THE BEANHAM CASE DECIDED ADVERSELY

To the Heirs Claiming the Life Insurance Money.

The Challenge to the Array of Jurors Overruled,

And Hart's Application for Change of Venue Sidetracked.

A Suit About a Race Horse—Other Cullings from Court Chronicles.

"Verdict for the defendant in plea of liability only. Fritz Jahncke, foreman."

This was the verdict rendered by a jury in the United States circuit court yesterday, in the case of John P. Beanham, administrator of the succession of Wm. H. Beanham, vs. the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, of New York.

Judge Parlange presided, and the jury was an exceptionally intelligent one. This case has occupied three days of the court's time, a longer period than any other case which has come before this tribunal since the beginning of its present session.

There were fourteen witnesses presented by each side. Out of the extensive testimony adduced no fact which did not come to light as published at the time of the lamented Captain Beanham's death was developed. The contention was devoted to the issue as to whether it were possible for Captain Beanham to have accidentally killed himself with the weapon with which he was killed. The *facts of the case, of which the public is* well informed, were made to bear upon this question by the respective counsel, and the entire attention of the jury directed thereto. The weapon itself, a hammerless pistol, was produced in court during the progress of the examination, and the jury was asked to determine whether it were possible for such a revolver to be accidentally discharged. The law of reasonable probability, the defendant argued, was against such a proposition. The pistol was loaded with blank cartridges and thrown about to demonstrate whether the caps could be so exploded.

The testimony was unanimous that the hole where the ball entered at the ear was small, sharp and well defined, and there was only the slightest powder mark left. Counsel for the insurance company *argued that this could only have resulted* from the weapon being placed in the ear or touching it, and the attorney for Captain Beanham's succession contended that had such been the case, the weapon would have blown off a part of deceased's head. In its nature, the testimony and argument hung on opinion altogether.

Establishing the theoretical point that the pistol was touching the head when discharged, Mr. Gurley, for the company, further contended that the discharge of the pistol in that position could not have been accidental, or at least that the law of all reasonable probability was against the assumption. All the argument and the testimony upon which it was based failed to establish a clearer conception of how the captain actually did meet his death than existed before the trial.

The case will decide the fate of *another life insurance policy besides the* one at issue. When the judge asked if the counsel were prepared to try the other case, the same attorneys, representing the respective sides, pointed out that the cases were identical, and that the fate of the present case would be a test of the other. None of the rights of the parties in the other case were waived, however, by the attorneys, who requested a postponement of the other trial. This happened after the jury had retired to decide upon their verdict.

In the face of the facts adduced and the judge's charge as to the law involved, the verdict was somewhat of a surprise to everyone. The Preferred Accident Life Insurance Company had declined to pay th policy on two grounds. First, it was contended that the policy had been issued on Captain Beanham's representation that he had *a policy in no other company.* In support of this fact his written answers to the company's questions were produced, showing clearly that he had so answered to that particular. The company's own representative, however, stated that at the time he was aware that the captain had such other policy, and made no attempt to conceal the fact, and the statement was entered with the fact of the existence of the other policy in the knowledge of the Preferred Accident Insurance Company's authorized representative. Further, that with this knowledge the company had never since canceled the policy.

It was contended, secondly, that the policy was canceled by the method of death of the deceased, which the company undertook to establish as suicide.

On the first point the court charged that if the *policy* was issued with a knowledge on the part of the issuing company of the existence of the other policy, the fact of such knowledge canceled their right to plead that violation of warranty as a reason for withholding the payment. In other words, the company was party to the violation of their own warranty. The company itself having admitted the point, the impression was made upon all present that this contention was wiped away.

In charging the jury on the law regarding the contention of suicide, Judge Pardee laid great stress upon the point that suicide being a crime, it could not be presumed. It had to be proven to the exclusion of any possible other reasonable hypothesis.

The judge refrained from reviewing the facts, of which the jury was the sole judge. He presented a clear, comprehensive, able exposition of the law governing the issues that had been raised, and charged the jury as above.

The jury retired at 12 o'clock and returned with its verdict a little before 4 o'clock.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT CASE.

The United States circuit court, Judge Pardee presiding, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock called up the petition of the receivers of the Louisiana Electric Light Company, filed a few days ago, in which the receivers pray the court to authorize them to raise $170,000 by issuing receivers' *certificates, to take precedence over* all other outstanding mortgages. The money is needed to make such additions to the plant as are necessary for its safe and economic operation. As an issue the court is prayed to inhibit the payment, on alleged pledges to certain creditors, of the $15,000 revenue which the company is to derive from the city for the months of November, December, January, February and $6000 for March. It is shown that with this revenue the company can be operated at a cost of $30,000 per month and will have a gross income of $38,000, but that if these alleged pledges are executed, the company, *instead of making* $8000 per month, would operate at a loss of $7000. The hearing was postponed until next Monday at 3:30 p. m.

