

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1899.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

REGULAR SESSION.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, April 13, 1899.

The board met in regular session pursuant to adjournment.

Present: President Kearny, and Messrs. Rose, Attkins, Walker, Camp, Montgomery, Wynne and Farrell.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was on motion dispensed with.

The following communication from the controller was referred to the finance committee:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, April 12, 1899.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to report to your honorable body that on Saturday, April 3d, and according to ordinance No. 1359, N. S., and after due notice in the official journal, I adjudicated a contract to furnish the city with four for a term of one year from the 15th day of April, 1899, to Charles E. Shaback & Co., security Alfred Kearny, as follows:

Superfine at nine dollars per barrel.

Double extra at ten dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel.

Trouble extra at eleven dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant, P. S. LARABEE, Deputy Controller.

The treasurer's report for the week ending April 10th, 1899, showing receipts \$3384.59, expenditures \$61,103.22, balance on hand \$27,103.24, was referred to the finance committee.

The controller's statement No. 35, of checks drawn by the treasurer from March 30th, 1899, to April 13th, 1899, inclusive, amounting to \$189,886.54, was referred to the finance committee.

The following communication from the surveyor was read:

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Room No. 19, City Hall, City of New Orleans, April 9, 1899.

To the Honorable the Common Council, Board of Assistant Aldermen:

Gentlemen—The enclosed petitions, which were referred to me for information, are signed by the registered number of property holders, and can be published according to law.

One for a curb and brick sidewalk on the south side of Camp street, between Washington and Sixth streets.

The other, also for a curb and brick sidewalk on the south side of Prieur street, from Barracks to Ursulines street.

I will inform your honorable body that two petitions praying, one for the erection of plank sidewalks on both sides of Palmyra street from Galvez to Broad streets, on both sides of Rochambeau street, from Common to Canal streets, on both sides of Miro street from Common to Canal streets, and the other for the paving with bricks of the sidewalks on St. Louis, Conti, Canby, and from Roman to Galvez, and on Prieur street from Galvez to Ursulines street, from Canal to Ursulines street, and east side of Galvez, from Canal to Ursulines street, have been published according to law, and to take effect only require the action of the Common Council, to authorize the city engineer to advertise and sell the contracts petitioned for.

I remain, respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant, L. SUGI, City Surveyor.

On motion of Mr. Farrell, so much of the above communication as related to the petitions of property holders on the south side of Camp street, between Washington and Sixth streets, and on the south side of Prieur street, from Barracks to Ursulines street, was ordered transmitted to the controller for publication according to law.

The balance of the communication was, on motion, referred to the committee on streets and landings.

The following communication, transmitted through the mayor, together with accompanying reports relative to the Water Works, were received:

OFFICE CITY WATER WORKS, New Orleans, April 9, 1899.

Hon. John B. Conway, Mayor of New Orleans:

Sir—The weekly summary statement of the finances of these works is herewith inclosed.

Also copies of two important communications to the Board of Commissioners on the subject of water supply and water rates, which I am desirous to call attention to the fact that a communication recommending a reduction of these rates was made to this board on the 5th March last, approved and sent to the Common Council, asking a concurrence. This office has not been notified of any action, and this board does not now feel authorized to act.

If the Council will approve that recommendation, or refer the subject to the Board of Water Commissioners, with authority to act, an immediate and large reduction in the water rate will be made, applicable as well to those who have as to those who have not paid for this year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BRAXTON BRAGO, Superintendent.

OFFICE CITY WATER WORKS, New Orleans, April 7, 1899.

To the President and Board of Commissioners City Water Works:

Gentlemen—You are presented herewith an abstract of the measurements of water delivered in the first quarter of this year by the City Water Works.

To make a fair and just showing, they have been placed in tabular form, by which a comparison can be made not only of the rates charged this year, but also of those paid by the same parties last year.

The results are so remarkable and extraordinary as to induce me to ask your special attention and scrutiny. They go to show the entire correctness of the principle, in which you acted in establishing your rates, to make them uniform, and though the result is not yet satisfactory, the small consumer still paying too much in proportion, you have made a long stride in the right direction.

A few more applications of the meter, now being made, will enable you to do full justice to all parties. These measurements fully develop the cause and the animus of the recent misrepresentation made both by the city government and the public.

The large distillers, for instance, that received their water last year at nine and nine tenths cents, for 1000 gallons, now pay twenty cents for the same supply. For cents the poor laborer or widow, who paid ninety cents last year, now gets the same allowance for forty cents.

