he shall have had an opportunity to revise the documents.

A DAMAGE SUIT.

The jury in the damage case of John Wellsford vs. the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, which was tried yesterday before Judge Rightor, rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Criminal District Court.

(Section A—Judge J. H. Ferguson.)

A NEW TRIAL REFUSED DUDOUSSAT.

Councilman Numa Dudoussat, convicted of having received $100 as a bribe from Charles Sherman, was an early visitor in section A courtroom yesterday. When Judge Ferguson ascended the bench at 10:30 a. m. the councilman and his attorney, Mr. J. C. Walker, took seats at the bar. Judge Ferguson then gave oral reasons, overruling the motion for new trial. The judge said:

In this case I wish to state that I have carefully considered the motion for a new trial and now desire to overrule it. I went over the various points with great care and reached my determination after days of calm, dispassionate reflection. I had originally written an opinion, but have since determined to submit an oral opinion, and later submit to writing my reasons for deciding as I do, if the necessity presents itself. Is the accused ready for sentence?

Judge Walker begged for time to offer a motion in arrest of judgment, and he was granted until Monday for that purpose.

Charles Courteny, informed against for having carried a concealed weapon, asked for trial by jury a few days ago, and enjoyed his heart's desire yesterday, insofar as being tried by jury, but the result was somewhat disagreeable. The evidence of Sergeant Boyle, Corporal Daley and Mr. H. Hoffmann was conclusive to the extent that the jury found for the state without leaving their seats. Courtney had been arrested for disturbing the peace and when searched a revolver was found on his person. The weapon was exhibited in evidence and was of such large dimensions that Judge Ferguson remarked: "This might appropriately be called a gun."

The cases of state vs. Louis Galbier, accused of embezzlement; state vs. Louis Olivers, assault with a dangerous weapon, and state vs. John Davis, wounding, have been indefinitely continued.

Alphonse Lombard, tried for the larceny of a silver watch and chain belonging to Jean M. Latour, was convicted yesterday. Douglas Mart, charged with the stealing of $6 40, the property of Eugene Drendosnez, was also found guilty.

A BENCH WARRANT ISSUED.

Mr. David S. Ferris, son of L. M. Ferris, came before Judge Ferguson yesterday, accompanied by Mr. James Wilkinson, attorney-at-law, and swore to an affidavit charging "that Harry M. Payne, on the 12th day of February, 1895, in the jurisdiction of the criminal district court, in the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana, wilfuly, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder Lindley Murray Ferris, contrary to the form of the statute of the state of Louisiana in such cases made and provided."

Judge Ferguson issued a bench warrant for the immediate arrest of the accused.

The case of Charles D. Leeper, accused of carrying a concealed weapon, has been fixed for trial in Section A for the 18th inst. The defendant is the party who was arrested by the foreman of the grand jury, Colonel J. A. Chalaron, for assaulting Mr. Hirsch with a pistol at the corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets. Mr. Leeper has asked for trial by jury.

Arthur Schneider, who was arraigned in Judge Ferguson's court on Tuesday, appeared before Judge Moise yesterday on the charge of shooting with intent to murder Katherine Kathman. He pleaded not guilty.

Ben White, indicted for manslaughter for the killing of Joseph Breffehl, was also arraigned. He pleaded not guilty.

BROUSSARD CONVICTED.

When Judge Moise opened court yesterday morning, the defense in the case of state vs. Alexander Broussard offered four witnesses, Messrs. W. J. Barrett, H. Terrebonne, Henry Andre and Wm. Stephenson, who testified as to the good character of the accused.

Argument was then begun. District Attorney Butler held that a clear case had been made by the state, and that there was no other verdict to be rendered but that of "guilty."

Attorney J. Madison Vance made a strong and eloquent appeal in favor of his client, stating that the accused, a mere youth, was actuated by a sudden attack of anger when he committed the awful deed of murder; that he was, at the moment he met the woman, laboring under strong emotion, brought about by her faithlessness to him.

