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Anhat et dehange de vieil of et argest Monfree at Bijang de tentes sertes re parés par des ouvriers compétents. 1644695 - Lan

How Street Waifs Are Trained For the Work.

THE BRACE MEMORIAL FARM,

The Children's Aid Societies of New York

Every year hundreds of homeless boys are taken from the streets of New York and Boston, given a few months practical instruction in farming and sent west and south to good homes with farmers who are glad to receive them. In this way a small part of the tide that ceaselessly flows cityward is made



CHARLES LORING BRACE. to ebb toward the agricultural districts and thousands of youths are reclaimed from leading criminal lives.

The way in which this is accomplished is most interesting. The street gamin is a hard customer to get hold of, a slippery young rascal to keep and a most difficult character to manage. Less than two years ago the Children's Aid society of New York adopted a method that has been for some years working successfully in Boston. The plan of many thousands of waifs have been resed in this way. But, in order to make this successful, the children have to be taken at a very early age—the earlier the better. When boys of from 10 to 15 were sent out, it was found that they gave a good deal of trouble to the farmers. They arrived in their far western nomes without any knowledge of the country, and in many instances their longing for the streets led them to run way and drift from city to city until hey became confirmed tramps, past all hope and beyond redemption.

At last it was determined to try the

cheme of establishing a sort of cultural training school where the boys could be given a chance to learn some thing of what life on a farm was like under favorable auspices and make up their minds whether they could be con-tent with it or not before they had gone so far that it would not be practical for hem to turn back.

So a little farm of 125 acres wa urchased in Westchester county, N. Y., and a big, ample house built on through the generous charity of Mrs. Joseph M. White. Other philanthropic ersons furnished the money to stock i good shape, and an endowment fund was created to pay the running expenses, for it was not expected that the farm would be self supporting. It was dedicated as the Brace Memorial Farm school in honor of the late Charles Loring Brace, founder of the Children's Aid society in New York.

Then from the various branches of the society boys were sent up to take a two or three months' course. It was a mis cellaneous collection of boys that first gathered in the farm school and receive warm welcome from Superintendent Lewis. They were boys who had bee arning a living in various wave about the streets. Many of them were boot-blacks and newsboys. They had been sed to sleening in out of ners, going without meals and despising

The agents of the society find the boys in the lodging houses and invite them to try the farm for awhile. Al



A RAW RECRUIT the recruits are volunteers, and no boys are committed to the farm. They are not kept prisoners after they get there either, but are at liberty to leave

If they conclude that they would like to exchange an uncertain existence on the streets for life on a farm they are promptly installed as members of the farm school. To most of the boys the country is a new world. For a week or so digging, hoeing, watering the stock, chopping wood and picking up stones seem like a new form of sport. Then the novelty wears off and the critical

CITY BOYS AS FARMERS period begins. It is right here that the usefulness of the farm school comes out. The momentary dissatisfaction, induced perhaps by blistered hands or an aching back, may be kept in check by the friendly counsel of the superintendent until it wears off. But if the boy was thousands of miles away from his familiar hannts he might become so homesick for the pavements that in the absence of kindly advice he might run away.

and Boston Bend Thousands of Boys to
the Farms of the West, Where They Usually Turn Out Well.

Away.

But on the fair school it is different.
He is told that he may go back to the
eity if he wishes, but he is shown that he is losing a chance to make something of himself if he backs out. Then he sees other boys around him who are sticking to their work bravely, and ten chances to one he picks up the hoe and goes to vork again with his back turned square-

ly on the city.

There are from 40 to 50 boys at the farm school all the year round. In the big building there are accommodations for 54 amateur farmers. The boys are quartered in large, airy dormitories, and They are first cleaned up and given Nome stout, serviceable clothes to work in, for there is plenty of work to be of what life on a farm is like. They get up before sunrise and are out in the flelds while the dew is still on the grass.

When the breakfast bell rings, they troop into the big dining room and ea-gerly gather around the long table. The superintendent, with his family and the learn some of the rudiments of table

are held in the schoolroom for the ounger lads and for the older ones who wish to attend. Only the simplest studies are taken up, but Superintendent Lewis tries to have his boys leave with knowledge of the "three R's" at least Out in the fields there is work even for the youngest. Such products as are not consumed

on the farm itself are sent to New York to be used in the various lodging house of the society. Last year, for instance, the boys raised 100 barrels of apples, 10 barrels of pears, 1,500 head of cabbages, 25 cartloads of pumpkins, 84,886 quarte of milk, 450 pounds of butter, 25 bushels of beans and 100 bushels of tomasending children of the streets to west-tors, besides 40 tons of hay, 50 bushels orn farms has been in operation for of barley, 100 of ryc, 150 of oats and 30 ern farms has been in operation for of barley, 100 of ryc, 150 of oats and 30 more than a quarter of a pentury, and of buckwheat. If all this had been sold at market rates, it would have brought over \$2,500.

