VENTES A L'ENCAN

PAR E. CURTIS.

ANNONCE PUDICIA DE

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Cour Civile de Distriu paretem :
Division C-No 51 -23

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PAR E. CURTIS, erenet or, 54 et 56 rue B round To ordre de la Cour Civile de D.

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PAR W. H. FITTPALLS

Cottage double No 19. 1 Mandeville, a 1 moore care

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Ette cottage sent dans a Succession de Joseph Pou DAR W. H. FITZPATRICH Pou Bureau, No 336 rue tracore a sont 1897, a midi a r. de roc Commune, on le p an acut di rochormémen. A un collection de la Count de la

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ANNONOR JEDIOLSTED

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN SUMMER GOWNS AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

Gray the Leading Color-White Tollets In Favor-Wool Skirts and Lace Waists. Bouffant Effects In Gowns of Light Material -- Boas and Millinery.

The brilliant reds, scarlets and purples with which the season began are decidedly on the wane, and gray is the color of the moment. White toilets are in togue, white grenadines and canvas having the preference perhaps. A favorite combination of colors is navy blue and grass green.

A recent idea is that of wearing a grav skirt of some wool material with a fancy waist of lace and chiffon.

Tailor made skirts are becoming narrower and narrower, in contrast to the



A PARISIAN TO/LET. toilets of lighter materials which are gaining in width and bouffant effects. due to a multiplicity of ruffles, tucks and flonness. Mousseline, pique and gowns of all kinds of linen, thick and thin, trimmed with clusters of tucks and insertions of guipure and lace, are carrying away the honors. It is almost a necessity of muslin that the skirt should be trimmed, and a favorite form is a deep gathered flounce from the knee, not put on straight, but waved, with trimmings of lace insertion above the hem and above the flounce, the same treatment appearing on the full bodice. In no previous season have gowns been so varied. The bolero is quite as much

in fashion as it has ever been.

A charining gown, which embodies most happily the very latest modes in Paris, is carried out in heliotrope glace silk, with a skirt of quite a new shape, trimmed round the hem with three straight flat flounces of glace silk, bound with a narrow line of black velvet and edged with a border of cream guipure. The lowest flounce of the three falls over a pinked out ruche of heliotrope glace silk. The front of the skirt is quaintly arranged with a ladder of black velvet bows, similar bows be ing also used to trim one side of the bodice. Here again you flud the flat hordered black velvet and cream guipure, and covering the lower part of the bodice, both back and front. The small source yoke and the long sleeves are of white ailk, beautified with a very fine black tace applique and finished with full frills of satin edged white chiffon. With this gown is worn a picturesque hat of black crincline with a wide brim and a soft crown formed of jetted sequin net.

The wheel sleeve-one of the novelties of the year-literally encircles the arm from the shoulder like a wheel. It is composed of the material of the dress and of soft lisse. Baby bodices of crepe de chine or of chiffon are introduced on sating and silks, both for day and even-ing wear. Many of the gowns are horisontally tucked all over the skirt and bodice alike.

It is the fashion to wear boas. Some are of lade; and some are of feathers. Feather boas are expected to match in color the tone of the headgear.

In millinery as in dresses brilliant colors are making way for less startling

effects, gray taking the lead. The Tam O'Shanter shapes, made in soft, pliable straw of light blue, light



WHITE CRINOLINE. GRAY STRAW. manye and many other tones, form most piquant hats for pretty faces. Many of them have double brims, with flowers peeping between the two, and all have upstanding plumes. The large sailor shape, with flat brim and a wreath of roses or some other full blown flower and an upstanding aigret of another colored bloom in contrast, is the most generally becoming shape of the season, but the distinguishing mark of new

VALLET TOPTES PHARMACES.

additional trimmings. ALICE VARNUM.

#### VERANDA FURNISHINGS.

Delightful Results Obtained With Porch Curtains, Tables, Chairs, Etc.

