VENTES A L'ENCAN.

PAR PAUL & GURLEY.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

ETENDUE DE TERRAIN

Dans la Paroisse de Pointe-Coupée, Lne.

Succession de R. H. Bayly.

No 1,434.—Cour Civile de District pour la Paroisse d'Orléans—Division "C".

PAR PAUL & GURLEY—Albert Paul, Encanteur—Bureau No 727 rue Commune, le MARDI, 23 février 1897, à midi, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, No 629 rue Commune, Nouvelle-Orléans, Lne., en vertu d'un ordre de l'Hon. F. A. Monroe, juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, Division C, en date du 4 janvier 1897, dans la succession de R. H. Bayly, il sera vendu aux enchères publiques—

Une certaine étendue de terrain située sur la Pointe Raccourcie, dans la paroisse Pointe Coupée, Et de la Louisiane, étant 591 90-100 acres d'étendue, plus ou moins, et consistant de la subdivision suivante, le tout situé dans T. 7, S. R. 9, E. District sud-est de la Louisiane, à savoir: Le tout de la Section 29, contenant 108 79-100 acres, plus ou moins. Le tout de la section 32 contenant 211 30-100 acres, plus ou moins. Toute cette portion de la section 37 s'étendant au nord d'une ligne établie comme suit: commençant au coin sud-est de la dite section procédant nord 4 3/4 degrés ouest pour obtenir un point de départ et procédant de là sud 89 degré ouest à la Vieille Rivière.

Conditions de la vente—$560 comptant la balance du prix d'achat en quatre paiements égaux payables 1, 2, 3, et 4 ans à partir de la date de vente avec 8 0/0 d intérêt.

L'acte de vente devant contenir toutes les clauses usuelles de sécurité comprenant 10 0/0 d'honoraires d'avocats dans le cas d'un procès ou de procédures pour collecter les billets: la partie à crédit devant être garantie par hypothèques et liens du vendeur.

Acte de vente aux frais de l'acquéreur pardevant Geo. C. Prëst, notaire. L'acquéreur devant déposer 10 0/0 au moment de l'adjudication.

10 jan—10 17 22 23 24 31—fév 7 14 23

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Un Lot sur la rue De Armas.

PAR PAUL & GURLEY Albert Paul, Encanteur—Bureau No 727 rue Commune—MERCREDI, 10 février 1897, à midi, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, 629 rue Commune, en vertu d'un ordre de l'Hon. N. H. Rightor, juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, Division D, en date du 31 décembre 1896, pour le compte de la succession de Ambroise Parent (No 51,800 du Dossier), il sera vendu aux enchères publiques—

Un certain lot de terre avec toutes les améliorations qui s'y trouvent, désigné comme lot 5, dans l'îlet borné par les rues Ad. De Armas, Clinton et Hillary, mesurant 30' 6" 8" de face à la rue De Armas sur 105' 7" de profondeur.

Conditions—Comptant. Acte de vente aux frais des acquéreurs pardevant Fred. Zengel, notaire.

10 jan—10 17 24 31—fév 7 10

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Un lot de terre dans le Troisième District.

PAR PAUL & GURLEY—ALBERT PAUL, Encanteur—Bureau, No 727 rue Commune—MARDI, 16 février 1897, à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncière, No 629 rue Commune, en vertu d'un ordre de l'Hon. N. H. Rightor, juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, D vision D, daté le 14 janvier 1897, in re succession de Thomas Dorsey, et femme, Dossier No 51540, il sera vendu, à l'encère publique—

Un certain lot de terre avec toutes les améliorations, etc, qui s'y trouvent, désigné par le No 15, borné par les rues Forstall, Chartres, Lizardi et Delorande, et mesurant 26 pieds 7 pouces 4 lignes de face à la rue Chartres sur 111 pieds 10 pouces 4 lignes de profondeur. Conditions—Comptant. Acte de vente, aux frais de l'acquéreur, pardevant Fred. Zengel, notaire. L'acquéreur déposera 10 0/0 au moment de l'adjudication.

17 janv—17 24 31—fév 7 14 à date

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Lot et Maison sur la Rue Première.

PAR PAUL & GURLEY—ALBERT PAUL, Encanteur—Bureau, No 727 rue Commune—Le MARDI 9 mars 1897, à midi, à la Bourse d'Encan, 629 rue Commune, en vertu d'un ordre de l'Hon. N. H. Rightor, juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, Division D en date du 21 janvier 1897, in re et pour le compte de la succession de William Norris et Adeline Norris, son épouse, No 51,515 du dossier de la dite Cour, il sera vendu à l'encan:

1° Un certain lot de terre avec toutes les améliorations, etc., qui s'y trouvent, situé dans le 4e district de cette ville, dans l'îlet borné par les rues Première, Philippe, St. André et Carondelet, désigné comme lot No 1 et mesurant 30 pieds de face à la rue Première par une profondeur de 91 pieds entre lignes parallèles.

Conditions—Comptant—acte de vente aux frais de l'acquéreur pardevant W. L. Loomis, notaire. L'acquéreur devant déposer 10 0/0 au moment de la vente.

27 jan—27 31—fév 7 14 21—mars 2 9

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Assortiment de valeur de palmiers, fougères, herbes à échauffure, rosiers, jasmins, mongoliers, parasol, etc., ostorifère à l'eau chaude de Hutchins, machine électrique de Regan, wagon, outils et divers.

In re Rudolph E Simons vs ses créanciers, etc.

No 50,959—Cour Civile de District pour la Paroisse d'Orléans, Division A.

PAR PAUL & GURLEY, Albert Paul, encanteur—Bureau No 727 rue Commune, VENDREDI, le 12 février 1897, à 11 heures A. M., sur les lieux sur la rue Octavie entre les rues Sud Liberté et Sud Franklin, en vertu d'un ordre de l'Hon. T. C. W. Ellis, juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, Division A, daté le 15 décembre 1896, in re et pour le compte de Rudolph E Simons vs ses créanciers, il sera vendu à l'encère publique—Un lot de plantes, arbres caféiers, machine électrique, wagon, outils et divers selon l'inventaire enregistré.

Conditions—Comptant.

24 jan—24 31—fév 7 11 12

PAR W. C. H. ROBINSON REALTY CO. L'TD.

VENTE DE SYNDIC

Dans l'affaire de A. R. Brousseau vs. ses créanciers.

No 50,957.—Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

Un lot d'articles de ménage et bagues en diamants. Billet à recevoir

PAR W. C. H. ROBINSON REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED—W. C. H. Robinson Encanteur.—Bureau, 817 rue Commune Hennen Building JEUDI, 11 février 1897, il sera vendu aux enchères publiques, en vertu d'un ordre de l'Hon. N. H. Rightor, juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division D, en date du 26 janvier 1897, comme suit:

1° A la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune à midi quatre bagues en diamant, un billet à recevoir et autres articles conformément à l'inventaire déposé au bureau de Geo C. Prést, notaire.

2° A la résidence No 714 rue Esplanade à 1 heure, le même jour, 11 février, un lot d'articles de ménage comprenant un set de meubles de salon, verseries porcelaine, chandeliers en verre taillé, miroir, table de salle à manger, chaises, lits, armoire et autres articles, le tout d'après un inventaire déposé au bureau de Geo C. Prést, notaire.

Conditions Comptant.

31 jan—31—4 10 11 fév

JULES ANDRIEU,

—Successeur de—

BOUCHEREAU & ANDRIEU,

AGENT D'AFFAIRES,

912 rue Gravier,

Nouvelle-Orléans, Lne.

[illegible]

SUCCURSALE [illegible] WASHINGTON, D. C.

N. G. PATENT AGENCY.

[illegible] ST-CHARLES

Patentes, Trade Marks, Copyrights [illegible]

[illegible]

A VISTA OF FASHION.

LEADING FEATURES OF GOWNS PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

Forecast of Spring Styles—Summer Fabrics—Cotton Shirt Waists Again—Boleros, Tucks and Braiding—Newest Dress Skirts—Dresses Worn by Debutantes.

Among other forecasts of fashion is the one concerning the curious mode of making the backs and fronts of dresses of different materials and contrasting colors. For instance, a black satin has the back of the bodice draped with pink satin matching the two center breadths at the back. This fashion will hardly prove popular, for it is full of danger to any one who attempts it without a perfect appreciation of the value of color. Prospective fashions almost certain to find favor are shirt waists in cotton fabrics, boleros of lace and ribbon, tucks in muslin gowns, sashes and braiding.

Dress skirts have to be fitted more carefully than ever. They stand out full at the back and are of reasonable length, as yet, though it is rumored that longer skirts are creeping in. The newest skirts are not so full at the sides and front. Some of the latest skirts are made to stand out at the back by means of flexible steels placed at the hems. Indeed, wire and steel have many unaccustomed uses now. Not only are most of the upstanding collars wired and a great deal of the lace and many of the bows, but some of the silk bolero jackets also.

Gold and silver threads play a prominent part in most of the embroideries of

A WEDDING DRESS.

the day, and the gold tinsel galloon has been adapted to belts about 1½ inches wide, generally clasped in the front with a buckle of some sort. Jeweled buttons of all sorts are preferred, paste heading the list, and these are rendered all the more satisfactory because now the patterns are interthreaded with colored velvet to match the tone of the gown. Bright colors figure in nearly all the dressy bodices.

Braiding, especially black, figures on the cloth and canvas dresses. Fur in narrow strips finds its way on much of the lace employed to trim evening gowns. White lace, by the way, Dame Fashion considers quite en regle for trimming fur toques. Favorite laces are brussels or honiton.

The overskirt has returned, although as yet there are no double skirts, but a skirt distinct from the one beneath it except where it is sewed in at the waist. It is made in thin materials, black having the preference, or for ball gowns white, sometimes embroidered, sometimes merely edged with a black ruche, the newest starting from the knee with a full gathered flounce to the hem. The most curious freak of fashion is that the skirts beneath are often checked or brocaded.

White frocks and floral trimmings are relegated to the debutante and other youthful women. Satin remains a favorite material for brides' dresses and lace the fashionable garniture. Necklaces of pearls and diamonds are worn by brides. Considerable latitude is allowed in the matter of maid of honor, bridesmaids, pages, etc. Occasionally there will be a maid of honor and no bridesmaids. Sometimes the English fashion of train bearers is followed.

At a recent fashionable wedding the bride wore an ivory satin gown, with chiffon yoke. Yoke and waist were outlined with pearl embroidery. Over the shoulders was arranged a long flounce of silk maltese lace, crossing in front and falling in cascades down the front of the skirt, where it was caught with small bunches of orange blossom. This bride wore a wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil. Her train was carried by a little nephew and niece. The little girl was dressed in ivory spotted bengaline hanging quite full from a lace yoke, with a white felt hat trimmed with white plumes. The page wore a Louis XV suit of ivory satin trimmed with sil-

BRIDE'S TRAIN BEARERS.

ver braid. The bridesmaids wore dainty gowns of ivory, spotted bengaline, the bodices fashioned with boleros of silk. With these dresses were worn huge white hats trimmed with white plumes. The bridegroom's gifts to the bridesmaids were pearl swallow brooches and bouquets of white lilacs, roses and carnations. —ALICE VARNUM.

THE LATEST LINGERIE.

Daintiness and Extravagance Displayed in Articles of Modern Underwear.

The latest lingerie displayed in the shops shows greater extravagance than ever before, and negligee gowns and nightgowns are real rivals of the ornate tea gown, so elaborately are they trimmed with fine laces, embroidery and satin ribbon. The finest articles of un-

NEGLIGEE GOWN.

derwear are made of batista, nainsook, linen lawn, daintily trimmed and tucked and hemstitched. The most ethereal bridal outfits are frimmed with rare lace.

Nightgowns are made with both the high and the square neck, with elbow sleeves, lace ruffles and ruche gathered collars and epaulets. Satin ribbon in blue, pink, yellow or white, 3 or 4 inches wide, ties around the waist and forms rosette bows for the sleeves and either side of the neck. The latest fancy in nightgowns is called the Bernhardt. It is very full, gathered in to form an empire waist, has voluminous sleeves and is made of india lawn or china silk. The foregoing is from an illustrated description of latest lingerie in the New York Sun, from which the following is also gleaned:

A novelty in white skirts for evening wear is made of fine lawn, with two wide, lace trimmed flounces set one over the other, and a richer one of silk, which buttons on underneath to give the skirt body and furnish the desired rustle.

Drawers are extremely wide and very short, so that they have the appearance of a divided skirt.

Combination garments, with corset cover and underpetticoat, or chemise and drawers in one, are much liked by those who wish to avoid unnecessary thickness of material around the waist. The empire chemise is worn over the corset and answers all the requirements of a chemise and short skirt. The daintiest corset covers are of fine lawn and lace insertion in the form of a bolero jacket, and those which fall below the waist line are shaped in with tiny tucks and lace and have no seams except under the arms.

Negligee gowns were never so pretty or so fascinating in style as they are now. They are made of fine cashmere, thin, soft silk and crepe de chine in all the light, delicate colors and elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon. One of the season's models in pink crepe de chine is made with a skirt with a Spanish flounce headed by two rows of narrow valenciennes insertion, set in above to form a bowknot in front and back, and trimmed around the edge with a lace frill. The jacket is one of the loose, straight styles so fashionable in street coats and is laid in plaits below the yoke and trimmed with the lace insertion, which also stripes the bishop sleeves.

Decorated Dressing Table.

A sketch given in the New York Tribune suggests a new idea for the decoration of a dressing table to replace the frilled and petticoated duchess glass,

DECORATION FOR A DRESSING TABLE.

which has been popular for so many years. The mirror, which has a heavy gilt frame, is placed against a background of dark red, and over this, projecting from the wall, is a half canopy draped with a china silk in a pattern of pink chrysanthemums. Against the same dark red background, which ends with the last rim of wood, are a set of open square shelves, five on either side, which are finished on the inside with a frill of the silk. These are filled with pretty specimens of china, the top one being decorated with a vase filled with dried ferns chemically treated so as to preserve their color and shape. The dressing table is of polished mahogany, with brass decorations.

Mrs. Rorer's Icing.

Put a cup of sugar and a half cup of water over the fire to boil. Beat the whites of 2 eggs to a stiff froth. When the sirup will spin a thread from the tine of a fork, lift and pour it gradually into the whites, beating all the while. Add to this a teaspoonful of cocoa, beating for at least five minutes, and when cold it is ready to use. This cannot turn to sugar, says Mrs. Rorer.

Parsnip Fritters.

Boil parsnips till tender, cool and remove pith and skin. Mash fine. To every teacupful add a beaten egg. Add flour to thicken and salt to taste. Drop into boiling lard and brown. These may also be baked like potato cakes.

THE STUDY OF MUSIC.

Teaching Early Principles—Writing Music From Memory—Sight Reading.

Advanced studies in thorough bass and counterpoint are for the mature mind, but the fundamental principles of harmony—the A B C of music—should be taught to the beginner. Scales and chords can be made very interesting if the pupil is taught how they are constructed and trained to hear them both with the outer and inner ear. Every one who deals with tones should be able to hear them, think them and write them.

It will greatly facilitate both reading and memorizing music if the pupil be led from the outset to recognize the sound and significance of every interval and form he uses. He should continually be put to the test by having intervals, chords, scales, etc., played or sung to him and by being called on to distinguish them one from the other. He should also be drilled to write down passages of music played or sung to him in groups, say of from four to eight measures.

Writing music from memory is a vital aid in developing the musical intelligence. It will not be found unduly troublesome when begun in the early stages of progress. The pupil who can properly grasp his musical materials should be able to transpose all his exercises and studies from one key to another and to write them down from memory in their own or any other key. This exercise may be the means of leading to the expression in tones of some original thought.

Too much attention cannot be paid to sight reading. A well educated musician should be able to read and comprehend notes from the printed page, without the medium of voice or instrument, precisely as a scholar in other branches can read from a printed page of words. Whoever can read notes in this way will find no difficulty in interpreting them with the voice or the instrument he can command. Teachers are often afraid of sight reading lest it lead the pupil into careless habits. There is no danger of this, however, where the progress has been sure and where the music chosen for sight reading contains no technical or other difficulties that have not already been conquered. For piano players the reading of four hand symphony arrangements is most useful or of the piano part in good concerted music with other instruments. Part singing, without the aid of an instrument, makes excellent sight reading for two or more voices. A piano player, by indulging in it, will always find that he gains in powers of expression.

Transparent Photographs.

To make a photograph transparent oil the back of the paper thoroughly with clear poppy oil. The photograph should be unmounted for this purpose, or, if already mounted, must be removed from the cardboard by moistening with warm water. The picture should be painted after it is again dry if water colors are used and only transparent washes are employed. The wax finish is given by covering the back of the photograph with a coating of fine white wax, which is run on thinly and evenly while melted and allowed to dry undisturbed.

The picture is then mounted between two glasses, which are firmly bound together at the edges by a narrow strip of paper neatly glued on. One of these glasses is necessary to protect the wax from injury behind and the other to keep the face in good condition. There is another method, in which the photograph is rendered semitransparent with oil, as above mentioned, and is then simply laid over the wax, which has been melted and spread smoothly over a plate of glass. In this case the wax has been tinted previously with strong flesh colors where the face will strike it. The dress, hands, etc., are treated accordingly, care being taken to keep the different colors for each part within proper limits.—Art Amateur.

Dusting and Sweeping.

In dusting do not forget the backs of pictures hanging on the walls. A skewer used under the edges of carpets and a slightly damped cloth or sponge will save much dust and labor if occasionally used in place of the broom. Never shake a mat or rug. Remove them to the yard, hang them on a line and beat well. Afterward lay them on the grass and brush them thoroughly with the broom. They will last as long again and look brighter and fresher after this treatment.

A Useful Little Knickknack.

A simple wall cushion—a receptacle for hatpins, scarfpins, anything, in fact, in the pin line, and therefore may be available for either sex—is illustrated by The Decorator and Furnisher.

It may be made of pink or rich red silk, worked with either silver or gold

A WALL CUSHION.

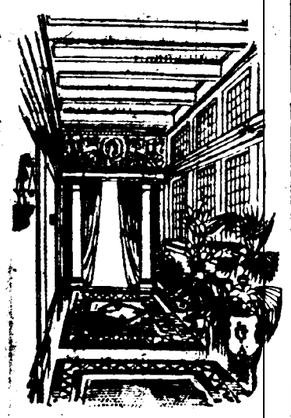
tinsel, the knot of a shade lighter or darker ribbon for hanging on the wall. This is simple and easy to make and will be found an acceptable little article, as it is useful as well as ornamental.

THE NARROW HOUSE.

HINTS ON REMODELING TUNNEL-LIKE ROOMS.

Directions For Overcoming Inherent Defects In Hall and Parlor—How Horizontal Divisions In a Narrow Space Tend to Apparent Width and Coziness.

In making suggestions for overcoming inherent defects in the various rooms of a house The Art Amateur illustrates a hallway or passage that has the effect of breadth, notwithstanding the fact that it is but 6 feet in width. This is obtained by means of the broad panel over the entrance, by the crossbeams on the ceil-



NARROW HALL REMODELED.

ing, the division in the rags, and the strong, horizontal cornice line placed about two-thirds of the way up from the floor to the ceiling.

These divisions of the surfaces are by no means arbitrary and cannot be relied upon for every apartment, since in each case success will depend upon the general proportion of the spaces to be decorated.

The illustration shows that a narrow hallway or passage need not be a space to be hurried through because of its unattractiveness, but it may have a charm in itself as one of the features of the dwelling. A few potted plants will help to soften the light already reduced by the leaded glass windows, while the coolness that foliage always gives will help to make a pleasing entrance to any apartment beyond.

Quite a point is made of the horizontal divisions in a narrow space. Our eyes instantly follow such divisions, and every one of them which tends to shorten the length of the room will aid us in our attempt to obtain coziness. These divisions, if they correspond with similar ones on the ceiling and floors, are often sufficient with a plain, unbroken wall.

A judicious addition of mirrors will assist greatly in carrying on the lines of a room and make it seem twice its real width or length. One frequently sees such substitutes for space resorted

LONG PARLOR REMODELED.

to by clever tradesmen who desire to lengthen or broaden their shops and their show windows. Such expedients are constantly met with, and although some may call them subterfuges they are a perfectly legitimate decorative scheme.

Where there is a long, tunnel-like parlor to be apparently shortened, the ceiling and walls may be paneled, or we may use heavy beams resting on pilasters, thus making divisions that will seemingly give greater width, especially if we make three divisions, the central one being the largest. This effect is also obtained by pure surface decoration, either flat or in relief. The room, however, may with advantage be actually divided by screens and columns. The inner room may be used as a music room or a tearoom, and much comfort and seclusion will be found to result from some such arrangement. In a second illustration the authority here quoted shows columns and special treatment of cornice breaking across the ceiling of a parlor. Seats are provided which relieve the formal appearance which columns alone are apt to give.

Fashion Echoes.

The flower muff, as a substitute for the bridesmaid's bouquet, is a pretty feature at some of the recent weddings.

Collars formed of graduated rows of pearls and held in shape by diamond slides are in great request for evening wear.

Military braid is employed for belts, with a gold clasp in rococo designs.

Elastic corsets are a new invention for reducing superfluous adipose tissue and producing a long, slim waist without any harmful results.

Eton jackets of fur and cloth jackets with wide fur revers complete the most fashionable skating costumes.

Torchon and valenciennes patterns combined are the new laces for trimming undergarments.

Coral buttons are perhaps the latest novelty and are charming on a black velvet gown.

Elephant's hide and black monkey skin are represented in the very newest leather goods.

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER.

The Latest Shape in Fashionable Stationery—The Monogram—Paper For Men.

The latest shape in fashionable note and letter paper, writes a contributor to The Commercial Advertiser, measures fully one-fourth of an inch more in width than in length. For instance, the size used for notes is 5½ inches across and only 5 inches up and down. That used for letters is a trifle longer, but of the same shape. The extra width gives the paper rather a "land of the woodsy shoe" look, which, however, disappears when it is folded and placed in the long, narrow envelope, with its square cut flap. Then when your note finally makes its appearance in public, it has quite a slender, well bred air. As for color, delicate tints of bluish tone are the favorite. There are "azure," a new pale gray blue; "sapphire," which somewhat resembles the robin's egg in color; "silver gray," or, if your taste is for something more decided, ask for "bleu du roi."

The monogram, fashion decrees, shall be inclosed in some small device, circle, oblong, or what you fancy so long as it is quite small. This is placed in the center of the sheet, about half an inch from the upper edge. If you wish your residence also on the paper, the monogram is moved to the left and the address stamped at the right, but rather lower down on the sheet. These little monograms are veritable works of art, so fine and dainty are they. All are made from dies, which gives the raised appearance. Those which are illuminated are first stamped on the paper without color. The ground color is then laid on by hand, after which it is again stamped with the required bronze or color.

For use on men's stationery, concludes the authority quoted, come monograms of very different character. The designs are much bolder and are not inclosed. Bronze is here the favorite medium also. The paper is more conservative in form. A specimen of note size measures 6 inches in length and 4½ inches in width. It will readily be seen that envelopes for this paper will be nearer square in shape, as it is allowable to fold paper but once. They have either a square flap or one very sharply pointed. The envelopes in all cases remain unstamped with the monogram, although if you so desire the residence address may appear thereon without seriously compromising you, but the seal must be a reproduction of the die used for the monogram, and the wax match the color used in it. The latest text used in visiting cards is the Roman. In shape they remain unchanged.

Portieres New and Novel.

In buying portieres it is not so much a question of money as of good taste. Some of the inexpensive denims answer the purpose quite as well as a more costly material.

The New York Journal notes changeable effects in many of the new fabrics for portieres. A new material called satin lambell shows this two toned effect. This fabric is much like damask, but it has a wide border and dado, with a design in detached figures in the center. It may be bought in a variety of soft shades. In a dull rose and reseda green it is most effective.

As for the beautiful liberty velvets, they are more in fashion than ever. Dark grounds are used, with the large designs in lighter shades.

A material which looks much like the dress fabric called bedford cord will be much used for inexpensive portieres.

How to Recast a Chair.

A neat, strong and durable chair seat can be made at home with little trouble or expense. Get some brown paper, cut out the shape of the seat, with a firm paste stick six thicknesses of paper together, trim the edges smooth, get some small brass tacks and nail it to the frame. Allow it to get quite dry, then varnish it, and you have what The Decorator and Furnisher calls quite a nice seat to the chair.

Visiting Toilet.

Among many charming imported models is a visiting dress the skirt of which is in navy blue natte cloth, lined with fancy silk, in keeping with the three frills of the balayeuse. Sleeves to match are headed with double flounces and finished off with a band of vison fur similar to those conspicuous on the pelerine drapery in orange velvet, extending in front into two long, drooping loops, in opposition with the huge but-

PARIS VISITING TOILET.

terfly bows at the back and at the throat. Blouse in blue silk muslin over bright silk foundation. The amason hat, in blue felt, is bound and encircled with cross bands in orange velvet and ornamented with a graceful paradise bird. Loops of orange velvet nestle under the raised brim on the left side.

FLOWERS IN DECORATION.

Floral Arrangements For the Table—Bouquets For Dances and Receptions.

Floral arrangements for the table are still flat and low of build, making no barrier to one's vision of the opposite neighbor. One of the prominent dinner givers of the early winter season ordered, in flat, oblong arrangement, a basket of these American Beauties in which the roses mustered 500 strong, the basket being 1½ yards in length. The shallow

BUTTERFLIES AND FLOWERS.

basket edge was hidden by an outer row of the blossoms hanging their heads lightly against the snowy damask tablecloth. Six high standing vases held bunches of roses of the same species at regular intervals along the table. Very pretty was the basketful of roses.

The introduction of butterflies among floral decorations is a novel fashion. Large wooden boxes of these gauzy fringed insects, in careful condition of preservation, are shown on demand, and when ordered are placed on very fine wires, which give the effect of a live insect just about to flutter, which is most decorative and attractive. The butterflies are imported from Paris, whence came the custom of employing them for additional decoration. A high vase filled with flowers, over which fluttered several butterflies, met with applause at the reception of a New York woman of fashion.

American Beauty leads among the roses. Other roses of fame and fashion are the Mme. Cusin, of rare beauty, pink of color—such a pink—the Brides maid's rose, with shading of pink culti-fated to tone in and contrast with the Bride rose of spotless white, so fitly named and used for bridal bouquets. These interspersed with orchids are most beautiful for a bride to carry on her wedding day, while in shape, as a variety of build, the English shower bouquet may be used, being graceful and popular. As is known, this is a broad, flat bunch, spreading fanlike, the flowers falling one beneath the other in shower effect half way down the gown. These are, however, heavy to carry and must be held in the one position. Bouquets for dances, opera and debutante's receptions are varied in having ferns interspersed with the roses or not, according to fancy. They oftimes are tied with many bows and ends of satin ribbon and vary in size from one to many dozens of blossoms.

The violet of the season is the Marie Louise, deep blue and double, while the Parma is accounted second in rank owing to its lighter coloring. For simple decoration the spice carnation has not a peer, says Vogue, authority for the foregoing.

Flannels In the Laundry.

Flannels and silk undergarments should be treated in much the same manner. Soap should never be rubbed on the garment, and the washing and rinsing waters must be of the same temperature. Pure soap will not injure flannels, so it is economy, in this case, as in others, to buy the best. Make a good soapsuds, using water a little more than lukewarm. Wash the flannels in this, plunging them up and down, but not scrubbing them, as this thickens the texture. Use as many soapy waters as may be necessary, having them as nearly as possible of the same temperature. Rinse in several lukewarm waters and put through the wringer. This is the advice given in Table Talk, authority also for the following:

Flannels should never be twisted in the hands. If impossible to use a wringer, lift the flannels from the water with one hand and with the other squeeze the garment until it is comparatively dry, then shake it thoroughly and dry in the same temperature in which it has been washed. Many who are most successful in washing flannels never wring them at all, but take them from the water and allow them to drip until they begin to dry, finishing the process by the fire. It is either poor soap, bad handling or quick changes of temperature that cause flannels to shrink. If they are ironed, they must not be left to dry beforehand, but ironed while damp until dry.

Nerve Monitors.

The newest opera glass bag is beaded and has a toggle top of silver gilt or gold, set with a colored stone.

The latest cardouses are of elephant's hide mounted in gold; size, medium to large.

The fashion of wearing a fanciful collar of jewels is growing.

Umbrellas with leather handles, finished with Dresden, Doulton or Coalport ware, are novelties in this direction.

The new university mugs represent the different college colors and shields in their decoration.

Coveted vinaigrettes have an open top of gold, in the center of which is set an amethyst or other colored stone.

Bracelets and bangles are shown in all the shops and represent styles identical with those so fashionable abroad. —Jewelers' Circular.

VENTES A L'ENCAN.

PAR LOUIS A. RICHARDS & CIE.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

MARDI 9 MARS 1897,

PROPRIETES DESIRABLES ET PRODUCTIVES DANS LES DEUXIEME ET TROISIEME DISTRICTS.

Les successions de Manuel Fernandez et de Veuve Maria Malen de la Rosa, Consolidées.

PAR LOUIS A. RICHARDS & CO—LOUIS A. RICHARDS, Encanteur—Bureau No 629 rue Commune—MARDI, 9 mars 1897, à midi à la bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune, en vertu de et conformément à deux ordres, un rendu par l'Hon. George H. Théard juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans Division "K" lequel dit en premier ordre est daté du 15 janvier 1897 et l'ordre rendu par l'Hon F. A. Monroe, juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division "C", désignant pour ledit Hon George H. Théard, mentionné plus haut et lequel second ordre est daté du 26 janvier 1897, dans l'affaire de la Succession de Mme Maria Malen de la Rosa, Veuve de Manuel Fernandez, et de la succession de Manuel Fernandez, Nos 49,554 et 49,726 respectivement du dossier de haute cour (consolidée) et pour compte des dites successions, à l'encan, il sera vendu—

No 1831 rue Nord Remparts.

1° Un certain lot de terre, ensemble avec les bâtisses et améliorations, situé dans le Troisième District de cette ville, dans l'îlet No 377, borné par les rues Remparts, Bagatelle, St-Antoine, Segatelle et St-Claude, anciennement Bons-Enfants, mesurant 30 pieds de face à la rue Remparts sur une profondeur de 120 pieds, conformément au plan dressé par J. Pilié, le 29 décembre 1837.

Nos 1912 et 1914 rue Nord Remparts.

2° Un certain lot ou moitié de lot de terre situé dans le même District et îlet, touchant le lot de terre ci-dessus faisant partie du lot original No 265; le dit lot mesure au pied français 30 pieds de face à la rue Remparts sur une profondeur de 120 pieds.

Les deux lots de terre ci-dessus décrits ont été mesurés et subdivisés en lots désignés par les lettres A et B sur un plan de Sidney G. Dart, le ingénieur civil, en date du 20 janvier 1897, conformément au dit plan les dits lots de terre seront vendus. Le dit lot A mesure 26' 0" 0" de face à la rue Nord Remparts, 24' 8" 6" de largeur sur la ligne du fond, 127' 10" 5" de profondeur sur le côté de la rue Tonro anciennement Union et sur la ligne de l'autre côté le lot a une autre première profondeur de 48' 6" pieds environ à angle droit 2' 8" puis autre seconde profondeur sur un angle droit 17' 4" 5". Le dit lot B mesure 29' 9" 4" de face à la dite rue Nord Remparts. Même largeur dans le fond, sur une profondeur entre lignes parallèles de 127' 10" 5" les dits lots A et B ont une autre commune d'une allée mesurant 2' 9" de face à la rue Nord Remparts par 48' 6" de profondeur bornée sur un côté par le lot A et sur l'autre côté par le lot B au pied avérieur, conformément au plan exibé à la Bourse.

Nos 1621 et 1625 rue Bourbon.

4° Un autre lot de terre ensemble avec les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent situé dans le même district et îlet que la propriété ci-dessus décrite, désigné comme lot No 211 et mesurant au pied français 50 pieds de face à la rue Bagatelle entre Bourgogne et Remparts, sur une profondeur de 140 pieds.

Nos 1121 et 1123 Rue Colombus.

5° Un certain lot de terre, avec les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, situé dans le cinquième district de cette ville dans l'îlet borné par les rues Colombus, St-Claude, Remparts et D'Amboise et mesurant en mesure anglaise 20 pieds de face à la rue Colombus, sur une profondeur de 121 pieds sur le côté le plus près de la rue Remparts et 114 pieds 7 pouces 3 lignes sur l'autre côté à laquelle distance le dit lot devient plus étroit par 14 pieds 11 pouces et 5 lignes à angle droit et de là à une autre profondeur de 23 pieds 1 pouce et 3 lignes sur une ligne oblique et 1 pied 11 pouces de largeur dans le fond; le dit lot est désigné par le No 10 sur un plan annexé à un acte pardevant F. de Armas, ancien notaire.

No 1417 Chemin du Bayou.

6° Un certain lot de terre avec les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, situé dans le Deuxième District de cette ville dans l'îlet borné par le chemin du Bayou, les rues Marais, Villeré et Esplanade, mesurant 49 pieds 4 pouces et 5 lignes de face sur le Chemin du Bayou, 49 pieds 4 pouces de largeur dans le fond et 105 pieds 6 pouces et 4 lignes de profondeur sur le côté ascendant, et 189 pieds 3 pouces et 7 lignes sur le côté descendant.

Termes et Conditions—Un tiers ou plus comptant, la balance s'il y en a, à un et deux ans devant être représenté par le billet ou les billets de l'acquéreur ou des acquéreurs, payable au taux de 8 p. cent par an, de la date jusqu'au paiement, garanti par hypothèque, lien du vendeur et les clauses usuelles de sécurité, l'acquéreur ou les acquéreurs en plus de leur enchère assumeront et paieront les taxes d'Etat et de ville pour l'année 1897. 10 pour cent du prix d'achat devant être faits à l'encan, ou au moment de l'adjudication pour les ventes.

ACTE DE VENTE PARDEVANT JNO. E. REGISER, ESQ., Bureau No 144 rue Carondelet, aux frais des acquéreurs.

5 fév—6 7 14 21 28—mars 7 à date

PAR E. CURTIS.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Propriétés dans le Sixième District,

917 et 919 rue Berlin, entre les rues Camp et Magazine.

Succession de William Kimberger.

Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans—No 48,133.

PAR E. CURTIS, encanteur—Bureau ancien Nos 54 et 56 rue Barone—Le MERCREDI, 17 février 1897, midi, à la Bourse d'Encan de la Nouvelle-Orléans anciens Nos 54 et 56 rue Barone; en vertu d'un ordre de l'Hon. N. H. Rightor, juge de la Division D Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, daté et signé le 9 janvier 1897, le procédera à la vente aux enchères publiques des propriétés suivantes:

Deux certaines côte de terre, avec toutes les améliorations qui s'y trouvent, droits etc., situées dans le Sixième District de cette ville dans l'îlet No 29 du faubourg Bouligny bornée par les rues Camp, Milan, Magazine et Berlin, sur un plan déposé dans le bureau de A. M. Lurcia, désignée comme lots Nos 5 et 6 et mesurant chacun trente pieds de face à la rue Berlin sur une profondeur de cent vingt pieds entre lignes égales et parallèles, d'après le plan à la Bourse d'Encan.

Termes et Conditions—Un tiers ou plus comptant, la balance, s'il y en a, à un et deux ans, garantie par des billets avec des liens et privilège du vendeur portant 8 pour cent d'intérêt et les clauses usuelles de sécurité. L'acquéreur devant assumer les taxes de 1897. Les actes de vente aux frais des acquéreurs pardevant John Baesich Jr., notaire.

17 jan—17 20 24 31—fev 6 7 14 15 16 17

Succession de Michael Fritz.

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la paroisse d'Orléans.—No 49,746—Division D

Avis est par le présent donné aux créanciers de cette succession et à toutes autres personnes intéressées d'avoir à déduire, dans les dix jours qui suivront la présente notification, les raisons (s'il en ont) pour lesquelles le compte final présenté par Frank Zengel, administrateur de cette succession, ne serait pas approuvé et homologué et les fonds distribués conformément au dit compte.

Par ordre de la Cour.

PAUL O. GUERIN, Greffier.

5 fev—5 9 14

Avis.

Excursions du dimanche à bon marché de New Orleans, Fort