

had been notified to bring the election records of the parish to the Committee and had failed to do so. The committee asked and obtained consent to have the absent arrested for contempt, and to compel him to produce the records.

Mr. Atkins asked for a suspension of the rules so that the bondholders should immediately notify in writing the committee of the amount of the bill, willing to fund that bonds at 15 cents on the dollar with a 10 per cent. interest, and that the Appropriation Committee can act in the matter.

The rules were suspended and a short debate followed on the resolution, which was carried by 12 yeas and 13 nays.

The report of the Committee on City Affairs was presented in the shape of a charter for the city.

The Revenue Bill
which was made the special order of the day was postponed until to-day.

The Senate act defining the duties and compensation of District Attorneys was finally passed.

The Senate set to work to provide for the transfer of cases pending in the courts established by the constitution of 1875 to the courts established by the constitution of 1879, was finally passed.

The bill relating to the sale of stamped paper for judicial purposes in the parish of Orleans was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The joint resolution requesting our members in Congress to use their influence to obtain the passage of a bill to secure from the depositors in the Freedmen's Bank and Trust Company was finally passed.

Mr. Buchanan's bill making the officers of

Banking Institutions
personally responsible to depositors for all deposits received after said officers are examined by the falling condition of such banks was passed to a third reading.

The act to provide for a fourth city court for the Seventh District Orleans was passed to a third reading.

The State House
The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole to consider a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of the State House; one-half to be drawn from the general fund of 1890, and the other half from the fund of 1881. In addition the sum of \$50,000 to be donated by the town of Baton Rouge is to be used for the same purpose.

The bill not having been printed the committee decided not to act until it should be.

Mr. Ogden's bill to amend and re-enact section 576 of the Revised Statutes was indefinitely postponed.

An invitation from Rev. M. Witherspoon to attend the evening's entertainment at the Seaman's Bethel was extended through Mr. St. Clair.

After a long discussion over a change in the rules which was not agreed to, the members hurried away to a late dinner.

CHAT WITH AN OLD SHOWMAN.
Reminiscences of a Veteran Circus and Theatrical Manager.

"Doctor," said a reporter of the Picayune, to a tall, well-preserved old gentleman, with nearly trimmed gray whiskers, whom he met the other evening at the Academy of Music, "some account of your early life in the show business may be of interest to the public at this time."

The gentleman addressed was Dr. G. E. Spaulding—a former partner of the present manager of the Academy—who has been spending a few days with his old friends.

"It may be so, but I can only give you dates and events from memory. I don't think my first venture with a public exhibition was in 1821 in the State of New York when I became the owner of a magic lantern. That brought me in \$50, and then I fell in with a man named Kye. We borrowed a few curiosities from the Albany Museum, and had a great double show, with lanterns and views of the heavenly bodies, and I lectured on astronomy during the progress of the exhibition."

"You must have been rather young to lecture on so vast a subject, though you doubtless gave satisfaction."

"I was nineteen years old. One night I remember a leech professor undertook to ask me a few questions, and test my scientific knowledge. I had an excellent book, from which I read behind a screen, and I replied so learnedly and fluently that the professor was silenced, but I avoided his conversation the next day when I had no book. At Kingston we finally drifted into the show business and into clocks. The clock business eventually ran me out, and I returned home and commenced the study of medicine. In 1827 I was established in the drug business."

"For that you are called doctor; but drugs could have nothing in common with the circus business?"

"You shall see. An old circus man, named Sam Nicholas, and Thorne, his partner, was to do to our firm, and to collect, and to get over it was sent after the show. It was done well at Pittsburgh. The show, which I inherited, was then singing in the ring. I earned many promises and returned acting for the creditors. I afterwards went to Detroit and Chicago, and finally after a hard fight got possession of the show at Galena. This was before the days of railroad circuits!"

"Of course, and almost before railroads. Everything was moved by wagons, and many dark nights in the West I have ridden ahead with a lantern piloting the show to the next town. One of the creditors was a good old deacon, of Albany. He said he was opposed to circuits; but if I could make it pay I might go ahead. I went ahead, and ended the season in the Amphitheatre at Albany."

"You were then a full blown showman?"

"Very; and in the spring of 1841 I started out with what we called the North American Circus. We had Barney Carroll, Geo. Knapp, Alex. Beckwith, and many other best performers with us, gave a good show and made money. We went over the old route, and as far West as Galena."

"The showman met with queer customers in those days?"

