THE BOARD DECIDES AGAINST SCHREIBER,

Deciding That a Cotton Sampler Engaged Abroad

Is Not Entitled to Admission Under the Law.

Collector Wilkinson Agrees With the Board's Ruling,

But Attorney Kruttschnitt Says the Decree Is Wrong and May Appeal.

The United States board of immigration of the port yesterday rendered a verdict adverse to the Englishman, Charles Brymmer Schreiber, who landed here Saturday from Liverpool on the steamer Legislator under contract with a San Antonio firm of cotton merchants, to act as their buyer and sampler. Accordingly Immigration Commissioner Montgomery ordered the master of the Legislator to deport him.

The only stay to be secured to the execution of this order is through an appeal from the decision to the secretary of the treasury. Whether or not Mr. Schreiber will appeal was not decided yesterday. Before the results of such a course would liberate him, in case the secretary should reverse the decision of the board, the cotton season of 1895 would be far advanced, if not over, and the Englishman will doubtless be guided by this fact, or else by his abstract desire to try whether congress meant what the board concluded it did by its restrictive immigration laws.

Ernest B. Kruttschnitt acted as attorney for Mr. Cchreiber before the board, and when seen yesterday by a Picayune reporter he said he did not know whether or not his client would appeal the case, and had received no information on the point from him. "I do not mean to criticise the board for its conclusion, for it is not legal or judicial, and doubtless desired to be on the safe side, and to leave the final decision to a higher tribunal, but I am certain it is wrong.

"I am not prepared just at present to furnish you a complete review of the case, and I do not wish to garble my opinion of the law in the case, so I shall simply read you one or two extracts from the decision of the supreme court, so unmistakable in their very nature as to be impossible of any misconstruction.

"I will previously say, without any prejudice or reflection, that had Mr. Schreiber landed in New York, where the great influx of desirable immigration pours in, necessitating a greater familiarity with the law than would naturally be enjoyed by an official here, the present case, in my opinion, would never have come up, and Mr. Schreiber would have been admitted without any question of his right so to do.

"Now, then. Let's look at the decision of the United States supreme court, yesterday cited, that of the minister, E. Walpole Warren, imported under contract with the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.

"The decision recites the section, describing the act forbidden: 'Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its territories, or the district of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol, or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its territories or the district of Columbia.'

"It must be conceded that the act of the corporation (Church of the Holy Trinity) is within the letter of this section, for the relation of rector to his church is one of service, and implies labr on the one side with compensation on the other. Not only are the general words labor and service both used, but also, as it were to guard against any narrow interpretation and emphasize a breadth of meaning, to them is added 'of any kind;' and further, as noticed by the circuit judge in his opinion, the fifth section, which makes specific exceptions, among them professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers and domestic servants, strengthens the idea that every other kind of labor and service was intended to be reached by the first section. While there is great force to the reasoning, we cannot think congress intended to denounce with penalties a transaction like that in the present case. It is a familiar rule that a thing may be within the letter of the statute and yet not within the statute, because not within its spirit, nor within the intention of its makers. This has been often asserted and the reports are full of cases illustrating its application. This is not the substitution of the will of the judge for that of the legislator, for frequently words of general meaning are used in a statute, words broad enough to include an act in question, and yet a consideration of the whole legislation, or of the circumstances surrounding its enactment, or of the absurd results which follow from giving such broad meaning to the words, makes it unreasonable to believe that the legislator intended to exclude the particular act.

"After citing a number of cases substantiating this well-known rule, the supreme court continues, 'It will be seen that words as general as those used in the first section of this act were by that decisin limited, and the intent of congress with respect to the act was gathered partially, at least, from its title. Now, the title of this act is, "An act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its territories and the District of Columbia." Obviously the thought expressed in this reaches only to the work of the manual laborer, as distinguished from that of the professional man.

" 'Again, another guide to the meaning of a statute is found in the evil which it is designed to remedy; and for this the court properly looks at contemporaneous events, the situation as it existed and as it was pressed upon the attention of the legislative body. The situation which called for this statute was briefly but fully stated by Mr. Justice Brown when, as district judge, he decided the case of the United States vs. Craig: 'The motives and history of the act are matters of common knowledge. It had become the practice for large capitalists in this country to contract with their agents abroad for the shipment of great numbers of an ignorant and servile class of foreign laborers, under contracts, by which the employer agreed, upon the one hand, to prepay their passage, while upon the other hand, the laborers agreed to work, after their arrival, for a certain time at a low rate of wages. The effect of this was to break down the labor market, and to reduce other laborers engaged in like occupations to the level of the assisted immigrant. The evil finally became so flagrant that an appeal was made to congress for relief by the passage of the act in question, the design of which was to raise the standard of foreign immigrants, and to discountenance the migration of those who had not sufficient means in their own hands, or those of their friends, to pay their passage.' "

Mr. Kruttschnitt made a characteristically emphatic pause here, as if to permit the natural thought to come up as to whether Mr. Schreiber, an intelligent young cotton buyer and a useful and desirable immigrant, came within the intent of the law so defined. He then read on:

"A singular circumstance throwing light upon the intent of congress is found in this extract from the report of the senate committee on education and labor, recommending the passage of the bill: 'The general facts and considerations which induce the committee to recommend the passage of this bill are set forth in the report of the committee of the house. The committee report the bill back without amendment, although there are certain features thereof which might well be changed or modified, in the hope that the bill may not fail of passage during the present session. Especially would the committee have otherwise recommended amendments, substituting for the words *labor and service*, wherever they occur in the body of the bill, the words 'manual labor,' or 'manual service,' as sufficiently broad to accomplish the purposes of the bill, and that such amendments would remove objections which perhaps a sharp and *unfriendly* criticism may urge to the proposed legislation. The committee, however, believing that the bill in its present form will be construed as including only those whose labor or service is manual in character, and being very desirous that the bill become a law before adjournment, have reported the bill without change.' And the committee of the house, on the same legislation, said: 'It seeks to restrain and prohibit the immigration or importation of laborers who would have never seen our shores but through the inducements and allurements of men whose only object is to obtain labor at the lowest possible rates, regardless of the social and material well-being of our own citizens and regardless of the evil consequences which result to American laborers from such immigration. This class of immigrants care nothing about our institutions, and, in many instances never even heard of them; they are men whose passage is paid by the importers; they come here under contract to labor for a certain number of years; they are ignorant of our social condition, and that they may remain so they are isolated and prevented from coming into contact with Americans. They are generally from the lowest social stratum, and live upon the coarsest food and in hovels of a character before unknown to American workmen. They, as a rule, do not become citizens, and are certainly not a desirable acquisition to the body politic. The inevitable tendency of their presence among us is to degrade American labor and to reduce it to the level of the imported pauper labor.' "

Mr. Kruttschnitt paused again.

The above extract is an enunciation of the intendment of the law under which Mr. Schreiber, an intelligent and educated Englishman, is to be deported—an intendment positive, being declared by the highest tribunal of the United States. Mr. Kruttschnitt elaborated on the case and the application, but requested not to be quoted thereon yet. His argument was directed to the conclusion that the deportation of the Englishman would be an absolute perversion of the very spirit of the law and extended a positive hurt to the best interests of the country, discouraging a most desirable class of intelligence from immigrating here and making America its home.

On this subject Collector Wilkinson remarked:

"The law, as at present amended, says: *Nor shall the provisions of this act apply* to professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants, nor to ministers of any religious denomination, nor to persons belonging to any recognized profession, nor professors for colleges and seminaries.

"The chief contention in the case of Schreiber was that he was a member of a recognized profession, namely, a cotton buyer. The board convened at the instance of the inspector of immigration held that he did not belong to the excepted classes, and that the occupation of cotton buyer was not specially a recognized profession as contemplated by the law.

"*This office has been strongly* in favor of the stringent execution of the laws on this subject, and I think the board of inspectors did not err in deciding that Mr. Schreiber did not belong strictly to a recognized profession such as the *contract labor law makes exceptions of*. In fact, even members of the Cotton Exchange who were consulted on the subject differed on the question, some holding that a cotton buyer was a recognized profession and others holding a contrary view.

"The last amendments to the contract labor law were passed by congress since the decision of the supreme court in the Trinity church case."

Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the one great blood purifier.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c.

EDUCATIONAL LOCAL OPTION.

A Movement Being Agitated by Prominent Teachers.

A reporter of the Picayune had a pleasant half hour chat with Prof. H. E. Chambers, of Monroe, last evening, at the Hotel Grunewald, where the latter gentleman has been stopping for several days past. He is by no means a stranger in this community, for he is a native Orleanian, taught school here for several years before removing to Monroe, and more latterly delivered an address at the mass meeting that was held in the Academy of Music several months ago by the Ballot Reform League.

There is scarcely any other man in the state who has more deeply at heart the advancement of the educational advantages that are accorded to Louisianians. He has made a study of the matter, and has traveled over every section of the state, giving the subject of improving existing conditions his close and careful attention, and it is with regret that he states that the systems prevailing are woefully lacking and far behind those of other states. The state appropriation does not permit of the schools in the rural districts being kept open any longer than about three months of the year, and the consequence is that the children are deprived of those educational facilities that would fit them to become useful and honored citizens.

There are some few places where superior advantages exist, as in the parishes of Caddo and Calcasieu, where the citizens, by voluntary contributions, keep up their schools, and accord their children the advantages that they are properly entitled to.

In the parishes of Lincoln, Vernon and Calcasieu there are no teachers employed except those who have received a thorough training. There and in a few other places they have done away with the old sentimental idea that used to obtain, and still does in many districts, that just because John Brown is crippled or too old to work, the inhabitants found it incumbent upon them to make a teacher out of him, even if he did not have much "book learnin'," still he knows enough to teach the children, who will not require much education at any rate. At Opelousas a healthy educational spirit has been developed, and in evidence of it the citizens have had erected a magnificent school structure at a cost of $8000. In the city of Monroe there is a handsome three-story brick high school that will compare favorably with any of the McDonogh school buildings of New Orleans.

