В

CIGARES BT TABAC. C. V. DeGrny 106 rue Baronne.

OPTICIENS E. & L Claudel, No 810 Canal.

SOULIERS. F. Racohedo, av Champa-E'yarea, enc Bourgogn, C. To-torich, 139 Royale, 706 Dunane. OINKLEUR.

Henry Duguy gérant, nouveau No 6 23 Chartre PAPETERIE ET LIVEES.

George F. Wharton, 212 rue Carondeles VINSET LIQUEURS.

Martin Freins, ving et liqueurs, 589 Royale.

VETEMBNTS. Cohn & Ber, coin St-Charles et Canat.

Vapor Stove Repairing, 2025 44 Thomas FARRICK. Magaam de Falence, Ant. Castel, 903 Royale.

BLANCHISHRUNE. Mme Mau ous, Bianchicoure en Fin, 633 Royale PENNION.

Point Confort, Baie St Louis, Mme Von Gohren MARCHANDISES SECHES. P. Rougelet Co., Ltd., Decator et Esplanale.

MUSIQUE. Dunning Music Co. L'td. 214 tt 216 Camp.

CHAUSSURES. I. D. Crassons, No 328 rue des Francsis. CONFINERIES.

N. Y.-& H. O. Confect'ry Co., 831 ot 925 Canal Mint Confectionesy, 1327 rue Decatur. PHARMACIES.

. A. Mailhee, St. Louis et Royale.

'Masson, pharmacio Champs Elysées et Decatu
harmaci-Révet.—St. Claude et Champs-Elysée.
Prescriptions Dréparées avec soin—Pau
Friesné, gérant.

VAPEURS.

LIGNE AMERICAINE Pour Southampton.

raverace la plus contre et la plus agréable à Loudres; communication rapide à Sou tou pour le Ravre et Paris par des stea dans héticas. LIGNE RED STAR

Pour Anveré. La toute la plus courte pour la Belgique et la france, la Suisse, l'Ailemagne, le Khin, l'Ita 10. of C. Wavigation Interms, omate, 6 30w lug lireen. New York. A.K. MILUFIA CO. 303 me Carondelet P. J. OKFILA, 19 medicamp, Nile-Orléane 2 cm. 1 jan. DimMeVe

Mandeville, Lewisburg et Madisonville.

TEAMER NEW CAMELIA

Commençant le 11 Avril 1896. Peresta de MILNEBURG à l'arrivés des train-itéres le Pontobartrain, à la tôte de la rue s alvaces : les ionrs (excepté les mercredis et les hes) à l'arrivée du train de 4 heures

Au retour, quitters Madisonville tous les jour à 5 haures A. M. L'eau et le temps le permettant.

EXCUBRIONS: Mandoville, Lewisburg, Madisonville of Old Landing, les Marcredis et Dimanches par le train de 8 h. A. M.

Fret reçu tons les jours à la gare du chemis de fer Louisville & Nachville, à la tôte de la rue

w 4. COYLE & CIE, Agents, No 323 rue Carondelei, coin Union

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATIANTIQUE hatre New-York et le Havre,

Et entre New-Vork et Alexandrie Egypte, vin Puris, (valable 60 jours). tre classe, \$160. 2ms classe \$116. Les magnifiques nav partiront comme suit :

LA GORMANDIB, Deloncie, 15 sont, à 4 A.M. LA GASUOGNE, Baudelon, 22 sont, 9 A.M. LA B. GTAGNE, Eupé 29 sont, à 3 A.M. frit da passage pour le Havre. Vin nombris dans toutes les cla

Pressore sabine 881, \$191, \$231 at audiosus, selou les accommodations.

Den deus clause 851 Entreport, \$32,10, avec aménagement sup-Billote, niler ot retour, a prix reduit AMMANUEL E. PREVOST, Agent général du Bud, 45 rue Baronne

UROMWELL STEAMSHIP OC KNICKERBOKER. Mercredi. 19 aont.
HUD-40-N. Mercredi. 26 aont.
LOUISIANA. Actoredi, 2 esptembre.
Pariropt de lour qual à 8 ja. m. su pied de la

The Toulouse Assertances of Cargaises un Assertance de Martineous Cont.
Taux et Counsissements Directs donnés pour 5-21s les Points de la Nouvelle-Angisterre et de l'Etranger.