The discipline on the farm is strict, but not rigorous, and the boys are en-couraged to do their best to become valnable farm assistants, because they know that when they are considered compestalled in new homes. The record of each boy is kept, and when he gets a and taking a short trip into Canada. H certain number of credit marks he is will preach in one or two famous pul graduated. It is not all work and no pits besides, but he says that the rumo play, for the boys have their evenings that he has been offered the pastorate in which to read, and every Saturday of the New York Broadway Taiernacle they have a half holiday. They seem to is without foundation. Mrs. Watson i enjoy the life greatly, and sometimes a time comes.

railroad journey and the anticipation of



BRACE MEMORIAL FARM SCHOOL ew and strange scenes are sufficient in ducements to make the boys anxions for the time to come when they shall start for the west under the charge of an agent of the society. Kansas, Iowa and Florida are taking lots of New York bors just now, and the demand for graduates of the farm school is generally greater than the supply. The farmers generally agree to furnish the boys with clothes in return for services until the amateur farmers are 18 or 19 years old, when they can command fair wages.

more than 100,000 waifs which have Hall Caine is said to have. been picked up on the city streets and placed in good homes since the work was begun more than 40 years ago have been kept, and today the agents can refer to bulky books and tell just what became of any boy or girl who has ever been helped by them. The graduates of the farm school are just as carefully looked after. They are requested to write back to the secretary just as often as they choose and give as many details of their new life as they can. The farmers who take the boys are also asked to report their progress occasionally.

Although the Brace Memorial farm has been in existence but two years some of the boys who have left it have been so successful in the west that there is a good prospect that a few of them will soon own farms of their own. Good reports have been sent back of all but two, and of these one became insane and the other turned out so badly that he was sent back to the city. This is a much better showing than was made under the old method. The farm school seems to supply the missing link between the city streets and the farm. It is a sort of winnowing machine where the boys who will make good farmers are separated from those who are totally unfit for the country. Few charities can show such immediate and practical results and none is more worthy of support

or imitation. CYRUS SYLVESTER. Of Interest In Warm Weather. The human system can endure heat of 212 degrees, the boiling point of water, because the skin is a bad conductor and because the perspiration cools the body. Men have withstood without in jury a heat of 800 degrees for several minutes.

WATSON AND BARRIE. TWO FAMOUS SCOTCH WRITERS COM

ING TO AMERICA. Tan Maclaren Will Read to Us, but Barrie Is Too Shy For That Sort of Thing-Both

Are Great Favorites and Will Be Warm-Two Scottish story writers whose books have been and still are immensely popular in this country are coming over here next fall that we may all take

look at them. They are Ian Maclaren and J. M. Barrie, names which within a few years have become household words on this side of the water.
Of the somewhat numerous Scotch
writers whose stories have pleased us so well Ian Maclaren is the latest in the field. We first became acquainted with him through "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," a delightful collection of Scottish character sketches, which, when they live as members of one big family.

They are first in the state of the big family. to the extent of over 250,000 copies in America. This was followed by "In

group of short stories introducing more At his home in Liverpool Ian Maclaren is known by the more prosaic name of Rev. Dr. John Watson, for, as he says, his business is preaching, and not writing. He is the pastor of the Sef-ton Park Presbyterian church, which is w teachers who are employed, sits at one of the leading churches in point of the table with them, and thus the boys membership, wealth and position in all Liverpool.