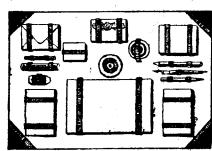
There was a time when no thought was given to the furnishing of a veranda. Chairs were brought out of the house in the morning and put back at night, but now it has its own special chairs, which are rarely disturbed until the first frost comes. The idea of making the veranda the most desirable and cozy place about the house should perhaps be credited to the women at the army posts - those delightful places where conventionality is ignored and where our soldiers and their wives make the best of peaceful times. Throughout the length and breadth of the Union the verandas of the officers' homes are the reception rooms in the summer months, for the visitor seldom cares to go farther than the entrance. which is made so attractive with its cool porch curtains, bamboo tables and willow chairs and couches.

The predominating tones in veranda furnishings this season are sealing wax red, bottle green and natural bamboo. Sealing wax red seems to be the favorite color, and when there is plenty of green landscape, with natural veranda draperies of woodbine, it is to be recommended from an artistic standpoint, but when your cottage faces a long stretch of beach, with not a bit of green in sight, for your eyes' comfort banish such a glowing tint and make your veranda a bit of green restfulness by decorating it in green or green and white. You can easily procure an enduring and satisfactory "veranda suit," including a bamboo couch, well strewn with pine pillows-forbear to use stuffy pillows for a summer couch—bamboo and willow chairs and rockers, bamboo tables, and, if you aim at a luxurious effect, a few India rugs.

A word as to the little things which make the veranda room a success: Don't try to keep it in spick and span order. Let it be the threshold of Bohemia Keep books and magazines always soattered on its tables, pillows about its couches, hammocks swaying, plenty of shade by daylight by means of porch curtains, by night a subdued light from Japanese lanterns for the dreamy ones, and at the farther end, away from the hammock, of course, a reading lamp for the ardent reader. A water pitcher, with tray and goblets, should grace a side table, so that your visitors have but to go a few steps to refresh themselves at any moment, for in Bohemia waiting is to be dispensed with.

If the veranda opens off the drawing room or the music room, place the piano so it can be heard as distinctly as if one were inside the house. A little thought given to such details will make your veranda a delightful place to visit, says a writer in Vogue, authority for the foregoing.

For Summer Correspondence. The writing pad comes much into use at this season, as it can be packed in the tray of a trunk or even laid on top of it without taking up much space, and when in use forms a kind of writing desk to rest on the knees. The Standard Designer shows one fully fitted up with all the accessories for correspondence and savs: The foundation is of heavy pasteboard. If desired, it can be purchased with the leather corners already attached. If it is made, it should be covered with dark blue, red



FITTED WRITING PAD.

or green ladies' cloth or felt on the un derside. The piece of cloth should be large enough to lap about half an inch all around, and the edge should be turned over to the right side and pasted down smoothly. Straps of silk covered elastic should be attached to the upper side of the board in proper positions to hold the blotters, paper, envelopes, post al cards, penwiper, stamp box and collapsible ink well. Three large blotters, the same size as the board, should now be placed one on top of the other, and slits cut through all with a very sharp knife in the right places to admit the straps just mentioned. If the board is made, not bought, the corners should be of cardboad covered with leather or velvet, and under one can be put several pieces of chamois, with pinked edges slightly projecting, to serve as an extra penwiper.

Canning Berries. Raspberries, blackberries and blueberries are all easily canned in their own juices, the amount of sugar to be used varying according to the acidity of the fruit and the taste of the canner. A good general rule for berries is to place in the preserving kettle as much sugar as would be used in stewing the fruit for present use. To this only enough water is added to prevent the sugar from burning while it dissolves.

When the sirup boils, put in the ber ries and let them become well scalded through, then seal while hot in the usual way.

Pineapple Sherbet.

Put 2 cups of water and 3 cups of sugar on to boil. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then boil 5 minutes. Take a pint can of pineapple and press as much as possible, juice and all, through a colander. Add this to the sugar and water, with the juice of a lemon. Stand away to cool. When cool, strain into the freezer and freeze steadily until quite stiff. Remove the dasher and add the white of an egg whipped to a stiff hats is the double brim, which fosters froth, with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Beat well with a spoon, pack

# NEWEST BATHING SUITS.

Materials and Colors In Fashion-Two

Simple Models For Home Dressmakers. The newest bathing gowns have skirts of greater length than formerly worn, and these are certainly more becoming and graceful than the shorter ones, which hung away from the figure and widened the hips and destroyed the long, graceful curves of the limbs. The longer skirts may be very full, and, if weighted by a deep hem, braid trimmings or a flounce will retain their shape even under difficulties.

