FASHIONS.

like surface, having the stylish little

lar, revers and cuffs being of the same,

with a row of black buttons down the

NEW TAILOR GOWKS.

trapping across the top of the full up-

per part. The skirt is plain, but falls

The second is of blue gray faced cloth,

the vest being of white satin with black

buttons, the pretty satin revers and cav-

alier cuffs having an applique of black braid on them, the same style of braid-

and round the basque. The skirt is so

these costumes need hardly be mention-

A remarkably neat way of ornament

ing plain cloth coats is to inlay them

with another cloth and then to double

stitch them. For example, a coat of blue venetian cloth is inlaid with bis-

ouit color, the collar being of blue vel-

Very Swagger Parasols.

Dresden silk is the favorite material

for the new parasols. The handles are very small. When Dresden silk in either

light or dark color is used, the shank is

handle a crystal ball of color to match

For instance, a red parasol has a red

crystal ball with applied gilded silver.

The New York Sun says: "The batisto or grass linen parasols are out for the

first time and are very swagger for morning use, either in the mountains

or by the sea. They are made up with

plain natural sticks, and the lining

which is of any colored china silk

shows through the batiste. Some hav

colored dots with a lining to match

others have bands of insertion let in and still others are figured, while many

olain ones have a finish of openwork

parasols are designed to be worn with

summer flannels, ducks and linen

One of Beauty's Weapons.

vorn, even though beautiful eyes may

is not so fashionable as the plain acc, which is embroidered in figures and

Black veils with lace-white, cream

or black-sewed around the hem or

woven in it are the newest coverings for

White lace veils are very becoming,

HALF REVEALING, HALF CONCEALING

nes cost \$3.75, with care they will last

the season. These, to be very stylish,

must have borders of fine lace, usually

applique. Chiffon is still much worn, that with a dot being in favor.

turned. They are still gracefully and

Fashion's Frills.

epaulets, are made with full bishop pleeves.

In the way of bonnets, milliners are

trying to bring in again wide ribbon strings tied under the chin, but as it is

not becoming and also a warm mode in

summer it is more than likely this re-

turn to old times will not be accepted.

around the bottom.

It is told that the new dress skirts

Some of the coats, which fit the fig-

loosely looped up at the back.

The miserable fashion of tring the

edged with a delicate border.

oaching tours."

embroidery woven in at the edge. The

slender natural wood stick and the

strapping is introduced.

n neat folds.

spring.

GUIDE COMMERCIAL.

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Mme M. Lassetre, S. 5 rue Toulouse. CIGABES BT TABAC.

C. V. Dellruy 106 rne Baronne. **OPTICIENS**

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MAI 1896. A l'avenir la présente publication n'aura lieu ne le DIMANCHE.

Linte de publication. Aniau, famille
Andibert, Mine
François
Audibert, Lornard
Gab iel
Barthe, Joseph Jean
Marie

Marie

D'Angerean, Marie
Becout, François
Dosg-corges, François
Congress, François
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Bernet, Jean Marie
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Mallet, Paul
Ladrix, Paul
Ladr

D'Augereau, Marcet, Augustin D'Augereau, Pierre Mamuus, Dominiqu Joan Mario (Georges Raphael Morère, Elincim Augustin D'Augereau, Pierre Paul dit Munité Seraine, Pierre

Benezeth, Pierre Colin, Celestin, Legras, Clovis N. B.—Afin d'éviter des retards dans la transmission des documents, J'invite les personne qui ont à soumettre à mon visa des actes établis en Louisians, en debors de la ville de la Nou velle-Orléans, à les faire certifier, préalable ment, par M. le socrétaire d'État de l'État de l'État

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unique, sont adoptés par unique, sont adoptes toutes les élégantes. On peut se le procurer directement à Pari Les dames sont priées d'écrire à Mme LEOTY su de venir ches elle, 8, place de la

