

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.

Executions on Judgments Not to Be Delayed Much Longer. Administrator Denis and Assistant City Attorney James Grover hold a conference yesterday morning on the subject of the delinquent tax lists.

In this connection we have been requested to again call the attention of delinquent taxpayers to that portion of the revenue which the city is entitled to receive from our banks with a facility which they were heretofore deprived of.

The Mayor yesterday ordered the promotion of the following superintendents to the position of patrolman on the police force: Second Precinct—James Sexton and W. Hendrick.

Ludovic Dalacze was also appointed a superintendence for the Eighth (Algiers) Precinct.

PAYING THE EMPLOYEES. The Department of Finance was occupied yesterday in paying of the employees of the city for the month of September, and it was understood that the rolls known as the "laborers' rolls" would be paid to-day.

THE STREET BRIDGES. The Administrator of Improvements Orders them to be repaired. Yesterday Administrator McCaffrey issued orders to the city contractors to have all the bridges along the street railroad lines repaired.

From Mr. Robt. Bartley, the general superintendent of several of these contractors, we learn that it is understood that the city is to pay for the work to be done, without regard to the obligations of the street railroad companies, which are to be considered at a future day.

From this action it would appear that Mr. McCaffrey has decided that the rights and convenience of the public in general and of the commercial portion of the community in particular shall no longer suffer from the misunderstanding between the city and the railroad companies.

It also indicates a lively conflict in the future between the city and these street railroad companies. On the one hand, the street contractors claim that they are entitled to understand the city, relating to street bridges and crossings, at the prices paid for them, on the strength of the contracts between the city and the railroad companies; and this applies particularly to the Crescent City Railroad Company's contract, that portion of which at issue will bear repeating here.

Originally the privilege of the Crescent City Railroad Company to run their lines along Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets to Louisiana Avenue was granted on condition that they should keep the bridges and street crossings along their line in repair during the term of their charter. About two years ago the Crescent City Railroad Company offered to extend their line up to Carrollton, provided the city should repair the bridges and crossings, the extension to be completed within two years—expiring on the 1st of October last. The railroad company having

with their obligations the city claims that they are in default. The street contractors say that they made their estimates a couple of months prior to the expiration of the contract between the city and the Crescent City Railroad Company, and that the city should have repaired almost physical impossibility for the railroad company to extend their line to Carrollton before they (the street contractors) could be charged of the streets, and hence with the satisfaction also that the city should repair the bridges and street crossings along their tracks. But our city administrators

ARE NOT UNANIMOUS in the proposition of making the Crescent City Railroad Company responsible for the damage done, and Administrator Cavanaugh says that there are no points of law involved in the question, which was the matter of the city's attorney when it came up on the suggestion of Administrator McCaffrey at the last meeting of the Council. One of the points which it is contended lies against the street contractors is that the city, during the two years intervening between the signing of the contract relating to the extension of the Crescent City Railroad tracks to Carrollton and the termination of the privilege on the 1st of October last, has done all that it could require the bridges along the line of the street railroad, being the street contractors, having now taken the lien and stead of the city, are bound to repair the bridges.

Where the obligations of the Crescent City Railroad Company come in, however, is not stated. In fact the matter is assuming a complexion which might be likened to the transparency of blue clay, and it will doubtless require a few more days to clear it up so that even a lynx-eyed reporter can see through it.

INSURANCE PROPERTY. The Fire Department is Invited to Participate in the Reception of Rex. In conversation with Col. I. N. Marks, president of the Firemen's Insurance Company, who is also president of the Firemen's Charitable Association, we were informed that should the remainder of the year prove as favorable as the beginning has been the report of the chief engineer will show a decrease in the number of fires and fire losses as compared with previous years. Col. Marks added that this excellent condition of affairs extends also to the marine and river departments of the insurance company, which we learn also from this gentleman that the Earl Marshal of the

EMPIRE OF REX had solicited the assistance of the fire brigade on the afternoon of the 4th March in the reception of Rex, who arrives that day from Freetown, to appear on the 6th (Mardi Gras) at the head of legions.

It is feared, however, that the invitation will be respectfully declined by the Firemen's Association—first, on the ground that the fire department is essentially a practical institution and cannot indulge in displays outside of its organization; that, besides, the proposition is not practicable for many seasons. On the 4th March the firemen parade over such an extensive area of the city that when the procession disbanded, at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, they are weary and must seek comforts for the inner man, besides preparing for the balls and serenades which occur at night.

We do not, however, give this as the answer that will be made to the invitation, but only as an expression of the views of some of those firemen with whom we have talked the matter over.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC COMMISSION. They Receive the Views of the City Surveyor's Department. The Hydrographic Commission of United States Engineers met again yesterday, with closed doors, however.

Among the visitors were Col. Frost, General Superintendent of the Jackson Railroad, who gave a description of the operations going on at the cave at the head of Sorapuru street, and Col. J. H. Behan, who furnished the commission with the result of his soundings of the river a couple of months ago, and published at length in the DEMOCRAT at the time.

THE COMBINED VIEWS of Surveyor d'Honnest and his deputy, Mr. Louis H. Pille and Capt. L. J. Fremoux, were submitted to the committee in a lengthy document. The views of these gentlemen are that any plan to excavate it at once is impracticable, and that it should be left to the great depth of the river.

On account of the nature of the soil through which the river flows in lower Louisiana, this is on account of the enormous weight of

alluvion deposit which would inevitably occur between the breastwork and the land, and which would force out the breastwork in spite of all the braces that could be placed to secure it to the shore.

They go on to say that the footing for a permanent work cannot be obtained, on account of the great depth of the river, which is from 12 to 15 feet. To such depth a gradual process is necessary, by lining the edge of the bank with materials that are not susceptible of being washed away by under currents, and nothing they believe can better serve this purpose than concrete.

When the concrete is in place, the river will be with a curbwork. Where caves occur, like at Sorapuru street, the entire curve should be dredged at low water as deep as possible. Round piles should be driven every ten feet, in line, in every direction; willow mattresses should be laid at right angles to one another, should be sunk into the hole formed by the dredging, and should be continued until the top mattresses shall have reached the height of the high water mark.

The piles are to be driven at an inward incline of from fifteen to twenty degrees to a vertical, as much as possible, the tendency which piles driven vertically have of leaning outward. The piling should also be made secure by means of crib work composed of round timber laid longitudinally and crosswise, two pieces to be used, one on each side of the piles, so as to lock each pile within a square. At each intersection the longitudinal pieces should be made fast to the cross pieces by means of rack bolts.

THE CRIB WORK. This built, being wholly independent of the piles, would be at liberty to slide down with the sand for the sinking of the concrete, and a sub-structure. Within the space between high and low water marks two rows of cribbing should be placed, one about midway and the other on top of the last course of mattresses. In this manner the whole space between the piles should be filled with substantial masonry lighter than the alluvion and liable to be washed away.

They say, further, that this system has the double advantage of securing both a temporary and permanent protection, temporary, inasmuch as the concrete, when in place, will have undermined the bank at a greater depth than that reached by the lowest course of mattresses, and the whole of the fascines and crib work shall be sunk out of sight, and the same process applied year after year, with the exception of the dredging, until the uppermost layer of fascines shall have reached the very bottom of the river or passed the layer undermined by the current, then the fascines presenting nothing but a solid mass that cannot be washed away, the protection will have become permanent and no more caving or land slides will occur. It will take only a few years to reach the bottom.

THIS THEORY the signers of the document say they have drawn from observations for the last thirty-five years on the banks of the river. That these observations have been principally made at a caving point opposite the French Bend Market. This point, they add, situated midway in the bend of the river, would have long ago been washed away but for the temporary protection of the concrete, which is a triple row of ships lying along the wharf. Between these ships and the bank there was hardly any current, so that the water coming in there overcharged with sedimentary matter deposited in a rapid succession, and was being continually undermined by the current of the river flowing at a depth below the keel of the ship; that the water at its high stage

ACTING AS A SUPPORT to this overcharged bature, but when the water receded the artificial bature went down with it, and so did everything to which the bature acted as a support, that is, the wharves, etc. At this point the piles, stringers, etc., of the wharves were left in their unken condition. The garbage of the city and ballast were then thrown into the hole and new wharves have been built from year to year.

GEN. BIANCHARD also visited the commission and gave his experience. Gen. Blanchard said also that in his opinion no cheap method should be adopted to secure the banks of the river. His proposition would be to excavate the river with willow mattresses or fascines, secured by galvanized wire gauze. He estimated that the cost of such a work would be \$200,000 per mile.

A POLICEMAN'S BUDGET. Yesterday one of the officers in charge of one of our police stations waited on Administrator Diamond with a requisition for some supplies for his station. The Administrator, who happened to be in the vein of humor, seized the opportunity to get out a joke on the peeler. Assuming a serious air, he spoke to him. "Sam," he said, "do you know that you have overdrawn your budget?" The amazed policeman answered that he did not. "Well, let me inform you further," said the Administrator, "that your bondmen are responsible for the amount you have overdrawn." Sam did not wish for any further explanation and dashed out to see his bondmen. Falling in his object after an hour's search he made another dash for police headquarters, and finding the clerk, stated his dilemma, asking him at the same time to let him see "his budget." It took the clerk some time to understand the situation, but he finally consulted Sam with the information that captains of precincts had no "budgets."

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

THE COPPER QUESTION. What Our Canal Street Merchants Think of It Now. The circulation in New Orleans of the cent as a medium in trade has caused quite a flutter in certain circles, and the novelty has attracted much attention. For years past, notwithstanding the fact that the copper was used in business transactions at the North, its introduction here was steadily opposed, and not until the requirements of a stricter economy and the necessities of a closer mode of doing business called for its introduction here that the long mooted question was revived and this time with more potency than ever before. Yesterday a representative of the DEMOCRAT called upon several well known Canal street merchants for the purpose of learning their views upon the subject. The first gentleman called upon was

MR. W. X. SEBOLD, one of the largest dealers here in articles of art and stationery.

Mr. Sebold, there has been much interest excited here of late over the introduction of a cent as a

A TRADE MEDIUM, and I dropped in to learn your ideas concerning the new move.

Mr. S.—So far as I am concerned it meets with my hearty approval. I think it will be of service both to the customer and seller, for it will do away with losses to both in making change where odd cents are involved.

Rep.—Don't you think that it will involve considerable loss to the seller in the case of a large bill?

Mr. S.—I hardly think that it will. We will be enabled to make exact change; and, as you know, there are many articles that we sell under our present rule for five cents, that being our lowest coin in use, that we could otherwise put down lower. Take, for instance, the letter paper, for which we get for some of it twenty-five cents per quire. If a party wants only a portion of a quire we have to charge sometimes two or three cents more than is actually

THE SUM DUE, in order to make change, or it may be we lose these two cents, as the case may be. I think it would be of material benefit to the community if we would make this change. I will cordially give my support to it.

The reporter next called upon

MR. G. X. KREGER, the well known glove merchant of Canal street.

Rep.—Mr. Kreger I have called upon you for the purpose of learning your views on the introduction of the proposed copper currency here in trade. Do you favor the project, if correct you can call it?

Mr. K.—Certainly I do, sir. I think it is about time that we reduce our business transactions to the same level as the rest of the world. A long time being doing our trade on the loose foundation of the past, and I am strongly in favor of the new move.

Rep.—In your dealing I should hardly think that you have any occasion to use the odd cents?

Mr. K.—Oh, there are many occasions when they come in. There are some things that we could afford to sell for less than we now do if we had cents for a medium. There's no question about that.

Rep.—Then you are ready to do business on a cent basis?

Mr. K.—I am, to-morrow. You can say for me when they come in.

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that I will receive cent, for my goods at any time, and will be ready to receive it.

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MR. F. BERNHEIM, whose military establishment adds not a little to the attractions of Canal street. Situated between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, its windows have been centres of attractions for the ladies for months past.

Mr. Bernheim called he was courteously received by Mr. Bernheim. In response to the inquiries put regarding the introduction of the cent here, he said:

I am satisfied that it will come very soon, and I am in favor of it. I believe fully in having the currency of the country alike, and if it is legal in New York to have cents as currency it certainly should be so here.

Rep.—Do you think that you would use them much in your business, Mr. Bernheim?