A variety of materials is used beginning with surah silk and satin for the most expensive suits, with mohair, cravanette, flanuel and last, but by no means least, the useful serge. As regards color, a deep red, navy blue and prussian blue are all used, and some use the upholstery serges in artistic shades, but these naturally soon lose their color and acquire a faded appearance and are not really as smart as a good dark-blue or red.

To readers who contemplate making their own bathing gowns the advice is given to select a simple pattern and make it up without linings. The knickers, however, will be more comfortable if made with a linen or cotton band. They are joined up front and back entirely and open about eight inches down the sides, the band being made in two halves and fastening at either side.

Elastic is run in at the knees, and the frill hangs full, or the legs can be gathered into a narrow band, and the frills attached to this. Knickers should bag a little and fall well below the knees, without counting the frill, which still further adds to the length.

One model suggested is of blue serge trimmed with white braid, the neck



slightly rounded, and finished with frill of serge stitched at the edge with white, or a narrow white braid makes the frills even smarter.

A little strip of serge forms the short sleeve, and two frills complete this, the top one going only half the way round, like an epaulet. The bodice fastens slightly to the left, and buttons and buttonholes should be strengthened by a strip of linen. The skirt is gored, and there is some slight fullness on the hips, and rather more at the back. The serge belt, with white braid, is mounted on cotton webbing, and the skirt is finished with a frill and trimmed with narrow white braid set on in vandykes.

A second model is of dark red serge trimmed with black woolen braid, and the tiny waved braid is very pretty, used just in the same manner as the straight braid. This bodice has a simulated double breasted front, fastened with pearl buttons, and revers made on lines and edged braid. The sleeves form little unlined pouffs, not very full, and there is a bell epaulet, while the skirt is fuller than the first model, and set in flat plaits at intervals round the waist, and two box plaits at the back.

Raspberry Shrub.

Among cooling summer beverages raspberry shrub. It is easily made.

Select about 12 quarts of the juciest plumpest blackcap raspberries. Put them in a large stone jar and nour over them enough pure cider vinegar to reach as far as the berries, but no more. If the vinegar is too acid, a little less will suffice. Let the berries soak in the vinegar for 86 hours. Lay a coarse muslin strainer, in a colander, over a stone jar and dip the vinegar and raspberries into it, mashing the berries a little to extract all their juice. Measure the liquid and put it over the fire in a porcelain lined or aluminium kettle. When it boils; add a pound of loaf sugar for every pint and let the whole boil for ten minutes, then bottle and seal. Use about 2 tablespoonfuls of the sirup in a glass of water. Add about 2 tablespoonfuls of crushed ice, stir it and serve.

Recipe For Claret Cup.

Among many recipes for claret cup is the following: One pint claret, juice of two lemons, one orange, half cup of liquer, very small bunch of mint, one cup grape juice, three slices oncumber not peeled, one pint soda water, added last. Serve in punch bowl with block

Fashion Echoes.

Toques all in one color, trimmed to give a sideway tilt in effect, are the latest note in millinery in Paris.

Tailor made costumes have a much shorter coat than those worn last year and are more closely fitted to the figure. Lace, chiffon and tulle bows are

worn at the neck, carefully adjusted

and held in place with jeweled scarf-

pins. The Victorian hair bow has supplant ed many of the old styles of dressing the hair—that tiresome jug handle among

them. A new leather for shoes has made its appearance. It is very soft and pliable, in art colors—pale greens, pinks, azures and grays.

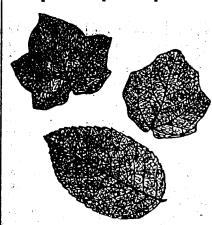
Shirt waist sleeves are loose from shoulder to cuff, where they are drawn into a great many tiny tucks like those

## PHANTOM FLOWERS.

ART OF SKELETONIZING LEAVES OF PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Boiling In a Bath of Lime and Soda Macerating In Rainwater - Directions About Bleaching-Leaves That Can Be Successfully Skeletonized.