While counsel for Broussard was addressing the jury, a pathetic scene was suddenly sprung in the courtroom. The mother of the accused, overcome by the mental strain of the trial, upstarted from her seat in the courtroom, and falling on her knees in the aisle, cried out, "Gentlemen of the jury, please don't hang my son! Please don't hang my son!"

The aged woman was gently led away by deputy sheriffs and given a seat in the sheriff's office.

Mr. Butler closed for the state, and the judge having delivered his charge, the jury retired to deliberate.

At 3 o'clock the jury came into court, and through Mr. A. S. Andler, their foreman, asked for the following instructions: "Please define 'malice aforethought.'" "What is the difference between murder and manslaughter?" "Under what circumstances can a verdict of guilty without capital punishment be brought in?"

The court instructed as requested, and Mr. Vance asked that a special charge be given, "that the jury can at any time bring in a qualified verdict."

Judge Moise refused to charge as requested, and a bill of exception was reserved.

At 4:45 o'clock the jury again came into court and returned a verdict of "guilty without capital punishment."

The prisoner was remanded to jail to await sentence.

First Recorder's Court.

(Recorder E. S. Whitaker presiding.)

Mollie Burke and Florence Miller were fined $15 or 30 days each for being drunk and disturbing the peace.

Richard Watson was fined $20 or 30 days for being drunk and exposing his person.

Mamie Franklin was fined $30 or 90 days for disturbing the peace, using obscene language and insult and abuse.

Joseph Leon and James R. Sullivan, for petty larceny, and G. Larose, for slander, were placed under appearance bonds.

Katie Williams, for petty larceny, was sent before the criminal district court under $250 bonds.

INVITING IMMIGRATION.

F. Kretschmar, of Jackson, Miss., a leading business man of that place, is in the city, a guest at the Grunewald. The gentleman said that an organized effort was being put forth in Mississippi to induce immigration to that state from the north and northwest. The citizens, he said, had come together and raised money enough to get out a handbook, which the railroad companies will distribute. The book will contain 100 pages and numerous illustrations, and 25,000 copies are to be printed.

"We want the state to be settled up with enterprising people," he said, "and believe that with land so cheap as it is in our state those who have tired of long winters and uncertain crops will embrace good opportunities to change their place of abode. The state legislature has not helped us in this matter, but our people have gone ahead, in spite of that fact. We believe that it will do us great good."

HENNESSY SOUVENIRS.

Relics of the Late Chief Bring Good Prices.

The effects belonging to the late Chief of Police David C. Hennessy were sold at auction yesterday in the Dwyer building, at the corner of Gravier and Magazine streets. W. A. Kernaghan, of the firm of Mason, Denis & Kernaghan, being the auctioneer in charge. There was a large crowd at the opening of the sale, as many persons were anxious to secure what the late chief had in the way of souvenirs and jewelry, etc. The sale began on the lower floor, and before it was over extended to the second, where clothing and other articles were displayed.

The bidding was lively and many of the articles brought very large prices, considering that the most valuable jewelry, etc., had already been disposed of. There were several fine police badges which were desired by friends, and for the most part bought by them, which accounted for the prices being pretty good. The star and crescent of the chief brought $4; the special detective's badge, $14 50; the superintendent's badge, $12 50; the large police badge presented to the chief by the Red Light Social Club, $33, and a plain silver badge, $1 50.

The gold-headed cane brought $6, and an umbrella with a gold head $4. It was thought that this was the one with which Mr. Hennessey had with him when he was shot by the Italians, but Mr. Kernaghan afterwards stated that he believed it was not the one. There were three other umbrellas, sold together for $3 50, and the clerk thought one of these, which had three holes in it, was the one which the unfortunate chief had when shot, but Mr. Kernaghan said that he thought that the one in question was not in the lot, but had remained in possession of the court, with the suit that he had on that night. Kilrain's colors, which he gave the chief, were sold for $1. A beautiful gold and silver plated pitcher and cup sold to Mr. Rosenthal for $2 33, and the dress suit sold for $4 50. The gold watch and chain was sold to C. C. Hartwell for $70 and a pair of gold cuff buttons to another gentleman for $32. Mr. St. Armand bought a scarf pin for $26, and other pins sold for $18 or $20 each, while a lady bought a pair of ladies' bracelets for $46.