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS. A Novel Blowpipe For Use With an Al-

cohol Lamp. A German watchmaker, M. Elsasse of Berlin, has enriched the shelves of material stores with a new device, a blowpipe, with alcohol lamp attached. The illustration, from The Jewelers Circular, shows the entire apparatus. B is the blowpipe, L the alcohol re ceptacle, R the wick tube beveled to-

ward the blowpipe, and D is the cover

of the hole for filling in the alcohol; F

A NOVEL BLOWPIPE. spring bent from wire, the lower end of which fits securely into the bottom of the lamp. The upper end of the spring, F, is fastened to the cover, D, which it presses constantly with spring ower upon the hole. The cover, D, with shoulder on the one hand and the ower end of the spring, F, on the other, forms to a certain extent two pivots around which the alcohol bulb of rotated with tight friction, to have it sume the necessary position—that is that the current of air issuing out of blowpipe strikes the flame truly. Another advantage of this arrangement is that the pointed flame must remain fully uniform, as the distance of the owpipe from the flame and the direc-

tion of the air current remains unalter Obviously the wick must fill the cylindrical tube, R, so that the blow pipe may be held in any desired direc ion without incurring the danger from the burning alcohol dropping out.

Gunning With Compressed Gas.

A new army rifle has been constructed Paul Brand of Berlin, whose inven tion, it is said, has excited considerable omment in army and sporting circles. The Boston Journal of Commerce tells hat no provision is made for the firing of a discharge, since the shooting of a projectile is caused by the sudden exansion of compressed gas. The greatest dvantages claimed for the new system by the inventor are, first, the trifling eat generated in the gun barrel; second, the absolute absence of smoke, and, third, the impossibility of the formation

of dross in the gun. or dross in the guit.

The cartridges are also entirely differently constructed from the present style. Since there is nothing but the projectile itself there is no danger in handling it. The reservoir carried with the gun contains a quantity of compressed gas sufficient for 2,500 discharges.

On the Nature of the X Rays. Tesla thus expressed himself in The Electrical Review: "I am getting more and more convinced that we have to deal with a stream of material particles, which strike the sensitive plate with great velocities. Now again the old question arises, Are the particles from the electrode or from the charged surface generally, including the case of an external electrode, projected through the glass or aluminium walls, or do they merely hit the inner surface and cause particles from the outside of the wall to fly off, acting in a purely mechanical way, as when a row of ivory balls is struck? So far most of the phenomena indicate that they are projected through the wall of the bulb, of what-

ever material it may be," A Late Device For Life Saving. have prompted the invention of many are made on wire and in crape paper ingenious life saving devices. One of painted with gold. Where the two the simplest and yet most valuable, according to the New York World, is that lately introduced by William Brandt, a sailmaker at Lubeck, Germany. Substantially it is a reproduction on a very large scale of the life saving belts or

rings commonly found aboard ships. Numerous partitions divide the belt into water tight compartments, so that damage to any part does not materially

affect the efficiency of the whole.

Despite its great size it is very light. one man can easily roll it along the deck and fling it overboard. It does not



GIGANTIC LIFE BELT.

natter how it strikes the water—it invariably turns right side up. The middle space is taken up by a strong net-

work. An important addition is that of ropes made fast to the periphery of the belt and kept affoat by corks so that persons several yards away from the buoy can draw themselves to it. Seven large men standing on it don't appreciably sink the device, and when it is cons how small the weight of a person par-tially supported by the water is it will be seen that one belt can save a large number of people.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

When Putting Up Fresh Curtains, Note The Decorator and Furnisher's Advice. For hanging curtains at bedroom windows don't use heavy poles and rings. If the draperies are of lace, muslin or other light material, it is obvious, once the attention is called to it, the support is strong out of all propor-

tion to the thing to be supported, and this is contrary to all decorative canons. The very prettiest and simplest substitute is a narrow strip of pine wood such as is commonly put into the lower hem of holland shades. On these strips the lace or muslin is to be gathered. They cost 2 or 3 cents each and can be had at any place where shades and curtains are sold. A hem almost half an inch wider than the stick should be made in the top of the curtain goods, inserted, the fullness beand the stick ing evenly distributed along it. A space of half an inch should be left bare at each end, and small shingle nails, one at each end, driven through into the window frame. The nails should not be driven in up to their heads, but left a little free, so that they may be easily removed when the time comes for wash-

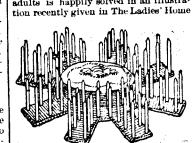
ing the curtains.