His visit to this country will be made Some attempt is even made toward during a three months' vacation granteducating the boys, and forenoon sessions ed by his church. He sails on Sept. 9 and intends to return before Christmas In the course of his tour through the



IAN MACLAREN.

country he will deliver a series of 40 tent they will be taken west and in treadings and lectures, visiting most of stalled in new homes. The record of the large cities from Boston to Chicago to accompany him. Doubtless Dr. Watson will be asked

But generally the prospects of a long his first book. Ever since his college many times to tell how he came to prin days he had a reputation among hi friends as an exceptionally good story teller. The tales he related were gener founded on incidents connected with the days of a quarter of a century ago, when he was an obscure country parson. He told some of these one night at a dinner where Dr. Nicoll, the shrewd publisher of The Bookman, was a guest. Dr. Nicoll was much impressed with the tales and subsequently importuned Dr. Watson to write him some Scotch character sketches. After much urging this was done, "Domsie, which is the first story in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," being the first one turned out. The others followed and were first printed in The British Weekly Dr. Nicoll is coming over, too, but in

ompany with Mr. Barrie, of whom he is also the friend and discoverer. This is Mr. Barrie's first visit to America, as it is Dr. Watson's. He comes over to see the people who have been so enthusiastic over his books and perhaps to tell them something about his ideas of literature and story writing. He is The Children's Aid society always slender, boyish looking man of 36, with keeps track of its proteges, and the names and records of every one of the horror of being socially lionized that

Barrie did not stumble into literature and was not dragged in as was Mac-laren. He forood his way in, beginning as a reporter on the Edinburgh newspapers. He soon discovered that fiction vas his forte and he stuck to that, producing his "Auld Light Idylls," which attracted the attention of Dr. Nicoll. His most successful book, "A Window in Thrums," has had an immense sale on both sides of the water. In it he immortalizes the little Scotch manufactur-



ing town of Kirriemuir, where he orn, giving it the name of Thrums. Among his other stories which have been widely popular are "When a Man's Single," "An Edinburgh Eleven" and 'My Lady Nicotine." Barrie does not use such turgid dialect as does Maclaren and his stories are perhaps more popular.
CLARENCE P. SKINNER.

WILL READ HER FATHER'S POEMS. | JUST PLAIN HEALER. The Late Eugene Field's Daughter to

Early next fall Miss Mary French Field, the clost daughter of the late Engene Field, will make her first appearance as a public reader and will, in a large measure, carry out the pro-gramme which her father had arranged for himself. Miss Field will doubtless be well received, for she is a tall, handsome young woman of 20, possessed of a fine figure, a good stage presence and much of the magnetic pers made the poet hureate of childhood so

universally popular.

Miss Field is known among her friends by the affectionate diminutive



MISS MARY FRENCH FIELD.

of "Trotty," a pet name given to her by her father when she was a baby and thich has been applied to her ever since. "Trotty" was fairly idolized by her ather, and she was deeply interested in his literary work. One of his most suc posful books bears the following dedication: "To my severest critic, my most loyal admirer and my only daughter, Mary French Field."

Miss Field has prepared for her work by a year's study under the instruction of a prominent Delsartean teacher. She as been carefully educated, too, having studied in Germany. She will go out inder the management of George H. Yenowine, who was the manager for nany years of her father's tours as well as his intimate friend. Scores of enagements have already been offered and her success is confidently expected. Her debut will probably be made in lincinnatt.

Miss Field will give readings from er father's works exclusively, and her reportory will include both poetry and prose. She has frequently entertained the members of her family and friends by reciting these selections, which she i said to give with a good deal of sym pathy and delicate appreciation. Her bject is to add to the family income for while Mr. Field left a fine home, & magnificent library and almost a for-tune in curios, he had accumulated no large amount of money, and the Field family has been dependent upon the royalties from several books which bring in a steady but hardly a sufficient in ome. Miss Field, with praiseworthy pluck, has determined to make her own way in the world.

CANADA'S NEXT PREMIER.

Career of Wilfrid Laurier, the Sa Liberal States The somewhat unexpected victory of the Liberal party in Canada will give the Dominion, for the first time in its nistory, a French-Canadian premier. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, who as leader of the Liberals will soon be called upon to form a cabinet, has long been prominen



WILFRID LAURIER.

in his party: He was born at St. Lin, Que., in 1841, and comes from an excellent old French family. He was educated at the college in L'Assomptio and afterward took the degree of B. C. L at McGill university in Toronto. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of lower Canada in 1865. He wa appointed queen's counsel in 1880.

