It has been objected that the modern Jew is rarely a farmer; that he prefers so work with his brains, to turn money over, to engage in speculative occupasions, rather than to work with his hands. The fact is true in the main. but it is capable of explanation through historio causes. It is almost certain that we owe agriculture to the Semites and it is certain that the Jews were in ancient times an agricultural people. Their exclusion from so many arts in western Europe, t ir confinement for centurnes to a few callings and to narrow areas, will sufficiently account for their present speculative and somewhat mercenary instincts.

It would be distinct gain to them, morally and socially, could a goodly proportion of their race be induced to resume, under happy conditions, those healthy and primary arts of life in which they engaged before the overflow of their ancient commonwealth. One more land reclaimed from Turkish poverty and desolation would be a gain for the Jews and for the entire world. It is certain that the Turk will do nothing with Palestine; it seems equally certain that European rivalries will prevent any one European country from colonizing it; why may not the true solution be found in Jewish colonization? The idea is attractive and it seems feasible.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

An Autocratic Ruler Who Is Governed by the Will of His People. The ameer of Afghanistan, who was at first suspected of complicity with the Indian border troubles, but whose innocence is now well established, is one of the most autocratic monarchs in the world. Not the czar of Russia. nor the sultan of Turkey is more absofute in authority, says the New York Tribune. Yet he is, or makes himself, curiously subject to the will of the people in some respects. A few years ago he greatly desired to visit England and other European countries, and the British government was anxious that he should do so, but he did not venture to do so without the consent of his people. So he took a plebiscitum on the subject. He sent a proclamation to every village in his empire, telling what he wanted to do, and explaining the advantages that would accrue to him and to the empire from such a tour, and asking the people to take a vote on the subject and let him know the result. So the subject was submitted to universal suffrage. After a few weeks the returns were all in and were counted, and it was found that a considerable majority of the people were opposed to his leaving the country. He was disappointed, but acquiesced in the will of the people, and stayed at home, send-

SWELLINGS FROM BLOWS.

place.

Nature Causes Them to Appear to Protect Spot from Further Injury. The swelling which follows from a blow is nature's effect to protect the part from further injury and to keep it at rest while repair is going on. What actually takes place at the seat of injury is not even now quite understood. The injury to the smaller blood vessels interferes with the flow of blood through them and the white corpuscles, with part of the serum, the watering part of the blood, escapes into the surrounding tissues. At the same time the blood vessels in the neighborhood dilate and the increased flow of blood with the thoroughfare obstructed increases the awelling. It is probable that the white corpuscles of the blood pass into the tissues to assist in the repair, as bees or ants assemble at an injury to their storehouse, but with the difference that the substance of the corpuscies is probably converted into the tissue of repair. From one point of view the human body is only one gigantic colony of individuals, and the swelling that follows injury but the rush of these to repair that breach.

MADE ENTIRELY OF BRICKS.

No Stone Used in Constructing Pension Building at Washington. Very few people know it, but it is a fact that the pension office building is the largest brick building in the world. It has been subjected to much eriticism, but it can stand it, for as the time passes along there are many things seen about it that escaped notice when it was newer. In all there are over 10,000,000 bricks in the building, says the Washington Star. Gen. Meigs took liberties with bricks that no other architect had ever attempted. He not only used bricks exclusively for the building, but he used them in constructing the stairs throughout the building. In the matter of stair-building bricks have often been used for the raiser, but the step has always been of iron, wood or slate or stone. In the pension office both raiser and step are of brick. As a brick building, therefore, pure and simple, if is unique in construction, optside of the fact that it is the largest exclusively brick building in the world.

Had No Poder to Make. The father of a dawyer new well known in San Francisco was in his last illness talking with a clergyman, when the letter asked him if he had made his peace with God. "Sir," replied the old gentleman, "the Lord and I have never had any trouble."

LABRILLE

dition hebdomadaire,\$3 00; Edition du Dimanche, \$2 00.

CURED BY EXPERIENCE Why the Boxs Are Not Going to

A story was told on the dock recently in Seattle of three young men who very practical manner, says the Post-Intelligencer. They had concluded that they would go on the Al-Ki, and had purchased three berths.

"Now, you boys," said the aged adviser, "want to remember that it's pretty cold up there. It's pretty low temperature here to-day, but nothing to what you'll'find on the Yukon. Now, let me advise you. Before going to that country you would better have some experience. You may not like it and then you will want to come back. To-night promises to be pretty cold. I have a tent at my house that I used in Alaska. You boys take the tent out on Queen Ann hill and sleep in it to-

"It is now ten o'clock. Don't eat tent, cook some beans and bacon, fix up some unsweetened black coffee and make a meal. Until bedtime sit around the fire smoking and chewing tobacco and playing cards, and then fix up a rough bunk on the ground and sleep until morning. If you enjoy it, go to Alaska; if not, stay at home."

The boys caught up with the idea enthusiastically, and promised to carry out the programme. Whether they did or not is not known, but the other morning three miserable-looking boys canceled three tickets on the Al-Ki, and as they humbly left the steamship office one was heard to say:

"Do you suppose it really gets that cold in Alaska?"

HOW FLIES WALK UPSIDE DOWN.

An Entomologist Advances a New Theory to Explain the Phenomenon. In our youth we were taught that flies adhered to the ceiling or to the window pane because their feet were provided with suckers from which they had the power of exhausting the air, says the Hartford Courant. This was disproved by the fact that a fly could run up the side of an exhausted glass receiver when a vacuum under his feet would do him no good, even if he had the power of creating it, and by the further fact that a microscopic examination showed that his feet were not provided with suckers, but with multitudes of hairs from which exuded a fluid in minute drops. It was then suggested that this fluid was viscous or gummy, so that the fly adhered by a sort of mucilage. This, too, was disproved, as it was shown that the fluid possessed no adhesive properties. By a series of careful experiments detailed in Our Animal Friends Dr. Drerhold proves that capillary attraction, the adhesion of water to a surface, is enough to support a fly even if he were 50 per cent, heavier than he is. The hairs give out an infinitesimal drop of water, and as there are a great number of them the fly is enabled to hang on the ceiling and to tickle any sensitive surface on which he alights in a highly scientific manner.

MATTER OF NECESSITY.

Why Aunt Philens Did Not Enjoy the Philanthropic Gathering. quired Nephew Clarence Townley, re- the question arose whether the party ferring to the philanthropic gathering at Mrs. Judge Tubman's, the ostensible purpose of which was, says Puck, to construct skirtcoats for the undone heathen on certain far-away isles of the

"Well," returned good old Aunt Philena Broadhead, with a gentle chuckle, "I can't say that I enjoyed the meeting as much as I usually do, although I must confess that it was the most successful session of the society that has occurred since I have been a member in point of actual work accomplished. I think we made more garments in less time than at any previous meet-

"Then how did it come that you did not enjoy yourself as well as common?" asked the nephew, who, being from the city, was untutored in the ways of such charitable organizations.

"Why, you see, that flirtatious Mrs. Flitters and Mary Ella Perkins, who is going to be married next week, were both there, and being unable to talk about either of them, we were forced to and meditation, work all the afternoon."

Turkey Bussards. "Turkey buzzards are the garbage collectors of Charleston, S. C.," says a traveling man quoted in the Philadelphia Record. "Now, if you know any thing of the nature of a turkey buzzard you must know that ordinarily it's a very shy sort of creature and generally avoids civilization, particularly as represented in the large cities. These birds, however, are tame, and they strut and vegetables. The buzzard has a voto be room inside of him for a choice bit of tainted beef or decayed cabbage. There is a five-dollar fine for any man molesting any of these birds. I understand that Charleston is the only city in the country that has this unique system of garbage collecting."

The Language of Mutes. It is only partially true that sign lan guage is the same the world over. While certain signs are easily understood, the sign language differentiates itself, as spoken languages do, and people of different countries develop their own. American deaf mutes get en very well with the French, because from France the first ideas of the American teachers were taken. But there is a considerable difference between the sign language of. the two great/English speaking coun-tries. In England the two-handed al-phabet is used, while here the single-

des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'aboanement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edi-

ferences in the gestures.

ALASKA AND THE YUKON. From Sea to Sea by Crossing Only Thirty Miles of Land.

Alaska is a most difficult country for traveling, even in the only available were cured of the Alaskan fever in a short season of its arctic summer, there being no roads; and even Indian trails, on account of the small number of natives, are very rare, says Outing. The surface is rough, being traversed by many ranges of mountains. Even in the more level portions travel is hindered in the summer by the wet moss which grows knee deep, and by the insect pests; in the winter it is made impossible by the intense cold. In view of all these difficulties, the peculiar relation of the Yukon river to the coast is such that one might fancy nature had arranged it especially for a highway through this inaccessible interior. in partial compensation to man for the obstacles she has put in his way.