Les agréments pour passagers ne peuven fire africancés. Port Fet ou passage s'adresser

ALEX. HARR'S, Agout,
re see lan No 313 rue Carondeles,

CONSULAT DE FRANCE

TA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

BURRAUX, RUE N. REMPARTS, 343. Des remeignements sont demandés sur les personnes dont les noms suivent. En can do décès ou d'absence, leurs sous sout priés d'en donner avis au Consulat.

AOUT 1898.

A Caroutt is presente publication n'aura lieu que lo DIMANCHE. Liste de publication.

Baumar, Engène
Borral, Michel
Darrout, Justin | Harroyer, Lien
Bardy, Muchel | Harroyer, Lien
Bardy, Muchel | Harroyer, Lien
Bardy, Muchel | Harroyer, Lien
Balance, Gilla
Labstee, Gilla

LETTRES. Lesskowez Henri Dames, Edouard

N. b. ... A fin d'éviller des retards dans la trans-misaten des decuments. J'ayite les personnes (gui on à soumetre à mon vins des actes établis de Louisiene, en debure de la ville de la Ness velle ut-bane. à les faire certifier, préalable-M. I. sousétaire d'Etat de l'État de u to Garant, J. TERRBAUD.

Electric Eccentricities Seen In Summer Thunderstorms.

A YEAR OF MANY FATALITIES.

Old Theories Concerning Lightning, but Many of Its Antics Arc Still Unacc able Snap Shots at "Jove's Autograph."

There is just a chance in 35,000 that you will be killed by lightning this

These figures are based on carefully collected statistics, but it need not dis-turb your coolness during the next thunderstorm to contemplate them. Although the season has already been marked with several notable and tragic socidents and the prospects are that this year's lightning fatalities will number



PHOTOGRAPH OF LIGHTNING PLAYING AROUND WASHINGTON MONUMENT. more than usual, you are in far more danger from trolley cars and other en-

rives of violent death than you are of being struck by a bolt from the heavens. The United States government keeps tab on lightning as well as on many other things, and it has been ascertained that the average number of people killed in this country by lightning every year is 200. Some other interesting facts have been collected by the weather bureau. In eight years 8,516 fires have occurred which were attributed to light ning, and the damage to property was

something like \$13,000,000. The records show that barns are more often struck than houses and that houses suffer mor than churches. The records also show that more barns were struck in New York then in any other state in the Union. Penusylvania comes next and Mich igan third. Many old ideas about lightning hav

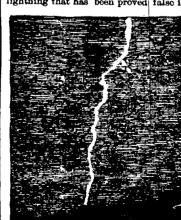
been discarded of late years, since scien tific observations have been made of the results of lightning strokes. One old saw that has gone by the board is the familiar one that "lightning never trikes the same lies." Light strikes twice in the same place. ning not only strikes twice, but many times in the same identical spot, and it is the usual rather than the unusual thing for two or more strokes to follow the same course during a storm.

The scientific charps of the weather bureau also tell us that there is no us trying to dodge lightning, and that the time honored precautions which our grandmothers solemuly advised us to observe are entirely uscless. They say that it is a popular delusion that it is unsafe to stand under a tree or in an open doorway during a thunderstorm, and they absolutely sucer at the feather bed and middle of the room idea. They must be in league with the dreaded lightning rod agents, however, for they declare that those almost abandoned devices are very useful and should be

curred in the upper part of New York.

A young couple had taken refuge from bar. the rain under a tree. They were lovers who had quarreled and had but a few hours before kissed and made up. A lightning stroke sought them out, and both were killed. Senator Tillman's is stricken dead by a providential bolt daughter and a minister who accompanied her were killed in much the sam manner only a couple of weeks ago. They were members of a party of excursionists who ascended a mountain near Asheville, N. C., and they stopped under a tree to avoid a wetting from a passing shower. Both were killed by a

single stroke. Another popular idea concerning lightning that has been proved false is



PHOTOGRAPH OF LIGHTNING STRIKING A

in regard to the shape of its course. Until a few years ago every one believed that the path of a lightning bolt was an irregular zigzag, with sharp angles where the bolt took a notion to alter its direction. In all old pictures where lightning was depicted a zigzag streak of white was used. For centuries artists

found with it.

But photography has shown that there are no angles in the course of a light-ning flash. There are curves, but no sharp corners. It is not an easy task to take a snap shot of a thunderbolt, as you may imagine, but within the last ten years it has been done frequently.

