England and the Continent. The recent death from an overdose of ether of the celebrated Dr. Luys has brought once more into prominence the question of etheromania. A few years ago this vice was limited to England, but now it has reached the continent. The ether habit, more refined perhaps than the passion for alcohol. is beginning to make many victims. We can count by hundreds now the people who take other every day. They mix it with aleohol, and in that way obtain a drink that intoxicates rapidly. The confirmed ether drinkers take it in its purity and in ordinary doses of from eight to fifteen grammes. The beginners take water before and after their ether, but the hard drinkers neglect this precaution, which diminishes the burning sensation in the stomach. There are some ether drinkers who take 150 grammes at a time.

Drunkenness comes on rapidly, and also passes away in a comparatively short time. The first symptom is violent excitement with abundant salivation. Sometimes epileptiform convulsions are observed, and when the dose is too strong they are followed by stupor. Nothing in the effects has been observed which resembles delirium tremeas except in cases in which whisky and ether are blended.

But if drunkenness from ether is less degrading than drunkenness from alcohol, it is far more dangerous. It leads to insanity and death and soon brings about marked changes in the temper and in the health of the etheromaniac. Take this portrait of the ether drinker and you will find serious . motives for avoiding the drug:

"The ether drunkard is quarrelsome and untruthful. His condition of mind resembles that of people afflicted with certain nervous diseases. He suffers from gastric troubles and nervous prostration. He becomes the slave of his passion, like the opium smoker, and the cures of the passion are rare. It is impossible to save a person afflicted ith this malady except on the condition of his renouncing completely the ether habit, and this seldom happens. As a rule, an etheromaniae is never cured except by the impossibility of estisfying his passion. There is no ether remedy but confinement and the closest guarding at all times."

Like the morphinomaniacs, the slaves of ether may become addicted to their vice after certain maladies. Sometimes, when a patient suffers from headache, a handkerchief steeped in ether is put under his nose. Relief comes quickly, and he inhales the drug with delight. After a few inhalations great freshness. in the face and in the respiratory orwans is felt. The dose is doubled in order to double the agreeable sensation, with the result that a delicious ecstacy is experienced, and gradually the habit is acquired and continues until at last an overdose results in death.

The origin of this singular vice is obscure. Some say that the Irish peacants began to drink ether in 1840, at the time when Father Matthew was preaching the crusade against alcohol. Others accuse the doctors of having prescribed ether too liberally. Finally the question of price has its importance, especially among the poorer classes, for ether produces intoxication easily and is cheaper than alcohol.

Thank Heaven, the ether drunkards are at present relatively rare in Paris. In London the keepers of the various squares and parks often find under the trees empty vials labeled "ether" that have been thrown there by the maniaes who quit their homes in order to indulge their favorite passion at their ease. At Epsom after the races many flasks of ether are picked up among empty champagne bottles.

But it is in certain portions of Ireland that the vice of ether drinking is most common. There are regular ether shops, the oldest of which was established in 1840 at Draperstown. There they drink a mixture of alcohol and ether, 15 grammes of which are sufficient to put anyone into a reverie. The railroad in the little district of Crookstown carries every year 2,000 tons of ether, and an equal quantity at least is brought there by other roads. Two merchants of the neighboring villages sell every year 4,500 pints of ether. At Draperstown and at Crookstown the air is charged with the vapors of ether on market days, and this same odor is present constantly in the third-class carriages of the Derry Central railway. Everybody in that part of Ireland drinks ether.-Courier des Etats Unis.

Deformed Fingers in Criminals. "The fingers of criminals," says medical man who has studied them, "are, in mine cases out of ten, in some way or other deformed. People who are constantly being convicted of theft are found to have long, thin fingers, a wide space separating the first and second, and the little finger crooked. In murderers the fingers are short and thick; the thumb is long, and the hand altogether powerful. In cases where excessive brute force has been used the little fingers on both hands have been found to be weak and deformed. Knotty fingers are prominent where craftiness is exhibited. Among habituat crimimals, especially burglars, the fingers are found to be thicker at the tops than near the knuckles. Out of 5,000 criminals recently examined, 90 per cent. were found to have deformed fingers.-

London Answers. Oldest Wage Earner. Probably the oldest citizen of Amer ica engaged in daily toil for wages is Barney Morris, whose duty it is to keep paths and flower beds in Prospect park, Brooklyn, free from waste paper and subbish. On June 10 last Barney celebrated his one hundred and fifth birthday. He was born in Temple Court Parish, scenty Covan, Ireland, and came to this country 75 years ago. Aside from his wrinkled skin, the only sign of his great age is the absence of teeth. His hair has been the same shade of iron gray for 20 years.-Chicago Tribune.