The headquarters of the network of streams that ultimately drain into the anything until about eight o'clock this Yukon river fortunately lie within 30 evening. Then build a fire in your miles of the sea, just on the northern or inland side of a range of mountains which runs along the southern coast of Alaska. From this point the river flows north away from the sea, far toward the Arctic ocean; then, suddenly changing its mind, turns west; and finally, after traversing the whole width of Alaska, arrives at the Behring sea, its entire course being considerably over 2,000 miles. For a considerable distance it is a broad and deep atream. so that one may go quite through the center of Alaska, from sea to sea, by crossing only 30 miles or so of land.

REMARKABLE CORN FIELD

Farmer fied of Lake Produces 200 Bushels to the Acre. Prof. Thomas L. Cox, who recently returned from Morrilton, says crops are unusually good in that vicinity, and prosperity is knocking at the door of every citizen. He says there is one cornfield near Morrilton that will produce 200 bushels to the acre. This, says the Little Rock (Ark.) Demograt. is a remarkable statement, and yet he declares that it is true. Until a year or so ago there was a lake near Morril-

ton covering about 10,000 acres. When the big floods came two years ago, an opening was made by the surging waters which carried off all the water of this lake when the floods subsided. The bed of the lake dried up and left the richest soil the world ever saw. It is ten feet deep, and nothing the River Nile ever produced could excel it. This year Mills and Halley have a crop of corn on about 1,000 acres of this land, They sowed the corn broadcast like wheat, and the stalks are as strong as saplings, and scores of "shoots" are also loaded down. "It is the most remarkable corn crop ever produced in the world," declared Prof. Cox, and, to make the story even more interesting, he ended it by declaring that a " 'coon" was caught between the stalks, and, being unable to extricate itself because

"WHAT ARE WE HERE FORT" Question as to Sunday Fishing Settled by the Ministers.

they were so thick, was killed by those

who came upon it.

Some two or three years ago a party of anglers, including à minister as one "Did you enjoy the missionary aid of their number, were fishing in the society yesterday, Aunt Philena?" in- North Woods, and when Sunday came other than the minister should not refrain from fishing, out of respect to his feelings, says Forest and Stream.

One of the party, however, made bold to ask him whether he thought that it was wicked to fish on Sunday, and he declined to express any opinion, on the ground that he was there as an angler and not by virtue of his calling, and that every person must act according to the dictates of his own conscience. He referred, however, to the following incident which had occurred not long before within his personal knowledge.

A man and woman called at the house of a minister for the purpose of being married. After going through the preliminary part of the service, the minister asked the usual question: "Do you. John, take this woman to be your lawful, wedded wife?" This was met by the rejoinder: "What in thunder do you suppose I came here for?" The party other than the minister

went fishing, while he remained at home with ample opportunity for rest

CAUSED BY VEGETABLE GERMS.

A French Physician Says Rural Peo ple Suffer Most from Cancer. A medical student, before he can begin active service in France, must write a treatise on some medical subject which will be approved by the government experts, says the Kansas City Journal, Dr. Noel, who recently obtained his diploma, wrote a treatise on cancer, which has attracted the attention of scientists. According to his about the heels of the people in the opinion cancer is due to vegetable markets picking up bits of refuse meat | germs, which infect the human system, either through manual contact or racious appetite and there always seems through absorption or inhalation of the poison with water or food. Acording to statistics cancer prevails more in districts surrounded by forests and along the banks of rivers than in places where vegetation is scarce. Dr. Noel began a careful investigation around his home at Lyons. Birch, elm and willow trees predominated. He tested the sap from thousands of these trees and in a score of specimens found cancerous germs. A dog, inoculated with these, in a few days showed every symptom of cancer. Dr. Noel states that the percentage of deaths from eaneer is much greater among persons whose business it is to handle wood and vegetation than those employed in trades where wood is not used.

An Bel That Whistles. A remarkable eel has been discovered in the Fitt islands. It has a peculiar formation in its throat which causes it handed prevails, as might be expected to whistle when in an excited state.

In a Yankee nation, and there are difto whistle when in an excited state.

ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTE PAR LE CONSTABLE.

Heary Zeller ve Mase M. Braum.