Mr. W. M. Jennings, an amateur photographer of Philadelphia, was one of the first persons to "reproduce Jove's autograph. One of his first successful pictures was of a stroke which hit and

lestroyed a barn.
Professor McAdie of the weather bueau at Washington is probably the most expert photographer of lightning in the world. For the past two years he has devoted a good deal of time to the work, and he welcomes a thunder shower as enthusiastically as a small how does a circus. He is well situated for the work, for the Washington monument is sure to draw out an angry flash every time an electrically charged cloud passes over it. Professor McAdie has three samelas trained on the top of the monument every night during the summer, and whenever there is a thunderstorm he thid his assistants get snap shots of

Were it not for the fact that the shaft s protected by a most elaborate system of lightning rods, it would probably have been shattered long ago. The four copper conductors, with gold plated and aluminium tipped points running from the top of the monument into a well under the foundations, 600 feet beow the capstone.

Professor McAdie has invented appli-

ances for anticipating lightning and has even made calculations as to the dimensions, horsepower and direction of the stroke. Still, there are many things bout lightning which are understood no better today than 100 years ago. These are put down as freaks, and the scientific men are puzzling their heads o solve their meaning. They know that lightning always follows the path of east resistance, yet they cannot explain ome of its antics.

For instance, at Wooster, O., a two story bay window was cut away from the main structure of a house as if by the stroke of a giant's knife. At Norwich. Conn., in 1892, a bolt went into the earth and jerked out 100 feet of iron water pipe. There have been several instances where bolts have played havoc with gas pipes, melting the iron pipes and igniting the gas.

There is an instance on record of the killing of a man by a lightning stroke where the reason for the course of the



LIGHTNING IN FICTION

bolt was afterward discovered. The un fortunate victim was sitting in the center of a large room, with all the win dows and doors closed, but the bolt came through two upper stories, struck him down and went through the floor under his chair into the cellar. Upon placed on all exposed buildings.

Only a few weeks ago one of the most notable tragedies of the season occurrence to the most notable tragedies of the investigation it was found that in the man, in the cellar, w The unfortunate man simply formed a link in a broken conductor Upon such incidents as these story writers found tales in which the assussin'

is stricken dead by a providential bolt from heaven. Such incidents may have occurred, but there is not one well authenticated case on record. Still, the lightning stroke is a great help to writ ers of fiction in disposing of heavy villains

Lightning is as erratic in its results as in its course. Sometimes it sears; again it shatters. Men have been struck by bolts which have stripped their clothing into rags, melted watches and coins in their pockets and pulled the nails from their shoes, yet left them but lit-tle injured. In other cases persons have been instantly killed, and the bolt has eft no sign of its fatal visit save a small bluish spot on some part of the body. Again, the bodies of victims have been

marked in a most curious manner. Persons are not always "stricken down," as the much used phrase has it. They are sometimes lifted up by light-ning. An instance of this sort happened in Missouri last summer. Two children were struck in a group of several persons composing a picnic party. The sons composing a picnic party. The children were lifted three or four feet into the air and fell back dead. This is explained by the fact that the discharge s sometimes from the earth toward the

It is also known that a bolt does not always reach the earth, but sometimes returns to the cloud from whence it came. A photograph was taken by an enthusiastic amateur in Michigan of such a return stroke. In the course of another decade perhaps the scientists who are now making a study of lightning will have discovered all about its wonderful force and will be able to explain the reason for all the freaks which t now plays on wondering humanity.

CYBUS SYLVESTER.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING. stuck to this method and no fault was MANY MIGHTY MINDS, CHINA'S STRONG MAN.

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS WILL ASSEM-BLE IN BUFFALO AUG. 24.

Convention That Will Attract Many Eminent Scholars-History and Scope of the American Society For the Advance ment of Science.

There will be a large and distinguish ed body of men gathered in Buffalo or Aug. 24, for on that date will be held the opening session of the forty-fifth annual convention of the American Society For the Advancement of Science The convention will continue during the week. The men who will meet in Buffal

that week will be men who are rare.y to be met in public places. They are the



students who solve the puzzles of sc ence; the thinkers who spend most of their time within study walls; the col lege professors who seldom talk excep in the lecture room; the silent, patient investigators of the marvels of nature who labor in untrodden and solitary fields and who only emerge when they have some important discovery to com municate to the world. They are men whose names you do not commonly se in the newspapers, but who are known to the scientists of many countries begides their own

On the membership roll of the association are the names of all the men and women of America who have been eminent in science, literature or art in the last half century. The present member ship is about 2,000. It was in 1889 tha the association was founded. That was a year of great scientific activity in this country, and in the older states regularly organized geological and zoologic al surveys were in progress which called into the field nearly all the scientific men in the land. Many of our carlies cientists owe their fame to the oppor unity thus presented.