The art of skeletonizing leaves of plants or flowers is principally admired for its gracefulness. Each leaf preserves a strong individuality, and no conventional lace pattern can express its delieacy. The problem to be solved in skeletonising leaves is how to remove the more perishable part and preserve in-



ENGLISH IVY. ROSE LEAF. SILVER MAPLE tact the frame or network. One plan is to subject the leaves to a boiling in strong soapsuds, or, if preferred, a bath of lime and washing soda in the proportion of 2 cupfuls of lime to 2 cupfuls of soda and a gallon of water. The boiling should continue until the outer coating or pulp is soft enough to be removed by a rather stiff brush. A contributor to The Ladies' Home Journal who has skeletonized leaves for 40 years finds the following method best, thought it is slowest of

It consists in letting the leaves rot spontaneously in rainwater. Take earthenware vessels holding a gallon or so of rainwater, and into each put a number of leaves, permitting them to remain exposed and without changing. If the leaves are placed in first and the water poured over them boiling hot, time will be saved.

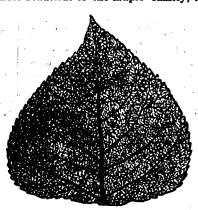
Arriving at the sticky stage, the leaves are to be taken out and washed by shaking them in fresh water. Then place them in a shallow earthenware pan. Steady them by pressing gently on the stalk, and with the disengaged fingers or with a brush remove the decayed portion. The leaves that are clear and perfectly free form cuticle may be deprived of their moisture by pressing in a towel until thoroughly dry. The safest way to take a delicate specimen from the vessel is to slip under it s piece of paper, and when the leaf rests upon the paper smoothly it may, by taking proper care in handling, be lifted without danger. The process of bleaching is simple.

Dissolve 2 tablespoonfuls of chloride of lime in a gallon of water, and in this solution immerse the leaves until they assume the proper degree of whiteness. This may be in half an hour or an hour-some leaves will take even longer. The operation will be expedited by adding to the solution a tablespoon ful of vinegar. From this bath the leaves should be transferred to clear water and allowed to remain a few minutes, when they should be lifted with a small piece of muslin instead of paper and dried between old muslin. The leaves are finished after they have been pressed in books or put under weight for a short time.

A slight knowledge of the chemical properties of the leaves is necessary. The oak chestnut, elm, willow, syca more, walnut, hazel, birch and hickory all contain tannin, which prolongs their decomposition, impregnates the water and renders other and more perishable leaves, if placed with them, almost incapable of becoming macerated.

It should constantly be borne in mind that sound and mature leaves only can be successfully skeletonized. The gathering should be done when the earliest leaves first begin to fall. All quick growing plants are incapable of the process. Select strong, fibrous leaves rather than the thick, pulpy ones.

Mountain laurel requires seven or eight weeks in the macerating vessel, but skeletonizes in a few hours by the boiling process. Norway maple, the most beautiful of the maple family, is



COTTONWOOD LEAF.

likewise the best for skeletonizing. A single branch of leaves presents an attractive variety in both size and shape, and small leaves come out quite as perfeetly as the largest. Ivy leaves one year old skeletonize best. The leaf has a tough skin on each side, between which is concealed the skeleton. Hydrangea flowers skeletonize beautifully. They must be picked just as they are beginning to turn in color. In addition to full struction on the art of skele-tonical to journal quoted gives numerous dinstrations of skeletonized

Table of in fashion again, and nothwith white chiffon, white restate feathers or dead white wings.