OTHER CASES.

In the United States circuit court, in Joseph Williams vs. Henry Denegre, there was a judgment for plaintiff, reviving judgment rendered Dec. 30, 1885, for $530 80.

In United States vs. S. Leneaux a demurrer was submitted by defendant.

In Wm. Kornrumpf vs. the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company, a suit for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained through the carelessness of the company's vice principals, defendant yesterday filed an answer denying all the allegations as to the carelessness of the company's agents and alleging that the *injuries* were incurred through the negligence of petitioner. The traction company, made defendant in the same suit, denies all the allegations of petitioner.

BARKER'S BOND.

On motion of his attorney, the bond of Chas. S. Barker, charged with making counterfeit money, was reduced from $1000 to $500. Barker has been in the parish prison ever since his preliminary hearing before the United States commissioner. Judge Parlange reduced his bond when the attorney represented that Barker had been unable to furnish bond in so large an amount.

THE GRAND JURY.

The federal grand jury was to have met yesterday, but there was not a quorum on account of the illness of one of its members. It was consequently adjourned until Tuesday, Dec. 11.

United States District Court.

In the United States district court, in the case of the Louisiana Construction and Improvement Company vs. steamship Clearwater and other steamships, the rule for a new trial was refused.

In John Conly vs. steamship Colonia, for salvage, the case was argued and submitted.

Civil District Court.

SUCCESSIONS.

The successions of Mrs. Winstead Price, wife of John Mumford, and Mrs. Cecile Dubuc were opened yesterday.

EMANCIPATION.

Emile Leon Mule and Miss Victoria Wetzel have asked to be emancipated.

RESPITE.

Joseph Berengue, Jr., has asked a respite of his creditors. Assets, $7748 35; liabilities, $11,451 70. A meeting of creditors is called before F. D. Charbonnet, notary, on Jan. 9.

NEW SUITS.

Henry Gardes vs. Wm. H. & W. Pilcher.—Suit for $1800 due for rent.

E. S. Stoddard & Co. vs. Frank Meustache.—Suit for $114 94 on account.

L. Graham & Co., Limited, vs. Southern Pacific Company.—Suit for $116 19 overcharge on freight.

R. R. Schmidt vs. J. L. Kroefler.—Suit for $108 33 on a note.

INJUNCTION.

Robert Bradley, who claims to be the owner of the race horse Chugnut, and some days ago sued out a sequestration against Frank M. Arthur, yesterday obtained a writ of injunction preventing the Crescent City Jockey Club and Arthur from running said horse in any race. It seems that Arthur bonded the sequestration and is endeavoring to retain possession of the horse, which was leased to him, but which lease, it is claimed, has expired.

Criminal Dsitrict Court.

(Section A—Judge J. H. Ferguson.)

THE GOURDAIN CASE.

Argument on the motion for forfeiture of the appearnce bond in the case of state vs. L. A. Gourdain will be heard on Friday, Dec. 13.

THE UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THAT CHANGE OF VENUE.

According to the report published in the Picayune yesterday of the proceedings, in section A, when the challenges to the array of jurors in the Hart cases were presented by Judge J. C. Walker, of counsel for Hart, Judge Walker said that notice of application for a change of venue had been drawn up and sent to District Attorney Butler.

Yesterday morning, in answer to the reporter's inquiry as to when the application for a change of venue would be filed, Judge Walker replied that he had not stated in court, the day before, that notice had been sent to Mr. Butler. He claimed to have announced that the notice had been prepared and he presumed it had been forwarded to the district attorney.

"Then, when will you file it?" said the reporter.

"I do not know," was the reply. "Such a step is contemplated, but not yet agreed on between counsel for defendant."

Judge Ferguson, District Attorney Butler, Mr. Frank J. Letten, minute clerk of section A. Mr. W. J. Lewis, the crier, and others, stated that they had a distinct recollection that Judge Walker did say in open court that the aplication for notice for change of venue had been sent to the district attorney. The attorney for Mr. Hart probably meant to say that the document had been prepared, and he supposed it had been forwarded to Mr. Butler.

INDEFINITELY CONTINUED.

Jules Fuller, shooting at; Porter, alias Lewis Carter, wounding.

ACQUITTED.

Wm. McIntosh, assault and battery.

FOUND GUILTY.

George Washington, accused of petit larceny, was tried by the judge, who found him guilty as charged.

(Section B—Judge J. C. Moise.)