Prof. Chambers is strongly of the opinion that this spirit would extend to many other portions of the state were it not for the constitutional inhibition against the people taxing themselves even for so commendable a purpose as the improvement of their educational system. The people know what they want, but the great obstacle is, how to get it. He had conferred with a number of teachers and parties closely identified with the educational welfare of the state, and the idea was suggested to him to call a conference of the most prominent educators of the state some time during the Christmas holidays, and from that number select a committee which will carefully consider the matter. This committee can draft a bill for the consideration of the next legislature offering an amendment to the constitution which will authorize local option as to the people of any district imposing a tax upon themselves of, say, from 1 to 5 mills for the improvement of their school system.

Such an amendment was presented to the people some eight years ago, but Prof. Chambers attributes its defeat to the fact that the people at that time failed to recognize the importance of its adoption. Now, as they have had ample time and opportunity to see that the appropriation allowed by the state is insufficient to maintain the schools for any longer period than three months, and that extra appropriations from town councils or parish police juries are vague and uncertain, governed entirely by the whims of the members of such bodies, he has no doubt that were the amendment again gotten before the people it would be adopted.

Prof. Chambers spoke in the most flattering terms of the great good that is being done by the normal schools of the state in their work of training teachers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY SUIT.

Haley and Canfield File a Motion Arresting Judgment

In Case Judge Moise Refuses the New Trial Asked.

Six of the Hart Indictments Fall to Section A.

The Grand Jury's Rush of Business—Other Cullings from Court Records.

A supplemental and ancillary bill was yesterday filed in the United States circuit court in the case of the Securities Company vs. the Louisiana Electric Light Company.

As told in the Picayune when the original suit was filed, this is an action brought by the Securities Company to establish its ownership of 2125 shares of stock in the Louisiana Electric Light Company, certificates of which shares are in the possession of the Securities Company.

The Securities Company relates in the bill that this stock was first transferred to the Fort Wayne Electric Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., then to the Thompson-Houston Electric Company, of Boston, from whom it was purchased by the orator.

The certificates recite that they are duly issued by the Louisiana Electric Company, and that the stock they represent is transferable only on the books of the company.

The Fort Wayne concern has gone into the hands of the receivers since they disposed of the stock to the Boston company, the receivers being Henry J. Miller and Edward J. Hathorn, of Fort Wayne.

The Louisiana company demands that before it makes the transfer of the stock in question on its books the orator be made to show that said stock was not reckoned in the stock which was placed in the hands of the receivers, and orator petitions that since the receivers refuse to furnish affidavit to that effect they be summoned and made to appear and give testimony on the point before the United States court.

Civil District Court.

SUCCESSION.

The succession of Edward McCormack was opened yesterday.

NEW SUITS.

Wm. Smith vs. Alex. F. Heron.—Suit for $3655 45 and attachment.

St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum vs. Boyd & Benedict.—Suit for $1000 and sequestration of certain machinery.

Alfred Theakston vs. Edward P. Sholl.—Suit for $247 76 on notes.

Mrs. Levinia Pepin and Husband vs. Numa J. Larose, Syndic.—Suit for partition.

Lottie J. Hart vs. Henry Jackson.—Suit for $370 and sequestration of a piano.

Peter L. Johnson vs. Cromwell Steamship Company, of New Jersey.—Suit for $25,000 damages for injuries sustained while in the employ of defendant.

CESSION.

Fred J. Leland, retail grocer, has made a cession of poperty to his creditors; assets $1038 05, liabilities $925 32. A meeting of creditors is called before J. B. Rosser, notary, on Sept. 3. Victor Mauberret is appointed provisional syndic.

Criminal District Court.

(Section B—Judge J. C. Moise.)

THE HALEY - CAUFIELD CASE.

Thomas Haley and Peter B. Caufield, members of the city council, convicted of conspiracy to receive a bribe, were brought into court yesterday forenoon, argument on their motion for new trial having been fixed for hearing. Messrs. J. C. Walker, Evans & Dunn and A. D. Henriquez, of counsel for movers, submitted the motion without argument, and it was taken under advisement by the court. Then the following motion, in arrest of judgment, should the motion for new trial be overruled, was presented, and ordered to be filed, in lieu of the motion in arrest of judgment filed June 21, 1895:

"And now, after verdict and before sentence, comes Thomas Haley and Peter B. Caufield, defendants herein, and pray that judgment herein may be arrested, and, for cause, say:

First—That the indictment herein, and the matters therein alleged and set forth are predicated and based under act No. 59 of the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, approved March 7, 1878, and entitled "An act for the prosecution and punishment of bribery and corrupt practice in all legislative, judicial, executive or ministerial offices," and that said act is, and has been, repealed by subsequent legislative enactment.

Second—That act No. 78 of the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, approved July 5, 1890, and which is entitled "An act to define the crime of bribery and provide penalties therefor," repeals the act No. 59 of 1878 under which the prosecution was instituted.