"I should say so. Stories of them would fill a book. As a little place in Wisconsin, I think Watertown, we arrived late and tried to find accommodations at the tavern when the stages stopped. The landlord said we must look out for ourselves as all his empty rooms were reserved for stage passengers. He was a pompous fellow, and pulled down his vest grandly. The next night he invited himself and a number of lady friends to visit my show without paying. It was the custom of the country; the tavern keeper being the most important man in the town. Instead of taking him to the cushioned reserved seats I had him shown around among a mixed crowd of roughs and nevers. He was furious and demanded to know why his people could not have the best seats. My answer was, 'I said those seats are reserved for stage passengers.' He walked and bought better seats."

"Doctor, when did your experience with New Orleans amusements commence?"

"In 1842 I brought a circus from Cincinnati to New Orleans by boat, and showed under canvas on Larsons street, after making a trip to Mobile. Also came South the following year; but then the Mexican war excitement was running high and business was bad. The party retired, and sold the famous Kendall's Band to the North American Circus, and exhibited opposite the St. Charles Theatre, where Kendall gave balcony seats."

"The theatre, perhaps, did not like the opposition?"

"Hardly. Sol Smith was manager of the theatre, and he complained to the Mayor that crowds, listening to the music, were obstructing the streets. The Mayor—I think it was Crossman—was very sensible. He said that he himself came on every night to hear the band, and the music might go on."

"In 1848 Mr. Charles J. Rogers, a famous equitationist, who had been for some time in our company, became my partner, making the Circus firm of Spaulding & Rogers. Everything was done then on a grand scale. We had the musical chorale called the Apollonian, drawn by forty horses, and gave horse pieces under canvas. Mr. Paul in our company was the first man to drive forty horses. He became well known, and went to Europe. In 1850 we came to New Orleans on the Loyola Avenue and showed in the American Theatre, which was on Poydras street, where the Massachusetts building now stands. The following year we had a show boat called Jenny Lind, and after that we built at Louisville a large stand up for an amphitheatre and called the Fanny Palace. On that we had a circus, minstrel concerts, and Van Amburgh's Menagerie. That went wherever we could go in Southern Louisiana, and I loved by the Sag Bay sound, built for that purpose."

"In 1851 I bought the stock of the New York State Museum, and we kept show boats running until 1856, when we established Spaulding & Rogers' Museum and Amphitheatre in New Orleans, which is now the Academy of Music, and Mr. Bidwell became a partner in the concern. In 1857, the great coming on, we set up an ocean circus which was sent to South America. This went on for two or three years, and the big

which held the ocean circus was finally wrecked. At the same time it was running a railroad circus in New York State. During the years of trouble Mr. Bidwell and the rest of the party were sent to the coast they could; but in the fall of 1862 the Academy started again with new stages and scenery to prosper. In 1867 I built the Olympic Theatre, in St. Louis, and we established the southern circuit of shows, which included St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile, taking in Tom Donohue as a theatrical manager. In that same year we fitted up the Academy American Champion Circus, which Mr. Bidwell took to Paris and London, carrying the building, seats, performers and horses, and everything complete for the entertainment, chartering the Guiding Star for the purpose. He was gone fourteen months, and on best tell you how the enterprise succeeded."

"In 1871 the firm of Spaulding & Bidwell dissolved, I taking the St. Louis property and Mr. Bidwell retaining the New Orleans theatre."

"You are now retired from active management?"

"Yes. My son, Charley, who makes a very good manager, is doing the hard work for the old man now. He is associated with Mr. Norcross, the actor, in St. Louis, and is about to build a new theatre in that city. I have a little place on the ground at the Rip Van Winkle place of Falling Water, by the Katakili Mountains, which is my home. Come there any time in summer, when the little steamer Day Book whistles, and you will find me."

HIGH WATER AHEAD.
In an interview with Col. Hardee, State Engineer, on Monday, at his office in the State House, he expressed great solicitude about the prospects of very high water in the Mississippi.

The conditions which were mentioned as probable for such a contingency a week ago have now been somewhat realized, by the reported rising of the Arkansas with heavy rains on its headwaters and those of the Mississippi, and an additional swell from the Cumberland and Tennessee. These present conditions together with what might reasonably be expected in the shape of rains at this season of the year, induces Col. Hardee to fear that the high water may reach the standard of 1874, and thus Louisiana may become greatly imperiled.

Work is going on at many places from the Arkansas line down, where levees have caved in, and all open places will be closed in, but the greatest danger is apprehended from the rice flumes in Lower Louisiana, which most places are rudely constructed and many of them abandoned and in a rotten condition.