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Antonio Jasprizzo, entering a dwelling house with intent to rape; Jack Collins, robbery; R. E. Benton, embezzlement; Thomas Kenny, false imprisonment; John Kelley, James Sullivan, Thos. Kennedy, robbery; Leo E. Drouett, embezzlement; William B. Stansbury, assault by willfully shooting at; Lucien Almont, obtaining money by false pretenses; Henry G. Hogh, assault and battery; Charles J. Strata, violating the anti-lottery law; Julia Johnson, petit larceny; Antonio Lima, murder of A. Scontrino; John Grady, assault with a dangerous weapon.

CHALLENGES TO ARRAY OVERRULED.

There was no argument yesterday in the matter of the challenges to the array of jurors, which counsel for Maurice J. Hart and John T. Callahan had filed. Judge Walker and Mr. A. D. Henriques appeared at the bar of court representing Hart and Callahan. Judge Walker said that it was not necessary to argue; that the grounds of the challenges were similar, with but one exception, to those contained in challenges of like nature filed in other cases, and ruled on by judges of both sections. The new point in the challenges filed this month was a contention against the right or authority of judges to excuse jurors for the entire term.

Judge Moise overruled the challenges, excepting the "new" point, which he took under advisement.

Counsel for the defense reserved a bill of exceptions to the ruling, and moved that the official stenographer, Mr. E. A. Oliveira, furnish copies of minutes of both courts relative to the orders for the drawing of the December venire of jurors, and relative to the impanelment of the petit juries on the return day.

ARRAIGNMENT DEFERRED.

Fred Walters, assault by willfully shooting at.

QUICK WORK.

James W. Murphy was arraigned, called to plead, and was sentenced in short order, yesterday. He was charged with carying a weapon concealed. The accused pleaded guilty, and asked for immediate sentence. He was accommodated, and in less than five minutes after arraignment was mulcted in the sum of $5, which he paid, and he walked away a free man.

SENTENCED.

T. J. O'Brien, carrying a concealed weapon, $5 or five days.

Indefinitely Continued—Gus Michel, Jr., E. E. Marks, assault and battery; Chas. Menleb, assault with a dangerous weapon; John Crow, assault with a dangerous weapon.

Nolle Prosequi—Isidore Magnifico, Benjamin Deccourt, cruelty to animals.

First Recorder's Court.

(Recorder E. S. Whitaker presiding.)

John Walker, for assault and wounding, was sent before the criminal court under $1500 bonds.

William Taylor, for cruelty to animals, and Gaston Bonafon, for violating the lottery law, were sent before the criminal court under $250 bonds each.

Fred Clark, for disturbing the peace, and George Howard, for disturbing the peace and violating the ordinance relative to men living off of lewd women, were fined $20 or 60 days each.

John Silverweckle, a suspicious character, was fined $10 or 30 days.

William Taylor, for cruelty to animals, was fined $25 or 30 days.

Second Recorder's Court.

(Recorder A. M. Aucoin presiding.)

Stephen Bennett, disturbing the peace; Alfred Veazie, allowing a vicious dog to roam at large; Mrs. Mary Lecourt, assault and battery and disturbing the peace, discharged.

Ike Dodson, alias Louis Johnson, carrying concealed weapons, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the criminal district court.

Peter Mooney (motorman), manslaughter, $1000 bonds.

James W. Murphy and Emile Coudon pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying concealed weapons, sent to the criminal district court.

Wm. Frank, assault and battery, $250 bonds.

THIEVES AT TABLE.

Two negro thieves entered Mr. J. G. Grant's residence last Thursday morning and stole from the dining-room fifteen plated teaspoons, a dozen plated tablespoons, a sugarspoon and nine silver teaspoons, all valued at $27.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

THE ASPHALT FIELD LEFT WIDE OPEN,

The Streets and Landings Committee Failing to Designate

Any Brand or Standard, or to Provide for Tests,

Placing the Matter in the Hands of Property Holders.

More Paid Fire Companies Inspected—Negro Wakes Interdicted—Municipal Matters.

The streets and landings committee met last night at 7:30 o'clock, Chairman Noel presiding, and Members Dickson, Hanafy, Crimen, Knop and Barras present.

Mr. Maille's ordinance directing the city engineer to prepare plans, etc., for the paving of streets with asphalt was taken up. The ordinance originally provided that the specifications should read: "American lime rock asphalt, Trinidad lake asphalt or any other asphalt of equal or superior quality, provided property owners had not called for a particular brand of asphalt."

After the reading of the original ordinance, Mr. Maille said that in order to give the city the benefit of free competition in asphalt paving, he had a conference with Mr. Humphreys, representing the American lime rock asphalt, and they had gotten up the following ordinance and desired to offer it as a substitute for the one read:

Be it ordained by the city council of New Orleans, That whenever the city engineer is directed to pave any street in the city with asphalt, he is hereby directed to insert in the said specifications, "a concrete base of six inches in thickness, covered with a wearing surface of asphalt two and a half inches thick, after it has received its multiple compression. The asphalt cement or matrix used in the composition of the wearing surface shall contain not less than 80 per cent of bitumen, soluble in bisulphide of carbon and none of it in water. The remaining 20 per cent shall not contain earthy matter to exceed 1 per cent. The pavement shall require the least repairs within three years from date of completion and be guaranteed for seven years, as to maintenance by the contractor at his own expense, the whole to be secured by a good and solvent bond.