The large steam battery, which paid only eighteen cents last year, while its small neighbor paid eighty, is now put on an equality with the latter. The one being put up and the other down to a medium. But the greatest contrast is to be found in the larger establishments. In the three large sugar refineries, one paid four and one tenth cents for 1000 gallons, another three and two tenths cents for 1000 gallons, and the third and largest one at four and four tenths cents for 1000 gallons.

There was a discrimination of more than one hundred per cent against one man and in favor of another engaged in the same commercial business. Yet this is called "protecting commerce," and a correction of this gross discrimination is denounced as "destroying commerce."

One establishment, Mr. Thompson's Refinery, uses more water than three thousand small families. Yet they paid last year \$3,000, whereas the wealthy consumer paid \$100. Such monopolies are not in consonance with the fair and just view of our people, and will not be tolerated when once exposed. Just 15 per cent of all the water that is paid for, is now taken by five large consumers. Yet they have heretofore paid only two per cent of the revenue.

It is due to Mr. Goodale, the owner of the smallest of these refineries, that he candidly acknowledged the fairness and justice of the increased charges against him, and only claims to be put on the same basis with others engaged in the same trade. Mr. Patton, of the second refinery, has also very gracefully yielded to facts and figures. Not so with Mr. Thompson, of the Crescent Refinery, however. Every article and device has been invented to postpone and evade a fair settlement. Yielding to the necessity, permission has at last been given to put on the necessary meters, which will be done as soon as the engines can be taken off at any time he may desire.

But in view of the fact that he has verbally expressed a willingness, now, for the placing of the meters, it is deemed unnecessary to refer to the matter in greater detail.

No system of assessment or calculation can be perfectly uniform, except that of the meter; but the application of this instrument is not practicable, on account of its cost, to very small consumers by paying consumers.

A fair discrimination, too, is proper, when it is applied in favor of the large consumer on the general principle of wholesale and retail, and also owing to the fact that the cost of delivery to the small consumer is higher for 1000 gallons than to the large one.

The absolute cost of delivering water here, taking the expenses of 1898 as a basis, and calculating the value of the work as ascertained.....\$2,000,000

At 5 per cent. would be for interest.....\$ 100,000

Operating expenses and repairs.....\$ 80,000

Distribution in works, 5 per cent. on the value..... 75,000

The value.....\$ 255,000

Delivering 2,227,000,000 gallons, as was done last year, the cost was just eleven cents and a half for 1000 gallons. The loss by waste and that consumed by the public and not paid for would add at least 40 per cent. to this, making the cost about sixteen cents for each thousand gallons taken by paying consumers.

The working of the meter, so far, goes to show that a still further reduction may hereafter be made in the water rates, but in justice that reduction should never almost entirely to the small consumer, who has brought nearer an equality with his more fortunate neighbor.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, BRAXTON BRAGO, Superintendent.

OFFICE CITY WATER WORKS, New Orleans, April 7, 1899.

MEMORANDUM OF DECISIONS FOR FIRST QUARTER, 1899, FOR WATER DELIVERED BY MEASUREMENT, COMPARED WITH BILLS FOR 1898.

No. Designation of Establishment.

Quantity of water used, Gallons.

Amount paid for water, 1898.

Amount paid for water, 1899.

Remarks.

1. Pervie's Sash Factory..... 87,360 43 60

2. United States Bakery..... 69,174 27 18

3. C. J. L. Bakery..... 69,174 27 18

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Year—Messrs. Kearny, Rose, Attkins, Walker, Montgomery, Sturken, Grandpre, Morphy, Pandely, Wynne, Farrell and Breen—12.

Nays—Messrs. Pemberton and Camp—2.

Resolved, That the adjudication by the controller of a contract, as per resolution No. 1332, New Series, for shelling and grading Laysaprove street from Claiborne street to Gentilly road, to Gabriel Cornejo, security C. H. Bloom, at \$2 13 per running foot, be and the same is hereby approved, the security accepted, and the mayor authorized to enter into contract per notarial act with the parties for the performance of said work.

Mr. Breen here gave notice that at the next meeting he would move for a reconsideration of the vote just had on the above resolution.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance concerning gambling houses" coming up on its second reading was read.

Mr. Farrell moved to amend by reducing the amount of license from \$5000 to \$1500.

On motion of Mr. Attkins the amendment submitted by Mr. Farrell was laid upon the table.

Mr. Sturken moved to fix the amount of license at \$2000.

Mr. Farrell moved to lay upon the table.

The yeas and nays were called when the motion to lay upon the table was declared defeated, but it subsequently appearing that Messrs. Farrell and Breen had voted in error, the chair directed their votes changed, which was done, causing the vote to stand as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Kearny, Rose, Attkins, Walker, Montgomery, Grandpre, Farrell and Breen—8.

