APITAL PUNISHMENT. yxiating as a Mode of Executing

M. Berthelot, than whom no one in rance is better qualified to speak on the subject, is strongly in favor of using gas in capital punishment, says

New Yor Herald.
There is a scientific objection to the use of ill minating gas for this purpose," he says "Here in Paris dogs are regularly asphyxiated by means of ga. The animals are placed in a box, which is connected with a gas pipe, and the are stifled very soon after the gas is turned on. As for criminals with might be asphyxiated in this fast in, it is probable that they would - ffer at least for some seconds; dear: would not be instanancous. There would be contractions, spasm, and, in consequence, a momentary truggle against asphyxia, the result in which would, of course, be a certain acroun, of suffering.

"There is only one way in which an appallingly quick death can be produced, and that is by means of syanide of potassium or prhissic acid. A very small portion placed in a cup of tea, for example, produces the desired result. No sour er is the tea drank than the head in seach on the pillow. Now that is instactaneous death. As for illuminating as, it contains a slight proportion of oxide of carbon, and this latter element produces asphyxia almost imm-lintely.

"Therefore by means of such gas we could not an results that would be absolutely mathematical, and our condymned criminals could be put out the world after a very brief struggle against death.

"On the other hand, the results which have been obtained from elecprocution vary a good deal. In some instances condemned criminals may Frave been killed instantaneously, but there have been certain cases of electrocution in vhich the victims were stortured with frightful convulsions and death did not some quickly.

"In a word, the results differed ac cording to the temperament of the victim and the force of the currents. In the case | illuminating gas there would be no such obstacle. All that would be n ssary would be to place atla victim ... a specially constructed and hermetically sealed room, into which gas could be introduced ethrough a large pipe, leave him there a few minutes, then open the door and you would find a corpse.

"Some Americans seem to favor this method of capital punishment **∭n any case there is in America a gen** teral objection to public executions. People in that country want to avoid the sight of bood and the meloncholy spectacle that is presented by a condemned criminal as he walks to his doom. Now in France the law calls or public executions, and to asphyxite criminals in public is not feasible. Pherefore, be ore the guillotine can go the law must be changed."

RIDING A SEA MONSTER. Exciting Spor: Florida Boys Have on

Back of Huge Turtles. Florida boys have one kind of ex feiling sport which the young folk of more northern lands know little about. 't saists of catching the huge sea threes which frequent the hays along the southern coast of Florida. The turtles, from which is nade the green turtle soup so familar to restaurant fage, are confined by me fishermen in huge pens of "turtle-grawls," consisting of fences extending from the dore out into the water When the fisterman wants a great nartle for man set one of the boys whose shiny rown body is stripped are, stands to the prow of the boat s it is pushe from the shore. He ip on the char white sand of the ttom. He dives quickly, and, the depth of my regret at your de-imming down from behind, seizes a turtle firmly by its shell. Of cerely. Often I have pictured your eking brom to begins to dash and ringe wildly about, seeking to throw plucky rid ... Not succeeding in pedaling gracefully alors it darts quickly to the surface, nificent bicycle path—" ere the be get his first breath. en down an it goes, tearing rough the vater and beating the mwith it lippers. But its rider ver lets go r amoment, and pres-In the great turtle grows exhaustand the best place it is the grows exhaustand the best place it to the state where it is a quickly leaded.

"My superb bicycle path," replied his lordship, proudly, "I recently had constructed through the estate." mt, where it is quickly loaded ! poard and to en to market. It is in ig pony to rule.—Chicago Rec-

An Ecc esiastical Pun.

resort. As the bishops were ing home from the Sunday service, they could not fail dad and upclad in all manner

ASSERTED HIMSELF.

Old Man Didn't Count for Much, But He Owned the House.

It was Sunday afternoon, and the old gentleman responded in person when the door-bell rang. Furthermore, the old gentleman was not in the best of humor. However, of the most skillful of horsemen, the astrologers if the early events of his course, the young man didn't know best of shots, the most powerful, phylife go for anything. He is the secthat, or he would have been ready to

The young man, it may be explained, just to show that everything such as no other Indian ever showed an imbecile. was in accordance with the rules of polite society, never had met the old gentleman, but he had met the old gentleman's wife and the old gentle- to his medicine in open field like of the hands of her own son, it would man's daughter, and had been invited to call whenever he was in the and you have the northern Cheyenne. been tried to destroy the young man's city, and it so happened that he was in the city this lovely Sunday after-

"Is-aw-Miss Brown in?" asked the young man.

Now it so happened that the old who said "aw," and it was not a flattering one, either. Consequently he growled out something to the effect that she was not in.

"So sorry, you know," said the young man. The old gentleman didn't know

but he took it for granted, and made no further comment. Then it seemed to dawn upon the young man, who was fumbling for a card, that perhaps he had made a mis-

"This is-aw-her house, isn't it?"

he asked. "It is not," returned the old gen-

pointed."

tleman, bluntly. "Oh-aw-beg a thousand par dons," said the young man. "Thought it was, you know. So

sorry. My mistake. He was turning away when other thought occurred to him, and he quickly turned back again...

"Can you-aw-tell me where she-aw-lives?" he asked. "Here," replied the old gentleman.

"But you told me-"I told you it wasn't her house, and it isn't her house," interrupted the last year. old gentleman. "It's my house. I The no don't count for much in it when she and her mother are both here, but it's mine, just the same. She may get height, the character of their women it some time, but I don't want any is unimpeachable and they do not out-of-town dudes figuring on it just know the meaning of fear. They are yet. There are enough in the neighborhood who are going to be disap-

was equal to the occasion. He said: "Aw!"-Chicago Post.

As usual, however, the young man

HE WON THE HEIRESS. Bicycle Path Did What the Title

Couldn't. The heiress surveyed her titled

suitor with cold disdain. "No, my lord," she said, slowly and distinctly, "I cannot be your wife."

with the persistency of a man who

love you. I am an American girl, and a true American girl marries for love go News. alone. Your empty title has for me no attractions whatever. The glitter of a coronet does not dazzle my eyes, and for me there is more glory in the knowledge that is was my grandfather's business ability that won for my family its present wealth and social standing than in the ancient lineage of which you seem so proud.'

"But only think for a moment," pleaded the nobleman, "of the many desirable advantages that would be yours if you should marry me. Why, you could even live at court if you so desired."

"I do not desire it." The last scion of an ancient race arose and flecked a few specks of dust atches intendly, and presently he from his knees. Then he spoke, and es one of the hig turtles taking a his voice was strident with despair. "It is impossible for me to express

purse, the tot le wakes up and like a beautiful face amid the ancient splendor of my castle home, and many a night in my dreams I have seen you pedaling gracefully along my mag-The heiress interrupted his remarks

with an exclamation of astonishment. "Your-er-what?" she asked, nervously. "I didn't quite under-

A moment the beautiful girl stood in silent wonder. Then, with an hysreat sport, at I he boys enjoy it as terical cry that achieved a large cirnot as our western boys like a lively culation through the ambient atmosphere and struck the noble tympanum of this illustrious representative of a foreign aristocracy with a sound like the chink of American dollars, she threw herself unreservedly into his willing arms.—N. Y. Journal.

Business Faults.

"Have you noticed how Stubbins repeats himself?"

"Yes; it is an atrocious habit. The resident prelate Yesterday he tried to collect a bill of his visitor, saying, with a me which he has collected twice be-

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE Annals of Savage Warfare Does Not Produce His Equal.

If there is a natural fighter in all

neer and the railway builder. He has derers. given more trouble than any other his numbers have never been large uncomfortable proportions.

get particularly dangerous-along about 1850-it was stated that the northern band numbered 900 and the southern 1.600. Since that time the Cheyenne has been in almost innumerable fights and forays. In 1862 Col. Chivington wiped out a whole camp of Cheyennes, killing perhaps 300 of the tribe. In 1866 Custer blotted out 103 of them at Washita. In 1879 the northern Cheyennes, deported to Indian territory, broke loose and 87 of them were slaughtered in one bunch near Fort Robinson. Yet at this present day the tribe numbers over 1,200 in the northern band and 2,100 in the southern.

Extinction, unless it be extinction on the battlefield, cuts no figure with the Cheyenne. In peace he multiplies. There were 56 births and only 11 deaths among the northern tribe

The northern Cheyennes are superior to the southern or Oklahoma band. They average six feet in proud and sullen, and only anxious for opportunities to fight the white man. If given pay for it they will fight other Indians for the white man the Sioux war of 1890 the Cheyenne scouts of Lieut. Casey were most valuable allies.

The Chevennes are Algonquinsthe same proud race which produced Powhatan and Philip, Pontiac and Tecumseh. When they first fought their way from the east no chronology teaches, but legend of the tribe were to secure passage on a steamer "But why?" queried his lordship, has it that they lived near Lake Su- leaving either for Chefoo, Tien-Tien, perior 200 years ago. "Cheyenne" Shanghai or Hong-Kong—any place was a name given them by the French (outside of Japan. would fain resuscitate dying hopes. was a name given them by the French "Because," she answered, "I do not coureurs du bois; they call themwas a name given them by the French selves "Chish-chish-chash."—Chica-

THE RED PALAROPE.

A Case Where the Bright Plumage Belongs to the Female Bird.

This graceful little bird has one very remarkable peculiarity. When in full breeding plumage, it is the female and not the male that is the brighter and more conspicuous bird. The red of the breast and under parts is deeper, and the mottled markings of the back and head are brighter and more clearly defined. The first day they appeared in the spring of 1882 I shot several for the collection, and I never shall forget my surprise when dissection showed budding eggs in all of my supposed males, for the unusual sexual difference in the breeding plumage is not generally mentioned in the ordinary handbooks of ornithology. Even the natives believed that the brighter bird was the male, and were only convinced when I cut one open and showed them the

Now this peculiar difference means something. The phalarope is a "woman's rights" bird, and doesn't trouble herself with the cares of a family. While it is quite common among the waders for the male to take his share of the work of incubation-we frequently shot male golden plovers and dunlins with the breast plucked bare of feathers and the skin hardened from sitting on the eggs-among the phalaropes it is the male alone that hatches the eggs and takes care of the young-in fact does everything except lay the eggs, the females go off in flocks, playing and feeding by themselves, while the males must stay at home and take the whole care of the family. The eggs were always laid in low marshy ground, generally on a narrow isthmus between two little ponds.-John Murdoch, in

Chautauquan. Paper for Bank Notes.

Bank of England notes are made from new white linen cuttings—never

PRINCE OF COREA

the Victim at Times of Most

Outrageous Fortune. Prince Eui Wha (properly Ye Wha the world superior to the northern Kung) of Corea, who has just come to Cheyenne—the annals of savage war- the United States to finish his edufare fail to produce him. Imagine cation, must be a thing of joy to the sically, of all Indians; picture the ond son of the king by a concubine, craft of the Apache, the cruelty of the but has been legitimized, because his Sioux and a dash and heroic courage elder brother, the son of the queen, is

save perhaps the Iroquois—magine, | Stormy indeed have been the days in short, an Indian who can fight in of his youth. Hated by the queen, ambush like a red man and stand up who sees the kingdom must pass out Wellington's squares at Waterloo, appear as if every fiendish art has The Cheyenne is a product of the life. In the palace of his father, by red race which is sui generis. He whom he is much loved, hired assashasn't an equal. Ever since the sins murdered his mother. It has white man began to invade the wild never been told how the prince eswest he has been the tireless foo of caped, although he was in the palace civilization and progress, the grim at the time and was the means of disgentleman had his opinion of anyone and desperate adversary of the pio- closing the nationality of the mur-

The prince is not unknown to tribe excepting the Sioux, and many readers, for in 1895 his troubles were so great that he was in hiding enough to fill a good-sized theater to and sought the good offices of the late Col. John A. Cockerill to assist him When the Cheyenne first began to | in his flight from Corea. In his account of the circumstances Col. Cockerill said in a letter, which was published at the time:

"Assoon as the queen, whose fanatical love for her son, the crown prince, was intense, saw young Ye Wha Kung (Eui Wha) rising in favor she conceived a great hatred for him. She saw that this youth might become a serious rival to her own son, knowing something of the whirling politics in Corea.

"She caused his mother to be killed and his brother and sister to be put out of the way. The young prince was protected by his father, and his grandfather, the Tai-Wai

The colonel then described a series of intrigues by which the queen was enabled to get the young man into disfavor all around. Finally the condition was so bad that his friends prepared to get him out of the country. They went to Col. Cockerill, and in his own words is described what followed: "I undertook to do so, knowing

full well that if I was discovered I would encounter the malevolent queen, and that it might not go well with me. * * * The plan as arranged was that the prince and the with the utmost pleasure. During young In Chigo were to disguise themselves, cutting off their hair and dressing like Japanese servants. I was provided with letters which would secure me the cooperation of the captain of one of the little Japanese steamers plying between Marpot, the landing for Seoul, and the port of Chemulpo. At a point we agreed that the prince should leave

the country as my valet." Events occurred rapidly, however, and before the time for escape actually arrived the queen had been murdered, the king deposed and Tai-Wai-Kun, the prince's crafty old grandfather, had assumed the reins of government. He communicated with the prince, who returned to the palace. Later his father resumed his throne and became reconciled to the

This, however, did not end his troubles. He started with Rev. J. S. Gale, an American missionary, to come to the United States in March last. When the steamer arrived he was not on board. Mr. Gale announced that he had been prevented from leaving Yokohama by a body of Corean rebels, who held him with the determination of proclaiming him king.

Some influence must have been exerted to enable him to get away, and now for the first time since his birth he will be able to have a period of rest. In stature he is small and bears the indecisive lineaments of the Corean race. He is about 24 years old, and studied for a time in Japan.-N. Y. World.

Victoria's Sharp Grandson.

There is a good story going about Prince Alexander, the son of Princess Beatrice, who, at the early age of 11 years, is giving evidence that he ought to become a commercial man. He received a present of one sovereign from his mother, and, having quickly spent it, applied for a second. He was gently chided for his extravagance, but, unabashed, wrote to his grandmamma. The queen had probably been warned, for she replied in the same strain of remonstrance, whereupon the young prince responded: "Dearest Grandmamma: I received your letter, and I hope you will not think I was disappointed because you could not send me any money. It was very kind of you to give me good advice. I sold your letter for £4 10s."—St. James Ga-

ORIGIN OF THE LANGUAGES.

The Human Race Once Had a Common Speech. This enigma Mr. Hale undertook

to solve in an address delivered in 1886 before the Section of Anthropology in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which association he had been elected one of the vice presidents and chairman of that section. The address was on "The Origin of Languages and the Antiquity of Speaking Man." In this essay he maintained that the human race, when first endowed with articulate language, was necessarily of one community and one speech, and that the origin of the various linguistic stocks is due to a force which is in constant activity, and which may be styled "the languagemaking instinct of very young chil-Many instances of languages dren." thus spontaneously created by children were given; and in a later paper on the "Development of Language," read before the Canadian Institute of Toronto, in 1888, as a sequel to the address, and published in the Journal of the Institute and afterward separately, further evidence was produced to show that the words and grammar of such languages might, and in many cases probably would, be totally dif-ferent from those of the parental speech. In the original address the fact was pointed out that in the first peopling of every country, when, from various causes, families must often be scattered at wide distances from one another, many cases must have occurred where two or more young childeath of their parents to grow up secluded from all other society, were thus compelled to frame a language of their own, which would become the mother tongue of a new linguistic stock. It is evident that, along with their new language, these children and their descendants would have to devise a new religion, a new social policy, and in general new modes of life, except in so far as reminiscences of the parental example and teachings might direct or modify the workings of their minds. All these conclusions, it is affirmed by Mr. Hale, in his introduction to the committee's sixth report to the British association, "accord precisely with the results of ethnographical investigations in America."-Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

BIOYCLE HALLUCINATION.

Strange Nervous Disorders Noticed by the Physician.

"Bicycle hallucinations are becoming a recognized nervous disorder,' said a Cleveland doctor. "I know of half a dozen cases or more. One woman came to me and claimed she couldn't ride on a street when a street car line was in operation. Every time a car came along she had a wild impulse to topple over toward it. She simply couldn't help it. woman said that whenever she rides her wheel she has an idea that some- through the Tyrol. Col. Waring body is scorching close behind her. She feels the scorcher's presence and expects every moment to be hurled patriotic passion - play at Oberto the ground. If she rides in company with friends she doesn't notice the unpleasant sensation, but it comes to her again as soon as she is alone. A man came into my office a few weeks ago, and said there was something wrong with his eyes. I looked at them, and they appeared to be all right. He told me that whenever he play was before Bayard Taylor made rode his wheel-and he was very fond | it known to the world, and started it of riding-the ground began to slip away from in front of him, and the whole landscape seemed to curl upand it kept on curling as long as he rode. I fancied I knew what ailed him. He watched the front wheel Hofer's patriotic campaigns against too closely. I told him to sit up the Bavarians and the French. The straighter, and to keep his eyes off the title role was taken by a young man wheel. I guess it cured his malady, who looks much like Defregger's porfor he hasn't come back. I have an- | trait of the hero. He was a stick, other patient, a young girl. When and the Hofer was rather ponderous; she rides she trembles violently and but the minor parts were capitally this imparts a trembling motion to given, and the young woman who her wheel. It doesn't appear to ex- played the peasant heroine gave great haust her, but she is very much wor. I pathos and interest to the play. In ried because she can't stop it. I think | Pradl, an outlying ward of Innsbruck, she will outgrow the tendency, as she there is a noted peasant theater where gets older and stronger. Of course local plays, with a high development the men and women who have an in- of the patriotic element, delight the sane desire to ride right at the first obstacle they meet are still very common. That, however, is easily cured by a steady application to the wheel. A few additional lessons will soon drive this form of hysterical impulse away."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Forty-Year Clock.

A clock which the maker believes will run 40 years without winding has been invented by a Chicago man. The mechanism is composed of brightly burnished aluminum rods. slow-moving cogwheels and many tiny, quick - moving cog-balance wheels, which tick ceaselessly and merrily away under the large oval glass case which covers them. It has been running now about a year, and has never been touched, save to undergo a slight regulation during the first weeks.

ABOUT GOLD.

It Is One of Nature's Elements, Not a Compound.

Gold is gold. That is all that can be said of what it is. Air is a compound of various gases; water can be created by mixing oxygen and hydrogen; most things can be resolved into component parts. The elements have no component parts; they are themselves; they are not compounds. Gold is an element: its chemical symool is Au; its atomic weight is 197; its equivalence is marked as I.-III. It is gold. It is born, not made. Air can be manufactured; water can be manufactured; gold cannot. It is self-existent. It is

Bright effulgence of bright essence un-

It is indestructible. Acid may dissolve it, but it can be precipitated from ts solution and recovered as pure as when in its native state. It gives up no particle of its original purity under any form of chemical torture. It may allay itself with chlorine, or oxygen, or sodium, but it is not corrupted by any of them; it can be separated from any of them as pure gold.

Nevertheless is has been the dream of the ill educated, and myriads of bright minds are and have been ill educated, to make gold. It would be an easier task to make a star than to make a grain of gold, for a star is a compound of various gaseous and solid elements, but gold is an element; it is one of the 65 unmixed and inde-

structible forces of the universe. The waste of time in demonstration of the chemical nature of the supdren of different sexes, left by the posititious discovery of the ill-tutored gentleman who imagined that he had found a method of making gold by an admixture of iron, lead and antimony might have been avoided by a recurrence of a self-evidently truthful maxim-"ex nihil niail fit"-out of nothing nothing can be made. Gold does not contain any trace of iron or of lead or of antimony; therefore no possible fusion of iron, lead and antimony can produce gold. But, except in hypothetically pure forms, antimony, iron and lead do contain traces of gold or silver, and, therefore, under fusion traces of gold and silver can be found in the union of these metals. The misguided tyro in chemistry who has engaged the attention of the treasury experts merely blundered in a track that was blazed hundreds of years ago by the Rosicrucians, and that has become weed-choked for want of travel by the more enlightened scientists of later days.

Gold is just gold. It is an uncompounded creation. It is an eternal, indestructible and elemental force.— Chicago'lInter Ocean.

ARE GOOD ACTORS.

The Passion in Play as Presented in

the Tyrol. Last summer Col. George E. Warsays: "All the world has heard of, and much of the world has visited, the ammergau; but few know the degree to which the dramatic faculty is developed among the Tyrolese. At Brixlegg, in the lower Innthal, I saw, some years ago, a very impressive passion-play performed by the peo-ple of the village, which was said to be much what the Oberammergau on its course of financial prosperity. This year we made a fine run to Brixlegg, to see, in the same barnlike playhouse, a performance of 'Speckbacher,' representing incidents of popular audience on Sunday afternoons, and give much satisfaction to the visitors who attend them during the summer. One of the most successful of the dramas was written by the wife of a shoemaker in Pradl, who plays the leading part with great acceptance. In Meran, in the autumn months, in a fine open-air theater, the play of "Andreas Hofer" is said to be unusually fine. Hofer was a native of the Passeierthal, which debouches at Meran. The costumes of his time still prevail there, and its traditions still live, so that this play is said to be marked with great his-

toric accuracy of setting."—Century. To Insure Against Accident,

If you want to carry accident insurance that will cost you nothing, carry a card in your pocket giving your name, address and to whom word should be sent in the event that any accident befalls you. No one so equipped is ever killed or injured. If there is nothing about a man that will identify him, he runs a great risk of getting killed.—Atchison Globe.

VENTES A L'ENCAN.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE MERCREDI, 28JUILLET,

10 A. M., Piano Mathushek, Presque Neut,

Au No. 630 rue Gravier. PAR LOUIS A. RICHARDS, & CO-LOUIS

A. RICHARDS, Encanteur. Bureau No. 629
rue Commune, MERCREOI, 28 juillet 1897. &
10 h.a M., & la bourse des Encanteurs, Nos. 629
et 631 rue Commune, en vertu de et conformement à un ordre issu par l'Hon. F. A. Monroe, juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la
puroi-se d'Orléans. Division "C", lequel erdre porte date du 9 juillet 1897, dans l'affairs
intitulée Succession de Catherine Butman,
veuve de James Joseph Segrave, No. 51, 343 du
dossier de la susdite Cour, il sera vendu aux
enchères publiques. à savoir:

Un Piano Mathushek (7 ostaves.) Conditions—Complant. 17 juillet— 17 18 21 25 27 28

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE

MARDI, 17 AOUT. Un joli cottage élevé

No 810 RUE LOUISA.

Troisième District.

PAR LOUIS A. RICHARDS & Cie.—
Louis A. Richards, Encanteur.—Bureau No 629 rue Commune.—MARDI, 17 sout 1897, à midi, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune, en vertu et conformément à un ordre de l'Hon. F. A. Monroe, juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, Division C, ledit ordre en date du 9 juillet 1897, dans l'affaire de la sauccession des Catherite Butman, veuve de Jam. a Joseph Segrave, No 51,343, du Dossier de ladite Cour et pour le compte de ladite succession, à l'encan, il sera veadu, la propriété ci après décrite, à savoir.

Un certain let de tarres était desse le Tractal.

ladite succession, à l'encan, il sera vendu, la proprieté ci après décrite, à savoir:

Un certain lot de terre situé dans le Trolaidme District de cette ville, dans l'Illet borné par les rues Louisa. Danph'ine. Bourgogne et Clouet et mesurant, au pied américain, 40° 0° de face à la rue Louisa sur une profondeur de 85°, 0°, entre lignes sur le côté de ladite propriété le pus près de la rue. Danphine, étant apjets, en faveur de la propriété attenante aux droits ou servitudes de passage et d'appui an hangar dans le fond, résultant de la destination du père de famille.

Les améllorations consistent en un élégant cottage en bois, élevé et retiré de la banqueste, avec une jolie cour pavée de côté. La maison contient galerie de faoe et dans le fond, corridor et sept (7) chambres. gaz dans toute la maison. Les murs dans les chambres principales sont ornés de jolies tapisseries. Loué raison de \$25 par mois.

Cunditions— Un tiers ou plus comptant et le reste du prix, s'il y en a, à un, ou, à un et deux ans de crédit, au g'é de l'acquéreur, payable en un deux illet de l'acquéreur portant hoit pour cent d'intérêt par an, à partir de la date de l'adjudication jusqu'au paiement fina; cinq pour cent d'intérêt par an, à partir de la date de l'adjudication jusqu'au paiement fina; cinq pour cent d'intérêt par an, à partir de la date de l'adjudication jusqu'au paiement fina; cinq pour cent d'a materité, le tout garantipar hypothèque spéciale et liens et privilèges du vendeur sur la dite propriété ensemble avec les autres clauses de garantie les taxes pour l'année conrante de 1597 doivent être payées par l'acquéreur. Dix pour cent cap prix de l'adjudication dut être déposé avec l'encanteur pour lier la vente.

Acte de ven'e doit être exécuté pardevan T. D. Charbonnet, no aire, au frais de l'as quéreur.

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Oursette, AutoineRasori, Marc, Marie
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LETTRES.

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