

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Conversation with the Mayor on the Account of Judge Smith and Sheriff Houston.

The Administrators of Finance and of Accounts made their combined monthly report to the Council yesterday, together with a statement of the amount of taxes collected by the city for each year, from 1861 to the thirty-first of October of the present year. These documents, published officially in this morning's DEMOCRAT, show that up to the date last mentioned, the collections for 1877 have amounted to \$1,900,896 91, against \$1,812,068 74 during the same period in 1876. During the month of October only \$38,849 were collected, however, from this source of revenues.

The receipts from taxes, according to the budget, were estimated at \$1,750,000, in round numbers, which would show that the taxpayers of the city are delinquent for the year 1877 to the amount of about \$150,000.

We make these statements to show to what extent the city is embarrassed in this particular. Failure of taxpayers to come up and settle their taxes on capital and real estate, for we do not include the delinquencies in the payment of license taxes and other revenues, which are far behindhand as to \$115,000 a month.

IT IS THE ACCOUNT of the general fund, which includes the bills for supplies, salaries and fees of clerks, laborers, criminal sheriff, judgments, the fire department and a long list of other items, or \$1,880,000 a year. But it should be remembered that during the first four months of this year more than \$1,000,000 a month were required to pay the city's current expenses; for example, there was one item of \$50,000 alone, over and above.

ABOUT THE APPOINTMENT of the "Nichols Police," as it was called during the status quo. It also occurred during the first six months of the year \$300,000 for street improvements, which, under the contract system, it only cost \$16,000 a month. But for this difference in the expenditures of the city government in 1877 we could give our readers a precise statement of the manner in which it will run during the year. As it is, the last would be too laborious to undertake just now. At all events the facts will appear when the financial department shall make.

ITS ANNUAL REPORT, within the next two months.

Our main object to-day is to show with better data than heretofore why the creditors of the city have not been paid. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding some extraordinary amounts which the city has had to pay this year, the monthly bills have been settled up to the first of September, with the exception of \$14,000, the August pay credit of the department and one or two trifling sums besides.

THIS IS AN IMPROVEMENT on the year 1875, when the city stopped paying in April, we think, and on the year 1876, when payments were stopped in July or August.

At the rate specified above, it will require to pay for September, October, November and December, 1877, the sum of at least \$400,000. This amount must necessarily be obtained from taxes on capital and real estate, license taxes, recorders' fines, pound fees, etc., and these revenues must come in at a more rapid rate than they did in October of the year to do so. On the 31st of October there was a balance of only \$476 69 on hand in the city treasury.

TO SPEAK TO MAYOR PHELPS yesterday on the subject of the determination of Recorder Smith not to turn into the city treasury the fines collected in his court. The Mayor, of course, thinks that.

THE JUDGE IS WRONG, because, he says Judge Smith, as well as every one else, understands the condition of the city and the reason why it cannot pay its monthly bills; that no preference was made in favor of any creditors rather than to pay each in a certain order, according to their importance, and that no one creditor is paid for any month until all the city's creditors have been paid for the previous month. If, said the Mayor, we paid ourselves in preference to the other creditors of the city, Judge Smith would have cause for complaint, but we are not to do that.

WE THEN spoke of the injunction taken out by Sheriff Houston. The Mayor expressed himself as being without apprehension on that score. Sheriff Houston, he said, had already been paid about \$60,000 during 1877, and had no reason to complain, and that he also knew the exact condition of the city. As to the injunction, he thought that it would be solved, for the courts had time and again decided that they could not interfere with the machinery of the city government, for otherwise it would be putting the government entirely under.

THE DIRECTION OF THE COURTS. At all events, said the Mayor, since it seems that the main object of the sheriff is to get the payment in full of the street contractors, he would derive very little benefit should he win his case. The preference, if preference it may be called, given to the contractors by paying them monthly is not only the result of a special contract, but it is a part of the contract itself, and neither Mr. Houston nor any other creditor could get the money disbursed for street improvements, for this money is derived from the monthly sale of the revenues of the public markets, which were pledged to.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK for loans made to the city by the bank when it was the first managing agent of the government. When the street contracts were entered into, as a matter of accommodation, and a clever one, the bank agreed to waive for the time being its lien upon the market revenues, but it may any time resume its position.