Nays—Messrs. Pemberton, Camp, Sturken, Morphy, Pandely and Wynne—6.

The chair here, after a recess of the vote, reversed his decision declaring the motion to lay upon the table the \$20,000 amendment, adopted.

Mr. Morphy appealed from the decision of the chair allowing members to change their votes after the result had been announced.

Upon the question "shall the decision of the chair be sustained," the yeas and nays were called when it was declared by a tie vote that the board refused to sustain the chair—the chair declining to vote on this question as did also Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. Camp here called "the previous question" which was declared to be Mr. Sturken's amendment substituting \$20,000 instead of \$5000—the yeas and nays were called upon the motion "shall the previous question be now put," when it was declared lost by a tie vote.

Yeas—Messrs. Pemberton, Camp, Montgomery, Sturken, Morphy, Pandely and Wynne—7.

Nays—Messrs. Kearny, Rose, Attkins, Walker, Grandpre, Farrell and Breen—7.

Mr. Sturken in anticipation of an early adjournment, here asked a three months leave of absence which was granted by a unanimous vote. The board then adjourned.

JOHN T. TOWN, Secretary.

HARDWARE, MACHINERY.

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY.

BOILER MANUFACTORY.

Corner of Erie and New Levee Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Manufacturers of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Gearing, Iron Columns and Pumps of all kinds, Furnaces, Moulds, Grates, Bar, Box, Black, Reboilers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Pumps, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive and High Pressure Boilers, of all kinds; Pumps, Juice Squeezers and Clarifiers, etc.

KEEP & HOGAN.

HARDWARE.

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FIRST PREMIUM.

SELF-SHARPENING "DIAMOND" GRIST MILL. PATENTED JUNE 18—REISSUED SEPT. 18, 1898.

The attention of Planters, Millers and Dealers is called to this mill as being peculiarly adapted to their wants. It will grind all kinds of grain, coffee, sugar and cane, and is also a good cotton and lard press. It is constructed of the finest materials, the price of which ranges from \$15 to \$175. It is warranted to give satisfaction, and is the only mill of the kind in Louisiana. It is the property of W. D. LEVITT, and was awarded the Highest Premium ever at all exhibitions.

Depot and salesrooms for these Mills:

106 Gravier and 17 Union Street.

Where can also be found the celebrated HUGOARD BROS. & CO.'S GOLD MEDAL SAW. This saw took the gold medal at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876, and is the only saw of the kind in Louisiana. It is the property of HUGOARD BROS. & CO., and was awarded the Highest Premium ever at all exhibitions.

DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

111 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS.

On hand at all times a complete stock of STEAM ENGINES, both stationary and portable, SAW MILLS, COTTON GINS AND CONDENSERS, RICE MILLS, SUGAR MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, DIAMOND GRIST MILLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every description, which we are offering at manufacturers' prices, and respectfully solicit an examination of before purchasing elsewhere.

LEEDS FOUNDRY.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1861)

Corner of Boland and Poydras streets.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Super Engines, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Gearing, Iron Columns, Gas Engines, Furnaces, Moulds, Grates, Bar, Box, Black, Reboilers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Pumps, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive and High Pressure Boilers, of all kinds; Pumps, Juice Squeezers and Clarifiers, etc.

Orders left at Mr. T. M. Mackintosh and Mr. S. H. Mackintosh will receive prompt attention.

SHAKESPEARE FOUNDRY.

NO. 64 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN BARONNE AND DEVAUD STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.

John Giddens, Jas. A. Shakespeare, R. E. Brown.

GRAND SHAKESPEARE & CO.

Iron and Brass Foundry and Machine Shop, Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Gearing, Iron Columns and Pumps of all kinds, Furnaces, Moulds, Grates, Bar, Box, Black, Reboilers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Pumps, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive and High Pressure Boilers, of all kinds; Pumps, Juice Squeezers and Clarifiers, etc.

RIGAUD & CO'S.

PARISIAN PERFUMERY.

Patronized by the Empress of the French, and exclusively used in all fashionable salons for the Toilet and Bathing.

RIGAUD & CO'S TRANSPARENT and MANILLA SOUQUET, the new soap, Rigaud & Co. are the only importers of the French perfumery of France, from the Philippines to the Pacific.

RIGAUD & CO'S TOILETTE, a delicious Toilet Water, superior to Eau de Cologne, delicate Toilet Soap, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD & CO'S MIRANDA SOAP, completely perfume and keeping the fragrance to the last.