But at that time science was in its

ufancy here, and the officers of the different state surveys found it necessary to meet and compare notes on their work. As a consequence an association of geologists and goologists was formed.
The first meeting was held in 1840 at
Philadelphia, and Edward Hitchcook
of the Massachusetts state survey was hosen president.

After an existence of seven years i as found such advances had been made in the kindred sciences of astronomy. emistry, ethnology, geography, phys ics, etc., and there was so much n general co-operation by workers in al branches of science, that it was decided to enlarge the scope of the existing so cieties and take in all the sciences. the name of the organization was changed to the American Association For the Advancement of Science and n 1848 a constitution was adopted which has remained practically un-changed ever since. The first clause of that constitution defines the aims of the

ssociation and reads as follows: "The objects of the association are by periodical and migratory meetings promote intercourse between the who are cultivating science in different parts of America, to give a stronger tematic direction to scientific research and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and wider in

This has been the general spirit of the work of the association. At first the neetings were held semiannually, but ater it was found that so many mem pers were college professors whose time



SECRETARY F. W. PUTNAM was occupied, with the exception of two months in summer, that it was deemed advisable to hold the conventions once

year during vacation time. The president of the association rofessor Edward Drinker Cope of Phildelphia, a distinguished biologist and cologist. He is professor of comparative zoology and anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania and a member many foreign scientific societies.

The permanent secretary of the association is Professor Frederic Ward Putnam, who has long been distinguished for his achievements in the field of natural sciences. He is professor of American archæology and ethnology at Harvard and holds several other important positions besides. C. T. BAXTER.

THE APPROACHING VISIT OF LI HUNG CHANG TO JHIS COUNTRY.

> Many Conflicting Stories Concerning the Chinese Statesman That Only Add to the Mystery and Interest Surrounding His Picturesque Personality

Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, soldier, millionaire and ex-Pool Bah of the Flowery Kingdom is soon to visit the United States, and preparations are being made to give him a royal reception, or at least one that befits his rank and station. Prince Li is undoubtedly the greatest

Chinese alive. He would be a big man in any nation, for he has risen from the common people in a country where such an occurrence is almost a miracle. He comes to America after having visited all the important capitals in Europe, where he has been universally received with distinguished honors.

It has been said that Prince Li is no longer the great political factor in China that he was before the disastrous close of the Chinese-Japanese war. Some allege that he is a back number, no longer in the confidence of the emperor, unpopular among the powerful men of the government, and that instead of being an honor his appoinment as envoy to represent his royal master at the coronation of the czar was only a ruse to get him out of the way until his enemics could complete his undoing.

These statements seem somewhat probable; but, on the other hand, there are the European diplomats who treated him so cordially, and who assert that Li is just as big a gun as ever, and that when he returns to China it will be to resume his former high rank and im portant offices.

It is entirely likely that Li Hung Chang is but little worried about his treatment abroad, for by this time he must have been wined and dined o his heart's content. In St. Petersburg, it Paris and in Berlin he has been the honored guest at elaborate banquets, at which, so it is rumored, he did not taste a morsel of food, but only sat and looked as pleasant as possible. The most interesting feature of his European tour was his visit to Bismarck. He chatted with the Iron Chancellor over the coffee cup at Freidrichsruh, and, in his artles Chinese way, asked the retired states man to advise him as to the best way of managing an unruly emperor who didn'



know enough to go in when it rained. Bismarck, instead of being flattered at this appeal for advice, was very nruch embarrassed, as the conversation was being easerly listened to by representatives of many newspapers. He got out of the predicament safely, however, hy telling Li that, in his opinion, the will

of a sovereign should not be opposed. Prince Li afterward made amends by liberally praising the German army, the Paris. This must not be taken as an evidence of dark duplicity on Li's part for that was only his Chinese idea of courtesy. Americans familiar with the language of the Bowery might say that Li was just "jollying him along.