Third—That the act No. 59 of 1878, and under which the prosecution and indictment herein was instituted and prosecuted, and the verdict herein has been rendered, is repealed by articles of the constitution of the state of Louisiana.

Fourth—That the act under which this prosecution was instituted and carried onward, under which this indictment was predicated and this verdict herein was rendered, having been repealed, these defendants, and each one of them, severally, aver that no valid judgment can be rendered on the verdict herein.

Wherefore, the said Thomas Haley and the said Peter B. Caufield, for the reasons herein set forth, pray judgment herein, and that the judgment of the court here may be arrested and that they be hence discharged.

ALLOTMENT OF THE HART INDICTMENTS.

The nine indictments against Maurice J. Hart were alloted yesterday. The case for subornation of perjury, and two indictments for perjury, were alloted to section B, and the remaining six for perjury fell to section A. Hart will be arraigned Tuesday, Aug. 20. He has engaged the services of Attorneys Evans & Dunn, J. C. Walker and A. D. Henriques.

MITCHELL ARRAIGNED.

Sam Mitchell, indicted for the murder of Marx Mullen, colored, was arraigned yesterday. He had no attorney. When Clerk Desmond asked Mitchell, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" the prisoner replied in a loud voice, "I am not guilty!"

Judge Moise told Mitchell that in the event he could not secure an attorney the court would appoint counsel to defend him. Mitchell replied that his family and friends were trying to obtain the necessary funds to employ an attorney.

The prisoner was remanded back to jail to await trial.

THE GRAND JURY.

Several witnesses were examined yesterday. The matters inquired into were of diversified nature. A number of evening newspaper editors and reporters were interrogated for the purpose of inquiring how the news of Hart's indictment was known and dissemenated Tuesday several hours before the grand jury made its presentments It is said that a special report on that subject will be presented to Judge Moise.

An abduction case, from Carrollton, and a complaint from certain fruit merchants against a business firm which failed after having obtained a large amount of goods on credit, were also under investigation.

The grand jury met again last night and adjourned until ——

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

H. M. Wilson, of counsel for Lodgie Miller, tried for (1) petty larceny and (2) receiving stolen property, and convicted on the second count, filed a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to both the law and the evidence.

Hearing was fixed for Monday, Aug. 19.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Bernard Abadie, Peter Birot, violating the Sunday law; John Johnson, wounding; Fanny Armstrong, Tom Littleton, alias Logan, assault and battery.

CONTINUANCES.

On motion of the state: A. C. Fowler, charged with illegal practice of medicine; Louis Gritts, assault and battery; Clementine Monroe, embezzlement.

SENTENCED.

Joe Markey, *carrying a concealed* weapon, $5 or 5 days.

ACQUITTED.

Joe Lewis, carrying a concealed weapon.

CONVICTED.

R. N. Johnson, tried for shooting with intent to murder, was found guilty of shooting with intent to kill.

First Recorder's Court.

(Assistant Recorder Peter Kiernan presiding.)

William Barry, John Kinsella and Charles Kleinhole were fined $20 or 30 days each for disturbing the peace and malicious mischief. Kleinhole was also fined $10 or 30 days additional for being a suspicious character and sitting on a stall in St. Mary's market.

George Rogers, a suspicious character, was fined $25 or 30 days.

Jim Parker and Christ Bates, for assault with a dangerous weapon; James Sanders, for assault with a dangerous weapon; Eva Jefferson and Walter Carroll, for assault and battery, were placed under appearance bonds.

You've a bite! Don't scratch it, but apply Pond's Extract.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

A Contraband Gobbler.

A peculiar kind of turkey got one Benjamin Flores, an Italian, into no end of trouble with the customs authorities yesterday. *Day had not dawned* and the world about New Orleans was plunged in profound slumber when United States Night Inspector Edward Carey saw a man come from the Spanish steamer *Berrugnar El Grande, out of Havana, and* now lying at the foot of Market street. A sack, thrown over the man's shoulder, attracted the inspector's attention, and so he approached the early pedestrian and by virtue of his office demanded to know what the sack contained. Flores answered that it was a turkey that he was fetching to the market to sell. The inspector, thinking that the bird was unusually still for a live bird and unusually queer of shape for a dead one, commanded Flores to exhibit it. The turkey proved to be a five-gallon john of fine Jamaica rum. Accordingly the Jamaica turkey and Flores were taken into custody and the inspector yesterday swore out a warrant against him, alleging the above facts. Flores was arraigned before United States Commissioner Emmet Dewitt Craig and released on $150 appearance bonds yesterday, as security for his showing up when his case is called.

Heavy Sugar Imports.

United States Auditor of Customs Bloomfield says that imports are daily growing heavier at this port and that his department is taxed to its full working capacity in keeping up.

The first consignments of sugar received here from foreign ports since the passage of the Wilson bill have been coming in and this, in itself, furnishes an addition to the bulk of the work. The *tardiness* in the appearance of this class of customs is due to the fact that local refineries took on an unusually large stock before the Wilson bill went into effect. This stock is now becoming exhausted, and the home market does not supply the deficiency, hence the sugar imports.

