

The New Orleans Crescent

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1899.

Auction Sales Monday.

By LOUIS STERN & BROS., at 23 Magazine and 26 Gravier street, 10 o'clock, A. M., 450 cases boots, shoes and brogans suitable for city and country trade. Terms at sale.

By GABRIEL LEATMANT, at No. 69 Chartres street, at 10 o'clock A. M., 500 cases men's and boys' hats. Also an extensive assortment of clothing, just received from New York. Terms cash.

By BILLY & THOMAS, 107 Poydras street, at 10 o'clock A. M., daily during the week, a general assortment of household and kitchen furniture. Also on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., oil paintings and mirrors. Terms cash.

The work on "Natural Philosophy" referred to in the article on "Education and Physics," is for sale by Krull & Dickoy.

PERSONAL.—Among the present guests of the St. Charles Hotel is Brig. Gen. J. A. Potter, late chief quartermaster for the military district of Texas. He is en route for Jeffersonville, Indiana, to which new post of duty he has recently been assigned. During a two years' administration of quartermaster affairs in Texas, Gen. Potter gave entire satisfaction and it is with pleasure that we introduce him to our Hoosier friends. He leaves for Jeffersonville this evening.

New difficulties have arisen between the English and Chinese. Englishmen have been insulted, and the English Rear Admiral Rowan, becoming very much incensed thereat, proceeded to punish the culprits in a summary manner. What the result will be is still uncertain. The action of the British commander was not warranted by public law or special treaty, but the Chinese government would be slow to enter upon another contest with the outside barbarians.

THE OPERA.—The crowded condition of the columns of the CRESCENT precludes as complete an account of the Opera of "Romeo and Juliet," as performed twice already at the Opera House during the past week. Last night the auditorium was full of the fashion and beauty, who generally render Saturday evenings so pleasant at this place of amusement, and yet it was not crowded, the fair of the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum having kept many away, endeavoring each in their small way to contribute to the wants of the needy orphan. Mr. Engel, we thought, last evening was not in as good voice as on Thursday last, and but for the deficiency in his powers of voice, which we have had so many an occasion to regret, we would choose this opportunity to land him for his exquisite singing, a great portion of which could not be appreciated for the reason that he could not be heard. Of Mlle. Hasselman, in whom we daily notice improvements, we can say in the pathetic parts she is excellent, but whenever action, or stress, or voice is required, she lacks warmth and does not give color enough to her singing; the result is that it is ineffective. In the duo of the second act Mr. Engel and Mlle. Hasselman exhibited much talent and overcame the difficulties of the ensemble of "O, Nuis D'Amour" with much grace, especially in the reprise. Van Hullen, whose part is not very extensive, sang as he always sings. Mr. Perrot, the baritone, made a good Capolet and Mercutio labored tolerably well through his part. Mlle. Chauveau, as usual, sang well. The opera is well gotten up, and the orchestra and choruses are better conducted than usually. By the way, the choruses are very original and are a feature of the opera. To compare "Romeo and Juliet" with "Faust," by the same author—would be unfair, until several hearings of the former opera. So far, the superiority in every respect is for "Faust," in our humble opinion. To-night, for the last time this season, "Roland et Renoveaux," with Plect, Cambier, Hasselman, Perrot, Van Hullen and others of the company. To-morrow, the performance will be for the benefit of the best artist of the dramatic company, whom we have also appreciated in comic opera. We allude to Mr. Chamounin. The play will consist of Sardou's last Parisian success, "Seraphine"—a five-act comedy of the highest order. The house will be crowded.

At the request of a number of the Rev. J. Moynihan's friends, the ladies in charge of the tables at the fair at Odd Fellows' Hall have kindly consented to keep the fair open this (Sunday) night and the five succeeding nights of the week. They do so in order to give all a chance of participating in the noble work for which the fair has been gotten up, and also of bearing away some of the splendid prizes.

UTILITY AND SENTIMENT.