OUATRIRME COUR DE CITÉ DE LA Mouvelle-Oriéans—No 18, 183—En vertu d'un writ de fieri finciae iseu par l'Hea. W. R. Richardson, juge de la Première Gour de Cité, agussant pour l'Hon. R. R. Downing, juga de la Quatrième Cour de Cité, absent en congé, dans l'affaire ci-deseus numéropée et intitulée, et à moi adrossé, le precéderal à la vente à l'emahère publique, à mes entrepôt coin es rues Camp et Valence, dans le Sitiéme District de cette ville, le MARDI, 2 nevembre 1897, à 2 heures F. M., précises de la preparté de district déscrite, à savoir—
Un let de meubles de maison.
Saint dans l'affaire of deseus intitulée et rumérotée d'après l'Inventaire enregistré un mes buress.

men bureau.

Conditions—Comptant aur les lieux.

Constable de la Quatrieme Cour de Cité.

23 oct—23 27—2 nov

ARRONOR JUDICIAIRE. Vente du shérif, Mercredi 24 Novembre 1897,

De propriétés de valeur du Premier District.

Connue somme No 522 rue Johnson et

les terrains adjacents avec améliorations, et Nos 525 et 531 rne Prienret deux terraine vacante rue Miro, entre Gravier et

Perdido, la rue à l'arrière étant la rue Tonti. John Bashr vs Peter Blaiss.

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA GUE CIVILE DE DISTRIOT FOUE LA pareisse d'Oriéens—No 54,585—Ille verte d'un vrit de misie et vente à moi adressé par l'Henorable Cour Civile de District peur le percisee d'Oriéens, dans l'affaire, el-desens initialée, le procéderal à la vente à l'enchère publique, à la Bourse des Enoanteurs, Res 629 et 631 rue Commune, entre les race Camp et St-Charles dans le Fremier District de cette ville, le MERCREDI, 24 novembre 1897, à midi, de la propriété d'après déstrite, à se-voir—

Premièrement.—Be pt certaine lets de terre etc., situés dans le premier district de cette ville, dans l'ilet Ne 24, compris entre les ruce Prieur. Pardide, Gravieret Jehnées. désignée par les Nos 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25, 23 sur un plan par Leois Bringier, veyer jénéenl en date du 28 avril 1839 et déposé en l'étude de D. L. McCay, slers notaire se cotte ville, les dits les 13, 14, 15 et 16 menrent chacun vingt neuf piede enze pouces aix lignes de fait à la rue Jehnesen sur une professionre entre lignes égales et parallèles de cent cinquante et un piede trois pouces. Lets Hes 31, 23 et 33 mesurent vingt neuf piede caus pouces sept lignes de face à la rue Prieur eur cent cinquante et un piede trois pouces de profendeur entre lignes de face à la rue Prieur eur cent cinquante et un piede trois pouces de profendeur entre lignes égales et parallèles, toutes les mesures il dessur étant approximatives et Denrièmement.—Deux étaits approximatives et Denrièmement.—Deux carteins lets cu portiens deterre les rues léties. Tonit, Gravier et Pardide, mesurent caquante quatre piede de face à la rue Miro sur cent cinquante et un piede de prefendeur, mesures approximatives.

Ives.
Said dans l'affaire el-dessus
Conditions—Comptant sur les lieux.
FRANK MARQUEZ,
Shérif Civil de la percises d'Unitez s.
22 oct.—22 28 29...5 12 19 24 nov

APPONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente d'ane Propriété de Valeur et Améliorée du Sixième District-

Sur la rue Camp, entre Joseph et Octavie (l'arrue étant la rue Chestnut)

Lissie Fitspatrick, femme de Mortimer E. Fippies vs Preston M. Hill.

pareisse d'Oriéans, dans i amaire di dessus inti-talés, le precéders à la vente à l'eschére publi-que, à la Bourse des Encenteurs, Nes 629 et et 631 rus Ocemuns, entre les ress Camp et 81-Charles, dans le premier district de cette ville, le JECDI, 2 décembre 1897, à midi, de la prepriété ci-après décrits, à savoir —

priété ci-sprée décrite, à savoir —

Un certain let de terre ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et smélrorations qui s'y treuvent et tous les droits, voice, privilèges, servituées et avanges qui y apparticament, aitué dans le Six ème District de cette ville, dans l'Hes No 247, berné par les ruse Camp, Chestmet, Joseph et Octavie, désigné par le létire "C", sur un plan dre sé par Charles G. Je l'Isle, voyer, le 9 nevembre 1886, at mesurant quarante piede de face à la me Camp par cent dix-sept pleds, deux peuces et quarter lignes de profondeur entre lignes égales et parallèles et commettes à une distance de quetre vingt-dix piede de l'encapt par celleux.