It is argued by those who know that a steady rise in the price of sugar will be the consequence.

Duty Calls.

It was given out by an official of the United States weigher's office that the bulk of work has so increased in that department that all leaves of absence have been recalled and absentees summoned back to their posts.

CAMERA GEMS

Which New Orleans Exhibited at the National Show.

Messers. G. and Wm. H. Moses, father and son, the photographers, returned yesterday from Detroit, Mich., where they had been to attend the fifteenth annual meeting of the Photographers' national convention. They were the only representatives from this sate. The convention was a fine assemblage of artists from all over the United States, and the work that was displayed was worth going to Detroit to see.

Messrs. Moses exhibited several pieces of work, which were regarded as masterpieces of art. There were very complimentary notices of them in the papers which reported the exhibits, and many copies have been demanded. Fine photography is getting to be more and more an art, and that kind of work is assuming a very important place in picture galleries. One of the pictures exhibited by the New Orleans house was entitled "Who Struck de Fustest?" It is a scene in which two little darkies have been fighting and are before an aged colored man for reproof. The group of other children and the other surroundings are characteristic in the utmost sense. That picture was greatly admired.

Then there was a picture entitled "Adam and Eve," in which a little boy and girl of the streets are about to purloin an apple from the apple woman's stand. The girl is the nearest to the apple.

A series of pictures illustrate Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poem, "Maurine." These show without the words all the stages in the love story, and one who has read it and forgotten some of it will soon recall the whole by looking at the pictures.

"They Read No More" is taken from an old play, or the story of an old love affair, but it represents two little children who have fallen asleep over their book.

"The Lost Chord," and "The Last Chord" represent an old musician in his garret trying vainly to trace his thoughts on the organ, and his final effort and death at the organ stool.

The scenery for these photographs was specially painted for them, and the characters were all selected in the city and sat for the pictures. A quick eye migt imagine that it recognized some well-known people in some of the characters.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Chautauqua lake, New York.

THE AVERY SALT MINES.

The Avery Heirs Sue for Damages and Possession.

A case which is likely to attract a great deal of attention in this state and outside of it, too, for that matter, has been begun in Iberia parish. It was filed in the court there by the law firm of Farrar, Jonas & Kruttschnitt, of this city, acting for the Avery heirs, owners of the salt mines at Bayou Petit Anse, in the parish of Iberia. The suit is against the New Iberia Salt Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, which is the present owner of the lease originally made to the two Rangers, Gustave, of Galveston, and Solomon, of New York, who are not interested in the present suit.

The suit is for $325,250 damages and for possession of the mines. The agents in this city are brought into the suit merely on the matter of possession and have no further interest in the case. The American Salt Company, of New York, is also made a party. Those companies are made up of miscellaneous stockholders in New York, none of whom are supposed to reside here.

The suit is based on the claim that the management of the salt mines has been such that they have been damaged to the extent for which compensation is asked. It is alleged that by improper working and digging out of the salt the roof has become so thin that water has percolated through and created great craters, thus ruining the mines. Although it is not so stated in the declaration it is said that the sinking of the mines has caused the railroad track to sink very badly at that point.

The Rangers leased the mines about fifteen years ago and the lease was transferred to the American and the Iberia Salt Companies successively. The heirs at interest in the suit whom the firm in this city represents are General Dudley Avery, Mrs. Mary Avery McIlheny, Mrs. Sarah Avery Leeds and Margaret Avery, wife of Colonel William Preston Johnston.

There is a term of court to be held in September at which the case may come up.

THE CITY HALL.

Three Firemen Dismissed from the Department Force.

A New Fire Alarm Box—After the Garbage Company—Municipal Matters.

The board of fire commissioners met yesterday, President DeGrange presiding, and Messrs. Gauche, Cason, Kuhner, Meister and Pitot in attendance.

A petition from property owners and citizens of the upper portion of Algiers, for permission to use a hand engine at fires, was granted. The officers and men of this company are to be elected by the board, to serve without compensation, and are to stand amenable to the rules of the board.

On motion of Mr. Pitot a resolution was passed deciding that the board should not employ, under any consideration, men who are known to be deserters from the service of the fire department, the same being prejudicial to discipline.

The board then went into trial of the firemen who were charged with dereliction of duty, etc., and the following cases were disposed of:

W. J. Shaw, pipeman of engine No. 4, charged with intoxication, was fined two days' pay.

John Delatte, pipeman of engine No. 4, answered to the charge of desertion, and was dismissed from service.

A. Broussard, engineer of steamer No. 14, was up for intoxication, and was dismissed from the service.

Alex Comfort, engineer of steamer No. 22, upon a charge of assault and battery and general conduct unbecoming a member, was dismissed from the force.

Jules Pujol, lieutenant of truck No. 4, on a charge of insult and abuse and cruelty to an animal, was was fined five days' pay.

Oscar Fredericks, captain of truck No. 4, was charged with intoxication and neglect of duty, but the charges were not sustained fully, and the case was dismissed.

Charles Buhler, captain of engine No. 17, up for conduct unbecoming, was told that the charges against him did not hold water, and he was allowed to consider it no case.

The meeting adjourned.

A GARBAGE COMPLAINT.

Commissioner of Public Works Farrell has addressed Mr. T. A. Clayton, superintendent of the garbage plant, with reference to a complaint of Messrs. Smith & Boullemet, of 532 Canal street. The firm complains that they have a number of barrels of refuse leather on the banquette which the garbage company refuses to remove, and Mr. Farrell notifies the garbage plant people that they are responsible for the large accumulation of refuse, because the drivers of their wagons did not gather the stuff regularly and they will have to remove everything.

AN ALGIERS BUILDING.

The city engineer has addressed the following letter to the commissioner of public works:

There has recently been erected a frame building at Villere and Eliza streets, Algiers, on property owned by a church and represented by Father A. E. Dempsey. It is intended to utilize this building for entertainments, etc. An inspection of the building discloses that the structure, as it now exists, is entirely too weak to be used for such purposes. A thorough examination has been made, and measures can be adopted which would perhaps place the building in a safe condition. I would recommend that a communication be addressed by you to Father Dempsey, acting pastor of the Church of the Holy Name of Mary, directing that until the strengthening required is made the building be not utilized for the purpose intended, and to further advise that this department will designate the manner in which the strengthening should be done, when called upon to do so."

FIRE ALARM CHANGES.

Superintendent George F. Butler, of the fire alarm service, has notified Commissioner Gauche that he has placed a new fire alarm box, No. 157, at the corner of Canal and Alexander streets. He also advises Mr. Gauche that the chief of police and chief of the fire department have been notified.

Taking cognizance of the erection of the box, Chief O'Connor has made the members of the fire department aware of the new box, and has designated steamers Nos. 14 and 26 and book and ladder No. 4 to respond to first alarms from this box, under Assistant Engineer Lynch, and engines Nos. 3, 7 and 21, additionally, to second alarms or general alarms.

STREET REPAIRS.

Commissioner Farrell has again written to the president of the St. Charles Street Railroad Company about the condition of Rampart street, between Felicity and St. Andrew, and St. Andrew, between Dryades and Rampart. An ordinance is quoted upon this matter, which provides that it is the duty of the company to keep in good order and repair all paved and unpaved streets, from curb to curb, through which the cars pass, and for failure to comply with the requirements of this ordinance, upon notice from the commissioner of public works, a penalty of $25 for each and every offense thereafter may be imposed.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The city engineer issued the following permits yesterday:

To Mrs. Montgomery, for a single cottage on Audubon street, in the square bounded by Broadway, Esther and Ann streets, to cost $1300.

Try Gounux's Asthma Remedies for asthma and severe coughs; they never fail to give immediate relief.

CAPTAIN DERBY'S TRIP.

The Lafourche Levees Found in Fine Condition.

Captain Derby, of the United States engineers, returned to the city yesterday from quite an extended tour of inspection of the levees along the Mississippi, between this city and the mouth of the Red river. His journey brought him even further, and at bayou des Glaizes the trip was ended. At this bayou there is a large camp of convicts cutting out the trees and stumps along the levee line and placing the levee in general repair. Between the mouth of Red river and this city there are twenty-two contracts under way. All are progressing very satisfactorily.

On his return to the city, Captain Derby traveled over the Lafourche line and found that there was but one and one-half miles of levee which was not over one and one-half feet above the high water mark. There is some fifteen miles of the levee line which falls short of being two and a half feet above high water mark, while the remainder of the line is high above the danger line.

The captain stated that with the work now under way and the work to be done the Lafourche levees would, without an exception, before the next high water be over two and a half feet above high water, and in better condition than ever before.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other Adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Menu for Saturday.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Wheatlet with Cream.
Frizzled Beef. Omelet.
Fried Potatoes. Radishes.
French Rolls. Cafe au Lait.
The Picayune.

LUNCHEON.
Mutton Hashed with Green Peppers.
Rice Cake. Sliced Tomatoes. Wafers.
Iced Tea.

DINNER.
Macaroni Soup.
Rolled Flank Steak. Tomato Sauce.
Rice. Stewed Cucumbers. Peas.
Lettuce Salad.
Tapioca Pudding. Roquefort.
Cafe Noir.

Pickling Hints.

A delicious green tomato pickle is made of one peck of green tomatoes and half a dozen onions. Slice both and pack in a jar, sprinkling a cup of salt between them. Let them remain twenty-four hours, then turn in a colander and drain; put in clear water and boil fifteen minutes. When cold pack again in the jar, with alternate layers of dressing made of one half ounce each of cloves and mace, one teaspoonful each of ginger and black pepper, half a cup of white mustard seed, two papers of celery seed, two pounds of brown sugar, and a quarter pound box of mustard, all mixed together. Scald enough vinegar to fill the jar, and pour over when boiling.

A spiced tutti frutti that is excellent with cold meats is made by scalding twelve pounds of currants. Rub through a sieve to remove seeds and stems; add to the juice three pounds of seeded raisins, twelve oranges cut up and with seeds removed, and the rind of two oranges grated; add ten pounds of sugar, two teaspoons of powdered cinnamon, and a half teaspoon of mace. Stew all together until as thick as required.

The Committee on Fine Arts.

The committee on fine arts of the Atlanta exposition met yesterday. The business of arranging, assorting and packing the exhibits has not yet been completed, consequently the committee was unable to give to the press the full list of exhibits, as it hoped it would be able to do. Mrs. Scott McGehee has not yet decided upon the date on which she will leave for Atlanta. It is presumed that by next Thursday the committee will have completed its labors. The special committee of artists, of which Miss Marie Seebold is acting chairman, also met yesterday. The names of those whose pictures have been selected for exhibition are not yet ready for publication, but will be in a few days. Exhibits of woman's work along various lines are pouring into the exchange, and it is predicted that the Louisiana room in the woman's building will be one of the most unique and attractive at the fair.

What Women in Other States Are Doing.

And speaking of what our Louisiana women intend exhibiting at the exposition the following from an exchange will give an idea of what women in other states intend doing at the exposition:

The women of Colorado will have a geological, lithologic, mineralogic and metallurgic exhibit, covering nearly 3500 square feet. Although that state is rich in agriculture, stock raising and other industries, it seemed to the committee that the best way to represent the inexhaustible wealth of their territory was to show specimens from its myriad mines, quarries and smelting works. Some of these are marvelously beautiful, especially the silver and gold ores, the onyx and other semi-precious stones.

The woman's committee of Virginia is very busy completing a handsome industrial and colonial exhibit from that state. The latter is exceptionally attractive and valuable. The committee comprises Mrs. Randolph Beale, president; Mrs. A. E. Henneberger, vice president; Mrs. Frances H. Smith, secretary; Mrs. C. C. McPhail, Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Patton Kent, Mrs. Brent, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. William Wirt Henry, Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, Mrs. Anne E. Green, Miss Clara Belle Palmer and Mrs. O'Ferrall, wife of the governor. The personnel of the committee is representative and admirable. To it may be applied with justice the time-honored initials F. F. V. It is a delegation worthy of meeting the board of woman managers of the Atlanta exposition.

Another attractive feature of the Atlanta world's fair will be the exhibit of the women of South Carolin. It will illustrate the history of the Palmetto state, and of its many industries. The committee is composed of the leading women of that commonwealth, and has nearly finished the elaborate programme it laid out and adopted last year.

Miss Anthony's Successor.

A noted woman suffragist of New Orleans, in conversation a few days ago, said that when Miss Susan B. Anthony lays down the gavel of the woman's party, that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will wield it in her stead. It is said that this "coming woman" enforces her ideas of right with suave diplomacy, and that while Miss Anthony scolds the men, Mrs. Catt, *metaphorically speaking*, pets them on the back. As New Orleans women know from a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Catt last winter, the coming leader is gifted with a charming personality combined with utter fearlessness where the good of the cause is concerned. She is also an excellent orator, and is possessed of the unusual ability to speak extemporaneously with such logic as carries conviction. Mrs. Catt will visit New Orleans again this winter as a member of the Society for the Advancement of Women.

Beatrice Harraden.

In the sensitive, delicate, intellectual face of Beatrice Harraden, says an exchange, seems to be portrayed the exact counterpart of Bernardine Holme, the heroine of "Ships That Pass in the Night." No one could read the book without feeling that its character studies were from life, and added fascination is lent to the marvelous little tale in realizing that the young author was to a great extent its heroine. But Miss Harraden's talents are varied, and of late she has devoted her time to the writing of stories for children, and with marked success.

Death of an Old Teacher.

Mrs. E. L. Savio, a lady who has for the past thirty years been connected with the public schools of New Orleans, died yesterday. At the time of her death Mrs. Savio was assistant teacher of McDonogh School No. 2. She was a lady of many noble qualities and enjoyed the esteem of the entire fraternity of teachers. Her funeral took place last evening, and was attended by the pupils and teachers of McDonogh School No. 2, and the Teachers' Educational Association, of which she was a member.

New Orleans Educators on a Vacation.

Educators throughout Louisiana are naturally much interested in the movements of the local educational party which left New Orleans some weeks ago to attend the National Educational Association convention at Denver, Colo. Recent communications to this department from members of the committee state that upon the adjournment of the convention the New Orleans party broke up in various directions, finishing up the summer programme in a delightful go-as-you-please style. The leaders of the party, Hon. Warren Easton and wife, continued the trip through Colorado, visiting various interesting resorts, and are now registered at Pike's Peak. In Mr. Easton's party are Miss Marie Masson, private secretary to the superintendent; Mrs. Annie and Mrs. Sylvia Easton, Miss Charlotte Stewart, Miss Eloise Plattsmeier, Miss Georgie Wilson, Miss Ida L. Howell and Miss Minnie Howell, of this city. The party will return to New Orleans about the first week in September. The schools will open the 15th of September.