A PRIVILEGED CREDITOR of the city, when Mr. Houston filed the money to satisfy his claim? This accommodation of the bank, the Mayor added, has enabled the city to economize thus far the difference between the cost of street repairs and improvements when under the control of the Department of Improvements and the amount paid under the contract system, or as \$30,000 a month is to \$16,000, and hence during the two years for which the contracts are entered into the city will save something like \$380,000 on this single item of street improvements.

RATIONS FOR PRISONERS.

The Mayor Issues an Order to Afford a Needed Relief. Yesterday Chief Boylan waited on the Mayor to ask that some measures should be taken to provide food for prisoners during their incarceration in the police stations while awaiting arraignment before the recorder. Since the rescinding of a previous order on the subject the captains of the different precincts have been purchasing the necessary bread for the prisoners, but now they decline to do so any longer, and as well, to pay for the ferrage across the river of those prisoners arrested in Algiers. The Mayor instructed the chief to authorize the commanders of precincts to make arrangements with bakers in the vicinity of the First Municipal Police Court, to feed to each prisoner, saying to him at the same time that he would see that the bills, which must be sent through the chief, shall be paid by the city. The same instruction applies to ferrage.

THE BELT RAILROAD. This company are pushing things with great energy, and in anticipation of a heavy trade they are taking steps to secure the river bank at the head of Sorapury street. Yesterday their cars brought twenty-five or thirty loads of willow fascines to the spot, and the efficacy of this system of preventing slides will be put to the test very soon.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC COMMISSION.

The letters of invitation to Gen. Weitzel, Major Howell and Capt. Benard, of the hydrographic commission, were addressed to them yesterday afternoon by the Mayor. The services of Surveyor d'Almeida and his deputy, Mr. Fille, will be tendered to the commission, should they need them.

THE RETURNING BOARD CASE.

A reporter of the DEMOCRAT yesterday interviewed Judge W. B. Whitaker with reference to the approaching trial of the several members of the Returning Board.

He inquired and said the trial would take place just as soon as the case came regularly up. He said that in all probability the trial would take place during this month.

A CONFLAGRATION AND TWO PERSONS BURNED.

All of Which Was Caused by Using Coal Oil.

At about a quarter past 3 o'clock Tuesday morning a devastating fire occurred in the Fourth District. It was caused by the careless handling of a coal oil lamp in the house of Mr. Bouliagan, a one-story frame house situated on Seventh street, between Baronne and Dryades. It appears Mr. Bouliagan was filling the lamp, when it exploded and set fire to the room. The gentleman, although severely burned about the hands and face in the attempt to save his house, was unsuccessful, as the flames spread with great rapidity and soon burnt his home to the ground. His property was, however, insured in the Germania Insurance Company for \$2000.

The flames, driven on their course of destruction by the high wind from the north, which at the time was blowing a perfect gale, communicated to the one-story building adjoining and totally destroyed it. Whether this property was insured or not could not be ascertained.

The total loss is estimated at \$5000.

Another Victim. At half-past 7 o'clock another coal oil lamp exploded at the residence of Ferdinand Blank, on D'Armas street, between Mouro and Franklin, Algiers.

A man named Louis Williams, in attempting to extinguish the flames, was slightly burned about the body and severely burned about the hands.