The Red Light Social Club badge was bought by a member of the club, whose name was first on the list of those who presented it to the chief.

A set of furniture sold for $100, which was the highest price paid for anything. Those who expected to see diamonds and other valuables were disappointed, as there were only a few rings, which were of small value and sold for many times what they would have brought under any other circumstances. The household goods were not in good condition, having been out of use and uncared for for some time.

Among the successful bidders were Messrs. Feeney, Abraham, Koehl, Rosenthal, L. C. Murphy, Finn, C. C. Hartwell, Felix Loeb and Moran.

Mr. Kernaghan said that the result of the sale was very satisfactory, the articles bringing large prices in most all cases.

There was some excitement at one time, as a lady lost her pocketbook and accused a man who was standing near her of having stolen it. The man allowed himself to be searched, and it was found that he did not have it, but that his wealth consisted of only 20 cents in coin. There was no evidence that the man had taken the pocketbook, although some thought he might have passed it to somebody else. He was not detained.

Typewriters in Use by the United States Government in Washington, D. C.

For some time there has been a mooted question as to the number and make of the different writing machines used in the different departments of the United States government, in Washington, D. C., and a recent canvass or census was taken, with the following as the result:

Remington Typewriter	1,620
Caligraphs	130
Smith Premiers	128
Hammond's	59
Densmore's	45
Yost's	6
Other makes	4
Total	1,990

DEATH OF DR. J. M. MAGEE.

Yesterday morning one of the oldest citizens of Carrollton, Dr. John Milton Magee, passed away from the land of the living to the land beyond. He died at 9 o'clock, at his home, corner of Third and Dublin streets, surrounded by his family and a few friends. His death was rather sudden, though he has been sick for many months. It is thought the unusually cold weather was largely the cause of the change in his condition.

Dr. Magee has been a resident of Carrollton since 1844, coming from Aberville, N. C., in that year. He was then a young man, and four years afterwards he married Miss Mathilde Lesassier, two sons and one daughter being the result of that union. These all survive, together with their children, numbering eleven. Dr. Magee joined the Catholic church during his residence here, and lived a devout Catholic the rest of his life.

He was engaged in the practice of medicine, was the owner of a large drug store and also practiced dentistry. In the community he was well loved for his charity, benevolence and kindness of heart.

His remains will be interred this evening, the funeral taking place from St. Mary's church, where Father Welte will hold services, after which the body will be laid away in the parish graveyard close by.

THE BUCKET BRIGADE

Again Does Good Work at the Algiers Fire.

A fire broke out at 7:10 o'clock last night at the corner of Slidell and Elmira streets. Algiers, which originated in the rear of the double frame cottage owned by Philip Rauschkolb and occupied jointly by Herman Zeidel, white, and P. Wilson, colored. The building was valued at $1800, and insured in the Peterson agency for $800. Zeidel's furniture was insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for $1000. Wilson's furniture is uninsured. Also No. 155 Elmira street, occupied by May Edwards on one side and the other side by David Maker. The building was valued $1000 and insured in the Peterson agency. May Edwards' furniture was insured in the Pelican Homestead. Maker's furniture was saved with a slight damage, and was insured in the Wood's agency for $300.

The flames then spread to the double frame cottage No. 157 Elmira street, owned and occupied by Marshall Williams on one side and Lewis Davis on the other. The building was valued at about $1000 and insured in the Herbert agency. Williams' furniture was saved in a damaged condition and is covered by a $250 policy in the Peterson agency. Davis' furniture was saved with little damage. The fire also caught the single frame cottage No. 159 Elmira street, owned and occupied by Granison James. The building was valued at $800; the furniture was saved. The building was insured for $1300 in the Herbert agency.

All the above buildings were totally destroyed.

Owing to the bad condition of the streets only one engine, No. 17, succeeded in reaching the fire, and the bucket brigade did most excellent work. Captain Buhler and his company are spoken of in the highest terms by the citizens for their zeal in rendering assistance at the fire.