Mr. Maille addressing the committee on this said his purpose was to give the city the benefit of a first-class material in asphalt, something which he could not say for the Trinidad lake asphalt. As to Mr. Mullen's proposition to lay a block of pavement in test with the Barber Asphalt Company, he would object, not because he was afraid of the result, so far as the American lime rock asphalt was concerned, but for reasons which he thought would meet with the approval of the committee and the council when made known. A test of that character would involve the expenditure of a plant to cost fully $5000 and then it would require five years to ascertain the relative merits of the asphalt in competition. In the meantime competition would be stifled and the property holders as well as the city would suffer from this. The substitute ordinance would give to New Orleans a reliable standard, at a price less than is paid now, for a material, whose success as a paving material has not yet been determined. Mr. Maille concluded, saying he trusted the substitute ordinance would be acceptable.

Mr. Dickson thought it would be a better plan to submit samples to the city chemist, with a view of ascertaining which was the best material for paving streets.

Mr. Noel said he could not conceive what could be determined by analysis. After the chemist had submitted his report upon the percentages of the different properties in the asphalt to the committee they could hardly tell which was the better. In a free and fair competition, the committee and council could speak authoritatively and act intelligently, if all contracts for street paving made it obligatory on the contractor to maintain such streets in good condition for a period of seven years, and give a good and solvent bond for the faithful performance of his contract. In that event the city could rest assured that the material would be first class in all respects. It would not be to the advantage of the contractor to do other than good work. This, he thought, would be better than endeavoring to determine which asphalt was better.

Mr. Murray said he was the champion of no asphalt company and therefore proposed that the field be thrown open to all. The city, and property-holders he continued, could be relied upon to refuse the inferior qualities and accept the better ones.

Mr. Desporte expressed himself in favor of submitting all samples to the city engineer and chemist for a thorough test as to merits.

Mr. Humphreys, representing the lime rock asphalt, suggested the adoption of the Maille substitute ordinance. It would give New Orleans a standard material for paving at a cheaper price than is being paid now.

Mr. Humphreys then addressed himself to Superintendent Mullen, of the Barber Company, asking him if he knew the chemical properties of his own material with relation to percentages of this, that and the other. Mr. Mullen, replying, said he was no chemist and could not answer.

Mr. Humphreys then asked Mr. Mullen if his asphalt was impervious to water, to which the gentleman addressed answered: "No, and neither is yours."

Mr. Humphreys insisted that his was, and Chairman Noel interrupted the gentlemen, requesting them to address the committee, and not one another.

Mr. Dickson moved that Mr. Maille's original ordinance be so amended as to instruct the city engineer to prepare plans, etc., for the paving of streets with asphalt, without designating any particular brand. He also was in favor of having samples submitted to the city chemist and city engineer for analysis.

It was finally decided to report favorably upon the ordinance inviting free and open competition, without any reference of samples to the city engineer or city chemist.

The petition for the paving of Kerlerec street, from Dauphine to Claiborne, with vitrified brick, was referred to the city engineer.

Mr. Mayer's ordinance authorizing the commissioner of public works to repair South Franklin street, from Jackson to Philip, with shells, was reported favorably.

Mr. Louapre's ordinance to pave sidewalks on Elysian Fields street, from Claiborne to Marigny canal, was favorably reported.

The petition to pave Octavia street, from Magazine to St. Denis, was referred to the city engineer.

The petition of the Jackson Steam Laundry to use a water main was reported favorably.

The meeting adjourned.

POLICE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The committee on police and public buildings met at 7:30 o'clock last night, Chairman Clarke presiding, and Messrs. Knop and Crimen present.

The report of the board of police commissioners submitting the budget of 1896 was received and referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Dickson's ordinance prohibiting any but vehicles with springs from using the asphalt on Race street, between Camp and Coliseum streets, was reported unfavorably.

Mr. Dickson's ordinance granting permission to Widow Michael Louise Huener to erect a frame building, with a slate roof, on St. James street, between South Peters and Tchoupitoulas streets, was reported favorably.

The protest of property holders and residents in the vicinity of Liberty and Lafayette streets against allowing the establishment of any more places in that vicinity *for the purpose of having* wakes over dead bodies of negroes at that corner was reported favorably, and the clerk was instructed to draw up an ordinance prohibiting such places except by permission of the council; also, to *call the attention of the chief of police* to the character of the place in question.