Get your kid gloves at Kroeger's. Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

THE REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The following was the report of the Grand Jury presented yesterday:

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 6, 1877. To the Honorable Judge of the Superior Criminal Court, New Orleans:

The Grand Jury for the parish of Orleans, to whom was submitted the investigation of certain charges or reflections insinuated in the edition of the German Gazette of the 28th ult., with reference to the conduct and disposition of the criminal cases pending in the jurisdiction of this honorable court, beg leave respectfully to report: That while the article referred to contemplates no personally conceived to be at all applicable to the present regime it is to be regretted that the defective jurisdiction of our courts has encouraged officers of less zeal and determination to promote such indifferent negligence as is justly complained of and exposed by the article in question. The fact is undeniable that in many cases criminal offenders have languished behind prison bars awaiting a trial for an indefinite period of time, and the engine of justice is slow to move and the criminal judge in the exercise of his judicial functions is either untrammelled by the intricacy and force of detective process, or compelled to countenance procrastination. Therefore, in the interest of security and order, we tender our assistance to break down barriers so inimical to the public weal, and call upon the General Assembly to amend the Statute to alter and amend the statutes that recurrence of the nature complained of may be impossible; but we note with unfeigned satisfaction the efforts and determination of the presiding judge to force to the issue (as far as he lies in his power) all cases now pending, and we are convinced, through the testimony of competent witnesses, after a full and impartial hearing, that never before within the history of this or any other court of equal jurisdiction has justice been so speedily or readily meted out. Fiat justitia ruat cælum. Courtoisly submitted, D. R. GRAHAM, Foreman.

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THE POLAR WAVE.

Much Coolness in the North Yesterday. Yesterday's signal service telegrams, dated 3 p. m., show a marked falling off in high temperature throughout the Northern States. At Cairo the thermometer indicated 42 degrees, Cincinnati 43, Davenport (Iowa) 38, Dubuque 35, Galveston 55, Keokuk 39, Lacrosse (Wis.) 30, Leavenworth 41, Louisville 41, Memphis and Nashville 44, Omaha 30, Pittsburg 37, Shreveport 52, St. Louis 41, St. Paul 34, Vicksburg 50, Yankton (D. T.) 44, Key West 81, Savannah 63, and Mobile 49, with clear or fair weather reported at all the points.

At this point the mercury at the signal station, of the pier prior of the Custom House, indicated 54 degrees at 3 p. m.; while two or three stories lower it stood at 61; and at 6 a. m. it indicated 54, and at 6 p. m. 57, as reported by Duhamel.

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THE NEW ROUTE TO THE SEA.

Visit of Friends of the Movement to Our City. Yesterday quite a number of visitors arrived in our city, whose presence thither was occasioned by a desire to visit the projected route of the Cowden transit to the sea.

A reporter of the DEMOCRAT had the pleasure last evening of shaking hands with Capt. Cowden, the projector of this new route. The interview was most pleasant, and from the conversation of the captain several important facts were gleaned.

Reporter—Captain, the object of my visit is to inquire in your proposed scheme of this new roadway, or rather waterway to deep water. Capt. Cowden, after introducing the reporter to several of the visiting committee, said, "Well I don't know that I have too much to claim, when I say that I originated this road to the sea. You know perfectly well that (being acquainted with our city) our trade here needs all the assistance now it can get. The Eads jetties are all well enough, but what it is necessary to get over, is the shoaling of the bar beyond the end of these jetties."

Rep.—Do you think this, captain, will be an insuperable objection to the jetty system? Capt. C.—Certainly! If we want deep water, and deep water that will last, I am of the opinion, after long consideration of the subject, that my route is the best.

By this time quite a gathering had assembled around the veteran captain, and his remarks were listened to with much attention. The case of the Cowden transit, he said, but I don't believe that I am, for I am satisfied that with proper dredging a shorter and safer route to the seaboard can be obtained. It has been a subject of remark to me for a long time past, and perhaps it has occurred to you, that there has been too much attention paid to railroads when that large artery to the whole Mississippi valley, our river, is open to us. The time will come, sir—and I trust it will not be long hence—that the public will appreciate the value of a route that will afford a pleasant converse with the Colonel and listening to his remarks, which he will redeliver to-morrow evening at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on Common street, between Camp and St. Charles, the reporter withdrew.

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POLICE BOARD.

The Police Board met last evening at their rooms in the Central Station, Mayor Phelps in the chair and a quorum of the commissioners present.

Patrolman W. H. Boyne, for conduct unbecoming an officer, was fined five days' pay. The case of Patrolman F. Perzico, Third Precinct, was continued until a future day.

Officer P. Luby was dismissed the force for unofficer-like conduct. As the board was about to adjourn, Judge Smith, of the First Municipal Police Court, took the floor and explained to the board the cause of dismemberment between his court and the police.

The following police officers last evening tendered their resignations, which were accepted: B. Sanders, J. Carter and B. G. Raigh. Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace. Get your kid gloves at Kroeger's.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

EDUCATIONAL AND LEVEE MATTERS—LAST MONTH'S STATE TAXES PAID BY THE CITY.

The Educational Department Investigating Committee met yesterday at the State House, Senator Ogden and Representatives Fitzpatrick and Leonard present.

A partial report was presented by the expert, and various records were examined, laws looked up, etc., with a view to discover, if possible, the true whereabouts of.

CERTAIN SCHOOL FUND MATTERS which the committee have been devoting some attention to.

One or two additional reports were received from the parish school boards and were read, showing in one instance a "shortness" in accounts. A letter was also read from ex-Treasurer Barrett, of Rapides parish, in which he denies that his accounts were short, and says he has vouchers to cover every dollar drawn by him, which confirms the report made recently by the parish board.

But little transpired in the Executive office. During the day ex-Gov. McEnery introduced to Gov. Nichols Mr. Bass, of Carroll parish, a large property owner there, who had come to the city to lay before the Governor and State Board of Engineers a few facts concerning the Levee levee, which he states will, if built on the present line, subject his entire place to overflow. He desires TO HAVE THE LEVEE CHANGED in order to protect his property, which, if done according to his views, would, according to Col. Hardee's estimate, necessitate an additional expense of \$25,000 to the State.

The Auditor was called upon by the Governor, Col. Hardee, Mr. Bass and ex-Gov. McEnery, it was stated that the increased expense could not be incurred without the consent of the entire State Board of Engineers, and the Governor said he would refer the matter before the board at the next meeting.

He informed Mr. Bass also, that in laying out the work, or in MAKING THE ESTIMATES, the board had kept within its means, and had given or distributed the levees as nearly equal as possible among the parishes subject to overflow.

The Auditor was called upon during the day by several of the city tax collectors, the entire seven having now settled for their last month's collections and having received "orders" for settlement from the Auditor, showing the total collections for the past month to have been \$157,329 74.

Taking October as an average month, the year's collections of State taxes, licenses, etc., would foot up \$1,347,956 80, which would be fully five-eighths of the entire taxes paid by the State.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

THAT LIVELY CORPSE.

It is Granted an Injunction by the Sixth District Court.

The Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Company vs. the city of New Orleans.—In this case Judge Rightor has rendered the following decision: Plaintiff claims a certain tract of land on the Metairie Road, upon which the city, as defendant, has erected a building, and the Commission of the Second District, have wrongfully and illegally entered. The allegations come clearly within the provision of the fifth paragraph of article 238, of P. C., and justify the injunction as prayed for. Plaintiff has not been expatriated according to law, and no proceedings to that effect are even suggested. If anything in the act of 1858 can be construed as conferring upon the commissioners the right to expatriate without adequate compensation, it is absolutely null in view of article 105 of the constitution of 1852. The presumption of payment resulting from lapse of time, which has been invoked, is too violent a one when unsupported by any other corroborative circumstance to form a basis of title when the period and other ingredients requisite to the acquisition of a servitude of drainage by prescription has not elapsed.

The considerations of public health, of the necessity of urban drainage, while they are of great weight, address themselves to their department of government. The judiciary can take no note of them.