This simple little plan has been adopted by a large firm of house decora-tors and has been by them introduced into some very handsome houses. A pretty variation may be made by leaving a heading above the hem, in which the stick is inserted. In this form the little strips of wood have even found their way into the parlor.

Scratches on Polished Furniture. Amateurs are liable to make a mess of it when they tamper with highly polished mahogany furniture. When little scratches appear, however, if you will rub thoroughly with a soft flannel cloth, apply lightly the following mixture and rub it down until the furniture is smooth, The Household News says it will probably remove the cracks or scratches, but the rubbing is the all important thing: Mix a tablespoonful of beeswax, a tablespoonful of spermaceti, a tablespoonful of boiled linseed oil and ne of alcohol. Stir over hot water until vou have a smooth paste. Apply this very lightly and then rub with a flannel cloth or a silk until you have restor ed the very high polish and the cracks and scratches have disappeared.

Rirthday Cake. The beautiful custom among the Ger mans of having a birthday cake orna nented with the number of candles in dicative of one's years has been so ger erally adopted as to appear one of our

The problem of a birthday cake for adults is happily solved in an illustra-



BIRTHDAY CAKE FOR ADULTS. Companion. The frame is made of wood and neatly covered and sockets made for the required number of candles. The edge can be effectively trimmed with green leaves.

Flowers and Favors.

The fashion of presenting expensive couquets to lady guests at a dinner has gone out. Now a few flowers arranged in a loose bunch are sometimes given, but anything more is considered in bad taste. Two loose, long stemmed roses, for instance, are laid at each lady's

A new cotillon favor is wings. They wings join together is a hook of wire with a blunt end that fits below the decollete corsage of the wearer. The conceit comes from Paris.

Milk Rolls For Breakfast.

A pound of flour, 2 ounces of butter, half a pint of milk and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Place the latter with the flour in a basin, rub in the butter with your hand and add sufficient milk to make it into a firm dough, for which about half a pint would suffice. Having sprinkled the board with flour, lay the dough upon it and cut it into 15 pieces, each to be formed into a roll. Lastly flour a baking tin, put the rolls into it and place it in the oven for abou 20 minutes.

Chading Dish Cookery.

A tenderloin steak 11/2 inches thick an be cooked to a nicety in the chafing ish. Flood the dish first with olive oil and, when hot, put in the steak and cov er up. Cook three minutes on each side season to suit, and when removing the steak add 2 tablespoonfuls of water and pour over it.

Household Notes. Apple sauce is usually served with oast pork.

Short nose veils promise to come back, and all fullness under the chin is Stains of iron rust may be remove from linen by placing salt well saturated with lemon juice upon the stained now in very bad taste, says the New York Herald in illustrating these weapplaces and exposing them to the sun. When oysters are served upon the half ons of beauty. shell as the first course for a dinner. they are usually placed upon the table before the meal is announced. They are ure closely, having short basques and liberal trimmings down the front, also served with lemon, thin slices of brown

There should be a doily under each finger bowl. Table knives are furnished with sil-

bread and butter or dinner rolls.

ver handles, in patterns to match forks and spoons. Put a little lemon juice in the water in which rice is boiled. It will whiten and lighten it and separate the grains. Children's silver mugs are appropri-ately ornamented with miniature pic-material and will measure 4½ yards

tures and familiar nursery rhymes.

GOOD HEALTH.

Living Gells In Fresh Milk—Lowered Vi-Novel Strapping and Inlaying—Diminish Sleeves With Cavalier Cuffs. tality of Infants Fed on Boiled Milk. Milk consists of a multitude of cells At no season does a smart tailor made suspended in serum. The cells are fat gown appear so desirable as in the which form the cream; the re-In winter's chill grasp the cut maining cells are nucleated and of the and style cannot be displayed sufficientnature of white blood corpuscles. The ly to be admired, and in the warmer serum consists of water in which is weather we give our affections to the cool shirt and blouse.
In this heyday of the tailor's art

much that is novel and attractive is to all, casein. The cells, with the exception of the be found in walking and cycling cosfat corpuscles, are all living cells, and tumes, coats, etc. Of the two gowns which are illustrated one is of warm they retain their vitality for a considerable time after the milk is drawn from toned reseda faced cloth, with a satinthe mammary gland. Milk kept a few days may be perfectly sweet—that is, unsoured—but it has a different taste bodice strapped with fawn cloth, the coland appearance and shows a tendency to separate into serum and the more solfront. The sleeves have two rows of id portions, which tend to sink to the bottom of the vessel. The British Medcal Journal explains that this change in taste and emulsification is due to the death of the white blood, corpusclelike hodies contained in the milk.

men, with various salts and, chief of

There is reason for supposing that when fresh milk is ingested the living cells are at once absorbed without any process of digestion and enter the blood stream and are utilized in building up the tissues. The casein of the milk is digested in the usual way of other albumenoids by the gastric juice and absorbed by peptone. There is also absorpion of serum albumen by osmosis.

The chemical result of boiling milk is to kill all the living cells and to coagulate all the albumenoid constituents. Milk after boiling is thicker than it was

before. The physiological results are that all the constituents of the milk must be digested before it can be absorbed into the system; therefore there is a distinct loss of utility in the milk, because the living cells of fresh milk do not enter into ing also outlining the coat up the front the circulation direct as living protoplasm and build up the tissues direct, arranged as to be quite flat under the plain part of the basque in front. as they would do in fresh unboiled The diminished size of sleeves in both

In practice it will have been noticed by most medical practitioners that there s a very distinctly appreciable lowered in infants which are fed on boiled milk. The process of absorption is more delayed and the quantity of milk required is distinctly larger for the same amount of growth and nourishment of the child than is the case On the skirt the same kind of

The New Light as a Germ Killer. The New York health board is investigating the action of X rays on the germs of disease. "Suppose," E. W. Martin, as reported by The Sun, "that we find that exposure to the X rays is fatal to all bacilli-we know that these rays are not injurious to life of the higher animals—why would it not be possible to pass these rays through the lungs of a human being suffering form tuberculosis (consumption) and destroy the germs of the disease? The difficulty which the medical profession has hitherto met with in treating tuber culosis has been to get at the bacilli. There would be no trouble to accom plish this by means of the X-rays should they be found effective. The same would be true of diphtheria and all other disease germs.

How Ballet Dancers Treat Sprains. Most successful treatment is use of not footbaths for 15 minutes three gowns, and are used by those going on times a day; follow each bath with uassage for 15 minutes, then apply sangly a rubber bandage from toes ut As long as flinsy creations of lace and mull are becoming veils will be s high as ankle and have patient walk Ballet dancers use this method with such success that they are seldom incapacitated for work longer than a week be injured by them. Black spotted net

says The Medical Record. ART FOR AMATEURS. Picture Frames Should Be as Appropria

me the Picture Itself. It is necessary nowadays that the frame of a picture should be as artistic and, though many of the handsomer in its way as the picture itself, not costly perhaps—indeed the frame must al vays be subordinate to the picture.