Free Samples

of Camelline, the celebrated California preservative and beautifier of the complexion; prepared in liquid and powder, in pure white, brunette and delicate flesh color, exquisitely perfumed. At all druggists. Price, 50 cents.

OFFICE MEN'S CLUB.

The Officemen's Club held a regular monthly meeting last night, with a large attendance, President Woodward in the chair. The treasurer reported the cash balance in a decidedly healthy condition, and altogether the affairs of the club are most promising. Chairman Johnston, of the employment committee, reports having filled a position of bookkeeper in one of the largest wholesale houses in the city and several more positions in the process of negotiation. Take it all in all, the club is in a fair road to success and will be in its own quarters before many days, a committee having been appointed for the purpose of securing suitable rooms.

Menu for Friday.

BREAKFAST.
Sliced Oranges.
Wheatena and Cream.
Broiled Mackerel. Creamed Potatoes.
Waffles and Louisiana Syrup.
Cafe au Lait.
The Picayune.

LUNCHEON.
Sardines.
Cheese Straws.
Beaten Biscuit. Cake.
Tea.

DINNER.
Oyster Soup.
Stuffed Crabs. Mashed Potatoes.
Boiled Sheepshead, Cream Sauce. Rice.
Green Peas.
Baked Sweet Potatoes, Sliced and Buttered.
Macaroni. Celery Salad.
Riz au Lait. Neufchatel.
Cafe Noir.

St. Valentine's Day.

Though St. Valentine's day has lost many of its olden characteristics, a dreamy, far-off fragrance lingers about the annual recurrence that makes it peculiarly interesting to old and young. Time was when each one wrote his or her own valentine, and the picture rises of Sam Weller inditing his extraordinary "valentine" to Mary. From the ridiculous doggerel,

"Roses are red, the violets blue,
Sugar is sweet and so are you."

And the familiar lines—

"If you love me one half as much as I love you,
The sharpest razor in this world cannot cut our love in two,"

to the beautifully rounded verses of the scholar and poet's (St. Valentine) remarkable versatility of composition ran. Later on quite a sum was expended by the love-sick maiden or beau on handsome and artistic valentines, till, like everything carried to an excess, the comic and insulting valentine made the day a parody on its ancient beautiful conception. The old, superstitious customs that have come down with the observance of St. Valentine's day have not altogether fallen into disuse, and it would be interesting to know just how many of our New Orleans girls went to bed backward in the dark last night looking over the left shoulder, etc., in order to catch a glimpse of their future valentine. One clever New Orleans girl, who is up to date, has caught on to the fashionable idea of the daisy valentine, and has hand-painted several pretty cards with the golden-hearted flower and some such appeal as this:

"Daisy, daisy, take this flower, do,
To find if you really love me,
Count the petals through."

On another card the flower completes the rhyme—

"When you receive this,
You may think I am crazy,
But the truth of it is
I think you are a 'daisy.'"

It is pleasant to know that there will be a revival of some of the olden features of St. Valentine's in New Orleans to-day, and at one St. Valentine's party to be given this evening all kinds of quaint and pretty conceits will be shown in the decorations, toilettes, games, etc. So here's to each and every one of our lovely girls, and may you each receive the "valentine" your heart longs for, a "valentine" handsome and loyal, and above all true as the good saint whose faith, tenderness and sentiment gave rise to the observance of the day.

The Memorial Home Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Memorial Home for Young Women took place yesterday afternoon in the boardroom of the institution, at No. 318 Tulane avenue. Mrs. Walter V. Crouch presided, and there were present Mrs. Geo. Thompson, Mrs. Reilley, Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Mrs. J. W. Labouisse, Mrs. Jos. H. Oglesby, Mrs. Elmer Wood, Mrs. J. Rollo Knapp, Mrs. F. A. Lyons and Mrs. M. McQuoid. The reports of officers were read and approved. There are at present 26 inmates in the home, 17 young women and 9 children. The appeal made for assistance resulted in one lady sending her contribution to the chain the ladies are forming of subscribers at $10 each to relieve the pressing wants of the institution, which have been augmented by the cold weather and the heavy drain made on the finances by the illness in the institution, the latter being caused by suffering from the severe cold and dampness.