Mr. Dickson's ordinance relative to driving to the right and left on Melpomene street was reported favorably.

The matter pertaining to the markets, lease, repairs, etc., was laid over until Monday next at noon, when a special meeting will be held.

The meeting adjourned.

PAID FIREMEN PARADE.

The annual parade and review of the fire department was continued yesterday from the preceding day. The companies from the Third, Fourth and Fifth fire districts, implying the services in Jefferson City, Algiers and Carrollton respectively, were out. They assembled on Canal street and at 3 p. m. took up the line of march, going up St. Charles street, past the city hall, to Julia, to Camp, to Canal, and there dismissed. At the city hall the mayor, members of the board of fire commissioners and insurance representatives reviewed the department. These three divisions of the service made a fine showing.

The companies were in line in the following order:

Third fire district, under command of Assistant Engineer Thomas O'Neill, engine company No. 4, Captain Luke Fleming; engine company No. 11, Captain J. Rihner; engine company No. 15, Captain F. Michel; hook and ladder company No. 5, Captain Gus Michel; chemical No. 6, Captain A. Rieke; chemical No. 7, Captain J. Lott; chemical No. 8, Captain B. Bosmenitz.

Fourth fire district, under the command of Assistant Engineer Timothy Daly, engine company No. 16, Captain P. M. Bein; engine company No. 17, Captain Chas. Buhler; engine company No. 18, Lieutenant L. P. Back; hook and ladder company No. 6, Captain Joe A. Babin.

Fifth fire district, under command of Assistant Engineer Albert Arbo, engine company No. 19, Captain A. W. Wattingy; engine company No. 25, Captain George Boesch; hook and ladder company No. 7, Captain Phil Reidenauer; chemical No. 9, Captain C. W. Boetger.

PERMITS TO BUILD.

Yesterday the city engineer issued the following permits to builders:

To F. C. McFarlane for a double cottage on Burthe street, in the square bounded by Burdette, Maple and Fern streets, to cost $1975.

To J. Metzwell for a double cottage on St. Thomas street, in the square bounded by Rousseau, Philip and Soraparu streets, to cost $1200.

To P. J. Stakelum for two open sheds on Constance street, in the square bounded by Poeyfarre, Howard avenue and Annunciation streets, to cost $1000.

To F. Sanford for a double cottage on White street, in the square bounded by Cleveland avenue, Canal and Broad streets, to cost $1450.

To F. Sanford for three double cottages on Cleveland avenue, in the square bounded by Broad, White and Canal streets, to cost $2350.

To E. C. Moise for a double cottage on Cleveland avenue, in the square bounded by White, Broad and Canal streets, to cost $1450.

To John Robinson for a double cottage and a two-story dwelling on Constance street, in the square bounded by Peters avenue, Octavia and Magazine streets, to cost $1525.

To Escud & Pohlman for a store on Carrollton avenue, in the square bounded by Dublin, Colapissa and Oleander streets, to cost $1200.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The finance committee met in special session at 1 o'clock yesterday, Chairman Jamison presiding, and Messrs. Noel, Brand and Murray present.

The meeting was for the purpose of adjusting items 2 and 3 of the reserve fund, with reference to the payments of certain street and sidewalk paving. This mattering being attended to, the meeting adjourned.

The auction sale of oriental rugs will be continued this day at the corner of Camp and Common streets, commencing at 11 o'clock.

RESCUED FROM WRETCHEDNESS.

A Little Sufferer Saved by the Prevention Society.

Out in the suburbs, at the intersection of Carrollton avenue and Bienville street, stands a dingy little double frame cottage, tenanted, on one side by a worthy woman, Mrs. Lang, and the other side by a dairyman's help, Victor Carmett. The latter's family consists of three children, a boy of 5, a girl 4 years of age and a baby 18 months old, Celine, a wee, sickly, helpless, emaciated, suffering child, a prey to chronic bowel complaint; ill-nursed, unattended by medical skill, and abandoned to the mercy of a colored virago, whom Carmett established as mistress of his wretched home soon after the death of his wife, some eleven months ago. The baby was the subject of successful rescue work last evening by Mr. S. N. McCray, agent of the S. P. C. C., who took the child away and placed it in the charity hospital, where the unfortunate young sufferer will receive most merciful care and attention.

The case was brought to the notice of Dr. Clay, *president of the S. P. C. C.,* by neighbors of the Carmett family, who reported that the children were often beaten by the colored woman, and that little Celine, sick for several weeks, was sadly neglected. Mr. McCray called at the place and found that the information sent Dr. Clay was true. He met with a gruff reception from Carmett, who threatened violence if the child was taken away.