Desaltéens—Comptant sur les lieux.

Basel dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

Desaltéens—Comptant sur les lieux.

Shérit Civil de la Paroisse d'Orlègne!

Sherif Civil de la Paroisse d'Orié 29 cet 29 30—nev 5 12 19 36—3 dec

ANNONOB JUDICIAIRE.

PAR R. H. PICKENS & CO.

Edward J. McGinnie et al ve Aute

McGinnie et al. Partage Forcé.

Partage Forcé
Me 54,557—Cour Civile de District peur la Pursiase d'Oridana, Lue.

DAE R. H. PICKENS, Encanteur—En ver
I tu d'un jurement de partage et d'un ordre de vente de l'Hon. T. C. W. Ellis, juge de la Ceur Civile de District pour la parcisse d'Uriènna. Division A. à moi adressé et sigué et deté le 13e jeur d'octebre 1897, Je, le dit en cauteur, vendud aux enchères publiques. le 24e jour de novembre à mids, à la Bourse d'Encan de la Neuvelle Oriéana, Me 717 rue Commune, les propriétée éécrits et descous—

1º Deux certains lots de terre, située dans la 3me District de ceste ville, dans l'ilet borné par les rues Broad, White, Douaha, Bienville, désignée par les Nos 5 et 6 meeurant obscun 30 pieda de fare aux la rue Elemville sur une prefondeur de 102 pieda, antre lignes paralièlée.

2º Deux certains lots de terre avec les bénicios. 2º Doux certains lots de terre avec les bâ-

3º Deux esciains lots de terre aves les bâ-tisses et amétiorations qui s'y treuvent, aitués dans le 2me District de cette ville. dans l'iet-berné par les rues Bresd, White, Bienville et Deunan, dérigné par les numéres 27 et 28, mesurant chaons 30 pieda de face à la res Douane ur une prefendeur de 102 pieds, en-tre lignos égales et parallèles. Conditions—Compiant. Acts de vente par-dévant Ernest Les Sansam. N. P., aux frais de l'acquéreur; 10 070 de dépêt àu moment le adjudicat en.

adjudicas on. 2300—23 24 31—nov 14 21 24

seeron do Vvo Aune McImerney Succession de Vve Anne McImerney.

COUR CIVULE DE DISTRIOT: pour la parcione d'Oriéans—No 53,943—Division E—Avis est par le précent densié aux orienciere de cette succession et à toutes autres personnes intéressées d'aveir à éduire, dans les dis feurs qui suivrent la précente notification, les raisons (s'ils en ont) pour lasqualles le compte final précenté par Wilham W. Raid, axisquient lestamanthire de cette encosation, ma carait pas approuvé et homologué es les fands étairitués conformément au dit compte.

Par cruire de la Cour.

PAUL O, GURRIE,

Grabier.

ian de Marie St-Martin, vogy d'Elpoirte Jésandois

COUR CEVILE DE BESTRIOZ pour la pa-Vreine d'Oridana, 1865-1766-Britaina A-Attendu que Jeder Folandar a présenté upo pátition à la Cour à l'utilet d'obt nir de lottres d'adjunistration una la reconscion de tous Mario B. Habith, vouve d'Elipsiy-te Journagers, deschélo histona; avis est par le présent denné à tous coux que sela pure canderner d'avris à détaire, dans les dix years, les printessa pour lesquales II ne carali pas les limits à la dite pétitiés. DH LA NILH-ORLHANS Let très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc an commerce

PAPE O. OURNIE.

Annonces judic laires-

VERTES PAR LE SONTES

APPROPRIE SUDMOIATER Vente du Shérif, Mercredi le

D'une Propriété Améliorée du Second District.

24 Novembre, 1897,

Portant les Numéros Municipanx 2283 et 2285 rue Saint-Pierre, entre les rues

Miro et Galvez. Sabarban Building and Loan Associa tion ve Adam P. Gasser.