## THE EVERYDAY TOILET.

Practical Talk For Busy People Who Wait

Upon Themselves. It is a fact which the coming season will bring home to all of us more or less, and especially now that all kinds of outdoor sport claim numberless feminine devotees, that constant exposure to sun, wind and varied temperature will have a disagreeable effect upon the skin. The busy people—and who is not busy nowadays?-will grasp any suggestions for ameliorating this state of the skin that are brief and practical. The following from Good Housekeeping have the ring of actual experience in them:

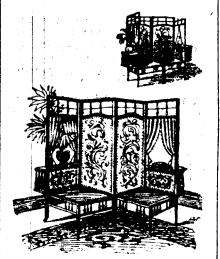
The best protection is a thorough cleansing of the skin with soap and warm water every night at bedtime. Wash the face as little as possible through the day, and never go out in the wind immediately after washing. If one expects to be out in the wind all day, a liberal application of the finest baby powder will do much to prevent burning and chapping. Only the best quality of soap should

be used on the face, and I have found it better if prepared at home. The following formula gives a delicate scap which has wonderful cleansing and whitening properties, and it improves with age and well repays the trouble of making: Take a pound of fine white castile soap, cut in very fine shavings and put in a tin pail with just enough hot water to cover it. Set on the stove and simmer gently till the soap is dissolved, then stir in 4 ounces of sweet almond oil. 4 ounces of powdered borax, an ounce of tinoture of benzoin and the juice of a large lemon. Beat the mixture well and as it cools take up spoonfuls, dip them in fine oatmeal and shape into cakes with the hands. This is an ideal soap for all toilet purposes.

All oily lotions for the face should be avoided, as they encourage the growth of downy hairs and make the skin shiny. For chaps and sunburn there is nothing better than a table spoonful of oatmeal simmered in a cupful of water. Strain and add an equal quantity of lemon juice. This is very healing and at the same time softens and whitens the skin. There is no beautifier like cleanliness, and all the creams and balms in the world will not conceal the effects of dirt.

A Novelty In Furniture.

One of the recent productions in furniture is the settee screen. This is an ingeniously contrived piece of furniture, designed to serve the double purpose of decoration and comfort. Its frame is of mahogany, the upper part being filled in with small squares of beveled plate glass. The centers of the two inner panels and the seats are upholstered in one



SETTER SCREEN-OPEN AND CLOSED. of the artistic printed velveteens now used in artistic furnishings, while the two outer sides consist of upholstered panels with openings representing minlature windows fitted with little silk curtains. On the outer sides of these panels are two double shelves for books, china, etc., which also serve as arm rests when the piece of furniture is used as a settee.

Important Item In Dress.

A becoming veil is an important item of dress, and the woman who makes a selection without any regard to the effect of the mesh on her complexion makes a mistake. Another point which adds to or detracts very much from the success of her costume is the way she puts it on. If it wrinkles across the face and the ends are not carefully caught in at the back, it is the first object of interest in her appearance, no matter how elegant and attractive her gown may be, says a writer in The Sun, who adds: Too thin or too thick meshes are not becoming to any one, and if the pattern is fancy it is usually very trying. The plain meshes with medium sized chenille dots, not too close together. are most generally becoming, but the elaborate meshes are very much worn, as they come in the finest veiling. Double veiling of plain white tulle over black, with dots, is one of the novelties for summer, but the fashion at summer resorts of wearing two veils, one of dotted chiffon over one of fancy net, still holds good, as it affords great protection to the skin. Veils finished with an edging are worn, but they are not so becoming as the piece veiling, which is more easily arranged. Veiling with tiny flower sprays is a Victorian revival which is shown among the novelties, and you are informed that it is to be worn with larger hats, hanging loose and straight down from the brim after the manner of 50 venre ago.

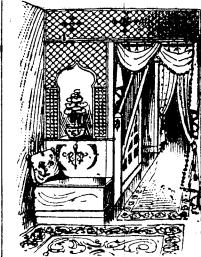
Sealing Jellies.

An old housekeeper remarks that before sealing jellies it is best to pour a film of salad oil on to prevent mold. It does not in the least affect the taste and is all drained off before using the jelly, and it keeps the air out perfectly. Tin covers for jelly tumblers should always have the brandy or egg papers under

#### INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

In Blue and White and Gray-Japanese

Flower Sprays-Use of Fretwork. How delighfully cool and comfortable in the hot summer weather a bedroom appears that is finished and furnished entirely in blue and white! Decorator and Furnisher describes such a room in a charming country house. Its walls are hung with a delft china patterned paper in blue and white, with shadings of cream. The ceiling is a