Etchings, photogravures and pictures in black and white are best framed in narrow moldings of the natural woods, herry holly or oak. Even plain pine which often has a beautiful grain, if oiled or treated with oak filler and then stained with light oak or maple, makes very modest and pretty frame. Another pretty way to treat a pin

rame is to rub burnt sienns or umbe r vandyke brown into the outer edge r half an inch, shading it lighter toward the inner edge of the frame. Let this dry and oil with linseed oil, which brings out the grain of the wood. Large photographs from paintings often look well in a broad, flat frame of this sort without a mat, while etchings are improved by a wide, warm cream or soft bluish mat. Oil paintings require richness of frame, either real or simulated. A young woman, who is a clever artist, although she is not yet famous, has a couple of studies in oil framed in rough, unplaned pine plank, heavily gilded and artistically splashed with bronze toward the outer edges. Water colors require a happy medium between the richness desirable for oil paintings and the severe simplicity which an etching demands. Landscapes look best in simple, narrow frames. A figure piece will bear a more decorative frame, while a portrait takes a broad, rich setting. Another artist, with more taste than

money, has a delicious bit of water color in a flat pine frame on which are roughly etched spiky, thorny branches. The frame was then oiled and the design painted in sepia. A silvered frame had the design brought out in black. A quaint conceit for a marine view is

to cover the frame with old fish net, gild the whole and glue small starfishes and shells in the meshes of the net, but one wants to deal very carefully in these alistic frames. Chains and horsesho sand whips and dog collars are to be avoided as a setting for pictures along with plush and bows of satin ribbon, says the New York Herald, the source of these hints.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Mary and Ida Finish the Story of the Princess Changed Into a Rabbit.

Ida had been ill for a long time and was just getting better, so that at last her friend Mary was allowed to visit her.
"But you must keep very quiet and not excite Miss Ida too much," said dissolved milk, sugar and serum albunurse. For some time the two little

girls talked about what had happened while Ida was ill. But at last Ida asked Mary to tell her a story.
"I was reading one in my fairy tale



MARY WAS ALLOWED TO VISIT HER. have not quite finished it. It is about princess who was changed to a rabbit by a cruel wizard and could not change back again until the cleverest prince in the world cut off her long ears. I had just got as far as that when I stopped." "Shall we end the story ourselves?" asked Ida.

"Yes; that will be fine," said Marv. So they made the princess change back again and marry the prince-

"But what became of the wizard?" asked Ida. While they were trying to settle this Mary, who had been gradu ally getting nearer and nearer to the edge of her chair, suddenly fell off. Over went the chair one way, over went Mary in another, over went a little cupboard on which Ida's tea was standing and down came the teapot, cup and sau

The noise brought nurse into the room, and Mary was sent out in disgrace. But when she came to see her friend again Ida said: "I know wha became of the wizard. He was turned into a teapot that was always filled with old tea without milk or sugar." And then both little girls laughed. "What do you mean, Miss Ida?" asked nurse. But Ida would not tell her.

Three tops were lying in the ring;
Three tiptop boys stood by;
The tap! They fing their tops on top
To make the others fly,
When little Tim from Topping street,
With top in hand, came nigh.

Said he, "I'll play at tops with you."
"Good! Lay it down," said they.
So in the ring among the tops
His little spinner lay.
Tip tap! down came a heavy top
And knocked the reet away.

It split the top of little Tim; Apart the pieces flew; You'd think it was his heart that split He made so much ado; "My top will never spin again; My top is split in two!"

The tiptop boys some pennies gave To Tim and stopped his cry, And off he ran to Topping street A bright new top, a splendid top, A tiptop top to buy. -6t. Nicholas

A mouse came out of her hole and saw a trap. "Aha!" said she. "There stands a trap! The clever men! They prop up heavy brick with three little sticks. and on one of the three sticks they fix a piece of bacon. Then they call it a nometrap. Yes, as if we mice weren' leverer than that! We know well. When one wishes to cat the bacon, bang lown falls the brick and strikes the nib bler dead. No. no: I know your tricks "But," continued the mouse, "smell at it one certainly may. The trap can-

not fall by merely smelling, and I jus love to smell bacon as I love my life Sniff at it a little I certainly must. It ran under the trap and sniffed the bacon. But the trap was placed quite loosely, and scarcely had it stirred the bacon with its nose when, bang! it fell n and the greedy mouse was smashed. If you cannot overcome your greediess once and for all, you will always find it brings you into danger.—Grimm.