"If everything," said Sydney Smith, "is to be sacrificed to utility, why do you bury your grand-mother at all? Why don't you put her into small pieces at once, and make portable soup of her?" This argument against the utilitarian school is as specious as it is witty. It implies a tenet that is not really held, and then reduces it to absurdity. The trick is, then, brilliantly though it is executed in this instance. No utilitarian philosopher ever proposed to ignore the natural affections and the moral sentiments. These and all other elements of human nature must be taken into account in any true system of utility. But let us consider a moment the tenability of the anti-utilitarian doctrine involved in Sydney Smith's criticism. He assumes that sentimentality should have its way in all cases, without heeding the calculations of utility and the admonitions of reason. Take the case of filial veneration at the grave of a grandfather. In civilized countries there is but one visible mode of manifesting this feeling. It is by dedicating monuments to the deceased. Among some of the African tribes it is attested by the immolation of human sacrifices to the ancestral manes. No utilitarian considerations interfere with its unbounded expression. But let us suppose that uncalculating devotion in this particular form is out of the question among civilized people. There remain, then, monumental offerings in testimony of filial veneration. Now, if everything is to be sacrificed to sentimentality, why do you erect a tombstone of only twenty feet in height to the memory of your grandfather, at the cost of two or three hundred dollars, when, by sacrificing your whole estate, say fifty thousand dollars, you could erect a pile in honor of the ancestral shade rivaling in height the column of Vendome or the shaft on Banker Hill? Of course, you answer that this would be excessive, and ruinous, and contrary to the fitness of things. But how do you come to this conclusion? By calculation, do you say? Precisely. And yet calculation is the very crime for which the utilitarian school is condemned. How thoughtless and unworthy is this judgment, you can see plainly by reflecting whether you can, as a moral and conscientious agent, perform any work of feeling and affection without in some way exercising the calculating, the comparing, the reasoning faculties—in short, without consulting the question of utility. The fact is that there is no real ground of antagonism between utility and healthful sentiment. The useful, the expedient, the moral, the beautiful, must be construed together in the complex and many affairs of this world, if we would avoid endless jarring and confusion. They cannot essentially disagree, since they have a point of unity in one central truth.

THE PROLETARIAN EVIL.

About the close of the last century when the sansculotte rage for universal equality threatened to overrun the world, it was common for young sprigs of aristocracy to ask, with semi-comic consternation, what they would do for valets when all would be gentlemen, nobles, peers, sovereigns. A similar suggestion respecting the boot blacking vocation was caused by the cant of a certain school of educational idealists. It was predicted that when everybody, by reason of the universality of education, should be scholastic and literary, there would be no one to black our boots. Well, with immaterial exceptions, the first contingency has come to pass. A smattering of scholasticism and a smattering of literature are spread over the millions to an extent unparalleled in history. This educational butchering is as thin as it is expanded, to be sure. But the fact is there. Official statistics avouch it. But where is the other contingency which was to befall the portion of society that was wont to rejoice in shining pediclers made so by menial hands under the persuasion of filthy lucre? The institution whose disappearance was prophesied continues to flourish. It shows not the least sign of disappearance. On the contrary, the vitality of lackeyism in all its varieties exhibits no more symptoms of approaching extinction than poverty—poverty which may be called its twin brother, almost its alter-ego; or than the exceptional wealth which may be called the predestinate step-mother of both. Indeed, all these—wealth, poverty, lackeyism—seem to co-exist by some eternal bond of correlation, and to possess a common longevity, bottomed upon an inexorable fate. But there are still other social institutions which may rightfully claim membership in this ancient and immortal family. These are pauperism and proletarianism. After all that has been said about the protection of American labor, and about the elevation of the American working classes to a position of independence of capital, it appears from the proceedings of a workmen's meeting held recently in New York city, that the actual condition of these classes never was so unsatisfactory and unpromising. The resolutions of this meeting are confined almost exclusively to the statement of facts, facts which are as obvious and unquestionable as they are melancholy and ominous. They assert, for example, what no intelligent and candid observer will deny, that the property of the country constantly tends to accumulation in fewer and fewer hands; that the larger factories drive out the smaller factories, the larger traders the smaller traders; that the chances grow continually less for men without capital to set up small industries on their own account, or for laborers of any kind, skilled or unskilled, to extricate themselves from the condition of compulsory toilers at the heartless discretion of concentrated capital; and that, hence, the rich become richer, the poor poorer, and labor sinks to the final doom of helpless, life-long hereditary proletarianism. This may look like a malignant satire on the freedom and beneficence of American institutions. It is nevertheless a dreadfully literal truth of contemporary history. The most corroding canker of European society, the most perplexing, hideous, and perilous problem of the old world, is transferred to this country, and has taken root already so deeply as to seem ineradicable.