FRETWORK IN ENTRANCE HALL.

blue white paper with tiny blue flowers upon it. There is no frieze, the narrow white picture molding alone serving as a cornice. The woodwork, it is almost needless to say, is creamy white in tone

and of an enamel finish. The white enameled furniture is ornamented with quaint designs in blueflowers and landscapes, old Dutch views. where windmills, with wide spreading sails, dominate the scene. The white dimity curtains at the bed and windows are looped back with broad blue ribbons, and a tall blue denim covered screen, embroidered with white, half hides the washstand with its blue and white china toilet set. On the floor white matting is partially covered by a Byzantine rug in blue and blue gray tones, and the water colors on the walls, the only bits of color in the room, are framed in white with broad white mats.

Mention is also made of a quite original room furnished in tones of grav. The carpet was of brown and gray, the furniture in gray corduroy, the walls of gray cartridge paper. The life and beauty of the apartment were secured by the water color pictures framed in gold, which sat out upon the wall much more conspicuously than upon a background of ornamental design. The cab inet and the mantel lent additional color with the vases and the plaques, and here and there were sprays of flowers and stalks of Japanese origin, and even the lace curtains at the window were festooned in artificial flowers, and the general result was not only original but exceedingly bright and cheerful.

There was nothing in the flowery treatment which suggests the millinery, but the flowers were all of a Japanese character. A branch, for instance, of apple blossoms consisted of a natural branch broken from the tree, the flowers being artificial blossoms wired in. Many of the Japanese importers have been bringing over these things of late. They lend color and charm to a room or apartment. Whether preconceivedly quiet and somber or uninteresting and dull by chance, they serve to enliven and beautify.

The decorative use of fretwork and drapery in the simple yet artistic treatment of an entrance hall is also illustrated by the authority here quoted.

Decorative Fashions.

"It is found that among the ultrafashionable the lamp shade composed of silks, laces and other materials is likely to be replaced by a more expensive form -namely, cut glass and spun glass shades," says The Decorator and Fur-

nisher, the source of these notes. As there was a marked change in the treatment of interior decorations from stripes, tints and panels to dados, friezes, etc., at the time of the centennial, so there now is a growing demand, rapidly spreading over the country, for the treatment of walls and ceilings by covering them with fabries, thus forming a per manent ground on which new and beautiful effects in the decorator's art can be produced.

Of recent years the decorating by hand paintings of our doors has become very popular among the fair sex, but such a process, while considerably improving the general effect of an artistic room, is not within the reach of every one, owing to its cost. 🛬

Border Melds.

A service of chicken or a ragout of veal with a border garnish of rice makes a pretty dish for the table. Border molds both plain and fancy can be purchased, but the best plan is to have one made to order of the best XXX tin. save a writer in the New York Tribune. A simple pasteboard model fitted to a

platter should be furnished the tin-



mith. The platter for this purpose should be large. The mold should rest

inside the rim. A dish of white chicken fricassee is never so delicious as when it is served in a rice border.

To prepare the rice for the mold, boil it as usual, stir in butter, the yolks of 2 eggs and a tablespoonful of hot cream. Butter the mold, press the prepared rice in it and set it in the heating oloset under the oven.

In 15 minutes it will be formed enough to turn it out on the platter. Dish the fricassee or ragout in pyramidal form inside the rice border and strain the reduced gravy over, without touching the border.

PAR HARRY H. HODGSON. ANNONCE JUDICIAIR. Tous les droits, titres en et l' LA NICARAGETA MINING, DEVELOPING AND CO

LONIZING CO. LIMITED, Dane le Nicarague, Carie teracice Aux Enchères Publiques, Carditions-Comptant

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ANNONCE JULE ALER TOMBE et LOT DANS LE CIMETIERE MYS RIES

ASHINGTON PRYTAVA

Saccession de Muie Mary F Bell. No 53,678- Cont the e de Matrice pour la Parofsse i dill'ans

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PAR W. H. FICZPATRIC

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE. Succession de Richard L la bertson

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No 28,448—Cour Oybade Darro parolase d'Orienta bayenni B

PAR W. H. FITZPALIGISE E.
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