Early in his career M. Laurier iden tified himself with the Liberals and i 1871 he was sent to the Onebec legisla ture from Drummond and Arthabaska Four years later he was elected to th Dominion house of commons from the same constituency. For a while he attracted but little attention in parliament, but one midnight during the winter of 1885-6 he startled the mem pers who were half dozing on the benche by delivering a thrilling and eloquent speech on the Riel rebellion. That flood of eloquence made him famous as as orator, and nobly has he sustained the

eputation thus won. From that time on he was in the front rank of the Liberals, and when Edward Blake resigned from the com mons the leadership was given to the silver tongued and brilliant young Frenchman. In appearance M. Laurie is tall, slender and graceful. He is al ways faultlessly dressed, and the Que-

bec Liberals are very proud of him. M Laurier is looked upon as an a dont annexationist, and will probably at once try to put into effect his policy of reciprocity with the United States. His wife is a beautiful woman, who, as Miss return in September and resume opera-Zoe Lafontaine, was the belle of Mont-

onor in a few days of being presented

healer, for that interesting individual

NO HYPNOTISM ABOUT NEWELL, THE VERMONT SCHLATTER. in Unlearned Blacksmith Said to Pos Great Power as a Healer-Doesn't Know

Makes Money Out of It.

to Bradley C. Newell, the

entirely modest in his claims.

able powers. One day last August as h

and then he felt he could, cure people

The next day he disnelled a severe head

She has never had one since. He ner

treated his sister-in-law for consump-

Then he extended his practice to hi

neighbors and his fame began to spread

ing, charging a regular fee. He was entirely frank about the matter. He

thought that those who could pay for

vited to give exhibitions of the peculiar

manner in which his power could be

prominent and reputable citizens. H

some things that spiritualistic medium

Prince of Wales because the latter was

to be the guest of the Ancient and Hon-orables. Newell's experience with press

he does not understand it and cannot

that I have cured great numbers of pio-ple of all sorts of diseases by simply

know anything about medicine. I have

never taken any myself and I have neve

The Vermont healer is a magnificen

specimen of physical manhood. He

stands over 6 feet in height and weighs

265 pounds and he has the athletic

build of a prizefighter. He has a fin

black beard, which he now keeps well

big, strong hand is something to be re-

membered, and many have said that the peculiar magnetism which he pos-

sesses is strongly felt even in a casus

hand shake.

Although not a man of refinement

and education, Newell expresses him-

self readily and in fairly good English,

his speech being marked by colloquial-

isms, but grammatical in the main. He

receives the attention which he every-

appeared in southern Vermont, and each

one has his following of believers, who

tell of wonderful cures and strange man-

ifestations. Newell, however, is the

tions on an extensive scale

holding their hands in mine. I de

had a sick day in my life."

agente is limited.

his services should do so. His fame spread all over the state. He was in

was willing to heal people, but

tion. She is a well woman today.

che from which his wife was suffering

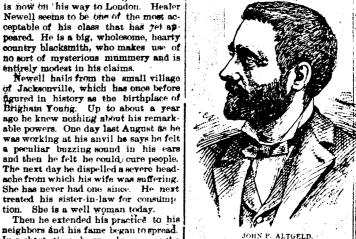
John P. Altgeld, who has been recominated by the Democrats as govern or of Illinois, is a man of such positive character that he is either thoroughly liked or cordially hated by those who know him. His opponents are ever bitterly active and his friends are never Where His Magnetism Comes From, but lukewarm. The Prince of Wales is to have the

Governor Altgeld was born in Prussia in 1848, but his parents came to this country and settled near Mansfield,

GOVERNOR ALTGELD.

Went to Chicago Without Money and

Made a Fortune In Real Estate.



In a short time he was known as th O., when he was very young. He was working hard on his father's farm in 'Vermont Schlatter.'' People began to come from other towns to be mired of 1864 when there was another call for various diseases. Sometimes he was troops. Although but 16, he enlished successful, but not always. His most and served until the close of the reliel remarkable cure was that of a little gir lion. Then he taught school in Ohio for who had been dumb since she was several years and drifted west, reaching years old. He placed his fingers in her St. Louis with just 5 cents in his pochet. ears and she began to talk. She has In Savannah, Mo., he was given an upcompletely recovered her powers of ortunity to enter an office and stud law. He improved it, and in a fev So many people began to seek ou rears became a successful lawyer.
In 1875 Mr. Altgeld arrived in Chi-Newell that he shut up his blacksmith shop and went into the business of heal-

ago with but little money and no friends. He began to work, however, and was soon recognized as a leading attorney. He dropped naturally into politics, and in 1886 was elected judge of the superior court. He resigned from the bench to take the nomination for governor and was elected after making a most vigorous canvass. manifested and these were attended by As governor his official acts have of-

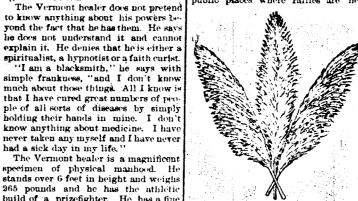
ten attracted national attention, the pardoning of the Chicago anarchists having brought him the widest noteriety. Governor Altgeld has posed as th champion of the laboring men and has been freely accused of being a socialist Personally he is a man of cool, calm be rve and unbending dignity.