The New York Tribune still calls for the disfranchisement of foreigners by means of a law for the purpose of preventing so-called "naturalization frauds." It wants to put Democratic judges in the penitentiary, and to keep foreigners from voting, in order that the Radicals may have a clear field. Why not pass a law at once to prevent the counting of all votes except Radical votes? Such an expedient would dispense with the necessity for a good deal of complicated legislation.

EDUCATION AND PHYSICS.

THE CRESCENT took occasion recently to refer to the election of Mr. Eliot to the presidency of Harvard University as a victory of the new system of education over the old; of the modern method over the classical method. It may also be regarded as a triumph of the rational phenomenal philosophy over the metaphysical superstitions which have heretofore dominated the realm of education; and it may likewise be considered as a conspicuous illustration of that amazing revolution in physical science which has marked the history of the present generation. For it is a fact that the physical science of to-day, approximately coordinated into a body of congruous physical doctrine, differs scarcely less from the segregated and apparently hopelessly divergent physical sciences of thirty years ago, than the Copernican system of astronomy, illustrated by the Newtonian law of universal gravitation, differs from the Ptolemaic system, arbitrarily constructed upon a fanciful foundation of imaginary cycles and epicycles. This revolution, grand as it is, and remarkable for the physical science of to-day, approximately coordinated into a body of congruous physical doctrine, differs scarcely less from the segregated and apparently hopelessly divergent physical sciences of thirty years ago, than the Copernican system of astronomy, illustrated by the Newtonian law of universal gravitation, differs from the Ptolemaic system, arbitrarily constructed upon a fanciful foundation of imaginary cycles and epicycles. This revolution, grand as it is, and remarkable for the physical science of to-day, approximately coordinated into a body of congruous physical doctrine, differs scarcely less from the segregated and apparently hopelessly divergent physical sciences of thirty years ago, than the Copernican system of astronomy, illustrated by the Newtonian law of universal gravitation, differs from the Ptolemaic system, arbitrarily constructed upon a fanciful foundation of imaginary cycles and epicycles.

Local Intelligence.

The temperature yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at G. DeBussay's, 133 Canal street, was as follows: At 6 A. M., 48 degrees; 12 M., 54; 3 P. M., 65; 6 P. M., 65.

The following is the weather report for yesterday in the places severally mentioned. The time at which the report is made is at 8 A. M.:

Table with 2 columns: Place and Weather. Locations include Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, etc., with corresponding weather conditions like 'Clear', 'Cloudy', 'Rain'.

Religious.

Public services will be held to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in the First Congregational Church, Rev. J. W. Healey, rector. In the evening a lecture to young men will be delivered. Subject: "The Danger of the City."

Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the First Mass of Pope Pius IX.—Preparations for the Evening.

In compliance with a call quite a large number of parishes met in the hall of the Morning Star, 106 Gravier street, last evening at 6:30 P. M. The Rev. Father Jeremiah Moynihan called the meeting to order and nominated Thomas Layton, Esq., as chairman, and William B. Leavelle, secretary. They were unanimously elected. On Mr. Layton's taking the chair he addressed the meeting on the objects of the meeting as follows: "In all well regulated families the children never forget to express their feelings of gratitude on the birthday of their parents. Catholics compose but one great family whose members are dispersed over the face of the earth; but they are intimately connected in spite of all the differences of language, civilization, and national character. The members of this human family will soon be called upon to commemorate a very interesting event. It is the 50th anniversary of the first mass celebrated by their common father; this event will occur on the 11th inst. On that day prayers of millions of faithful children will be offered up to Almighty God that He may continue to protect our glorious pontiff, Pius IX. The Catholics of New Orleans are anxious to unite their voices to the common concert of applications arising from every quarter of the globe. From the fulness of their hearts they thank the Divine Savior who has vouchsafed to grant this protection to His vicar upon earth in the person of the Vatican, which is a long and arduous and to whom the undulatory theory of light has been revealed only as a curious speculation and difficult to understand that these phenomena are only varying manifestations of force, or motion, resulting from molecular action, and can scarcely comprehend the fundamental doctrine of modern physics, that the sum of all existent forces is uniform and invariable, and that it can no more be increased or diminished than the sum of existent matter can be increased or diminished. This truth, which is now a priori cognition, and which is considered an a priori axiom of the highest order, is known as the doctrine of the "Conservation of Force"—according to Spencer, "Persistence of Force." In the hands of Mayer, Grove, Helmholtz, Faraday, Tyndall and others, it has led to a complete revolution in physics, and constitutes the foundation of that grand law of "evolution," discovered by Mr. Herbert Spencer, and to the regime of which that wonderful man has subjected the whole body of physical and psychological science. But the doctrine of the "persistence of force" is almost unknown in the schools, and in order to grasp it firmly in the mind, those who have gone through the standard course of physics, are compelled to unlearn much which they learned under the name of knowledge. It is not to be supposed, however, that the influence of the new philosophy will not at last effect the same revolution in our system of primary instruction that has already been accomplished in our real knowledge. The time is not far distant when the text books will conform to the discoveries of Tyndall and Helmholtz and their co-laborers, and when our institutions of learning will accept the teachings of the great apostles of science. If it is true that "Science moves but slowly, slowly, creeping on from point to point," it is true that old systems of instruction move still more slowly. Nevertheless, we have before us the proof that they do move. We have it in an unpretending volume just issued from the press of Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., Boston, called "Natural Philosophy for High Schools and Academies," by W. J. Rolfe and J. A. Gillet, teachers in the High School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. This book constitutes one of the Cambridge course of physics. We cannot give a better idea of its plan than by quoting a passage from the preface: "The authors felt, from experience, that the elementary text books on physics, now in use, are, as a class, deficient in two important particulars. First, they are sadly behind the times; and secondly, they fail to give any systematic development of leading principles. A great revolution has taken place during the last twenty-five years in the departments of chemistry, electricity and heat. In chemistry this revolution has been so complete that the present theories of the science are currently known as 'modern chemistry.' The hypothesis of electric fluids has been swept away, and heat has been shown to be a mode of molecular motion. It is but recently that Helmholtz has given the correct explanation of the formation of the vowel sounds, of resultants and of dissonance; and that Tyndall and others have investigated the subject of sounding and sensitive flames. In optics, too, the cause of long and short sightedness, and the way in which the eye adjusts itself for near and distant objects, have been correctly understood only within a few years. In astronomy, also, the analysis of solar and stellar light by means of the spectroscopic method, has led to discoveries of the highest interest, while recent investigation has thrown much light upon the nature of the photosphere and spots of the sun."

We do not say that this book is all that can be desired, or that it even approximately supplies the need for a general view of the present condition of physical science. Indeed, in its title, it adheres to the old method, and by designating Physics as "Natural Philosophy," it measurably confirms the unscientific notion of antagonism between physical and mental philosophy—a notion founded upon the old superstitious reverence for the metaphysical method, and the exploded belief in the possibility of deducing a finite universe from the inconceivable absolute, and the incomprehensible infinite. This criticism, however, detracts but little from the real merit of the work; nor does it affect its value as an illustration of the great revolution which has taken place in the world of learning, and as a proof that the revolution has invaded those sanctuaries which have, hitherto, been the strongholds of what may be called scientific conservatism. When the great Massachusetts institution accepts the reform, it is time for the ordinary schools to open their eyes to the light of progress and knowledge.

Homeward Bound.

Mrs. Gen. Houseman and family took their departure for their former home in Louisville, Kentucky, on the steamer Richmond yesterday afternoon. They are followed by the kindest and friendliest wishes of our entire community for their future happiness and prosperity.

The Martin-Fernandez Homicide.

This case came up for argument yesterday before Judge Abel, but by consent of counsel was submitted to the jury, who retired to consider upon the verdict, and returned immediately into the court with a verdict of "not guilty," whereupon Louis Martin was discharged from custody.

Law Department of the University of Louisiana.

The annual commencement exercises of the Louisiana Law School took place yesterday at Lyceum Hall. The exercises began at 11 A. M. with an oration by the rector, Rev. Dr. Palmer, then followed a touching and eloquent prayer, appropriate to the occasion. The Hon. Randall Hunt made a few remarks, in which he alluded to the growing prosperity of our country, and gave some advice to the young graduates to proceed to the study of the law with the following gentlemen received diplomas: T. Alexander, Edmond Darby, Hy. Chapelle, F. C. Claiborne, Hugh L. Davis, Harvey M. ...

