

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A DEBATE ON THE TRAMP AND VAGRANT ORDINANCE.

The Council held its regular weekly meeting yesterday at noon; Mayor Patton in the chair and all the Administrators present.

A communication was received from the Mayor relating to the bids for public printing. Another communication was received from the Mayor announcing that he had vetoed the ordinance providing for the purchase of St. Patrick's Hall, because the ordinance had not received a sufficient number of votes (two-thirds of the entire number of Administrators being necessary), and also because the purchase entailed the issue of notes by the city, whereas the corporation is forbidden by law to issue any evidences of indebtedness whatsoever.

A report from the City Attorney was received asserting the legality of the vagrant and vagabond ordinance published in the DEMOCRAT yesterday morning.

A communication was also received from John J. Finney, Esq., District Attorney, offering to meet and consult with the Mayor relative to the enforcement of the ordinance.

The ordinary resolutions providing for the payment of salaries, supplies, etc., for the month of April were taken up and passed.

The appropriations for the various orphan and other asylums were also taken up and passed.

The sanitary ordinance submitted by the Board of Health came up.

Mr. Chevalier said that he objected to the ordinance and wished its postponement.

Administrator Houston took the floor to say that he was in favor of taking up the ordinance. He said that the Council should pass it. If there was anything wrong in it then vote it down. He knew of no reason why it should not pass; it had been fully considered in committee of the whole.

The motion to postpone was denied. Administrators Behan, Chevalier, Glynn, Isaacson and Marks voting yes, and Administrators Houston and Mealey voting nay.

The question having arisen as to the time to which the ordinance was postponed, Administrator Marks announced that he would call it up at the next meeting of the Council.

After further proceedings, and Mr. Chevalier having said that there was one section to which he particularly objected, because it gave too much power to the Board of Health, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Houston, to refer the ordinance back to the committee of the whole.

Administrator Behan reported the result of his collections of the market revenues for April, already published.

Several resolutions were then passed upon relating to reduction and correction of assessments and the refunding of taxes and licenses.

The bids for repairing the Insane Asylum were rejected.

The bid of R. W. Foot, to construct a belfry in the Sixth District was accepted.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The consolidated financial statement of the Administrators of Finance and of Accounts makes the following exhibit: Balance April 1, 1878, \$1,000,000; disbursements, \$333,333 1/3; balance, \$666,666 2/3.

TAX RECEIPTS.

1881-2..... \$10.00
1882-3..... 4.00
1883-4..... 15.00
1884-5..... 43.13
1885-6..... 150.83
1886-7..... 293.20
1887-8..... 319.00
1888-9..... 1,409.99
1889-90..... 1,662.11
1890-1..... 14,356.40
1891-2..... 204,886.46

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

An ordinance providing for the acquisition of St. Patrick's Hall was taken up and passed. The ordinance provides for the rental of the edifice on the same terms as provided for by the vetoed ordinance, the building to revert to the city at the end of eleven years.

THE VAGRANT ORDINANCE.

This ordinance being taken up, Mr. Marks opposed the adoption of the first section, because, he said, it gave too much power to the police. He said that he would not support it with four or five persons who might be standing in front of a church waiting for their people. He said that it was not right to stand anywhere. He said that it was not right to stand anywhere. He said that it was not right to stand anywhere.

Mr. Houston said that he failed to see the application of the remarks. The proper place of the persons referred to by Mr. Marks is inside the church, and not outside. A similar ordinance is in force in New York, and it is a large city in the country. It is a moving ordinance, and if New Orleans requires anything, God knows it is moving.

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asphalt pavement laid at the head of Gravier street, and saying that it is the best pavement they have ever seen and next in hardness to square blocks. The report recommends the payment of the cost to the contractor.

The Council adjourned.

A Sanitary Question.

The following correspondence explains itself: NEW ORLEANS, May 5, 1879.

Sanitary Inspector, First District.

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Respectfully referred to Hon. J. H. Behan, Administrator of Commerce.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5, 1879.

Respectfully returned to Dr. Choppin, President of the Board of Health.

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LECTURE OF LUREAVIS.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

The lecture by L. U. Roavis, Esq., on the industrial and commercial future of the Western Hemisphere, drew last night to Odd Fellows' Hall a good audience, which included a number of prominent business men of the city.