The Davis Mansion.

The Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of Louisiana will be interested in the following account of what the women of Virginia are doing towards preserving the Jefferson Davis mansion:

Jefferson Davis' house at Richmond, Va., is being remodeled for the ladies of the Confederate Museum Literary Society with a view of having it put back in exactly the same condition, or at least as nearly as possible, in which it was at the time of occupancy by President Davis and his family during the war. When the school board took charge of it a number of partitions were taken out on each floor for the purpose of obtaining class rooms large enough to answer the purposes of the Central School. These partitions are being replaced, and by the time the Confederate Museum is thrown open to the public the interior of the building will have almost the same appearance as it did more than thirty years ago, when all eyes of Virginia, and, in fact, of the entire south, were resting on the inmates of that structure.

It has been the wish of the ladies who are now in charge of the building to make the same as nearly fireproof as possible, so that the danger of having the treasures to be conserved in the various rooms destroyed by flames might be reduced to a minimum. All of the wooden flooring of the first and second stories has been removed and iron beams have been put in its place, which will be connected by terra cotta arches. The arches will be leveled up with concrete and granolithic floors, and a similar floor will be laid in the basement.

The old doors and door trimmings will be put back, and this will be the only woodwork that will be found in the basement and the next two stories. The wooden stairways have been taken out and their places will be taken by iron ones, which, however, will be an exact reproduction of the old ones in cast iron. The back and side porches, which were constructed of wood, will be remodeled in the same manner as the floors.

The third floor will be thoroughly repaired and put in first-class order, but it will not be made fireproof at this time. The same is to be said about the roof, but its old wooden cornices will be replaced by galvanized iron, and the same material is to be used for the ventilator on the top of the building. The old stucco on the entire side of the building has been chipped off and the walls will be restuccoed, while the plastering of the interior will also be renewed. Casts have been taken of many of the old ornaments and cornices, which will be reproduced as nearly as possible.

The entire building will be heated by steam, and the boiler will be placed under the back porch, so as to remove every possible chance of fire from the interior of the building. All the old plumbing fixtures will be replaced by modern ones, in order to make the sanitary arrangements perfect.

Great care has been taken to reproduce the building as it was when occupied by President Davis and his family, and careful measurements have been made of the entire building. There will be five rooms on the third floor, four on the second, four on the first, and five in the basement. All will be used for museum purposes, and it is the intention to set aside one room for each southern state, but the selection has not yet been made. Under the contract the building is to be completed Nov. 10, and its cost is estimated at $13,500.—Exchange.

Carry a Costly Parasol, or—Tan.

Unless a woman can have a parasol that is a regular maze of beauty, all ablaze with novelty, she'd better risk only a very plain one. When one considers that a parasol in a late magnificent trousseau had ribs of really, truly gold, a handle of tortoise shell set with sapphires and diamonds, that it was covered with genuine lace over silk, and that each rib was tipped with a tiny sapphire, it is plain what one must aim towards in elaborate parasols. It is far better to pretend to like tan and not protect the face.

The tendency to trim skirts is increasing. Some months ago it was suggested that such a move was afoot and now models begin to come in. One of an odd sort is pictured here, a promenade gown of black tulle garnished with cream guipure insertion appliqued to the callo in a looped garland around the hem and in butterflies on the remainder. The skirt has a godet foundation of black silk and the tulle is draped blouse fashion over the fitted bodice lining. In the center of the back and front there is a wide box pleat and the rest of the tulle is rather full at the sides of each. The draped stock collar, the tabs over the shoulders and the belt are white satin, or may be of white wash silk.

The use of fine and ruffled lawn has extended to the skirt and some new models are made to fall open in front over a petticoat of flounced lawn. A voluminous Louis XVI beruffled fichu of the same lawn completes a gown that except for the large sleeves would be characteristic of the close-shouldered period. Certain it is that if looseness of bodice and befrillment of skirt prevail there will be a change in sleeves. For fashion has, after all, her idea of proportion, and she never dictates the swelling of more than one feature of a gown at a time.

For Nervous Dyspepsia
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. T. P. Wynn, Tarboro, N. C., says: "No other preparation compares with it in ordinary cases of nervous dyspepsia."

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST END.

Grand Concerts Every Night
BY THE CELEBRATED
BELLSTEDT - BALLENBERG MILITARY BAND.
—ALSO—
AUDUBON PARK CONCERTS
Saturday Afternoons.
Jy20—tf

SOUND CURRENCY LITERATURE.

ALL INTERESTED IN STUDYING THE GREAT CURRENCY QUESTION CAN SECURE
Books, Pamphlets, Speeches, Leaflets, Etc.,
on the subject at very low rates by addressing the
SUPPLY BUREAU,
SOUND CURRENCY COMMITTEE,
REFORM CLUB,
52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"The City Hall" The Daily Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana, 16 August 1895, page 3, column 6.
From Gale. 19th Century U.S. Newspapers. © 2008 Gale, a part of Cengage Learning, Inc. Reproduced by permission. www.cengage.com/permissions.