A few days ago Dr. W. L. Stevenson, at the request of Dr. Clay, examined the child and gave a certificate that the little girl was ill, and that she should be removed from her unhygienic surroundings to the charity hospital for proper treatment and attention, otherwise her life would be in jeopardy.

By virtue of his commission as a special officer as agent of the Humane Society, Mr. McCray resolved to save the little girl from her deadly surroundings. Accordingly, in company with a reporter of the Picayune, Mr. McCray entered the Carmett domicile yesterday afternoon, without much ceremony, and demanded possession of the little sufferer. The father was absent, a fortunate circumstance because of his supposed bellicose temperment. He would not have fared very luckily if present, however, to object, for Mr. McCray was prepared and determined to save the babe.

It happened that the colored woman and a white man, brother of Carmett, *the only grown persons in the house,* were as submissive as possible and allowed Mr. McCray to carry the child away. Mrs. Lang, the kind-hearted neighbor, gave a large piece of canton flannel to wrap *little Celine in, quite snug*ly and warmly, and thus protected against the cold, the mite, uncomplaining and big-eyed with wonder and with long suffering, was lifted into the strong arms of her deliverer.

She was soon placed in the waifs' ward in the charity hospital, her pleading, soulful eyes seeming to thank the sweet-faced Sister of Charity as she tenderly received the small sufferer and laid her on a cot and proceeded to make her snug and comfortable.

Dr. Clay intends to look to the rescue of the other two children. Their lot must be decidedly unhappy, for they are utterly in the hands of the colored woman, who, it is said, has never uttered a kind word or done a kind deed in their behalf. She was sternly cautioned by Mr. McCray, as he left, not to beat or ill-use the children, because if she did, and it was reported, as very likely it will be, she would be arrested and severely punished.

CAMP HENRY ST. PAUL.

At the regular meeting of Camp Henry St. Paul No. 16, U. C. V., Lieutenant Frank Dubois presided, Captain L. L. Davis being called away on business. Quartermaster Jas. Campbell and Adjutant A. B. Booth were at their stations and a good attendance present.

Regular routine business was transacted, and a communication from the "Confederate Veterans' Employment Bureau," of which Mr. Thos. R. Roach is secretary, was received, and the camp by a unanimous vote agreed to co-operate with them in securing information for obtaining employment for worthy veterans who are able to do anything to earn a living and who may be out of work, and to request the press of the city to continue their favorable notices of the employment bureau.

After discussing camp matters, the meeting adjourned

THE COLONISTS AT HOME AT SUNNY SIDE.

The Italian Immigrants Snug in Their New Quarters.

They Were Given a Warm Welcome by the People,

And Intend to Become American Citizens Without Delay.

Colonel Hayes, of the Anchor Line, Describes the River Trip and the Arrival.

Colonel J. J. Hayes, traveling agent of the Anchor Line, with headquarters at Vicksburg, was in the city yesterday. Colonel Hayes comes to the city right often, as his business demands his presence here.

Colonel Hayes was sought out by a reporter and asked relative to the new colony of Italian immigrants who a few days ago were carried up the river and located at Sunny Side.

"I am rather glad that you mentioned that subject," said Colonel Hayes, "for the people in my section of the country are very much interested in the success of the new immigration enterprise. We are all glad that the outlook is so favorable for the enterprise being a success. It was feared for a while, when the scheme first was made known, that the immigrants would not be as gladly received there as desired, on account of the reputation which has been given the Italians by the many bad specimens of them which have already come over to this country. But when the people saw the new immigrants and saw that they were altogether a different class of people, they were glad that they had come among them. Instead of finding them brutal, hard-looking people, with the stamp of the Mafia upon their faces, they were delighted at seeing honest, intelligent faces, faces of men who were hard working and industrious.

"I was delegated to accompany the party on the boat from this city to their new homes, and I must say that I never saw a better behaved people than they were. The women were industrious, and the men were all plain, practical people, who seemed to have an eye to business all the while. All the way up on the trip they conducted themselves in a most excellent manner, and when the boat had landed them at their new home, it was really an interesting picture. The people seemed to feel, as they stepped upon the shores of a new country, much as I imagine Columbus, their famous navigator, must have felt when he first placed foot upon the soil of the new world. To them it was an entirely new world. They had, doubtless, while making the long journey from their native sunny climes, wondered what kind of a country they were coming to. When they got out on the shore, and saw the broad fields of grass, and the level, beautiful country which for miles stretches about Sunny Side, there was a kind of devotional air upon many of their faces, as if they were thankful that a kind fate had brought them to such a spot, where Dame Nature's adornments stretched out before them in such loveliness. One of the first things done after they landed was to return thanks to God for the kindness which he had bestowed upon them. The people are a much more religious folk than one would suppose, and seemed imbued with that high conception of morality and God and things religious that characterizes all good citizens.