Col. Hardee thinks it highly important that the parish authorities should be warned of the dangers ahead, and that immediate steps should be taken to organize in different neighborhoods for the emergency which will clearly arise.

WATER WORKS IMPROVEMENTS.
The Stand Pipe and Hydraulic Motors—Camp Street Main.

The construction of the Water Works stand pipe affords motive power for various kinds of machines in this city, such as elevators, sewing machines, in many large cities of the North and West, where there is an abundant supply of water, most of the elevators are run by means of hydraulic motors, which are not only cheaper than steam, but the movement is more regular, and free from the jerks and jars which may be observed in the operation of elevators operated by a steam engine. It is estimated that the daily expense of elevators run by steam power is not a small part of the expense of those moved by steam.

In fact the force of the water can be employed in every instance where a small power is desired. The Water Works Company have concluded to extend their distributing mains along streets the residents of which agree to become subscribers. They will be supplied with water for sewing machines, and street hose, sewing machine motors, etc., as may be desired.

In the course of the laying down of the Camp street main, a representative of the Picayune was informed by Mr. Tobey, the President of the company, that the relaying of the square block pavement taken up in the act of putting down the pipe, would be carefully attended to, and after the work was completed the pavements would be covered over the ground again, and remedy any defects in the relaying of the pavements. This will not be done, however, until the blocks are tested, as it may become necessary in the event of a leak to take up portions of the blocks to make repairs.

A POPULAR RESORT.
Success at the Spanish Fort.

A representative of the Picayune on Sunday took a trip to the Spanish Fort, and was astonished at the rapid progress being made in the beautification of the grounds. The Schwartz Bros. have gone to work in earnest to make their resort a most attractive place in fact a place that fills a want long felt.

The Fort has many natural advantages which the energetic proprietors are taking occasion to improve, and in a very short time the public will be provided with a most agreeable resort.

Some time ago the Picayune gave an account of the plan of improvements which are being rapidly pushed to completion. They include the adornment of the grounds with a large reservoir of water, and the construction of a fish pond, supplied with water from the lake, the building of an immense pavilion capable of seating five or six thousand people, and connected with the station, and covered by Mr. Eugene Krost, who will see to the refreshment of the pleasure seekers and their proper entertainment. Mr. Micah is the lessee of the hotel, which is under the capable management of Mr. Louis A. Trapet. Sunday a large number of people took advantage of the spring-like weather to visit the Spanish Fort. Mr. Trapet, the warden, inspected the admirable arrangements for the entertainment of guests, and enjoyed a most excellent breakfast, in the mess of which all the delicacies of the season figured. Particularly toothsome was that famous dish which the backcountry people of Louisiana call *Sole au gratin*—the *boite d'orange*—a favorite with the connoisseurs of Marseilles.

It has been suggested that now that people are flocking to the Spanish Fort, a train at 9 o'clock, A. M., would be a convenience to the public, the first train leaving under the present arrangement at 7, and the second at 10. As the season progresses and the nights become milder, the trains will be run to a later hour in the evening.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.
Victor Peson, who was cut by Joseph Olivier Sunday night, on Customhouse street, was Monday morning visited at the Charity Hospital. He was found under the influence of morphine and unable to make a statement. Olivier was arraigned before Recorder Sheehan, and remanded under \$100 bonds. Dr. Lemonnier having given a certificate that Peson was out of danger.

The condition of Thos. Bell, shot in the neck by Isa. Crossman, was unchanged Monday morning. Arkison was arraigned before Recorder Sheehan and remanded in the Parish Prison until bail to await the result of Bell's wound.

Philly Zimmer's wound, pronounced dangerous Sunday night, is not so serious as was thought at first, and has materially improved Monday morning.

WEATHER FACTS.
The Signal Office at this station reports as follows:

Highest temperature in New Orleans on Sunday 77, and the lowest during Sunday night 57. At 10 A. M. Sunday, the barometer stood at 30.

Cloudy and threatening weather prevails in the West Gulf States.

The temperature is again rising in Western Texas.

MORTUARY REPORT.
The total number of deaths for the week ending Sunday, February 26, was 106. Of these 55 were white males, 30 white females, 16 colored males and 5 colored females. 12 died in the Charity Hospital, 1 in the Hotel Dieu, 2 in the Veterans' Infirmary, 1 in the French Asylum and 1 in the Insane Asylum. It were certain that 100 were in Orleans and

These complaints of sore throat, hoarseness or taking cold, should use "Brown's Bronchial Remedy." The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice.