

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

Subscription rates: In Advance, \$15; half yearly, \$8; quarterly, \$4. Single copies, 10 cents.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1893.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE. Grand opera in two acts, "Hosier and Juliet."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Engagement of Mr. Lefebvre, the great Carabianist.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. Engagement of Mrs. Scott Siddons, "Lady of Lyons."

VARIETIES THEATRE. J. W. Robertson's new comedy, "School."

CORNER BARONNE AND ST. JOSEPH STREETS. Amie's Circus, Managers and Artistry.

103 ST. CHARLES STREET. Wax Figures.

ON INSIDE PAGES—Second Page: Announcement of the City of New Orleans.

Third Page: Editorial Paragraphs, Washington Gossip, General News Items, The Bill to Amend the Judicial System, The President "Sold," Further Particulars of the Disaster to the G. A. Thompson, Sixth Page: Official Proceedings Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Seventh Page: Real Estate Market, Financial and Commercial Reports.

Buy your cigars at the premium manufactory of Geo. Ales, 185 Rampart street, below Canal.

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THE GRAIN MOVEMENT.

It is gratifying to observe that there is to be a movement in New Orleans in response to the efforts of the people in the great grain growing districts of the West, to open a new line of trade through this city. There is to be a meeting to-night, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking this subject into consideration, and of devising some practical method of accomplishing the great object in view. The design is not to expatiate on the natural advantages of New Orleans as an entrepot for Western products; or to describe in those glowing terms to which our ears have been accustomed, the grandeur of the spacious valley at whose gates we sit, and the magnificence of the river which ought to bear its tributes to the sea. We have heard all this before. We know it by heart. As far as flowing rhetoric and eloquent description go, the subject is exhausted. But flowing rhetoric and eloquent description can not affect the routes of commerce any more than fair words can better parsnips. Costly experience has shown that fine talking and fine writing can not compete with energetic effort and persistent enterprise. Whilst we have been serenely contemplating the resources which nature has bestowed on us, we have permitted more sagacious rivals to seize the prize which we had supposed would fall into our hands. We know that all other things equal, the Mississippi river will command the Western trade, and that New Orleans will be the point of transshipment for Western products; but we have hitherto failed to recognize the fact that all other circumstances are not equal. If we would reap the advantages conferred on us by our position, we must remove those inequalities; we must do something to utilize our resources; we must prove by fact, and by actual experiment, as well as by assertion and speculation, that New Orleans offers better facilities for the export of Western products, and for the import of supplies destined for the Mississippi valley, than are possessed by the Eastern seaports. To effect this we must act as well as talk, and action to be effective must consist in the removal of artificial obstacles to the course of trade; in such reforms in our local commercial system as the case demands, and in the fearless expenditure of money and effort for the purpose of making the initial movements successful. In brief, we must make the line of the Mississippi the line of least resistance between the West and the markets of the world. When this is accomplished, trade will flow over that line as naturally, and for the same general reason that water seeks its level. The people of the East understand this principle; and they not only understand it, but they apply it and act upon it. Before the movement looking to a change in the great commercial routes has attained alarming proportions, the merchants of New York have devised expedients for meeting the coming crisis, and for retaining their actual supremacy. A great portion of the grain trade of New York passes through the Erie Canal; but the canal, like most public works, has been extravagantly managed, and the consequence of this extravagance is seen in a high rate of tolls. The public now imperiously demand a more economical administration and a consequent reduction of tolls. The elevators have placed their rates so high that grain has been handled in New York without their assistance, and in the interior complaint is made of a similar evil. To remedy this a committee of New Yorkers have visited the cities of Albany, Buffalo and others, urging a reduction of rates to one-half not only as to elevator charges, but as to railway freights, and the prospect is that they will succeed in accomplishing this purpose. Thus it will be seen that the work before us is no holiday sport. We must meet these efforts and expedients by counter efforts and expedients, or we shall fail in our attempts to draw the grain trade from its present channels. The elevators which have already been constructed at Cairo, and St. Louis, and New Orleans, supply one of our necessities, and the great movement in St. Louis shows that we can count on the assistance of the merchants of that great city. But something must be done here. The people up the river may, perhaps, force their way to the sea through New Orleans in spite of inaction on our part, but it is our duty and our interest to give them active and practical assistance. The meeting to-night is a proper and desirable movement, and we trust that it will be well attended by persons representing all branches of trade and industry. All are interested in the commercial prosperity of the city, and all should contribute toward the success of an enterprise which will make New Orleans the emporium of America.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 6, 1893.

DEAR SIR: Having been honored with an interview with yourself regarding our enterprise, I will, very respectfully, say in reply that I am very favorably impressed with your plan of organizing a mode of transportation so eminently advantageous to the combined interest of all classes of men, either directly or indirectly identified with the interests of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; and, in my judgment, is an enterprise well worthy, and merits the consideration of all capitalists, whether merchants or mechanics—viewing your designs as the means of a practical improvement, and not experimental or imaginary. Therefore, I am willing to give it my indorsement and support, and would be pleased to act as a guaranty in developing its true merits, for I feel satisfied that the success of your enterprise depends alone upon the activity of those who represent it. I deem it unnecessary to add more on the subject, as the plans of boat and other concerns I already been indorsed by so many practical river men and mechanics that further indorsement would seem unnecessary. Wishing you all the success desired, I am, very respectfully yours, A. E. DRINKWATER.

THE ELECTIONS IN HUNGARY.

The elections in Hungary have resulted in favor of the ministerial party, but by a greatly diminished majority. The gains made by the opposition are on the "extreme left," representing the Kossuth element. The Austrian government attributes the losses of the ministerial party to Prussian influence.

KERNWOOD, OR AFTER MANY DAYS.

A historical romance, founded on the events of the late war, from the manuscript of a Confederate spy. Though we have not read Kernwood all the way through, yet we have looked into it sufficiently to be able to state that it is a tolerably readable and very entertaining book. There is in it much that we suspect is autobiography, for the authoress is known to have gone through just such scenes as are here described. As a web of romantic reality, prettily woven, Kernwood will be read with much interest. There are many grammatical errors and some faults of style. A slight revision of the book would vastly improve it. Still, as it is, the book will be much appreciated by those who followed the starry cross, as a true chronicle of the deeds of daring and of kindness of their greatest heroes, while the general public will read it for itself.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Messrs. E. Roger & Co. will offer today at 10 A. M., at their well known auction mart, No. 45 Olive street, 500 cases boots, shoes and leggings, together with 50 trunks sewed congress and boots.

THE ABOVE CONSTITUTING AN ADMIRABLY SELECTED ASSORTMENT FROM SOME OF OUR LEADING NORTHERN MANUFACTURERS, WILL BE DISPOSED OF WITHOUT RESERVE, AND AS THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN SHIPPED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKETS WE ARE SATISFIED THAT BUYERS WILL FIND THE STYLES AND QUALITY PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE TRADES.

THE GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE IN MEXICO.—The Debris of the Reform of Guanajuato says:

Under a serene sky and amidst the most peaceful calm a great catastrophe has taken place at Ojocaliente. A discharge of atmospheric electricity fell on the church on the 5th ult., causing the top of the building to give way, bringing a great number of people beneath the ruins.

Up to the 6th ult. thirty-four dead bodies and sixteen wounded men had been taken out of the ruins. Twenty-six women, three men and five children are among the dead. The wounded are all fractured in the skull, owing to the position they occupied when the accident took place. The walls of the structure, which remain standing, were stained with blood.

Elopement in English High Life.

The English and Irish papers of recent date contain the following account of the elopement of an Irish marquis with the wife of a government official in high standing:

A most extraordinary piece of scandal in high life has just come to light, and it is the name of Waterford. The gallant captain is a lord of the treasury and member of Parliament for Truro. For some time past the lady's name has been mentioned in connection with the partner of her flight, and her disappearance was not wholly unexpected. She left her home on Monday morning, alleging that she intended to proceed to Brighton to see her mother, and would return the same evening. As, however, she failed to make her appearance, Captain Vivian proceeded to the Victoria station and there ascertained that the marquis of Waterford and Mrs. Vivian had the previous morning taken tickets for Paris by way of Dover, accompanied by a friend.

He followed them to the French capital and soon found the object of his search at a well known hotel. Mrs. Vivian had, in the meantime, arrived and locked herself up in an inner chamber. Captain Vivian, however, succeeded in obtaining assistance, and burst open the doors. He then ascertained that Mrs. Vivian had attempted to commit suicide by swallowing chloroform. The quantity taken was not, however, sufficient to cause more than partial insensibility. Captain Vivian is understood to have implored his wife to return for the sake of her children, but she refused to do so, but that she peremptorily refused, although her husband assured her that her escape should be kept a profound secret. The lady, however, remained firm in her determination, and she might be allowed to retain her youngest child.