Base Ball.

We have received the following communication: A match game of base ball was to have been played on last Sunday by those impetuous "players" of the Crusader and Southern clubs, but was postponed on account of the bad weather. Today the "muffin sines" of these two clubs meet on the Delachaise grounds, at 2 o'clock P. M., to test their superiority as "muffin sines" by the game as agreed to be similar to a slow race—the last in wins the game, each side counting for the other. We would advise all admirers of the game of base ball to be present at this match, as it promises to be very exciting.

The Second Nine of the E. E. Lee and Southern Clubs will play a friendly match game to-day, at 2 o'clock, on the grounds of the E. E. Lee Club, at Delachaise. We predict a fine attendance of visitors to these grounds to-day to enjoy the sport.

The second of a series of match games of base ball between the Washington and Fearless Clubs' nine will be played to-day, (Sunday), at 3 o'clock P. M., with the following programme: The Fearless ground, foot of Poydras street, Third District. The Lone Stars play a match game at the Baget Grounds with the Pelican Club, this afternoon, at half past 7. The Lone Star will meet at the Clay Station at half past 1, to go to the grounds. The muffin sines of the Southern and Crusader Clubs play at 2 o'clock to-day on the Delachaise

Dead Body Found.

Corporal Sullivan reported last evening that the dead body of a white infant, about six weeks old, was found about 9 P. M., on Gasquet street, two squares beyond Broad. It was found lying against a fence in an empty lot, and had evidently been put there within a few hours before. The coroner was notified.

Military.

After turning over the department of Louisiana to his successor, Gen. Buchanan will proceed to Detroit, Michigan, via Cincinnati, Ohio, and report to the commanding general, department of the Lakes, for assignment to a post. At their own request, Lieut. D. Q. Bonassar, fifth cavalry, and E. H. Weisman, fourth artillery, are relieved from duty at headquarters, and will proceed to join their commands in the departments of the Missouri and of the East, respectively.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. T. Payne has been relieved from duty at Jackson barracks, and will proceed to Greenville barracks, where he will report to the commanding officer for duty, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Gilman.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Cantrell has been relieved from duty with battery G, fifth artillery, and will proceed to Little Rock to resume his duties at that post.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. Gilman has been relieved from duty at this department, and has reported to Brevet Major General Richard Arnold, U. S. A., captain fifth artillery, for duty with his command—battery G, fifth artillery—en route to Newmard, R. I. On his arrival at Newmard, Dr. Gilman will report to the commanding officer of that post, U. S. A., for assignment of contract, if his services are not elsewhere required.

First Lieut. John H. Purrell, first infantry, having been detached in this department after the departure of his command, will proceed to Detroit, Michigan, and report to the headquarters of his regiment.

In order to facilitate the consolidation of the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth regiments of infantry, the post of Madison, Arkansas, has been discontinued. The troops composing the garrison will be ordered to such points as, in the course of consolidation, the commanding general, district of Arkansas, may direct, and the public property will be turned over to the proper department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. Root, will report to the commanding officer, company G, sixth cavalry, to accompany that command to Jefferson, Texas. Upon the arrival of company G at that place, the quartermaster's property taken charge of by the depot quartermaster in this city.

The quartermaster's department is ordered to furnish transportation, immediately, from this city to Corinth, Miss., for two thousand rations hard bread, for use of the fourth regiment, United States Infantry.

Brevet Major General George Sykes, colonel twentieth infantry, will proceed from this city to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, upon completion of which duty he will return to Baton Rouge.

Owing to illness in his family, permission to delay ten days in this city, after the departure of his company, is granted to Brevet Major T. C. Trupper, sixth cavalry.

Upon the departure of the companies of the twentieth infantry, from Greenville barracks, La., that place is to be discontinued as a military post. The records will be turned over to the quartermaster's property taken charge of by the depot quartermaster in this city.

Miscellaneous Items.

Special officer Bonhouss yesterday morning arrested, on Franklin street, a young man, named William Bradford, charged with abusing and insulting his own mother.