STEALING GOLD DUST. Ways in Which the Tricky Miner

With the last batch of Klondikers to arrive came the news that some tall stelling was being done by the hired miners working on the biggest claims. Old-timers have been looking for the news before this, and the only explanation of its nonarrival before is that there have been comparatively few hired men, most of the Klondike claims being worked by their owners.

As soon as the big syndicates and organized companies which have been formed the past summer get into working shape and employ large numbers of men it is believed that the stealings will surpass any in the history of gold mining, and that is saying a good deal. Placer mines are the easiest for the dishonest miner to get in his fine work, and these are the only kind that have so far been operated in the Klondike district, owing to the difficulty of transporting milling machinery to

bandle the quartz. Hired miners in the Klondike receive from \$15 to \$20 per day. In some of the richest claims a man washes from \$100 to \$500 worth of dust a day. Of course the latter figure is the exception. If a man extracts a thimbleful of dust from his day's yield he adds about \$20 to his

Your correspondent's informant said that some of the men were not content with a thimbleful, and at least one man was known to have appropriated two ounces, about \$34 a day, for 30 days' running. The owner of the mine knew of the thefts, but he didn't want to discharge the man as he was an expert in handling the pan and showed more gold each day than two other men who worked within half a dozen feet of him. But when the fellow lifted his daily rake-off to three ounces a day, the owner got hot, smashed the man in the face with a shovel and told him if he didn't leave by the next boat he would bring the matter to the attention of the public administrator in Dawson City and have him sent up.

There is a 20 years' penalty attached to theft of that kind and the thief was considered lucky to get off as he did. If the mine owner had wanted to make trouble he could have killed the man and no one would have bothered him. But he happened to be an eastern man who wasn't in the killing business and whose only anxiety is to get everything out of his claim and go home with his

When one looks at the history of thefts in other gold fields, even those where quartz mining was the rule and where the miners were watched under the most careful systems that could be devised, it is easy to imagine what will happen in the Klondike next summer when the thousands of newcomers get in working shape and force the prices of labor down to bed rock. Then, it is believed, petty thieving will be the order of the day -Iowa State Register.

COLDER THAN YUKON REGION. Ninety Degrees Below Zero Marked Last Year in Siberia.

There is as yet no positive record of the lowest range of the thermometer in the upper Yukon region, but it is safe to assume that this range extends yearv to the -- 50-degree line, with a not improbable occasional descent to a somewhat lower level. This would be approximately the low-level temperature of the true Arctic regions, and yet by no means the lowest that has ever been recorded. Thus Kane, in his Arctic service, has seen -- 75 de grees, and the officers of the British polar expedition of 1876 recorded an almost equivalent temperature of -72 degrees. On the other hand, the lowest registry of Mr. Peary's thermometer was only -53 degrees. Compared with regions lying to the further south, the winter climate of the Klondike does not differ in severity very materially from that of many parts of the more thickly inhabited portions of British America, as Manitoba or Alberta, or even from Dakota or northern and central Minnesota, where almost annually the mercury freezes in its tube.

While possibly sufficiently low to meet all the requirements of human happiness or discomfort, this freezing cold is yet far from equaling what is a regular occurrence in many parts of inhabited Siberia. At the governmental of them have hog-pens and typhoid town of Yakutsk, which is situated a short distance without the Arctic realm, a spirit marking of -75 degrees is no infrequent event, and even -80 degrees is hardly sufficient to disturb the equanimity of the inhabitants. In the winter of 1894-95 the low record of 82 degrees was established. At Verkojansk, just beyond the Arctic circle, the thermometer in a single day in January, 1896, marked -90 degrees. This is the lowest natural cold that has ever been recorded, but the region which it marks has long been recognized as one of the 'poles of cold" of the earth. Incidental been transmitted from the Klondike, but there can be little question that this is an exaggeration of the actual severity of the climate, the result of careless observation or of instruments whose rating is imperfect. — Philadelphia

The Crecodile as a Benefactor. The crocodile is about to appear in a new role, that of a benefactor of society. A learned chemist, M. Metchnikof, at a meeting of a scientific society recently, announced that whereas bacilli essen or destroy them, these latter can agency the town of tetanus is rapidly transformed into an antitoxin. It is proved.—Leslie's Weekly. nevertheless difficult to imagine of what

-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. -Florida, of all the states, has the most water within its boundaries-4,440 square miles.

practical value this information can be.

THE DOG AS FOOD. Esten by Many Races Since Time In

memorial. "The more we know of men, the more we like dogs," writes misanthropically that great friend of animals, M. Touseanel. Perhaps it is because the inhabitants of the Celestial empire do not know men sufficiently that they still regard the dog as an edible animal, and as one of the most savory of morsels. But it is to be hoped that in the progress of civilization a day will come when these brave animals "candidates for humanity," according to Michelet's picturesque expressionwill no longer figure on the menus of

state dinners at the court of Peking. Darwin relates somewhere that when the inhabitants of Terra del Fuego are pressed by famine they kill and eat their old women rather than their dogs, and that in Australia fathers will sacrifice their children in order that the mothers may be able to nourish this useful servant of man. The Chinese, however, tend and fatten their dogs carefully-to eat. They also consider the cat a choice dish. Abbe Le Noir, in "Travels in the Far East," relates that in the markets of many cities are to be seen dogs and cats hanging side by side by the head or tail, and that on most farms these animals are kept in little coops like hencoops. They remain thus from two to three weeks, condemned to almost complete immobility, and are fed on nothing but a mixture of rice and farina. We do not know the edible dog or the edible cat in France, but probably since the siege they have been but little served-openly at least—on the tables of Paris restaurants. At Peking and throughout China, however, there is no dainty repast without its fillet or leg of dog; the cat is rather a dish of the poorer

These same customs that are so repulsive to us as to seem like a kind of semi-cannibalism existed, nevertheless, among the people of classic antiquity. History tells us that in early times the dog was always regarded as an edible animal. The inhabitants of certain nomes of Egypt plously embalmed their dead dogs, but others considered that it was more in conformity to the doctrines of a wise economy to kill and eat them. Plutarch tells us that the dwellers in Cynopolis, where dogs were honored as divine, made war on the Oxyrinchis, who had committed the sacrilege of eating dogs. In his book on Diet, Hippocrates, speaking of common articles of food, is of the opinion that the flesh of the dog gives heat and strength, but is difficult of digestion. "Our fathers," says Pliny, "regarded small dogs as so pure a food that they used them for expiatory victims. Even to-day young dogs' flesh is served at feasts held in honor of the gods." And further on: "This mest was used in the installation feasts of the pontiffs." According to Apicius, who has left us a curious treatise "On Cookery," the Romans ate also adult

The savages of North America, for lack of provisions, often sacrifice their companions of the chase. We are told that before the introduction of cattle the Spaniards in Mexico used the native dogs so freely as food that the species has now completely disappeared. ecording to Capt. Cook, the natives of New Zealand ate their dogs and clothed themselves in the skins. Forster adds: "They love the flesh passionately, and prefer it to that of the pig." The Greenlanders and the Kamchatkans also sometimes eat their dogs, but only when reduced to this cruel extremity by famine. In Africa dogs form the food of certain negro tribes; in the Ashantee country the flesh is eaten both fresh and dried. And it appears that in the lower Congo region, among the Batekes, there is a custom that must make every friend of dumb beasts rage with indignation-before killing a dog for food it is maltreated and tortured, to make the flesh more tender.—La Na-

VILLAGES AND HOGPENS. A Source of Disease and Injury to Country Towns.

It is really remarkable what a part the hog-pen plays in the well-being and prosperity of the country. There are in the United States 30,000 or 40,000 villages of different sizes, and the most fever. The connection is uniform and direct. The hog-pen supplies the cause, and the fever, or some disease closely allied to it, is the effect.