Mrs. S. Bilden's Good Work in Behalf of Hebrew Children.

Mrs. S. Bilden, the only Hebrew lady missionary in the world, who is at present sojourning in New Orleans, has been very successful in her efforts to raise a fund for the establishment of an industrial orphanage among the Hebrews of Safed, Palestine. It has already been mentioned in this department the deep interest Mrs. Bilden's project awakened in this city, and how a Ladies' Missionary Society was formed one afternoon at Touro synagogue with the following able officers: Mrs. I. L. Leucht, president; Mrs. Max Heller, vice president; Mrs. Isidore Newman, treasurer; Mrs. M. L. Navra, secretary; Mrs. Geo. Seaman, Mrs. Gus Lehman, Mrs. I. D. Moore and Mrs. G. Kahn, board of directors. This body of ladies, at a committee meeting, drafted the following letter, which enabled Mrs. Bilden to meet with such success in her individual efforts, while the ladies, as a body, worked heart and soul for her cause: "The undersigned ladies were appointed as a committee to aid Mrs. Bilden in her noble efforts of obtaining subscriptions for the purpose of establishing an orphan asylum and school in Safed, Palestine. We take pleasure in recommending her to the philanthropy of our coreligionists, and trust that she will meet the hearty co-operation of the generous public." Mrs. Bilden's success in establishing at Safed large industrial schools for boys and girls has already been commented upon in the Picayune. The schools are supported through the munificent endowment of Baron Rothschild, and were established and brought to success by Mrs. Bilden, despite opposition, fanaticism and government disapproval. Since her coming to America her work has taken on another and most important phase. The most prominent Hebrew ladies of Europe have written to her, asking her to accept the presidency of a Ladies Missionary Society to be established in Europe, with the ultimate aim of establishing industrial schools for Hebrew children in the small cities of Russia and Roumania. A great field is open in these countries on account of the oppression of the people and the prevailing ignorance. The idea is to make these people self-supporting, to educate them and teach them a love of country, so that they will not need, after being educated, to seek shelter in other countries. For this purpose, simultaneously with the study of books and modern languages, they will be taught useful trades, which will make them self-supporting citizens. The object, furthermore, is to stem the tide of ignorant emigration, and rear up in Europe an industrious generation of self-supporting Hebrew citizens, in addition to those who have already shed luster on their race. Some formalities have to be gone through with, and as soon as the necessary papers are procured Mrs. Bilden will consider the acceptancy of the presidency. She will then return to Safed to further the interests of her school for girls by establishing a hosiery manufactory in connection with it. The noted Cincinnati philanthropist, Mr. Wm. Goodheart, has donated four large manufacturing machines to Mrs. Bilden for the school, and she herself went into the manufactory at Philadelphia and spent three weeks learning the manipulation of the machines, so that she might be able to teach the girls on her return to Safed. This is certainly self-sacrifice and devotion in the highest degree. After arranging for the establishment of the orphanage, Mrs. Bilden will go to Russia to take up the new work in that country, the greatest philanthropists of Europe having advanced the money to carry on the noble aim. Her mission is a grand work of amelioration, and she deserves to succeed, as she will. She will remain in New Orleans till the close of the carnival, and has been the recipient of much attention.

Not Big Hats Now, But Big Sleeves.

"Dear Woman's World and Work," writes an "Old Theatre-goer," "I am glad that after having helped to abate the nuisance of big hats at the theatres you have taken up the subject of that equally objectionable feature of the average woman's toilet—big sleeves. I do declare that the big puff sleeves now worn by women at theatres obstruct the view even more than the high scraping hats, for you could get a peep around these, but you can't around the big sleeves. Between high hats and big sleeves a man must go into the gallery nowadays, if he wants to see what is going on on the stage. Two patrons pay exactly the same money for the same rights at the theatre, and one of them may very properly be requested or forbidden to impose upon the other by dress as well as by conduct. Now do request the ladies to start an 'Anti-Big Sleeve Theatre League,' and we New Orleans men will be happy.