A Legend of Japan. A wee little maid in old Japan, With a large sun-hade and a paper fan, 'Neath the sultry sky, on the edge of a cliff; The wind came by with a sudden whiff;



The Reason Why. There were ten little pigs in a very big sty.
They couldn't get out, and I'll teil you why—
The door was shut, and the walls were high,
And none of those dear little pigs could fly;
No, not a bit more than you or i—
Grunt, grunt, grunt, grunt!

Included among articles in silver which our grandmothers never missed, but which the modern housewife craves,

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

A Slight Remnant of the Six Nations Still

A reminder that a last remnant of the famous six nations, the descendant of the Iroquois, still exists is given by Popular Science News, which quote Mr. A. W. Ferrin, United States Indian agent for the Indians of New York, to the effect that this interesting element of our population showns no decrease, but on the contrary a slight increase in the last 20 years. Mr. Ferrin says there is a gradual but steady improvement in the habits and conditions of all the Indians, but it must be confessed the tes timony is that, while it has decidedly improved within the last two decades. it is not yet all that could be desired. Of the original six prominent nations

the following numbers were reported

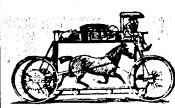
Total....

Numbered among other silly super-

stitions is the following: A child born on the first day of the new moon will be unfortunate, but live long; on the fifth. eventh, have trouble; the ninth, be rich; tenth, be a great traveler; elev enth, religious; sixteenth, grateful, but unfortunate; eighteenth, brave; ninewenth malicions: twenty-first, strong and healthy, but selfish; twenty-second, cheerful, but inclined to low society twenty-third, forsake family, wander in foreign lands, unhappy; twenty fourth, extraordinary ability; twenty fifth, wicked; twenty-seventh, amiable thirtieth, will have all good gifts, spir itual and temporal.

A Hippocycle.

A correspondent of the English paper Cycling believes that in the hippocycle great advance has been made toward machine that will be to the horse what the bicycle is to man. The machine is equipped with four 40 inch rubber tired wheels, the two rear wheels being drivers, the forward



Origin of Lacemaking.

Many quaint legends exist as to the origin of lacemaking. One of the pret-tiest is the story of the Venetian sailor who on the eve of a sea voyage presented the woman he loved with a piece of beautiful seaweed to keep while he was absent in remembrance of him. He sail d away, and the girl watched the seaweed and guarded it jealously, for she believed that on its preservation de-pended the safety of her lover and the constancy of his affection for her. When she saw that the seaweed dried up and threatened to drop to pieces, she tacked the delicate leaves and branches on t a piece of linen with very fine cotton Allenion and so invented lace.

The Preparation of Peppermint. The preparation of peppermint is especially an American industry. Mee-han's Monthly tells that the peppermint is cut when in bloom, like hay, dried, placed in close wooden vats and steamed. The oil cells burst, and the oil passes upward with the steam, which s condensed and conducted into a receiver, where the oil rises and is dipped off. It takes about 350 pounds of dry peppermint to produce one pound of oil. An acre of land yields from 6 to 10 pounds of oil, often more, even as high as 50 pounds. New York and Michigan produce the most.

"Men Are Four"-An Arab Proverts. The man who knows not that he knows no

aught.

He is a fool. No light shall ever reach him.

Who knows he knows not and would fain be
taught,

He is but simple. Take thou him and teach But whose, knowing, knows not that he knows, He is seleep. Go thou to him and wake him. The truly wise both knows and knows he

Cleave thou to him and never more forsake

The Dromedary's Hump. An English authority explains that the hump on the back of the dromedary is an accumulation of a peculiar species of fat, which is a store of nourishment beneficently provided against the day of want, to which the animal is often exposed. The dromedary or camel can exist for a long period upon this lump without any other food.