It has taken a long while to convince even the most intelligent settlements of the value of scientific sanitation, and in the large cities it is a constant fight to abate nuisances and compel people to observe ordinary laws of cleanliness. But in the villages it is much worse. The populations cannot see the necessity of the new-fangled notions, as they call them, and any interference of a board of health is an outrage and an reference to cold of -80 degrees has impertinence. We know of villages, where the doctors have been laboring in vain for years to eliminate the hogpen. Their efforts are ridiculed, and the hog-pens and the fevers, which would never exist but for the unclean-

liness, remain. After awhile the people of these small places will see the importance of a different policy. When they realize that the existence of hog-pens in a community will keep away all settlers whose presence would be desirable, and when they see their property depreciatexert an influence upon toxins and can ing in value because no one wants to live in villages where no attempt is be converted into antitoxins only by made to prevent disease, but everything means of certain vertebrates. Among is done to encourage it, they may find these the crocodile stands at the head it to their advantage to send the hogs for his special office, and through his to the country, and then the health and welfare of the whole nation will be im-

> "This is the end!" he angrily exchimed. "Give me back my engagement bioycle!" "Ha, hal" she laughed, mockingly,

and that was all.—Puck.

AMUSEMENTS.

Théatre St-Charles. Joudi, Vendredi et Semedi soire et Matine

28, 29, 30 octobre, M NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS.

Prix populairee, 50, 25 et 15 centa.

Maiinée, 25 cente, comprenant sèges ré-

ANNONCES JUDIC IAIRES

ANDOROR SUDICIAIRE Vente du Shérif, Mercredi le 24 Novembre, 1897,

D'une Propriété Améliorée du

Second District, Portant les Numéros Municipaux 2233 et 2235 rue Saint-Pierre, entre les rues Miro et Galvez-

Suburban Building and Loan Associa-

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la Pareisse d'Orisane....No 54,641...En vertu d'un writ de saisse et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la Pareisse d'Orisane, dans l'affaire et dessus intitu. reisse d'Oriena, dans l'amère et dessus intita-léa, je procéderai à la vente à l'eschère publi-que, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune entre les rues Camp et St-Charles dans le Premier District de cotte ville, MEBOREDI,34 nevembre 1897, à midi, de la manufalt d'article descript prescriété di-après décrite, à saveir:— Un certain let de terre ensemble avec toutes Un certain fet de terre ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvant et tous les droits, veies, privilèges, servitudes et dépendances qui y appartiement en qualque serte, situé dans le Socond District de cette vile, dans l'ilet borné par les ruce Bè-Pierre, Oriéans, Mirre et Galvez, désigné par le Ro Trois, sur un plan dressé par L. H. Oitvier, le 17 mars 1°53. déposé en l'étude de Abel Dreyfons, ancien notaire. Le dut let meaurant treste pieds de fines sur la ruc Bè-Pierre, war cinquante-sept pieds, cinq posoes et six lignes de profundeur entre lignes paral-

finisi dans l'affaire ci-desens. Conditions....Comming sur l isi dans l'affaire ci-desens. nditions—Comptant sur les houx. FRAHK MARQUES, Shérif vivil de la parvisse d'Orions ank Zengel, avocat des pisignants, oct—22 29—nev 5 12 19 24

AMEGNOS JUDICIAIRE

Vente du shérif. Mercredi 24 🔨 · Novembre 1897.

De propriétés de valeur du Premier Dietrict, Connus comme No 522 rue Johnson et

les terrains adjacente avec améliorations, et Nos 525 et 531 rne Prienr et deux terrains vatante rue Mire, entre Gravier et

Perdido, la rue à l'arrière étant la rae Tonti. John Bachr ve Peter Blaise.

Cons divirs Ds District Long P. pareises d'Oriéane—Re 54,585—En ver-te d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Heserable Cour Civile de District pour la naroises d'Oriéans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus ia paroisse d'Orisana, cana l'amine d'acesta intituite, je procéderai à la vente à l'enchère publique, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune, entre les rues Camp et 54-Charles dans le Fremier District de cette ville, le MEECREDI, 24 sevembre 1897 à midi, de la prepriété ci-après décrite, à savaire.