Let an injunction issue, as prayed for, on the part of the plaintiff, and the defendant, as solvent to secure the payment of such damages as may be sustained by the city in case it shall be decided that the injunction has been wrongfully obtained, the amount of the bond to be fixed on the part of the contractor, Geo. C. Bright for plaintiff, B. F. Jones for defendant.

LIGHTNING VS. FIRE.

Practical Test of the Electric Hitting Salvage Corps Apparatus.

In response to the courteous invitation extended by Capt. A. Kalinski, a representative of the DEMOCRAT repaired to the building newly fitted up for the Underwriters' Salvage Corps, No. 182 Julia street, at 11 o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of seeing the modern improvements of the corps and witnessing the agility and discipline of the fire-fighters.

The building is three stories high, with a look-out tower of 115 feet elevation, in which at night is stationed a man whose business it is to watch for fires and give the alarm.

On the lower floor the salvage wagon stands, cleanly set off by an impenetrable floor. In the rear of the wagon, on each side to the right and left, are two columns of water, each with its own nozzle, and perfectly free, are stationed.

On the second floor are the beds of the salvage corps, seven in number, counting the driver's, in one room, and in the room adjoining Capt. Kalinski and his assistant sleep, or are supposed to, for they are suspected of getting up before the alarm bell rings.

Within two feet of the driver's bed there is a trap door with a staircase, which, when open, leads him straight to his seat in the wagon. At the top of the fire alarm bell, which sleep has overcome the drowsy eyelids of the firemen, the same electricity that taps the eardrums communicates with a wire extending along the head of the beds to which are attached cords of hemp fastened to the ceiling, which will flash the men for their carelessness in getting up before the alarm bell rings.

The simultaneous action of the electricity the alarm bell is rung, the ponderous doors of the engine-house are flung wide open, the covering is torn from the beds of the sleeping men and the trap door staircase falls. The men rush up on their beds ready dressed in uniform, and rush down stairs, the driver slides down the trap door stairs to his seat in the wagon, which is immediately under the horses, admirably trained, bristly trot up of their own accord to their places, and the wagon poles are immediately hitched up, and in less time than it takes to say it the wagon is out on the street and off in the direction of the fire, with its gallant horses at a full gallop.

Capt. Kalinski to give an idea of the rapidity with which the wagon could be started, ordered all his men down stairs and in their proper positions around the wagon. He then tapped the bell. It was a pretty sight to see the intelligent horses rush up to their positions, to see the trap door fall and the driver tumble down to his seat, to see the horses hitched up as if by magic and start off at a gallop down the street, every man in the wagon—the whole thing done in not more than five seconds. We timed them. This wonderful feat was yesterday witnessed by all the presidents of the insurance companies, Chief O'Connor, of the fire department, and a number of invited guests.

Much credit is due to Capt. Kalinski for his energetic organization of this now splendid salvage corps. He organized it three years ago and has been working to improve it, sustained by the Board of Underwriters and the insurance companies, and now to all appearances he has made it a perfect success.

The wagon carries six portable Babcock extinguishers, thirty tar-paulins, and is worked by eight men. The tar-paulins are used to cover furniture and goods so as to prevent damage by water. The electric apparatus was managed by Mr. John Alfred.

After the captain had showed the perfect drill of his corps he invited his guests to the third story of the building, where he had spread a sumptuous repast. The health of Capt. Kalinski was wished.

linki and his corps, which was expounded to by the captain.

The following are the names of the officers of the corps: A. J. Kalki, captain; James Welsh, assistant captain; Jno. Kay, ensign; Jno. Shull, patrolman; M. Oshen, patrolman; J. Carr, patrolman; T. Lowery, patrolman; H. Waldern, patrolman.

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PERSONAL.

Bronson Baylis, Esq., one of the most prominent cotton buyers of Memphis, is at the St. Charles.

Capt. John Cowden, of Memphis, the proprietor of the Barataria canal project, arrived yesterday, and is located at the St. Charles Hotel.