GOTE CIVILE DE BISTESOT peur la Pareires d'Oriéans.—No 54,641—En vertu d'un writ de saisée et vente à mei adreseé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District peur la Pareisee d'Oriéans, dans l'affaire et desaus intituiée, je procéderal à la vente à l'enchère publique, à la Eourse des Esconteurs, Nes 629 et 631 rus Counquine entre les ruse Camp et 85. Charles dans le Premier District de estie ville, MERCREDI,24 nevembre 1897 à midi, de la propriété et après décrite, à saveir:—Un certain lot de turre ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvents

Un cartain lot de terre ensemble avec toutes les bât'sses et améliorations qui s'y trouvant et teus les liroits, voice, privilèges, servitudes et dépendances qui y appartiennent en qualque sorte, situé dans le Becond District de cette vile, dans l'ilet borné par les ruce Bé-Pierre, Orisans, Miro et Gaives, désigné par le Bé-Prois, sur un plan dressé par L. N. Oilvier, le 17 mars 1508. déposé an l'étude de Abel Drayfons, ancien notaire. Le dit let mesurant trembe piede de face sur la rue Bé-Pierre, par cinquante-sept piede, cinq penoes et six lignes de prefondeur entre lignes parallèles.

Mes.
Saisi dans l'affaire el-dessus.
Conditions—Comptant sur les heux.
FRANK MARQUES,
Shérif sivil de la pareisse d'Oriens
Frank Zengel, avecat des plaignants,
32 cst.—22.39—nev 5 18 19 24

ANNOHOM JUDICIAIRE. Vente par ordre des liquidateurs.

In Re Bream M. McEvey, Individually of Tutrice Maturella (2) VERSUS

Thomas J. McEvoy of ale. l'e 84,292—Cour Civile de District po see d'Oridens-Division C. LE CONTENU ENTIRE DU

MAGASIN DE GRAINS. Au 742 rue Sud Fulton.

Entre les rues Notre-Dame et Julie Dernièrement conduit par C. McEVOY'S SONS.

Chevaux, Mulets, Camions, doubles et simples, Harnais, Buggies, Mais, avoine, etc. Coffre-fort et Meubles de Bu-

le 4 movembre 1997. à

SUR LES LIEUX No 742 RUE SUD FULTON.

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA Description d'Origans—Ne 52,792—En verteu d'un writ de fiert facias à moi adreasé par l'Econerable Cour Civile de District pour in un pareisse d'Origans, dans l'affaire di dessus inti-Division E, agussant pour l'Hon F. A. Menroe, iuge de la Divinues TC. mais ennant aboust, daté 22 octobre 1897 dans l'affaire si-dessus intitulés et numérotaés il sera vendu à l'enchère publique, les éffets si-dessus d'après l'inventaire enregistré.
Conditions. Chemistre. Conditions—Comptant.

Dart & Keroan, Robert J. Malessy, avocate?

24 oct—24 31 à date.

PAR STROUDBACK & STERN.

HEORGE SUDICIAIRE La splendide propriété d'Alger No. 513 rue Patterson et un terrein rne Washington, entre Alix of

Petere, flet rue Hendre. Michael Rooney vs see creanciers. We 53,863—Cour Civile de District pour le percises d'Oriéans, Division A, perceisee d'Orléans, Division A.

DAR STROUDBACK & STERN-Léonard

L. Stern, Encanteur, burean No. 821
rus Gravier, JEUD1 2 nevembre 1897, à
midi, à la Boutee des Encanteurs Nos 629 et
631 rus Commune, il sers vendu en vertu
d'un ordris de vente de l'Hon. George H. Théard, juge de la Cour Civile de District,
Paroisse d'Orléans, Division E, séguant en
place de l'Hon. T. C. W. Ellis, juge de la
Division A, maintemant absent en cengé,
sigué le 23 septembre 1897, dans l'affaire didessus, à l'encan:

1º Un verta'u let de terre amélioné ettré et

place de li Hon. T. C. W. Ellis, juge de la Division A. maintenant abeant en cengé, signé le 33 septembre 1897, dans l'affaire cideasus, à l'encan:

1º Un certe'n let de terre amélieré, situé et étant dans le Cinquième district de cette ville, dans l'ille bo: né par les ruce Pattersen. Verret, Olivier el Delaronde, mesurant au pied américain ving: uit piede à la ruc Pattersen, sur une profendeer de quatre-vingt-dux piede entre lignes parillèles, la dite portice de terre est une partie du let de te re désigné par le No 4, liet No 37, sur un plan des livres du dit district. Laquelle propriété à été acquise par acte parde rant William H. Seymour, notaire, le 11 juin 1884.