votrPremièrement-Sept ceriaine lets de terre
etc., situés dans le premier district de cette
ville, dans l'ilet No 24, compris entre les russ
Frieur, Perdido, Gravier et Johnson, delignés
par les Nos 13, 14, 15, 16, 31, 32, 33 sur un
plan par l'ouis Bragier, voyer général en
date du 28 avril 1639 et déposé en l'étude de
D. L. MoCay, alers metaire an cette ville, les
dits lots 13, 14, 15 et 16 mesurent chacun
viagt ment prede ente pouces six lignes de
fince à la rue Jehnson sur une profondeur entre lignes égales et parallèles de cent cinquante et un pieds trois pouces. Lots Nos 31,
32 et 33 mesurent vingt neuf pieds onne pouces espt lignes de face à la use Prieur surcent
einquante et un pieds trois pouces de profonore sept lignes de face à la tue Prieur surcest elequante et un piede trois pouces de profondeur entre lignes égales et par l'èles, toutes les merures de dessur étant approximatives et Deuxième ment- Deux c-ttains lets ou portiens de terre etc., situés dans le premier district de octé ville dans l'ilet No 547 comprisents les rues Miro, Ton'i, Gravier et Perdido, mesurant casquante quatre pieds de face à la rue Miro sur cest cinquante et un pieds de prefendeur, mesures approximatives.

Seini dans l'affaire ci-dessus Conditions—Comptant sur les lieux. FRANK MARQUEZ, Shárif Civil de la pariese d'iriésus, 22 oct—22 23 29—5 12 19 24 nov

ANNONOS JUDICIAIRE. Vente d'une Propriété de Valeur

et Améliorée du Sixième District Sur la rue Camp, entre

Joseph et Octavie (l'arrière rue étant la rue Chestnut ) 💮 🖟

Lizzie Fitzpatrick, femme de Mortimer E. Tippien ve Preston M. Hill.

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA paroisse d'Orléans—No 52,792—En verte d'un writ de fieri facias à moi adressé par l'Homerable Cour Civile de District pour la pareisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire di dessus intitulés, je procéderal à la vente à l'enchère publique, à la Beurse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et é 631 rue Communa, entre les rues Camp et Si-Charles, dans le premier distriet de cette vills, le JECDI, S décembre 1897, à midi, defia prepriété d'après décrits, à savair—

priété di-sprée décrite, à saveir—

Un certain lot de terre ensemble avec tentes les bâtisses et sentiorations qui s'y trouvent et tous les droits, voles, privilèges, servituées et avanges qui y appartiement, situé dans le Six'ème District de cette ville, dans l'ilet No 247, borné par les rues Camp, Chestnut, Joseph et Octavie, désigné par la lettre "C", sur un plas dre sé par Charles G. De l'Isle, veyer, le 9 nevembre 1886, et mesurant quarante pieds de face à la ) ue Camp par cent dix-sept pleda, deux pouces et quatre lignes de profondeur entre lignes égales et parallèles et commesce à une distance de quatre vingt-dix pieds de l'enseignurs d-a rues Cote-vie et Camp.

Seat dans l'affaire el-deseux.

Ocaditions—Comptant sur les lleux.

FRANK MARQUEZ, Shérif Civil de la Pareisse d'Oriéans.

29 est 29—nov 5 12 19 26—dec—2

Procession de Marje Pt-Martin, venv d'Mipolyté \$4 andot:

COUR OTVILE DE DESTREOT pour la sa-troine d'Oldens; No 54,785—Division A-Atquell, qué Jain Johandos a précenté une pétition à le Cour à l'effet d'obt nir des lettres d'industintentens dans la embessaiem de feus Marie Si-Martin, vouve d'Hipoly-p Johandon, décidée intechnt; avis est par le présent deuné à tous over que celà justi concevnir divert à dédaire, dans les dix journ, les rélectes pour lesquéles il ne aerait pes fuit droivé à le déé pétities. Par crère de la Cour. PAUL O, GURRIN,

ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTE PAR LE CONSTABLE.

QUATRIBME COUR DE CITÉ DE LA Rouvolle-Oriéans—No 18, 183—En vertu d'Un writ de fieri facina ineu par l'Hea. W. R. Richardson, juge de la Pr m éra Cour de Cité, agrainat peur l'Hon. E H Dewning, juge de la Quatrième Cour de Cité, absent en emgé, dans l'affaire el-dessus numérotée et initialée, et à mei adressé, je procéderai à le vente à l'enchère publique, à mon entrepôt cein ce rues Camp et Valence, dans le fixième District de cette ville, le MARLI, 2 nevembre 1697, à 2 heuras P. M. précises de la prepriété ci-après décrite, à savoir—Un let de membles de maison.

Baid dans l'affaire el décents initiplée et nu-

Un lot de membles de maison. Saint dans l'affaire ci desens intitulée et nu-sémée d'après l'inventaire enregistré un les bureau. 

ANNOHOR JUDICIAIRE." MARDI, 16 NOVEMBRE, Cottage double en bois,

Nos 1120 et 1122 rue Clouet Succession de Caroline Gaspar, Veuve de Joseph Neidermeier.

Me 54,115 Cour Civile de District pour la Pa-roisse d'Orléans, Division D.

DAR LOUIS A. RICHARDS, & CO-LOUIS

A. RICHARDS, incentour. Bureau No.639
rac Commuse, MARDI, 16 nevembre 1897, a
nidi, à la Beurse de Propriétés Froncières
(Beurse des Encanteurs), Nos.639 et 631 rue
Commune, on vertu d'us ordre de l'Hon.F. A.
Monros, juge de la Cour Civile de Dintries
peur la patoises d'Orléana, Divisien "U",
agissant pour l'Hon. N. H. Righter, juge de
ladite Ceur, Divisien D, maintenant absent en
congé, date le 7 octobre 1897, dans l'affaire
ci-deseus intitulés, il sera vendu à l'emchère
publique, à savair
Un certain let de terre, essemble avec les
bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y treuvent, el-

punque, a saveir

Un certain let de terre, ensemble avec les
httisses et saciliorations qui s'y treuvent, situé dans le Treisième District de cette ville,
déugné par le lie 3 dans l'îlet berné par les
rese Clenet, Féliciana, Merain (autrefais Merales) et St-dinuda, lequal dit let mesurant 30
piode de face à le rue Clevet sur 117 yieda,
10 penses et 7 lignes de prefendeur.
Les améliorations commetent en un cettage
écuble en beis, contenant de chaque cêté 3
chambres et cenisine, compant etc., et leué
chaque cété \$5.00.
Turmes et Conditions—Une metid compant
ou plus. h'ispion de l'asquatreur, et le dans
huit pour cent d'intérêt par an de la date de
l'adjudication, gur ant par hypethèque spéciale,
lien de veudeur avec tentes les clauses nesselles
de sécurité, dix pour cent du prix de l'adjudication devant être déposés avec l'encambur, en
anticipation de la vente, les taxes d'Etaé pour
l'année commete devront être assumées par
l'acquéreur.
Acta de vente pardevant F. D.
Charbennett, notaire, aux fisis de l'acquéreur.
16ect—16 17 24 31—nov 7 14 15 16

APPORUS JUDICIAIRE

Vente par ordre des liquida-

IN RE SUSAN MOEVOY, Individualle et Tutrice Naturelle

THOMAS MCEVOY ET ALS. So 54,222 Cour Civile de District nom pareless d'Oridans-Division C. LE CONTENU ENTIRE DU

MAGASIN DE GRAINS. No 742 rue Sud Fulton.

COMMERCE DE CAMIONS, Ensemble avec la CLIENTELE. POUR LIQUIDER LA MAISON DE COM MERCE DE

C. McEVOY'S SONS. Ohevanz, Mulets, Camions, doubles et simples, Harnais,

Buggies, etc. Coffre-fort et Meubles de Bureau.

No 742 RUE SUD FULTON

DARD. DANZIGER, Encentour, bureau No. DARD. DANZIGER, Encontour, burson He

112 rmc Caronde et—En verta d'un ordre
de ven'e de l'Heu. Goo M. Théard, juge de la
Division E, agissent pour l'Hon F. A. Honreo,
juge de la Division? C. maintennant absont,
daté 23 estabre 1897 dans l'effaire ci-desun
intitulée et numéretete il sens vendu à l'enchère publique, les éffeis ci-dessus d'après
l'inventaire enregiatré.
Conditions—Compiant.
Dari & Keruan, Robert J. Maloney, avocate
34 oct—24 31 à date,

PAR LOUIS A. RICHARD'S & CO.

ANNONCE JUDICIATES

Vente en Partage. Mardi 16 Novembre Encoignure Remparts et Piété. Cottage Double en Bois, Convert on Ardeises.

verè en Ardoisse.

FEAN LOUIS A. RICHARDS & CO.—Louis I. A. Richard, Encanteur.—Bureau, No 629 res Commans.—Le MARDI, 16 nevembre 1897, à midi, à la Bourse des des Prepriète Foncières (Bourse des Encanteurs.) hes 629 et 631 rue Commune, en vertu de et en obéissance à un jugement rendu le 29 reptambre 1897, et signé le 6 octobre 1897, par l'Hen. F. A. Monros, iuge de la Cour Civile de District pour la Paroisse d'Oriéans, Division C, dans l'Affaire intits és secocasion de Muse Marguerite Parr. épeuse décédée de John Heael, Ne 53.950 du docket de la saudite Cour, il sera vendu à l'assère publique.

Un osstain let de terre ensemble avec les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvant, si taé dans le Troisième district de cette ville et désigné par le No 2 de l'ilet No 7, berné par les rues Resparts, St-Clande, Piété et Louisa, lequel let forme l'ascoignure et mesurant 35 pieds, 8, pouces de fince à la rue Pièté, aur 110 pieds de prefendeur et fissede sur la rue Remparts.

Les amélicuations consistent en un Cettage Double en Bois Ceuvert en Ardoises, contenant de châque côté 3 chambres et cuienne, hangar, citerne, etc., leué de chaque côté 37 per meis.

Termes et Condétions.— Un t'ere en plus épunçant, à l'option d'. l'anquérour et la balange du prix d'adjudication (c'il y en a) en un

par mais.

Tarmes et Conditions— Un t'ere en plus openplant, à l'option de l'acquierour et la balance du prix d'adjudication (e'ill yen a) en un ertiellt d'un lan ou de un et deux ann, à non option, devant être représenté par actent de billate à receveir éganx en inéganx du dit acquièreur, su vant qu'ils conviendreut âux pantées de ce procès en pariage, periant huit jeur equi élinérés de la die de l'adjudication devant être garrantis avec cira peur est d'hennantier d'avec de la mécestité d'un procès billets avigible du dit nequéreur en cas de la nécestité d'un procès peur enfercer le paisement là descus, par le privilège du vendeur et hypethèque eséciale sur la propriété vendeur, el laquelle delé être sur la propriété vendeur, el laquelle delé être valeur des susiblerations l'absume ja qu'en qui des étre valeur des susiblerations l'absume ja qu'en paisement entige des étre billets, avec une clause dans la police qu'en cet de parte, l'acquait des fine des l'acquaites per l'acquaite des l'adjudication acteur depois par l'acquaiteur entre la mine de l'acquaiteur entre la l'acquaiteur entre l'acquaiteur entre l'acquaiteur entre l'acquaiteur entre l'acq

GIBSON HOUSE,



Hôtel de première classe tenu sur le plan américain \$8 par jour.

Frais supplémentaires pour salons et appartemente avoc chambres à bain.

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

L'ETABLISSEMENT LE PLUS POPULAIRE DE CINCINNATI THE GIBSON HOUSE CO.

H B. DUNBAR, Président et Gérant.

L. B. REAKIRT, Secrétaire et Trésèrier.

**BUREAU DE SANTÉ** 

DE L'ÉTAT DE LA LOUISIANE,

AU COIN DES RUES CARONDELET ET COMMUNE.

Recommandations à l'adresse du corps des inspecteurs

sanitaires volontaires. Premièrement-Voir à ce que toute democre soit parfaitement lave

Deuxièmement-Pour la désinfection générale, le désinfectant le plus efficace et dont on se sert le pius sisément, cet une solution de chleride de chaux dans la proportion d'une livre de chloride de chaux pour un demi-gallon d'eau. Je suggère que cette solution soit fournie par les cocupants des domeures.

Troisièmement-Sur tous les ames d'ordures dans les rues, il faut jeter le la chaux, on mieux encore les arroser d'une solution de chloride de chaux. Quatriemement-L'eau des raisseaux qui n'ent pas en fond en pierre, doit pas être troublée ; mais tons les hydrants doivent être ouverts à dessein le laisser couler l'eau librement dans les ruisseaux.

Cinquièmement -Tous les égoûts, toutes les fosses d'aisaires, teutes les immondices doivent être désinfectés.

Chimiste du Bureau de Santé et de

JOURNAL QUOTIDIEN FRANÇAIS,

Polititique, Littéraire, Artistique et Scientifique.

EDITION QUOTIDIENNE,

EDITION HEBDOM ADAIRE EDITION SPECIALE DU DIMANUHE

DERNIERES **NOUVELLES LOCALES** 

**ETRANGERES** 

PRESSE ASSOCISE

L'ABEILLE DE LA NLLE-ORLEANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edidition hebdomadaire,\$8 00; Edition du Dimanche, \$2 00.