Mr. B.—At times, yes. For you see there are ribbons and such things that frequently amount to odd cents, and if we had the pennies we could make the exact change. I fully believe in making

OUR CURRENCY ALL ALIKE all over the country. If it is good under the law in one State, it ought to be good in every State. I favor the movement.

The next visit paid was to the large drug house of

FREDERICKSON & HARTZ.

Mr. Hartz, when interrogated on the subject, stated that he was in favor of the cent, as it was his business, as the odd cents rarely are considered. Next

MONS. PIFFET who is so well known in our city, and is, so to speak, a landmark here, was called upon.

Rep.—Mr. Piffet had finished waiting upon his customers, and the reporter asked:

Rep.—Mr. Piffet, the object of my call was to learn your views concerning the introduction of cents here in our trade, especially in the retail business?

Mr. P.—Yes! Yes! I know about that. I wish the first man who started that thing was taken out on Canal street with horses. We don't want that beggars' currency here, for it would help to ruin us. That is my opinion. That's it.

Rep.—Would you rather have a convenience to you in making small balances?

Mr. P.—I don't want anything below five cents. I myself have nothing to say, for I want to go away from here. I am just staying here to close, that's all, but I don't want to hear of this talk about to be done. We want more business, but none of these coppers.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. A Chivalrous Vindication at the Hands of a Teutonic Judge. A few weeks ago a suit was brought in the court of a worthy justice of the peace in this city, and a certain member of the bar, whose name it is hardly necessary to mention, was employed for the defense.

After examining the case he came to the conclusion that there was no defense to the action, and endeavored to so persuade his client. But the client was obstinate and fairly yearned for a fight, and the lawyer was not without resources. He came into court and asked the dismissal of the suit on the ground that the plaintiff had been authorized by his wife to sue and stand in the judgment, and the court came up for argument and trial without delay.

The defendant's attorney urged his exception with all the ardor of a young licentiate, and with the fervor of a strong and righteous conviction. He contended that the plaintiff was not the slave of man, but happily that time had gone and with it its rude and barbarous customs. It is the first glory of modern civilization that woman has been raised from her lowly estate, and that she is now recognized as a being of equal intellectual and moral strength and subtlety in its place as the ideal excellence the gentleness of woman. It had substituted the saintly for the heroic type.

The civil law, and especially the law of Louisiana, was most careful and generous in protecting the rights of women, and in this it gave the example which the whole American jurisprudence was at length adopting. In this State at least, thanks to noble and enlightened system of laws, woman was in the eye of the law the equal of man. It could not be doubted that a woman could not sue or be sued without the authorization of her husband, and it naturally follows, as day unto night, that the husband could not be sued or held without that of his wife.

His honor was in a fit of compliment to the defendant's attorney, and in compliance to the request of the plaintiff, ordered that a woman should be allowed to sue and stand in the judgment, and the court came up for argument and trial without delay.

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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, and thus avoiding the necessity of a constant attendance.)

SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Whitaker in the case of the State vs. Albert Reid convicted of carrying concealed weapons, sentenced the defendant to the Parish Prison for a term of 400 or thirty days in the Parish Prison.

The rule for a new trial in the case of G. Harris, convicted of embezzlement, came up, and after hearing the affidavits the Judge called for the authorities in support of and against the rule, and took the matter under advisement.

In the case of the State vs. Pannel Michaelson and Moran, members of the Crescent City Police force, for assault and battery on a deaf mute named Hogarth, a *voir dire* process was ordered to Michaelson and the jury looked up as to the other defendant.

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two visitors gave the woman every nickel they had in their pockets, amounting in all to about \$5.00. They viewed the corpse and suggested that that well-known undertaker, Mr. Thomas Bohiker, would furnish a cheap funeral for the deceased, and they started taking off his establishment. When about a square off, one of the gentlemen remembered the fact that he had forgotten his umbrella at the house.

Returning, the two gentlemen were astonished to find when they entered the woman's dwelling, to see the former corpse sitting up in bed counting over the fifty cent bills so benevolently given. The corpse seemed to be punctilious over the exact sum, and grumbled not a little over the fact that there was one bill short.

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BREVETTES. According to Frigero's Fahrenheit the mercury yesterday ranged from 63 to 62 degrees, and on the night previous the lowest point was 51.