Les amélioratiens consistent en une résidence et buvette à deux étages couverte en ardoises, contenant six chambres, escalier et corridor au res-de chausée et de côté au premier étage, hangar éans la cour, deux chambres, deux grandes euves, hanque tes en briques Excel'ente lecalalité, en face du Marché Fablic, près du débarcadère du farry et peuvant rapperter \$50 00 par mois.

2º Un certain lot de terre amélieré, situé dans cette pardies, es sur la rive droite du fieu ve Mississipi, opposé de la partie du hea du Troisième district de cette ville, dans le merceau de terre teuchant et comprenant le causal Varret et désigné comme let huméro 8 de l'illet No 2, qui est borné par les rues Headre, Alix, Washingten et Peteré, conformément au plan drescé par J. A. D'Elémécourt, voyer, daté le 18 màrs 1858 et anaxé à un acte de partition d'une certaine propriété entre Edmand P. Tileston, E Crehose et Aus F. Cochran, passé pardevant Jenies Graham, notaire, en cette ville, ville; le disquième jour de juin 1858

Le dit tot mesure treue piede et sept peuces (30° 7°) de face à la rev was ligue qui le divise du let Ne 7 de écut lignes (180° 7°) entre lignes parallèles. Laquelle propriété s'été se du let les des partities de les parties de les partities des vies du let ne vandington avez conditien à le bri de la grand du pour être vendue pour du coussiant, et le

Conditions...La propriété He 518 rue Pat-

Conditions—La propriété No 518 rue Pat-tereus pour être vendue pour du comptant, et le hit sur la rue Washington avec condition à une meitlé comptant et le recte à un crédit de un et fleux ans qui doit être repuécenté par le-privilège de vendeur, les bilists portant inté-rêt à raison de 7 pour esex par an à partir de la faite jucqu'au paicement. Autes fe vents pardevant Edgar Eleck, me-taire, sur trais des sequécturs. 81 out—31—7 18 30 nov—2 dée

COUR GIVILE DE IMPERIOR POUR LA parsiese d'Orléans—No 50,180—Bivision D.—Avid est par le précent éanné enz teréanciers de octte encocation et à tentes entres persentes faiteres de déduire dans les précesses d'avelt à déduire dans les din joure qui suivrent la prisonne netties tion, les raisons (s'ils en ent), peur lesquelle le les compte provientes prisonné par Charlet te C. Lesthern, artientéles testamentaire de c

GIBSON HOUSE

Môtel de première cluste tenu sur le plan américalis. **\$3** par jour.

Frais supplémentaires pour salons et appartemente avec cham-

Possède les avantages appréciables d'une situation centrales d'une administration libérale, d'un aménagement moderne, d'an service et d'une cui ine irréprochables.

L'ETABLISSEMENT LE PLUS POPULAIRE DE CINCINNATI THE GIBSON HOUSE CO. H. B. DUNBAR, Précident et Gérant. 15001-180 L. B. REAKIRT, Socrétaire et Précenter.

BUREAU DE SANTÉ DE L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,

AU COIN DES RUES CARONDELET ET COMMUNE.

Recommandations à l'adresse du corps des inspecteurs

sanitaires volontaires. Premièrement-Voir à ce que toute demeure soit parfaitement lavie roc du savos, de l'esu et de la lessive.

Denxièmement-Pour la désinfection générale, le désinfectant le plus efficace et dont on se sert le plus aisément, est une solution de chloride de chaux dans la proportion d'une livre de chloride de chaux pour un demi-gallen l'eau. Je suggère que cette solution soit fournie par les occupants des domeures.

Troisièmement-Sur tous les ames d'ordures dans les rues, il faut jeter de la chaux, on mieux encore les arrocer d'une solution de chloride de chaux. Quatriemement-L'eau des ruisseaux qui n'ent pas un fond en pierre, t pas être troublés ; mais tous les hydrauts doivent être ouverts à dessuis de laimer couler l'eau librement dans les raisseeux.

Cinquièmement-Tous les égoûts, toutes les fosses d'aisande, toutes les immondices deivent être désinfectés.

A. L. METE, N. D. Chimiete du Bureau de Santé et de M cité de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

JOURNAL QUOTIDIEN FRANÇAIS.

Polititique, Littéraire, Artistique et Scientifique.

FONDEE LE 1ER SEPTEMBRE

EDITION QUOTIDIENNE, EDITION HEBDOMADAIRE.

EDITION SPECIALE DU DIMANCHE

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