Sentiment of Color

Every color expresses its own sentiment. Violet speaks of friendship, blue of love, red of ambition, indigo of rivalry, green of fickleness, black of favoritm and white of unity. Gray indicates but which the modern housewife craves, are broad forks, marrow scoops, pea servers, jelly knives and cracker spoons.

power; brown, prudery; pink, modesty; are broad forks, marrow scoops, pea silver gray, feeble love; lilac, feeble servers, jelly knives and cracker spoons.

ler copt-1 ap

MARDI, 2 juin 1896 à midi, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune-II sera vondu à l'enchére publique, PAR JAM, a. BRENNAN, encanteur. Bu eau Nos 610 rus Gravier, En vertu et conformément à un jugement rendu le 21 à ril 1896, et euglé le 30 arril 1896, par l'Honorable George II. Thear-, juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, Division E dans Rollaire crésensajinitudée, la proprééé crapice decitée, à savoir ; 1º En cer au lot de terre sit dans le Premier District de la Nouvelle-Oréans, dans l'ilet bouné par les rues Thaise. Chair, Melponiene et Magrodia, designé comme lot No 3, sur un devis en l'étude de W. H. Peters, anchen notaire, le 2 mars 1866, et mesurant trente (30) puels de faou à la rite l'ablie sur si xante-quat e (64) pieds de profondeur entre lignes parallèles mesure américaine enregistré dans le birven de terre, avec de la commentation de la consideration de la commentation de la consideration de la con MARDI, 2 juin 1896 à midi, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune-II

VENTE A L'ENCAN

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Mme Bartholomew Burne et als.

Mme Edward Linu et son mari

No 47.8 %-Cour Civile de District pour

oubles, portant les numéros, municipaux 2720, 1722, 2724 et 2726 rue Thahe, contenant trois bambres de chaque côté et loués à de bons loca-

chambres de chaque coté et loués à de bons locataires.

Conditions.—Un tiers on plus comptant, à
l'option de l'acquéreur, la balance s'ill yeu seu
un credit de un et denx aus avec y pour cent
d'intérér par an de la date de l'adjudication pusqu'au paien eut tinul, assurance, linorraires d'avocat et toutes les autres clauses usuelles de
securité, les acquéreurs assumeront lepaiement
des taxés pour l'année 1846, un dépot de 10
pour cent au moment de la vent.

Acte de veure aux frais des acquéreurs pardevant Jes J. Wouli, notaire.

1 mai-1 2 3 16 17 24 31-2 juin

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE. Liquidation du Club Olympique. No. 49,385-Cour Civile de District pour la Paroisse d'Orléans-Division B.

MARDI, 2 juin 1896, a midi, a la Bonras des Encanteurs 629 et 631 rue Commune, PAR JAS A. BRENNAN, encanteus—Bureau 610 rue Gravier en vertu de et contomés ment à un ordre de l'Henorable Fred D. King, inge de la Cour Civile de District pour la Fa-roisse d'Orléans. Division B. daté et signé la 30 avril 1896, cans. affaire d'dessus, les propriétés et d'essous décrites, a savoir: Dix certains lots de terre, avec toutes les ba-

tisses et amélierations qui le 3 trouvent, atmés dens le Trois eue District dans l'illet borne pur les rues Royale. Couer Monteigut et Chartres, désignés par les lettres A. R. C. D. E. F. G. H. J. K. ef mesorant comme suit a savoir:

wheels being drivers, the forward whoels steerers. The machine is so dewise a first clearly a series of the machine is so dewise and the series of the first color of

continues paralleles. Conditions —Un tiers on plus on le tout compaint, et la bidance s'il y en a, a un et deux and de crédit on billets garantie par la portant 8 pour cent per an administration of the propriete portant 8 pour cent per an d'intéret à partir de la date d'adjudication inequ'ain pasements must un dépôt de 10 pour cent sera requis au moment de l'adjudication. Les a t se vente des anticontentes cian es de costune et us celles au suitet du trans-est d'at police d'assum-ners, honoraires d'avect et toutes les autres claises usuelles de securité.