"Another thing which made the strangers glad upon arrival at their new home was the treatment they received at the hands of the people. There was a warm reception in store for them. Their houses *were already prepared, and upon entering* their new homes they found everything ready almost to go to housekeeping, for a great deal of their household goods had either been sent in advance or else had been bought by the promoters of the enterprise, and placed in readiness. The section of country where the new colony is founded is one of the prettiest in the state, I guess. Indeed, it is a veritable garden spot. The lands are rich, the woods are varied with the refreshing products of nature, and clear running streams are laid out with an eye to convenience, and the entire surroundings are calculated to induce happiness and contentment. I am sure the people will love their new homes and will become good citizens."

"How soon will they become citizens?" asked the reporter of Colonel Hayes.

"Why, in conversation with some of them, I learned that they are desirous of at once taking the oath of citizenship. Arrangements are being made to have them recorded as citizens at the county seat of Chico. They will do that at once, as they are anxious to identify themselves with the people and the place. Lake Chicot is one of the prettiest bodies of water you ever saw. It lies near to the new settlement, and when the sons *of sunny Italy looked upon its clear* waters and walked through the great shades of water oak and other trees, which hung down over its waters, they were delighted with the picture, it doubtless reminding them of some of the well-known corners in old Italy."

Colonel Hayes, in talking to the reporter about the new colony, grew very interested, and said that such a move was one of the best things which had happened to that section for a good while. He says that the people there, with one accord, have extended to the immigrants the hand of welcome and fellowship, and that they will live prosperous and grow up with the country without a particle of trouble.

"Yes," said Colonel Hayes, "just tell the people that the Italians are all right, and that we will welcome more of the same kind, for we want good, thrifty, hard-working citizens, and such we have found in the Italians."

AS A SIMPLE YET EFFECTIVE REMEDY for Throat Affections, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES stand first in public favor. They are absolutely unrivalled for the alleviation of all Throat irritations caused by Cold or use of the voice.

A CHILD SCALDED.

Yesterday forenoon, at 10:30 o'clock, a colored girl, named Lizzie Parker, while playing about the stove at her parents' residence, at No. 2425 Ursulines street, upset a kettle of hot water on herself and was severely scalded about the face and left leg. The child was attended to by Dr. Hincks.

A FALL IN COTTON.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a screwman, named Nathan Johnson, residing at No. 2033 St. Ann street, while at work on the steamship Darien, lying at the head of Nuns street, was severely injured internally by a bale of cotton accidentally falling on him. The ambulance conveyed him to the hospital.

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A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other Adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

DAILY FASHION HINTS.

Wraps for Wee Ones.

The accompanying picture shows the latest style in wraps for tots, and it was sketched in expensive materials. That's a fault that is common to all new fashions in dress, that same expensiveness, but the fond mother, whose purse isn't long enough to buy all the new rigs that are offered for her little daughter, can easily copy this garment and do it inexpensively. Of course Wee Toddlekins must be in the mode and the gretchen coat is all out of fashion this year, though its tiny wearer had very little wear out of it last year, and it would be a shame to throw it away or to encourage vanity in the child by getting her a new one, just because last year's is a little old style. Something must be done to it! Why, the sleeves are so small and collapsed-looking that Wee Toddlekins herself feels deeply the humiliation of wearing such a garment. So, let's put a cape on it!

If the cloth cannot be matched, buy something that contrasts artistically. Let the cape set out well at the shoulders, and come low enough, front and back, to hide the now unfashionable gretchen cut of the cloak. That a final touch of elegance may be given to allay suspicions of remodeling, overlay the cape with heavy lace, set on so that the joining is not discernible. The sleeves that are slimpsy and collapsed will perhaps do if they are relined with good stiff percaline, or, if that will not do, then bravely set in at the shoulder a pointed piece that will set the puff of the sleeve further down and give to it just that much more fullness. Of course, this point will not show because of the cape, but it can be made of material like that used for the cape, and be covered with lace, so if it does show it will pretend it was meant to be so with a good grace.

The garment will be modish enough now to make Wee Toddlekins feel that she can wear it without undue embarrassment and distress, even if the little girl over the way has a really new coat. Let Toddlekins have a flaring poke bonnet, all edged with fur about the brim, teach her that fine clothes don't make a lady dear, and she will be as happy as can be. Maybe the little girl over the way will think it is a new coat, and then Toddlekins will experience very early in her career a joy of economy that is difficult of attainment.

Between Bites at Breakfast.

Hemstitch your new tablecloths and embroider your monogram a little way from the center.

Don't tell the children to "Hurry or they will be late for school." Have breakfast in time.

Don't start unpleasant subjects at the table. Many worries will settle themselves if let alone.