Special officer Cunningham, yesterday, arrested one J. Thompson alias Jeff Bagan, charged with carrying off from the steamer Richmond, under false pretences a trunk containing clothing and valuables valued at \$1800. He was remanded by the recorder to the St. Louis jail, and is answer to the charge. The trunk has not yet been recovered.

The superintendent of police leaves this morning for St. Louis, Commissioner McAffee assuming the duties of the office during his absence.

The Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Abel yesterday passed sentence over the following persons: Orazio Delonco for larceny to be imprisoned for three months in the parish prison; James Duzier, for assault and battery, to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, in default of the costs of prosecution, or three months in the parish prison; and the jury in the case of Peter Uffran, charged with the murder of Martin Janssen, on board the steamship Teutonia, then lying at post 46, Fourth District, on the 1st of January, 1899, reported "not a true bill." Charles J. Barron, for larceny, was sentenced to one year at hard labor in the State penitentiary. Charles Johnson, for assault and battery, ten days in the parish prison. William Henley, for larceny, six months in the parish prison.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—In Chancery, Ruffin C. Barrow vs. Dan'l Mulligan. Complainant filed a bill of abatement in this court on March 30th, 1899, in which he set forth that he acquired by sale of sale in April, 1868, from Philip Lynch, contents of stable on St. Charles street, and the undivided term of the lease of building, and that Mulligan by a judgment lately recovered in this court, in the case of Mulligan vs. P. Lynch, had issued execution on the same, and that said stable, etc., was charged to the mortgage offered to said court on the 3d April, 1899. He prayed that Mulligan be enjoined from further proceedings on said judgment. A rule was taken on them to show cause why they should not be enjoined, etc. The rule came up for hearing yesterday, and a rule for an injunction was dissolved.

When Mulligan sued Lynch for a settlement of copartnership affairs he sequestered in hands of said Lynch, on the 26th of March, a certain amount of money by way of security for the debt. They were released by Lynch on a bond with W. R. Bell as surety, and seems that Bell, in order to protect himself, got from Lynch a transfer of property equal in amount to the debt. Bell then filed the petition of Mulligan vs. Lynch, suit, Lynch attempted to sever several occasions to dispose of his property to Bell, and consequently would not purchase, and Bell, in order to protect himself, filed a bill of abatement in the State court to set aside said sale as simulated, etc., which is said to be still pending.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—An attachment has been issued against Wm. Van Henthoven, charged with the non-payment of the balance of section 9 of the internal revenue law. This before Commissioner Urban. Van Henthoven replies through his attorney, Case and Rous, and G. W. Christy, denying the authority of the United States Commissioner Urban, and the attachment applied to Judge Durell for a writ of habeas corpus which was granted, and made returnable on Monday next, 5th inst., at 11 A. M. Defendant was released on \$5000 bond.

Police Items.

SECOND DISTRICT RECORDS.—Victor Dupuy was examined before Recorder Gastin yesterday on the charge of stealing a coat valued at fifteen dollars, and sent for trial before the First District Court.

Lewis Herkes, charged by Arthur Goerich with threatening to kill him, was arraigned yesterday on the charge of violating health regulations. Mr. John Bietz charged with violating health ordinances, was discharged.

The Fair at Odd Fellows' Hall.

It will be good news to many of our readers who have received such enjoyment from the fair, that it will be continued until Friday of this week. This, of course, costs quite a burden upon the ladies in charge, but they are willing to assume it, and surely the public can do no less than aid them in their good work.

We have, as usual, to return our thanks for special favors to Misses O'Brien and O'Neil, of the Crescent table, and Misses Sallie O'Connell, of the Fairy Dell. We have, too, for the Crescent table to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful cake from Mrs. N. Miller, and a huge bowl of truly delicious punch from Mr. Murphy of the "Post Office."

The fair will be open to-night. We trust that before it closes no one will have lost the opportunity of securing for his favorite fire company that superb solid silver trumpet which is being voted for.

Mrs. Hogan will have a roulette table at Mrs. Mackay's stand, where every one who feels disposed to invest will get a "square deal."

Visitors to the State Fair will find it to their interest to read the advertisement of Messrs. J. A. Brassman & Co., on the fourth page of this day's CRESCENT.