PAR CURTIS & WALMSLEY. ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Spéculateurs!

PLUSIEURS

Devant être vendus sans limite ni réserve,

A L'ENCAN JEUDI, 28 MAI 1896.

Suc ession de Francois Lacroix DAR CURTIS A WALMSLEY - Wor P. Curtis, Encanteur - urean No 1.7 rus Catondelet - JEUDI. 28 mai 1896, il sera ven du la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rus Commune, A mid, en vertu d'an ordre de l'honoralle N. H. Rightor, jure de 3c Cour Civile du District, pour la paroisse d'Oreans. Division D. daté le 24 syrul 1896, dans Taffans de la succession de François Lacro v. No 9,504, la propriéte i autès des its, situes dans le Trofsièm District de la ville de la Nouvelle Orfeans. Voyez les plans en exhibition à la Bourse des Encanteurs et docrite comme suit, à savoir:

Note: L'interest de la comme sur, a savoir voyez les plans on exhibition a la Bourse des Enosateurs et docrite comme sur, a savoir No 1. L'inte entier de terre count comme le No 1,318 dans le Proisième District, et borné par les rues Magistrats, Deen, Hunters et Vertu, arquis le 7 hai 1809, de T. Gantier.
No 2. L'ille tenier de terre connu comme le No 1,320 dans le Troisième District, et borné par les rues Magistrate, Panniers, Vertu et Vinnklin, acquis le 11 mars 1807.
No 3. L'ille tenier de terre connu comme le No 1,387 dans le Troisième District, et borné par les rues Hunters. Law, Deers et Magistrate, acquis le 30 avril 1808.
No 4. L'ille tenier de terre connu comme le No ..., dans le Troisième District, et borné par les rues Magistrate, Law, Mars et l'ille de la corne par les rues Magistrate, Law, Mars et Ruisième par les nes Magistrate, Law, Mars et Ruisième et l'est de la corne par les nous le Troisième District, et borné par les nues Magistrate, Law, Entièm et l'est de la corne le No 1641, dans le Troisième District, et borné par les nues Marinia Law, Emilie et l'avenue l'inité, acquis le 30 mille 1865.
No 6. L'ème etter de terre connu comme le No 1641, dans le Troisième District, et borné par les nues Marinia Law, Emilie et l'avenue l'inité, acquis cetobre 1871.
No 7. Tous les divoits, litres et intérêts de la entre de la cet il de l'acquis le 26 mars 1888. La successant de produit acquis le 26 mars 1888. La successant de la cet il de l'acquis le 26 mars 1888. La successant de la cet il de l'acquis le 26 mars 1888. La successant de la cet il de l'acquis le 26 mars 1888. La successant de les propriétée ci-dessus d'arrès les planses et arpen agre faits par Schapp G. De Luile, et peutour, daté le 25 avril 1896.
Acte de vente pardevant A. G. La Pioe, no-taire.

Acto ce vente partievant A. G. Tormes et conditions.—Un tiers on plus compliant, et la balance s'il y cua, eu un et deux ana devant être représentés en des billets de l'acquereur, portant huit pour cent d'intérêt à partir de la date garantis par hypothèque, avec les clauses usuelles de sécurité. L'acquéreur assa; clauses usuelles de sécurité. L'acquéreur assa; pour cent au moment de l'adjudication.

26 avril—26—mai 3 10 17 24 à date

Succursale de la Compagnie d'Assurances du Sun Mutual DE LA NOUVELLE OBLEANS.
Nouveau No 322, vieux No 68 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE PHENIX DE HARTFORD
CONN.85,826,322 WM. M. RAILLEY & CO., Ltd.
Wm M. Railey, Président. Geo S. Kausler, Vice-Président. Allen Mehle. Secré
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367 BUE CARONDES ET-TELEPHONE 239.

Feu, Agent Général d'Assurances, No 30 Rue Marine Agent Général d'Assurances, Carondelet Cyclone.
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The Greenwich Insurance Co., New York.
London Assurance Corporation.