Miles Morrowhead, Esq., once well known in steamboat circles, and now a leading citizen of Memphis, Tenn., is at the St. Charles.

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BREVITIES.

There having been two arrivals of steamships, business in the "Marble Hall" (customs office) at the Custom House, was unusually active yesterday.

Secretary of State Strong returned to the city with his family yesterday, and having recently purchased a residence, is now permanently located here.

Several seizures of cigars, wine, rum, pipes, etc.—small lots, generally—have been made by the Custom House inspectors upon ships that recently arrived.

Which military organization will make the finest display on the 9th of January is the all-absorbing question now with the various independent and militia organizations in the city.

In answer to a correspondent who wishes to know which is the best and cheapest way to go to Buenos Ayres, we say take a first-class steamer, and from which port between France and South America, or walk the distance, but that would be rather a tedious job.

It has become fashionable now for some of the leading Republican lights to assume an alias when they skip off on the sly, as it were, for Washington to secure an office. In having in their names for account accommodations it frequently occurs now that "Tom Brown" or "James Stepanofitch" are noted among the departures by rail, and the way they chuckle over the sly dodge (?) played is a caution.

Rumor has it that the tall men of the city are getting on their feet, and that an organization will be formed to enforce the ordinance referring to low awnings and swinging signs. Some of the shanghai's alluded to, declare they cannot wear their election beavers as on some of the streets the low awnings "hang" them into smithereens when they pass. One man is stout enough to think that the hat dealers have formed a "ring" with the awning manufacturers to have all new awnings hung low enough to "bump" every chap over five feet three inches wearing a beaver.

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CITY ECHOES.

Frank Beck is in the Third Station on a charge of assault and battery.

The bridge at the corner of Dryades and Philip, unless repaired, will be the means of injuring some person or animal.

Patsy Cline, aged forty-five years, was sent to the Charity Hospital from the Fifth Precinct Station in a sick and destitute condition.

Anthony White was sent before the First District Court under \$250, by Judge Smith, for committing an assault and battery on Jane White.

The police reports say that all of the bridges on Tchoupitoulas street, from Callopie to Robin, are broken and in a very dangerous condition.

Frank Mayronne could not substantiate the charge of larceny he preferred against William Johnson, and the accused was discharged by Judge Smith.

A defunct cur dog is forcing pedestrians to cross the street at the corner of Rampart and Esplanade streets. It is not the fear of the dog biting them.

At 6 p. m. Monday, Wm. Howe could not explain how it was that he larcenized a bracelet, the property of Lizette Woods, and was telephoned in the Fourth Precinct.

A man named Chas. Williams died suddenly at his residence, No. 244 South Rampart street, Tuesday morning. The coroner held an inquest, and returned a verdict, death from chills and fever.

Louis Smith is laying the ground work for a case of rheumatism in the Second Stationhouse on the 11th of November of Trippe, for committing an assault and battery on a man named Chas. Williams, who was drunk and disturbing the peace.

At 6 o'clock Monday evening Mr. Jno. McDonald was slightly injured, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Galensie streets, by being thrown from his spring wagon, which collided with an awning post.

Theodore Schilferst-in was arrested last evening by Sergeant Ryan and lodged in the Central Station charged by Albert Panin with having committed an outrage upon a little girl aged 8 years.

James Donohue when he faced the Websterian brow of Judge Smith yesterday morning, could not explain how it was that he had larcenized a bracelet, the property of Lizette Woods, and was telephoned in the Fourth Precinct.

A charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Louis Silvester, caused Ed. Flynn's arrest and incarceration in the Third Precinct Station, Flynn, to get even with Silvester, had him "yanked" in jail on a charge of assault and battery.

No provisions has yet been made by the authorities to provide prisoners with blankets. The unfortunate wretches confined in the stations thus have to suffer for the negligence of those whose duty it is to provide for them.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a woman named Mrs. O. K. accidentally fell overboard from the ship Emma, lying at the hands of English street, and would have drowned had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by the crew.