The many friends of that well known and patriotic gentleman, Wm. H. Vredenburg, will learn with sincere regret of his decease yesterday.

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A charge of trespass holds Betty Lee a prisoner in the Central Station.

A fence on Canal street, between Claiborne and Derbigny, is liable to fall and injure pedestrians.

A vicious dog, in Algiers, bit a son of Mrs. Southland, and was shot by Officer Boyers.

Carrie Holmes, arrested on a charge of larceny, was furnished a suit of apartments in the Central Station.

Henry Banks placed his manors on Cora Williams in any than a becoming way, and the result was that Banks banked in the Second Precinct.

It would make the contractor of the First District bluish could he have seen the number of men bridges reported yesterday by the police of the Second Precinct.

A charge of malicious mischief on Bienville street, near Villers, caused Henry Smith to be arrested by Officer Howard and incarcerated in the Fourth Station-house.

Fred Gilmore, a laborer, was lodged in the Harbor Station, charged with being drunk and disturbing an assent and battery on Officer Lyons.

John Franklin, a chap without an occupation, was immersed in the Sub-avenue Station, charged with malicious mischief, breaking a fence and stealing pence.

The alarm of fire turned in at a quarter past 8 o'clock last night at the residence of Mrs. J. Michelle, corner of Napoleon Avenue and Chestnut streets.

A quarrel to 5 o'clock yesterday morning burglars attempted to enter Mrs. Cole's residence, corner of Kerlerec and Derbigny streets, Miss Lewis H. Bellinger, Hartford, Conn., Va. covered and frightened away by the approach of a officer.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Philip Roman, a native of Germany, aged fifty-six years, died suddenly at his residence on Robertson street, between Spain and Mandeville. The coroner was notified.

Drowned. A man named Martin McDervet, while attempting to draw a bucket of water, accidentally fell into the river from off the steamer. He was held down by the water, and was drowned. The deceased boarded the boat at Bayou Sara. He is a steamboatman and a resident of St. Louis.

A HURRAY. Tuesday evening the horse attached to the Sapolite Oil Company wagon, while standing in front of their store, No. 15 Dauphine street, took fright and ran away, and at the corner of Customhouse and Dauphine streets the wagon collided with a shed and tore it down.

The animal then rushed upon the banquette, and ran over a young lady, Miss Eva Lake, who happened to be promenading. She was slightly injured about her limbs. This is the second time that this horse has run away, endangering the lives of pedestrians.

Abn's Not Gold That Gitters. Abn's week ago Mr. W. S. Nicholson, residing on Fourth street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, employed a woman named Annie Bullion to do the cooking for his family.

Yesterday morning Annie Bullion, while preparing a large lot of silverware in a basket, left her employer's house while the family were asleep. When they awoke the new cook was missing, as was also the market basket and a lot of silverware.

Mr. Nicholson, being satisfied that Annie had committed the theft, reported the facts to Chief Boylan, who notified Sergeant Ryan, commanding the First Precinct, to take the case in hand. But a very short time had elapsed when the sergeant had Annie in lock and the stolen silver at police headquarters.

It is evident that Annie was on the eve of giving New Orleans a wide berth when arrested, as her trunk was all packed and ready to be shipped.

RECIPROCAL TRADE TREATIES. (N. Y. World). WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—One of the most important subjects of the committee of commerce of both the Senate and House is the question of the establishment of reciprocal trade treaties with various adjoining countries of America.

At present there are in force only three commercial treaties were before the Forty-fourth Congress, but none were successfully carried out. Daniel L. Gilson, of Louisiana, has been the warmest advocate of the benefits likely to accrue to the United States from reciprocal trade treaties with the different countries of this continent.

Gen. Gilson has introduced four joint resolutions in the House already looking towards reciprocity. One resolution authorizes the President to appoint three commissioners, by and with the consent of the Senate, to confer with other commissioners to be appointed by the Emperor of Brazil, to negotiate the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and the empire of Brazil, to ascertain the President to appoint three commissioners in the same manner as in the previous resolution to confer with commissioners from the Dominion of Mexico, to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with Mexico.

The third resolution is for negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the Central American States, and the fourth, for negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Mexico.

In the Senate Senator