Honors to Newcomb Students.

A leading New York and London publishing house has lately conceived the idea of publishing a series of volumes on the picturesque and interesting cities of the United States. Boston, New York, Washington and New Orleans are to be represented. Miss Grace King, the well-known authoress, has been paid the honor of being asked to write the volume on New Orleans, with the privilege of selecting her own illustrators. Among the rising young artists of this city is Miss Frances Jones, daughter of Dr. Joseph E. Jones. Miss King forwarded the publishers some of Miss Jones' work in this line, and it resulted in her being chosen for the illustrator, so graceful and interesting were the specimen of work submitted by this young lady. As the book is to be thoroughly a New Orleans product the design for the cover of the work was generously made the subject for competition among the art class of the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College. The young ladies did beautiful and original work of great technical finish. Miss King forwarded the sample specimens, and Miss Caroline Ogden was awarded the first prize of $25, and Miss Kate Kopman received the second prize, a portfolio of Pennell's pen and ink sketches, valued at $15. Miss Ogden is a daughter of Mr. Henry V. Ogden, and has already gained quite a reputation in artistic circles, as has Miss Kopman, one of the most promising of the young artists of New Orleans. Miss Ogden's design will be used for the cover of the New Orleans book, and Miss Kopman's for that of some other volume in the series. This is a great event in the life of the art class at the Newcomb College, and quite a compliment to Prof. Wm. Woodward, who has labored so untiringly to bring it to a high state of artistic perfection.

Waists Grow Less Fanciful.

The new silk waists are less showy than those now worn. There is a tendency to employ the richest material, and then to do little more in the way of elaboration. Heavy taffetas in striped effect are much used. Chiffon draping has, to our sorrow, gone by; that is, you may of course wear your chiffon-draped bodice with a free heart, but don't buy a new one, and don't make up new goods that way. The woman who is fashionable is so rather from knowing promptly when to stop following a fashion, than from being unduly premature about adopting one.

A pair of tasteful dresses for young women are presented in this picture, one trimmed with sable, and the other with krimmer. The latter is seen in front view and combines mordore cloth with the same shade of velvet. Its gored skirt is trimmed only by two fur bands around the bottom. The bodice is a novelty, and is cut in one with the sleeves. There is a fitted lining, and in order to facilitate fitting the rest, the top is slashed to show a mordore velvet yoke. The sleeves are tacked around the armhole to keep the stuff in place.

A dress of brown velvet and mode cloth shows beside this. Its gored skirt is garnished with parallel rows of stitching in groups of three, which hides the seams and ornaments at the same time. Brown velvet gives the waist, which is made with a moderately long basque, open in front and back, and edged with sable. A wide belt is of mode satin.

A little while ago it would have been atrocious taste to wear a 10 cent bunch of artificial violets, tucked in at the throat just as a bunch of the real flowers might be worn. But now every other woman, well and ill-dressed, seems to do this. Perhaps the well dressed woman paid more than 10 cents for her bunch, but it looks like a 10 center for all that. There has never been anything so generally worn and so cheap that kept its prestige as an accessory as this little purple flower has.

A SUICIDE'S GRAVE.

The Spaniard, Salvator de la Herron, who committed suicide Monday evening by shooting himself in the head at Paterno's lodging-house, corner of Dumaine and Chartres streets, on account of not having any money, was buried in potter's field last evening.

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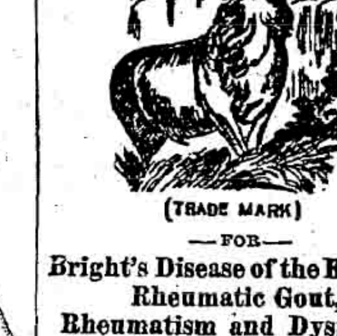

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"The Bucket Brigade. Again does good work at the Algiers fire." The Daily Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana, 14 February 1895, page 5, column 4.
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