Bohemian glass in a new shade of pink is exceedingly pretty and popular.

It is the part of wisdom to incidentally express your desire for some particular article, so your family may not give you at Christmas the thing you don't want.

Make inquiry as to the amount of exercise your daughters are taking in their physical culture class. They may be overdoing it.

The newest sleeve is molded to the arm from the wrist to 2 inches above the elbow, and the puff at the top is full, short and drooping.

Do your Christmas shopping in time.

Chapped Hands.

Insufficient drying is the cause of most chapped hands. It is an excellent idea to keep on one's dressing table a box of almond meal with a perforated cover. When the hands are dried with the towel, a little almond meal dusted over them will complete the work of absorbing the moisture and the hands will not chap.

The Governess in Society.

The English daily governess' lot is not a happy one. The average salary in well-to-do houses is not above $100 a year for about nineteen hours' work a week. On this salary the governess is expected to keep up a respectable appearance befitting her employer's house, keep more or less in touch with the progress of learning, and, finally, keep well.

And it is only in rare instances that she is acknowledged as a social equal even in middle-class houses. She occupies very much the same position as did the family chaplain a hundred years ago—necessary to a well-ordered establishment, but rather an insignificant fellow socially.

The Fashionable Ring.

The newest rings, says a Canal street jeweler, are very like old-fashioned ones, and are of large clusters. The most beautiful of those exhibited are with a pink pearl for the center stone, surrounded immediately on the outside with olivines, which are of a light green color, and the last row in the cluster is generally diamonds. A new setting that it is supposed will take the place of the popular marquise is three adjoining clusters running up and down the finger. But they necessarily are large and very showy, and it is doubtful if they find much favor with people of taste. The princess setting is one of the favorites of the moment in rings, and is of three rows of stones encircling the finger.

Billiger Protects His Home.

Billiger!"

Mr. McSwat awoke.

"What is it, Lobelia?"

"I hear a strange noise! There's somebody in the house!"

Seizing the revolver that lay under his pillow, Mr. McSwat sprang out of bed and moved towards the door.

He stopped a moment to listen.

Then he cocked his revolver, assumed an attitude of defiance and waited.

A moment later with iron resolution he closed the door of the room, locked it, rolled the bureau against it, replaced the revolver under his pillow and crept back into bed.

"If there are any thieves down stairs," he said, "they'll have a sweet time getting into this room. You can go to sleep again, Lobelia. You're not in any danger. If you didn't have a man about the house," he added grumblingly, "I reckon you'd scare yourself to death some night!"—Chicago Tribune.

MUNYON'S

Victory is Complete.

The Old Method of Doctoring Gives Way to the New.

60,000 Persons in New Orleans Do Away With Physicians and Cure Themselves With Munyon's Little Pellets.

"Yes," said Munyon's representative, in answer to our reporter, "the day has gone by when large doses of nauseating and poisonous drugs can be forced down *people's throats.* Here in New Orleans 60,000 persons have been taught during the past three weeks that diseases can be cured without the use of such powerful medicines. It has been proved to them without a question of doubt, not by newspaper advertising, but by actual experience, that the services of a doctor are not needed in two-thirds of the cases where formerly they ran after one. Hundreds of dollars have been saved in this way by the afflicted; furthermore, it has been discovered that these little pellets leave no bad results. When the ailment is cured the patient is ready to attend to his or her business, whatever it is, whereas heretofore five or six days have been required to recover from the debilitating effects of strong drugs. Is it any wonder that thousands bless the day *when they first heard of Munyon?* It is conceded by all that if he should never spend another dollar in advertising, the sale of his remedies would increase every day, as thousands know their value, and, having been cured, will never cease singing the praise to every sufferer they meet. To those who persist in thinking that there is no virtue in medicine unless it tastes bad we have this to say: Call on any prominent druggist and listen to the stories you will hear at most any hour of the day. How these little sugar pellets have made new men and women of the people that use them, and no more doubt will enter your mind as to the success of this new school of medicine.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or musical rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago and all rheumatic pains in the back, hips and loins. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used.

STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains in the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness and lack of energy.

NERVE CURE.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pain in the head and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves and tones up the whole body. Price, 25 cents.

KIDNEY CURE.

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loin or groins from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, dark colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine and diabetes. Price, 25 cents.

CATARRH CURE.

Catarrh positively cured. Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that positively cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The catarrh cure will eradicate the disease from the system, and the tablets will cleanse and heal the afflicted parts and restore them to a natural and healthful condition.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops cough, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Price, 50 cents each.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood.

Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost powers to weak and debilitated men. Price, $1.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., puts up specifics for nearly every disease; mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

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HIGH GRADE
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"Paid firemen parade." The Daily Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana, 7 December 1895, page 3, column 4.
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