Governor Altgold's business carry has been a remarkably successful one He is today worth several millions, ap he has made most of his money by hrewd speculation in real estate. Some of his operations in unimproved land were so bold as to amaze even old Chiagoans. He made deals of great magnitude with but a small amount of capital, and came out a winner. He new owns a skyscraper office building, be sides several other blocks in Chicago, and he is largely interested in stree railways in other cities.

CALIFORNIA PAMPAS PLUMES. They Will Probably Be Largely Used a

This promises to be a great year for political emblems. The silver men Newell is now a full fledged healer He has a business manager and a pres threaten to adopt a field daisy, which agent and during the last year he has made more than \$25,000. On his recent flower, with its 16 silver petals to 1 golden center, seems to properly typify visit to New York he wore good clothes and stopped at one of the best hotels. their sentiments. One of the first acts of Chairman Hanna on assuming com-He went there to treat two wealthy patrol of the Republican campaign was tients for rheumatism. Newell's pres o suggest as a party emblem a bund agent said that he was going to Europe of three plumes of California pampa-grass, dy'd red, white and blue. The to try his healing powers on the Prince of Wales and other members of the no dea seems to have met with favor in hility Newell himself denied this Ho all directions, and the prospects are said that he was going to London with that from now on until election day the the members of the Ancient and Honor tricolored pampas plumes will wave in able Artillery of Boston, of which or every quarter of the land ganization he is an honorary member He said that he expected to meet the

This will add a most picturesque for ture to the campaign. Mr. Hanna sug gests that the long, feathery plume can be used with good effect for deco rating the interiors of halls and other public places where rallies are held



REPUBLICAN PAMPAS PLUMES. trimmed, and large, brilliant, black and that they can be mounted on staffe eyes, set wide spart. A grasp from his to be carried in parades. plumes may be worn as badges also, al though they would be almost too cum-bersome for everyday use.

This is not an original idea of Chair man Hanna's, for the pampas plumes were adopted as an emblem by the Republican national convention of 1892. The panipas plumes which will be

used will come largely from California where they are extensively cultivated for purely decorative purposes. The where attracts with modesty, but he is sceepting all the social honors that come his way and is quietly adding to on the pampas or plains. The grass his bank account. his bank account.
Since Newell's success has become grows in large tufts, 4 or 5 feet across, with long, gracefully curved leaves, of known, a horde of alleged healers has ten more than 6 feet in length. From stalks from 5 to 15 feet high, upon th end of which grow the feathery and silvery white flowers which form the pampas plumes. These plumes are from 1 to 2 feet long. Of late years the demand return in September and resume opera- has largely increased, and in California the raising of pampas plumes has come to be quite an industry.

CHEMINS DE FER.



Coin St-Charles et Canal. Depot de Passagera.

Tota de l'Avenue Esplanad TEAIN DE SERVICE QUOTIDIEN Péparte. Express de la Caufe

is Califor me No 20 9 15 a. m. No 13. 16.45 p. m.] Malle rap dedn fexas

dedn fexas et dn M-1 que Fo 18 8 35 p. m. No. 17 16 55 2. m. Pattisson Burdet Deserty Koom Sleeperd Nos 10 et 20 entre la Nouv-Bertelena Los Angeles et San Francisco Nos 17 et 18 entre la Nouvelle Orleans, Houstine til deserte, Nile-Orleans et San Antonio San Antonio et la villa da Merco. we kly Townist Stefpers quittent is Nile-lifeans tous les sametis pour San Francisco.

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LETTRES.

N. B.—Afind'éviter des rétards dans la trans-mission des decuments, l'invite les personnes qui out à soumettre à mon vies des actes étables en Louisiane, en deburs de la ville de la Nou-relle-Urléans, à les faire certifier, présibèle-ment, par M. le seorétaire d'Etat de la Stat de la Louisiane.

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