He listened to throughout with attention and interest, and that his effort was a success cannot be doubted.

The lecturer started out by saying that it might be considered strange that he, a citizen of St. Louis, "the future great manufacturing emporium and food distributing center of the Mississippi valley," should come to this city to talk of the commercial destiny of the Western Hemisphere.

He said, however, that he came, because as citizen of the great republic he knew no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common and undivisible country, and because he believed that this city "is the cradle of our future commercial supremacy, the prospective exchange not merely of a continent, but of the whole civilized world."

He proposed to consider at this eventful time the industrial and agricultural affairs of the United States and equatorial America as they now present themselves and indicate the commercial destiny which lies before the people of both continents; also to show the commercial principles and industrial interests which he believed to be essential to the highest interests of all the people.

He then, in further introductory remarks of some length, dwelt on the past and the greatness to which this country had grown, and then proceeded to the practical consideration of his subject, which was embraced under three heads—"Now," "How," "Then." Under the first head he proposed, he said, to treat of the physical characteristics of the Western Hemisphere, making also a reference to the present condition of the industries and the commerce of the world and their relation to the Western Hemisphere.

Under the second head, "How," he proposed to indicate what should be the future policy and efforts of the people for reciprocal and profitable trade; and under the head of "Then," he would attempt to outline as clearly as possible the probabilities and possibilities of the future.

With this introduction immediately proceeded to the consideration of his subject.

He first spoke of the superior natural advantages of this hemisphere over those possessed by the Eastern. The system of inland water navigation on this continent was unequalled on the globe. He then took up each of the great rivers on this hemisphere, and dwelt at length upon the fertility of the soil, the mineral wealth and the climate of the regions through which they flowed.

Another important characteristic of this hemisphere was its mountain ranges, extending from Patagonia to the confines of New Mexico, which afforded superior facilities for railroad construction, and which, in the course of the year without subjecting the traveler to any of the numerous diseases incidental to tropical climates, afforded the most natural advantages which could not be ignored.

Continuing, he spoke of the productive power of the soil, and the great extent of the producing country in the world. But the people must not rest satisfied with this, but must realize that if prosperity is to be attained, it must be by the use of the resources of the country, the vast extent of its resources, and the great extent of its producing country.

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attained to maturity, when its rivers have been improved, its railroad system perfected, its large areas of unsettled land brought under cultivation and its mineral resources developed. There is no doubt that there are in this country vast reaches of mineral territory that still await geological examinations, and it is more than probable that the exploration of these reaches will bring to light more than have yet been brought to light. Nor are these mere speculative dreams of riches to be realized. Every chance is given to the nation to develop its resources, and to the people to improve their condition. The nation will soon become the wealthiest in the known world. If the suggestions which have been made relating to the plans for increasing our trade and commerce are carried out, a new impetus will be given to all classes of industries, and new taxable values will be created which will, by the rates of assessment, reduce the cost of living and of textile production; meanwhile we shall be amassing a vast reserve of productive capital, which is essential to the progress of the nation. This much about our own country and the probabilities of its future. Our success will be determined by the progress of the nation. The nation will soon become the wealthiest in the known world. If the suggestions which have been made relating to the plans for increasing our trade and commerce are carried out, a new impetus will be given to all classes of industries, and new taxable values will be created which will, by the rates of assessment, reduce the cost of living and of textile production; meanwhile we shall be amassing a vast reserve of productive capital, which is essential to the progress of the nation.

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THE NICHOLLS LUNCH HOUSE.

AND LADIES' RESTAURANT.

56.....CAMP STREET.....58

The Ladies' department of THE NICHOLLS LUNCH HOUSE, having been recently fitted and furnished in handsome style, is now open for the accommodation of guests. Particular attention having been paid to the

LADIES' DINING HALL, PARLOR and TOILET-ROOM

all of which have been neatly and comfortably furnished with a view to the comfort of the ladies.

The proprietor has placed a PIANO in the Parlor, for the benefit of the guests of the house. All meals are cooked in HOME STYLE, at short notice and at HALF THE RATES OF OTHER RESTAURANTS, and are served by polite and attentive waiters.

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