Tripe and the Canary.

Frank Trippe, whose name has figured a number of times on the police records, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning entered the Cathedral and called for Father Palmer.

CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE.

EMPLOYEES OF SEVERAL MANUFACTORIES QUIT WORK.

And Compel Others to Do the Same—A Meeting Held Last Night in Congo Square.

Not long since some of the cigar manufacturers of the city held a meeting and decided to make a reduction in the prices paid to cigar makers, packers and classifiers, and reduced the wages of the classifiers and packers from \$2 to \$1 25 per thousand. Following that some of the

GLASSIFIERS AND PACKERS held a meeting and pledged themselves to quit and not return to work until the original prices were paid them. Close upon the heels of this, move came the cigar makers' strikes in some of the Northern and Western cities, and yesterday the cigar makers here, or a portion, at least, thought they would follow suit and make an effort to force the proprietors to pay them the old price, which would be at advance of two dollars per thousand on the current prices.

Accordingly, at about 12:30, seventy of the employees of Mayr's cigar factory, on Peters street, struck, and, after discontinuing work, went to two or three other establishments, compelling the employees at each

TO QUIT WORK, and during the afternoon the strikers quietly distributed themselves about the city, visiting the large and small manufacturing establishments, counselling the employees to strike, and at the same time calling a meeting at Congo Square for 7 o'clock p. m. At the hour named about five hundred assembled and appointed a committee of twenty-one, to be subdivided, to wait upon the various manufacturers to-day and inform them that work would be resumed only at the old rates, and further that employees would not be permitted to work unless the

EMPLOYERS CAME TO TIME with the required advance.

A meeting was announced for 7:30 to-night at the Globe Hall, opposite Congo Square, when the various sub-committees will report, and further action may be taken.

As near as can be ascertained, there are nearly 3000 cigar makers, classifiers and packers, and the industries last night were that nearly all would be brought into the strike. So far the proceedings have been quite orderly, even though there is no regularly organized union here, and in view of the fact that the strikers can work better under the Union rule, an organization will probably be effected to-night.

A rumor is current that the first step taken here was instigated by a member of some of the Northern unions.

SENT HERE BY THE STRIKERS. Get your kid gloves at Kroeger's.

THE COURTS.

[Merchants and others interested in cases in the district courts, as principals or as witnesses, can be notified by telegraph when to appear in court, thus avoiding the necessity of a constant attendance.]

Second District Court. Orlando Chester Richardson prays to be emancipated.

Fourth District Court. Louis C. Hartwell vs. Etna Life Insurance Company—Suit to recover on a policy of \$10,000.

Fifth District Court. Louisiana Cotton Manufacturing Company vs. city of New Orleans and Board of Assessors—Rule nisi issued requiring defendants to show cause why an injunction should not be issued prohibiting the assessment of taxes on property, situated in the Third District, on the ground that said property is exempt from taxation under act 8 of 1875.

The Supreme Court. Alfred Goldthwaite and Henry Lacey Edwards were admitted to practice.

First District Court. SENTENCED. Theophile Tolman, the contractors of assault and battery. On the first conviction he was sentenced to two weeks in the Parish Prison and pay the cost of the prosecution. On the second conviction he was sentenced to two months in the Parish Prison; the last sentence to commence at the expiration of the first term.

The sentence of Sally Bell was postponed until to-day.

CONTINUED INDEFINITELY. Geo. Flohr, assault and battery and assault with intent to kill.

Fred Seelzer, larceny.

Daniel Brown, assault with intent to kill.

ORDER OF COURT. An order of court was issued ordering Mr. Peter Cooley, property clerk, to show cause on Wednesday why he refused to turn over certain specified property to Mrs. Nibel.

CONTINUED UNTIL TO-DAY. Wm. Felerig, obtaining money under false pretenses.

John John, accessory to a larceny. Joseph Feim, assault with intent to commit rape.