HOW JAPS LIVE.

An International Comparison of Personal Wants.

An American traveler, who went to Japan to study Japanese commercial methods and conditions, and especially the question of cheap labor, says that the last issue was made very plain to him in a few words in a casual conversation with a Japanese gentleman who had spent ten years of his life in Europe and America. He said: "You people are inconvenient. You require so much more than we Japanese to keep you comfortable. Here, for example, you are paying five dollars (silver) a day at your hotel, and I am paying 75 yen, or 40 cents of your money. I am just as comfortable and happy as you are. You certainly have tables and chairs and washstands and pitchers and a bedstead and sofa, and goodness knows what in your rooms. I have nothing of the sort. A nice, clean tatami mat and a quilt is a good enough bed for me. Then you have so much more trouble at your meals with your tables and chairs and crockery and glassware and knives and forks and spoons and mustard and pepper pots. Then you are crowded together in one room. My meals are served on a tray in my room by a pretty maid, who kneels before me while I eat, and chats and makes herself interesting, looking after my every want at the same time. Then you cart a lot of unnecessary baggage around. The hotel furnishes me with a fine silk dressing gown and a nice clean night robe, and I can buy a toothbrush for a sen or so. Say what you like, you do not go along the line of least resistance. You make too much effort to live. It costs you too much in worry and anxiety, in flesh and blood and gray matter as well. Close proximity with this happy-go-lucky Asiatic life enables the striking contrast between it and the amount of energy expended on daily necessities of Americans to be fully realized. The simple difference between the $2.75 American money paid by the traveler and the 40 cents of the Japanese, by which each man filled his daily wants, represents, actually, the difference between Asiatic and American labor. Our laborer must have $1.50 in good, sound money to supply his bare wants. A Japanese laborer can get along very well with 50 cents silver, or, say, 27½ cents of our money. The rooms occupied by the most prosperous working families—one room being sufficient for a family of a man and wife and two or three children—are sometimes five mats in width, but, as a rule, the breadth does not exceed three, with occasionally a space of matless ground of about two feet square. In the case of many rooms, especially those occupied by the poorer classes, the dimensions of the rooms do not exceed six feet, or two mats. Often these houses, or rooms, consist merely of a poorly-constructed roof, under which the occupants sit and sleep on woven straw spread on the bare ground. The food supply of the poorer classes is often derived from the table refuse of the barracks and other large establishments. Where this refuse is utilized, a family of five members can live on 14 or 15 cents (silver) a day, say 12 cents for rice, three cents for other food. Where the supplies are purchased fresh, the cost reaches 30 cents. The remuneration for nearly all kinds of labor is correspondingly low.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CAT AND LIZARD.

Uncanny Effect of the Latter Leaving Its Tail Behind.

We have all heard of the odd power a lizard has of throwing off his tail when frightened or excited. We witnessed a curious instance of this when sitting at tea on the flowery terrace of one of S. Remo's prettiest villas. The cat of the house appeared, returning from a hunting excursion, with a still wriggling lizard hanging from her mouth, and the cat's mistress at once made a humane effort to rescue it, with this success, that the lizard was next seen running away to a neighboring tree quite uninjured, but without a tail. Then a queer scene occurred. The ownerless tail, still retaining its vitality, spun round and round upon the flagged terrace, at intervals executing a nimble skip up into the air, while the cat disappointed of her original prey, returned to play with it as she would have done with a mouse. She sat down to watch the pranks of the playful tail, occasionally giving it a gentle pat with her paw, or starting back as it made one of its higher skips, as if half afraid of the uncanny power of the thing, which was now neither an animal nor really alive. Finally, as the mechanical vitality died out gradually, the cat swallowed the tail, and returned to the tree to look for its owner.—London Spectator.

Simple Tools.

With a piece of string and a little sand and grease some Hindoo convicts recently sawed through an iron bar two inches in diameter in five hours and escaped from jail, according to the Pioneer Mail.

AN ANCIENT INSTITUTION.

The Banquet Annually Given by the Royal Academy.

The royal academy dinner is an ancient institution, almost as old as the academy itself. Goldsmith and Johnson used to attend the earlier banquets, and it was at one of these feasts that Sir Joshua Reynolds, in Johnson's presence, rashly asked Horace Walpole if he might make him known to the great lexicographer. "No, Sir Joshua," answered Walpole, who greatly disliked the doctor, "you may not make me known to Dr. Johnson." It was not customary until comparatively recent times to report the speeches at the banquet, and this innovation was due entirely to the late prince consort. The prince, when he first attended the banquet, fully expected his speech to be reported, and left his manuscript notes on the dinner-table, imagining that a shorthand writer would be present to make use of them. The next morning, when the prince found his speech unreported, his indignation knew no bounds, and ever since that year a representative of the Times has been given a place at the banquet.

It is extremely difficult, and for the ordinary man impossible, to obtain an invitation to the academy dinner, the guests at which must be "persons in elevated situations, of high rank, distinguished talents, or known patrons of art." The royalties, the cabinet ministers, the lord mayor, and certain other personages are always invited, but the remaining guests are chosen by ballot at a special meeting of the academy council, when the name of any candidate who receives two black balls is at once ruled out. The prince of Wales has for many years regularly attended the dinner, and Lady Eastlake in her "Journal" gives an amusing description of the banquet of 1863, when the heir-apparent forgot his speech. Until the prince set the example, no one ever thought of smoking at the academy banquet, where the after-dinner cigar had always been strictly tabooed. The exact cost of the banquet is one of the secrets of the academy, but £500 is probably very near the mark. It is not generally known, however, that the Royal academy has its own private wine cellar.—Westminster Gazette.

THE NEW MARINE MOTOR.

England's Latest Experiment in the Naval Line.

It is a somewhat exciting experience, in these record-breaking days, to make a sea trip upon the fastest steamer that is now or ever was afloat. The small torpedo boat Turbinia, whose speed performances have astonished the shipping world, and which have opened up the possibilities of ocean traveling to a rapidity until now undreamed of, made another trial from the Tyne recently. There was on board of her Hon. Charles A. Parsons, of Holeyn Hall, Wylam, to whose inventive genius the present application of the steam turbine is due. As she lay at her moorings in the Tyne at Wallsend, the Turbinia presentd a very slender appearance. She is, in fact, little more than a thin shell, molded on lines best qualified for the attainment of a great speed, the first object in the construction of her hull being to present the least resistance to wind and sea. She is 100 feet long and only 9 feet beam at her broadest part, the stem being as sharp as a knife blade, to which it tapers in a very gradual fashion. She has a maximum displacement of 42 tons, and draws only three feet of water. On one of her trials recently the main speed of 32¾ knots was maintained over the measured mile—equal to slightly over 37¾ statute miles. We believe that the very best record is 32¼ knots, obtained by Messrs. Thornecroft. The principle of the turbine may best be described, if the apparent contradiction of terms may be excused, as a steam wind-mill. The action of the steam directed on the vanes of the mill drives the shaft at a rate of 2,200 revolutions per minute when at full speed, and there are three separate shafts, each fixed with three propellers, placed three feet apart. So that, with nine propellers revolving at such a terrific speed, it can easily be imagined that a high propulsive force can be obtained from engines much lighter than those ordinarily used.—Newcastle Journal.

A Dreadful Dilemma.

"To save me, I can't tell which Jones girl I want to marry."

"What is the trouble?"

"One makes such delicious strawberry shortcake, but the other one looks so lovely on her wheel."—Detroit Free Press.

Railway and Other Accidents.

The railway companies of Great Britain carried 930,000 passengers in 1895, of whom 386 were killed. During the same year in the city of London alone 586 persons were killed by falling from buildings or out of windows.

—Widows were married by Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Fillmore and Benjamin Harrison.

IT'S A SURE CURE.

If You Don't Believe It Ask the First Married Man You Meet.

"Yes," he said, "I quit smoking nearly a year ago, and haven't even taken a single puff since."

"It must be considerable of a struggle for a man who has been in the habit of smoking a good deal," said the man who never had tried to stop, but was always promising himself that some day he would.

"I had smoked for 20 years," said the man who had quit.

"Yes, I know it," returned the man who had never tried. "That's what surprises me in your case. It must have required a good deal of nerve and self-control."

"Not at all! Not at all! Merely judgment!"

"Judgment!"

"Precisely. It's very simple when you know how."

"Why, I always understood that a man went through all kinds of torture and only hung on to his determination by the very greatest exhibition of will power."

"When he doesn't understand or grasp the proper method, yes," said the man who had quit; "but if he exercises a little judgment and common sense it is the easiest thing in the world. Now, I didn't go off by myself and make a solemn vow that I would never smoke again and then stop right short off."

"Limited yourself, I suppose, and graded down?"

"Not a bit of it. That's where all the struggle and the fight comes in. I didn't undertake to put any limit on my smoking, and I made it a point for several weeks to keep a box of cigars open on my desk at home, only—"

"Yes."

"I let my wife buy them."

"Ah! I begin to understand."

"I gave her the money that I usually spend for cigars, and told her that she was a better bargain hunter than I, and would naturally be entitled to anything that she could save out of my cigar money. Of course she was delighted."

"That was to be expected."

"Three days later I was sick, and the smell of cigar smoke soon became nauseating to me. I never could stand poor cigars, you know. I quit smoking from choice inside of a week.—Tobacco Journal.

ANGLO-SAXON MUSIC.

Favorite Instruments Played Upon in the Olden Time.

For the laity the crowth, harp and pipe were favorite musical instruments. The tabor was used at Anglo-Saxon entertainments, but it was not so popular as these three. Drums were occasionally used to heighten the effect, but they, also, do not seem to have been in high favor. While the pipe was a favorite instrument among the lower classes, such as bear dancers and exhibitors of dancing dogs, the harp on the other hand was the instrument of the nobility; all noble children were taught to play on the harp. Thus the king of Westnesse commands the harp for the education of his son: "Teach him of the harp and of song; teach him to tug o' the harp with his nails sharp." Most famous knights of King Arthur were taught "harping." And we know that Alfred the Great put his knowledge of the harp to other than musical purposes. It is also worth noting that St. Alderhelm and St. Dunstan were renowned as harpers. In fact, a gentleman of Anglo-Saxon days was supposed to play the harp as a matter of course, just as an American or English girl is supposed to play the piano.

A few specimens of very early Anglo-Saxon music remain; as, for example, the music of the "Praise of Virginity" and to other poems by St. Alderhelm; but we cannot interpret their peculiar notation—it is decidedly imperfect and misleading. F was represented by a red line and C by a yellow line, and single marks, or names, were written between these lines, but the time is quite indefinite. As to harmony, considerable progress must have been made, since the nation used the harp and organ, and this implied some knowledge of concordant sounds.

It is claimed that Anglo-Saxon secular music was plaintive. Doubtless this was the case, for melancholy played a considerable part in their moods. The philosophy of Schopenhauer has a natural basis in the Teutonic nature, and among other rich deposits they possess a strong vein of pessimism. It must have found expression in Saxon music, as it assuredly found expression in Saxon poetry.—Westminster Review.

Women Drummers.

Western firms are employing women as traveling drummers. A pretty girl can make the average man purchase a great many things he doesn't want.—N. Y. Journal.

—What has become of the old-fashioned photographer who put a brace with an adjustable head rest behind a subject to get him to hold still?—Atchison Globe.

DESINFECTION,

Nos abonnés hors de la ville peuvent recevoir en toute confiance l'Abeille qui, tous les matins, est désinfectée à la Poste par les médecins des Hôpitaux de marine des Etats-Unis.

ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

SUCCESSION
—DE—
MATTHEW DAVID MAULICK
—ET DE—
Catharina Miller, sa femme

No 50,067—Cour Civile de District, Division C

PAR JACOB A. REINACH, Encanteur il sera vendu le JEUDI 21 octobre 1897, à midi, à la Bourse des Encanteurs Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune, en vertu d'un ordre de l'Hon. F. A. Monroe, juge de Cour Civile de District, Division C, daté le 13 juillet 1897, et signé le 19 juillet 1897, la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

Une résidence simple de choix à deux étages dans le Treizième District de cette ville, portant le nouveau numéro municipal 2121 rue St-Jean Baptiste (maintenant Nord Robertson) St-Avid (maintenant Claiborne), Champs Elysées et rue Françaia. Cette propriété est située dans un quartier convenable, et peut être seulement appréciée après une inspection. Pour mesures voyez plan à la Bourse.

Termes et Conditions—Un tiers ou plus comptant, la balance à 1 et 2 ans, avec 8 pour cent d'intérêt à partir de la date de l'adjudication, garanti par hypothèques spéciales et liens du vendeur sur la propriété vendue: l'acte de vente contiendra toutes les clauses usuelles de sécurité; l'acquéreur assumera les taxes de 1897 et fera un dépôt de 20 pour cent pour lier la vente.

Acte de vente pardevant F. D. Charbonnet, N. P., aux frais de l'acquéreur.

16 sept—16 23 30—7 17 21 oct.

CHEMINS DE FER.

Heures d'arrivée et de départ.

Arrivée.	Départ.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.	
No 3 F't line .7:40 am	No 6 Fast line 7:55 am
No 1 F't m'l 7:25 p m	No 4 Lim'd 10 45 a m
No 5 Lim'd 8:10 p m	No 2 F't m'l 7:50 p m
No 9 Jeast Acc. dim. excepté 8:25 am	No 8 Coast Acc. dim. excepté 3:10 pm
No 7 coast lim ex dim. 9:00 a m	No 10 coast ac ex dim 9:30 p m
No 11 dim 9.00 a m	No 12 dim ex 8:05 a m
No 13 mer ex 9:30 pm	No 14 mer ex 8:05 a m
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
No 23, Local Mail ..9:30pm	No 24, Local Mail ..7:00am
No 3, Chicago Limited.....7:00pm	No 4, Chicago Limited.....9:00am
No 1, Fast Mail. 8:20am	No 2, Fast Mail 6:30pm
Louisville et Cincinnati.	
No 1 f't mail 8:10 am	No 2 f't mail 6:30 p m
Louisville and Cincinnati Limited.	
No 3.....7:00 p m	No 4.....9:00 a m
McComb City and Sunday Excursion.	
No 35.....9:15 p m	No 35.....7:25 a m
YAZOO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY RAILROAD.	
No 5, Memphis express...10:35 a m	No 6, Memphis express.....6:30pm
No 21, Vicksburg Express.....5:30 pm	Vicksburg Express..... 8:10am
No 33 Baton Rouge accom.....9:40 a m	No 34 Baton Rouge accom.....4:30 p m
QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE	
No 1 Limited. 11:45am	No 2 Limited. 5 00pm
No 3 Fast Mail. 6 30am	No 4.....7:45am
TEXAS AND PACIFIC.	
No 54, Cal. Ex. 9:15am	No 53, Cal. Ex. 3:15am
No 52, Hot Springs & St-Louis Ex. 6:15pm	No 51, Hot Springs & St-Louis Ex. 7:20pm
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.	
Entre la Nlle Orléans et Lafayette. 6:40 pm	Entre la Nlle Orléans et Lafayette. 9:00 a m
EAST LOUISIANA RAIL ROAD.	
Du dépôt de la Queen and Crescent rue Pres Tous les jours excepté dimanche.	
No 7.....8:35 am	No 6..... 4:00 pm
NEW ORLEANS, FORT JACKSON AND GRAND ISLE R. R.	
Samedi et dimanche seulement.	
Alger ..... 9.55 a m	Alger..... 5:30 p m
Tous les jours excepté dimanche et samedi.	
Alger ..... 9 55 am	Alger..... 4.30pm
Tous les jours excepté dimanche	
Alger..... 6:10 pm	Alger..... 4:00 am
CANAL AND CLAIBORNE R. R. CO.	
Station Champs Elysées et Claiborne.	
Joint Schedule C. and C. and L. and N. L. & N. coast 8:24 a m	L. & N. coast 3:45 p m
L. & N. coast 7: 45 a m	L. & N. coast 3:55 p m

CONSULAT DE FRANCE
—A—
LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

BUREAUX, RUE N. REMPARTS, 343.

Des renseignements sont demandés en les personnes dont les noms suivent En cas de décès ou d'absence, leurs amis sont priés d'en donner avis au Consulat.

OCTOBRE 1897.

Liste de publication.

Betbeder, Jean	Payssé, Mr.
Bigee, Jeanne	Porte, E. H.
Coulon, Jacques	Richon, François
Deligneon, famille	Tourès, Louis et Antoine
Grandin, Auguste	Tajegue, Mlle
Mangnier, Ernestine	
Montalé, Jean Pierre	

LETTRE.

Lefebvre Grandmaison, Jules

TELEGRAMME.

Konrad

Signé: G. B. D'ANGLADE, Consul.

Succession de Sophia Quebbemann.

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA paroisse d'Orléans—No 53,902—Division B—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'ils en ont), pour lesquelles le compte provisoire présenté par Mme Wilhelmina Flachman, administratrice de cette succession ne serait pas approuvé et homologué et les fonds distribués conformément au dit compte.

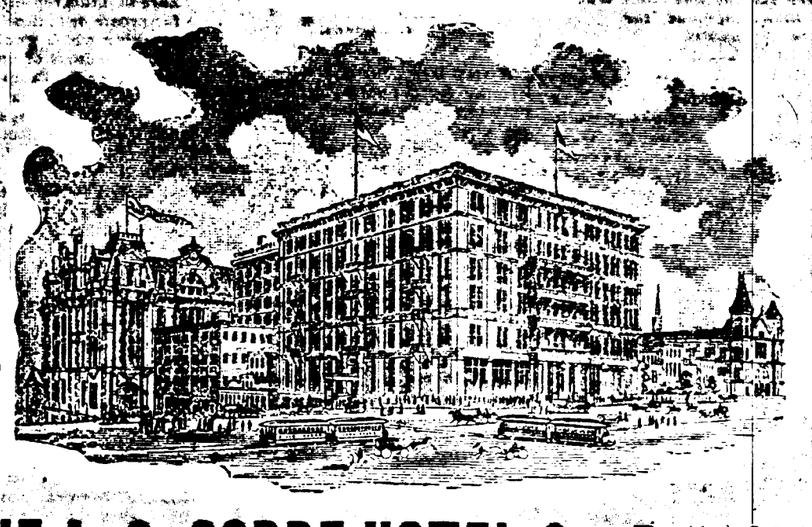
Par ordre de la cour

PAUL O. GUERIN, Greffier.

9oct—9 13 18

Pour un Engagement
—OU UN—
MARIAGE
....La chose la plus indispensable est une magnifique BAGUE avec un joli DIAMANT ou autres PIERRES PRECIEUSES pour le premier; et une BAGUE EN OR SOLIDE ou ALLIANCE pour le second.
....Vous pouvez avoir des meilleurs et à plus bas prix
—CHEZ—
FRANTZ BROS. & CO.,
BIJOUTIERS,
— Successeurs de —
FRANTZ & OPITZ,
No 129
RUE BOURBON.
13 sept—1 an

GRAND HOTEL,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.



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TENU SUR LES PLANS AMÉRICAIN ET EUROPEEN.

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C. H. HARVEY, Secrétaire et Trésorier.

Cuisine supérieure -- Tous les agréments modernes, aménagement nouveau.

15 oct—1 an

PAR SPEAR & ESCOFFIER.

ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

Stock en Vente d'un Magasin de Variété.

Succession de John Bastian.

No 53,635 — Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

PAR SPEAR & ESCOFFIER—PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Encanteur—Bureau No 813 rue Commune, MARDI, le 26 octobre 1897, et les jours suivants, à 11 heures A. M., il sera vendu à l'enchère publique, au No 226 rue Royale, entre les rues Douane et Bienville, en vertu et conformément à un ordre de l'Hon. George H. Théard, juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, Division E, daté le 13 octobre 1897, dans l'affaire ci-dessous intitulée, le contenu des dits lieux, consistant en un vaste et splendide assortiment de marchandises de variété telles que boites de papeteries, enveloppes, jouets de tous genres, plumes, encre, porte-plumes, peintures, crayons, carnets, porte-cartes carte de Noël livrets, memorandum, services à thé, encriers, thermomètres, portefeuilles brosses, poupées, miroirs, plateaux, boites de peintures à l'eau, chevalets, étiquettes pendantes, banques d'épargnes, jeux de croquet, statuettes, œufs, brosses à vêtements et porte-brosses, valises, jardinières, jeux de lavabo, cadres, tasses et soucoupes, nattes avec dessins, albums en peluche et autres, vases, miroirs et autres objets de valeur trop nombreux à énumérer. Aussi une belle vitrière vorre comptoir.

Conditions—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

15 oct—15 18 22 26

VENTE PAR LE CONSTABLE.

Edward Hausen vs Addison Lewis et als.

PREMIERE COUR DE CITE DE LA Nouvelle-Orléans, No 33,065—En vertu d'un writ de fieri facias à moi adressé par l'Hon. W. R. Richardson, juge de la Première Cour de Cité de la Nouvelle-Orléans, je procéderai à la vente à l'enchère publique, en mon entrepôt rue Lafayette, entre les rues Camp et Magazine, le MARDI 26 octobre 1897, à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

Une charrette à meubles à quatre roues, un buggy à quatre roues, un jumper, un jeu de harnais.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus intitulée et numérotée d'après inventaire enregistré au mon bureau.

Conditions—Comptant sur les lieux.

ED. P. FOLEY,

Constable de la Première Cour de Cité.

15 oct—15 21 26

Succession de Benjamin Hart.

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la paroisse d'Orléans, No 54,628—Division A—Attendu que Benjamin Ory a présenté une pétition à la Cour à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres d'administration dans la succession de feu Benjamin Hart, décédé intestat; avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux que cela peut concerner d'avoir à déduire, dans les dix jours, les raisons pour lesquelles il ne serait pas fait droit à la dite pétition.

Par ordre de la Cour.

PAUL O. GUERIN, Greffier.

14 oct—14 18 23 BENJ. ORY.

Succession de Jeanne Jolly.

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la paroisse d'Orléans—No 51,218—Division A—Avis est par le présent donné aux créanciers de cette succession et à toutes autres personnes intéressées d'avoir à déduire dans les 10 jours qui suivront la présente notification les raisons (s'ils en ont) pour lesquelles le compte présenté par W. E. Murphy, exécuteur testamentaire 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.

14 oct—14 18 23

LISTE DES NAVIRES DANS LE PORT.

Nom	Destination	Wharf
STEAMERS.		
Ariosto	Marseille et Gênes	Louis.ave
Abbasia	Gênes et Trieste	rue 2e
Armenos	Havane	Algiers
Bernicia	Cork pour des ordres	Westwego
Benridge	Havre	4e dist, 42
Cadis	Barcelone	rue 7e
Corcovado	Havre	1er dist, 31
Concordia	Havre	4e dist, 42
Cayo Romano	Londres et Anvers	Southport
Chalmette	New York	Algier
Clinton	.....	Algier
Château Yquem	Marseille	2e dist, 30
Gottfried Schlecker	Gênes et Trieste	rue 1re
Henry Dumois	Port Limon	1er dist, 15
Hermann	Brême	4e dist, 42
Imaum	Havre	4e dist, 47
Iran	Havre	4e dist, 48
Istrar	Havre	4e dist, 47
J. Jover Serra	Barcelone	1er dist, 32
Jos. Otari, Jr	Bocas del Toro	1er dist, 13
Matbley Hall	Brême	4e dist, 48
Miguel Gallart	Barcelone et Gênes	rue 5e
Milwaukee	Liverpool	Westwego
Palestine	Liverpool	4e dist, 44
Ramore Head	Belfast et Dublin	Southport
Salopia	Manchester	Point
Springfield	Manchester	1er dist, 27
Whitney	Havane	Algier
York	Brême	Chalmette
SCHLEPPS.		
Anna M Stimmer		6e dist
Flora Woodhouse		6e dist

JULES ANDRIEU,
—Successeur de—
ROCHEREAU & ANDRIEU
AGENT D'AFFAIRES,
912 rue Gravier.

ASSURANCES.

Vingt-septième Etat Annuel
—DE—
L'Association d'Assurance
DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS,
Pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1896

Primes reçues:		
Sur risques de feu		$187,779 86
Sur risques de marine		1,693 40
Sur risques de rivière		1,819 14
		$191,292 10
A ajouter, primes non acquises de 1895		59,981 00
Primes totales		$251,273 10
A ajouter, intérêts		9,319 97
Revenus		$260,593 07
A déduire, pertes payées:		
Sur risques de feu	$51,839 01	
Sur risques de marine	640 14	
Sur risques de rivière	267 52	
Total des pertes payées	$52 7	
Retour de primes et cancellations	26,822 28	
Commissions	26,348 71	
Réassurances	14,958 79	
Taxes et Licences	1,395	
Dépenses de bureau et d'agences, dépenses légales, bureau des assurances, corps de sauvetage, etc	$1,751 94	
Profits et pertes	3,100 90	
		$157,124 98
		$103,468 09
Primes non acquises de 1896	$63,700 00	
Pertes ajustées et non ajustées	18,800 00	
Dividendes d'intérêts de 6 pour cent sur le fonds capital pour l'année 1896	12,000 00	
Fonds de réserve (ce montant à $17,524 54)	6,968 09	
		$103,468 09
ACTIF.		
Argent en banque		16,114 24
$135,000 Bons Constitutionnels de la Nlle-Orléans 4 0/0 à 100 0/0		135,000 00
$75,000 Nouveaux Bons de l'Etat de la Louisiane 4 0/0 à 95 0/0		71,250 00
$35,840 Bons à Primes de la Nlle-Orléans à 182 0/0		328 80
10 actions Compagnie d'Assurance Germania à 75 0/0		750 00
Primes en voie de recouvrement		21,212 40
Meubles et installations de bureaux		1,500 00
		$311,055 44
PASSIF.		
Capital		$200,000 00
Dividendes non réclamés		3,039 90
Réservé pour primes non-acquises		65,700 00
Réservé pour pertes ajustées et non-ajustées		18,800 00
Dividendes d'intérêt de 3 0/0 sur le fonds capital dû en janvier 1897		6,000 00
Fonds de réserve		17,524 54
		$311,055 44

Le tableau ci-dessus est une copie exacte de livres de l'Association d'Assurance de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

CHAS. D. DELERY, Secrétaire. GEO. LANAUX, Président

Assermenté et signé devant le soussigné notaire public, ce 11 janvier 1897.

EDGAR GRIMA, Notaire Public.

dec—1 an

GUIDE DE POCHE

franco-américain des Etats-Unis pour 1897 contenant un calendrier français pour 1897; la carte des Etats-Unis et celles des principales villes du pays, des cables du monde entier, etc. Tous les renseignements techniques et utiles sur la ville de New York, et certaines villes de l'intérieur et du Canada. Un vocabulaire complet du voyageur en français, anglais, allemand. "L'Annuaire des français aux Etats-Unis," de nombreuses illustrations. En un mot tout ce qui peut être intéressant aux voyageurs comme aux résidents de langue française dans l'Amérique du Nord. La presse américaine, française et belge, a fait de grands éloges du guide de 1896, au point que elle n'a pas encore l'Edition de 1897, qui sera beaucoup plus complète. Prix, 30 cents francs. S'adresser pour souscrire au guide, ou pour y faire insérer des annonces à L. Dermigny, éditeur, 126 W. 25th Str., New York qui enverra une circulaire détaillée sur demande affranchie.

PAR'OIDIUM
(Pas poison!)

Merveilleux remède pour toutes maladies des plantes et des arbres fruitiers.

Puissant destructeur des poux des estiaux ainsi que des insectes et des vers qui ravagent les jardins et les champs.

The Par'oidium Extract, est un désinfectant sans rival, détruisant les punaises, les coquerelles et leurs œufs, les fourmis, etc., etc.

Une boîte d'échantillon expédiée franco, contre l'envoi de 30 cents à M. F. C. Boucher, St Paul, Minnesota.

6cents demandez vente.

Mme EUG. JACOB,

a transféré son magasin au

No. 129 RUE BARONNE

en face l'hôtel Grunewald;

avec un splendide assortiment de marchandises choisies par elle à son passage au Nord et arrivant d'Europe, tels que

Couronnes, Croix et Sujets

pour la Toussaint, en Perles, métal et fleurs artificielles; aussi un grand choix

d'Articles Religieux.

Articles de cheveux allant avec son salon de coiffure pour dames.

3 oct—1 mois—dim

Vingt-Septième Etat Annuel
—DE LA—
MECHANICS AND TRADERS' Insurance Company,
No. 147 rue Carondelet.

Conformément à l'article 12 de sa charte, la Compagnie publie l'état de situation suivant de ses affaires pendant l'année écoulée le 31 décembre 1896:

Primes d'incendie	$366,032 31	
Primes de rivières	16,686 76	
Primes maritimes	2,097 04	
		384,816 11
A déduire—		
Primes remboursées	$84,147 70	
Réassurances	36,811 15	
		120,958 85
Primes nettes		$263,857 26
A ajouter:		
Primes non acquises, 31 décembre 1895		189,911 92
		$453,769
A déduire:		
Primes non acquises, 31 décembre 1896		145,887
		$307,881
Ajouter intérêt et loyers et profits et pertes		20,206
Total		$328,087
Moins:		
Pertes d'incendie payées	$177,214 63	
Pertes de rivières payées	5,625 30	
Pertes de marine payées	19 99	
Pertes non-payées	33,851 53	
Dépenses de Bureau, agence et autres; taxes et licences en Louisiane et autres Etats	74,568 62	
Commissions	30,176 19	
		321,456 25
Profits		$6,631
ACTIF.		
Obligations de l'Etat de la Louisiane	$98,096 25	
Bons à prime	10,935 00	
Bons de la Georgie, 4 1/2 pour cent	28,000 00	
Actions de banques et autres	154,815 00	
Billets recevables pour primes	11,740 31	
Argent comptant	19,754 55	
Propriétés foncières	131,500 00	
Primes en voie de collection	54,328 60	
		$509,169 71
PASSIF.		
Capital-actions	$317,500 00	
Réservé pour primes non acquises	145,887 32	
Réservé pour pertes payées, 1896	33,851 53	
Réservé pour pertes non payées des années précédentes	7,500 00	
Surplus	4,430 86	
		$509,169

L'extrait précédent est une copie vraie et correcte des livres de la Compagnie.

ROBERT MAXWELL, Président
E. L. SLATTERY, Secrétaire.

Faite et signée sous serment pardevant moi, ce 19e jour de janvier 1897.

CHAS T. SONIAT, Notaire Public

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Jas McCracken,	A. Xiques.

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AU PUBLIC.
CHLORIDE DE CHAUX.

Le Prof A. L. Metz, surintendant du Désinfectant, sera prêt mercredi matin, 6 octobre, pour fournir la chloride de chaux aux citoyens officiers sanitaires volontaires sur des ordres par écrit des présidents de ward clubs. La délivrance sera faite aux dépôts suivants:

1er District—No 841 rue Perdido.
2me District—No 1027 rue Dumaine.
3me District—No 629 rue Français
4me District—No 2215 rue Magasins.
5me District—Maison de Cour d'Alger.
6me District—No 828 avenue Napoléon.
7me District—Avenue Carrollton et Hampson.

Les personnes applicantes voudront bien indiquer dans l'ordre le numéro des liets inclus dans leur territoire. 5oct—

GUIDE COMMERCIAL.

SERRURIERS.

A. Maugin, Serrurier, rue Ste-Anne, 73.

MERCERIE.

Mme M. Lasserre, 535 rue Toulouse.

OPTICIENS.

E. & L. Claudel, No 810 Canal.

VINS ET LIQUEURS.

Martin Frères, vins et liqueurs, 539 Royale.

PHARMACIES.

Pharmacie Béret—St-Claude et Champs Elysées Prescriptions préparées avec soin — Pas. Friound, gérant.

A. Mailhes, St-Louis et Royale.