This request Captain Vivian declined to comply with, and returned to London without having seen the Marquis of Waterford. The latter has, it is believed, caused a communication to be made to Captain Vivian that when the judge orders of the divorce court shall have been pronounced, he will now prevent his marrying Mrs. Vivian, he will, as a man of honor, make her the only compensation in his power. Meanwhile Captain Vivian has left town, and will not return to his place in the House of Commons until his presence is required for the division on the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the Irish church.

E. M. IVENS' STRAIN DRAINING PUMP.—The immense capacity of this pump, lifting 2,000,000 gallons of water per hour and the small cost of working, make it, as it is, an object of great interest to planters and other visitors at the fair—a more useful invention cannot be found on exhibition. Run by a portable engine with only forty pounds of steam it sends a small Niagara of water over the race in a continuous stream. With three or four of these pumps at work, to take the place of the "so-called" draining machines used in this city, the disastrous overflows which are continually occurring to the great damage of property and so injurious to the health of our back town population, would soon be matters of the past. We respectfully suggest that our interested property holders look into this matter. The effectiveness of Ivens' Draining Pumps for the purpose of city drainage cannot be questioned. Look to the tax payers! They will be at work every afternoon during the fair, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

ANECDOTE OF A. T. STEWART.—"You have been in my employ fifteen years, but have been grossly neglectful of an important trust," he said to one he had discharged. "I shall not happen again," pleaded the discharged employe. "I shall not allow it to happen again," answered Mr. Stewart.

"I beg you for the sake of my wife and children to take me back," still further urged the discharged employe. "Will you not do it?" "No, sir," answered Mr. Stewart; "you have violated a rule of my establishment; you have neglected a trust; I forgive mistakes, but I never overlook neglect."

"But," continued Mr. Stewart, "for your past years of faithful service I shall continue your salary." There go.

The man went, but his salary has been paid him ever since, and there are others who are being paid in the same way.

BEEF PACKING.

The Shreveport Southwestern of the 10th inst. Mr. G. W. Stoner, of the firm has just returned from a visit to the North on business connected with his horse. We learn from him that the business of last season was a perfect success, the beef packed here standing first in the Liverpool market. He comes home with the determination to make his packery the largest in America. By the first of October his packery house, with dimensions of 150 by 350 feet, will be ready for operations, with capacity to pack 500 head of beef. The largest packery in the North has to strain a point to pack 400 per day. Already a large force is at work preparing for fall operations. It is his intention to get through packing by the first of January, and then commence on hogs. The latter can be had in the interior of Texas in large numbers at a price that will pay well in competition with Northern packed pork.

He informs us that nine-tenths of the beef packed last year was packed in the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that this year the proportion will be greater, as the North is entirely unable to compete with us in price for foreign markets. One thing he thinks looks strange, and that is that the press of this State has failed to quote the prices of packed beef in New York and Liverpool, in the face that nine-tenths of the packing business is assuming and the interest taken by the cattle drovers who have their cattle killed on the shares, we are inclined to think his idea a good one, and will endeavor to comply with it. But our facilities are far from being equal to the press of New Orleans, and we would respectfully suggest that they start the ball. We shall from time to time allude to this subject as the packing season approaches. In the meantime, we would say to the Texas cattle raisers, be of good cheer and get your cattle ready.

Reverdy Johnson, on the 10th ult., swung his flashing and majestic neck at the inaugural dinner, in London, of the British Colonial Society. In response to a toast, Reverdy said: "At one time or another we were entertained in this country that, under the Constitution of the United States, there was no authority whatever to enlarge the territorial dominions which belonged to them. But those doubts had long since been removed, and now the opinion of all Americans was that the government of New Orleans had the power, in and by Congress, or by treaty, to obtain territory anywhere, whether contiguous or not. And it was possible that some of the colonies which now flourished under the dominion of her majesty, and were proud of it, might, in process of time, find themselves under the stars and stripes which adorned the flag of the United States; and if there they came they would soon find they belonged to a country of which they and their children might have reason to be proud. But he trusted that day was far distant. God forbid that any part of her majesty's dominions should be curtailed."

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