Of course we expect that the ex-viceroy will say nice things about America when he gets here. Some of them will be said in all earnestness, too, for he has more than once expressed his liking for Americans in a substantial manner. He treated General Grant most royally when the latter visited China during his tour around the world and made the Hon. John W. Foster one of his confidential advisers during the late war. A committee of prominent men has already been organized to receive Prince

Li when he lands at New York, and h will be entertained as long as he can be induced to stay there. It is probable, however, that he will go on to Washington after a day or two. He will probably stop in Chicago, where there vill be more banquets spread for him and he will be given a good send off when he sails for home from San Fran-About the personal characteristics and

habits of the distinguished Chinese the foreign correspondents seem to differ greatly. One says that he converses in English with little difficulty, and another says that he understands but does not attempt to speak our language. One writer asserts that Li has acquired a liking for some articles of occidental diet, while another declares that he eats nothing except that which is prepared for his table by his own native cooks They all agree, however, that he is a tall, well preserved man about 78, who seems to enjoy life under all conditions and is very much interested in all kinds of western enterprises. When he gets here, our own newspapers will supply us with any amount of accurate detail about this most interesting visitor. CLARENCE P. SKINNER.

THE KAISER'S PROTEGEE.

The Good Fortune That Makes Berl Artiste Envious of Vilma Parlachy. A young woman who is rapidly be coming known as the most talented portrait painter in Europe and who has roused the jealousy of almost every artist in Berlin by obtaining more royal avor and patronage than she knows what to do with has just finished a six weeks' visit to this country, where sh came to run away from work. This is become rich and famous all through

her skill with the brush. The chief reason that Miss Parlaghy is disliked by the Berlin artists is that through the influence of the kaiser she was awarded the gold medal of the Berlin academy, her name being substituted for that of a painter of old and estal lished merit. She had already painted the imperial William in half a dow poses and had probably tickled his vanity immensely. Other royal personages



followed the lead of the emperor, and for the last two years she has been al nost overwhelmed with commissions She has set up a studio of extensiv proportions and luxurious fittings or the aristocratic Unter den Linden and expensive fancies, such as blooded horses and dogs with long pedigrees.

The young woman who has caused all this stir in the artistic circles of the old world is a pretty and graceful Hungarian of fascinating manners. She come of an old and noble family. She has traveled much and worked hard, and the unprejudiced critics speak in the highest terms of her canvases. She has een made an officer of the French scademy and has received a medal from th Paris salou. She also obtained a medal at the World's fair.

It was in sheer desperation that Miss Parlaghy locked up her studio and came to America. She settled herself comfort ably in New York, where she knew few people, and for six weeks did not touch a brush, but a pressing request from no less a personage than the Prince of Wales broke in on her vacation, and now she is in London giving sittings his royal highness.

SCHOOL FOR CHINESE BOYS.

ubjects For Missionary Work Imp From China to New Jersey. On a farm near Metuchen, N. J. there is a colony of 80 Chinese boys, fresh from the Flowery Kingdom. They are almond eved youths ranging in age from 10 to 18 years and they are learning the ways and religion of the Melican man under the careful supervision of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions.

The Rev. Huie Kin, a Chinese missionary who has lived for 80 years in \$10 in his pecket he drifted around this country and was educated in Cin-awhile until he finally reached a place cinuati, is in charge of the colony, and then called Nye's Rauch, but now known he has the assistance of his wife, a Chi nese missionary named Sam Han and a from the boat when he wandered into young lady who is connected with the an adobe but where a crowd of men kaiser and everything else German in board. It was owing to Mr. Kin that had gathered. The hut and a let of tents the same manner that he had praised the colony was started. Some time ago composed the place, but a real estate everything Russian while in St. Peters he went to Canton to visit his parents agent was there and was shouting to and everything French while in and while there many of his country- the crowd: men, mostly well to do, educated people



MRS. HUIE KIN. as native Chinamen go, urged him take their boys back with him to Amer ica, educate them and make Christian

The Rev. Mr. Kin did not feel as i he could personally undertake such a big contract, but he told his friends that would do for them. The American mis sionaries indorsed the scheme, so he went back to China and gathered up 80 boys.

The young Chinese have a lot to learn,

and it may be five years before they re-turn to their native land. In the first place they are struggling with the English language, being instructed according to the Berlitz method by Miss Rogers, who knows as little Chinese as they the judge's head told him to draw and do English. But they are getting along finely. Miss Rogers points to a table, prise, but replied: for instance, and repeats the name of the object distinctly several times. Then the boys say it after her and the word is firmly fixed in their minds. In the damned." Barbour put up his weapfall they will enter the grammar school on and walked out, thoroughly dis-of the Presbyterian board in New York.

THE SENIOR JUSTICE.

STEPHEN J. FIELD, NESTOR OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Seen Supreme Courts Come and Go-His Exciting Career In Early California... His Many Narrow Escapes From Death.

It seems that Justice Stephen J. Field has not been so dangerously ill as he was recently reported to be and that he has no intention of resigning from the supreme bench just yet. Although he will be 80 years old next November, he is still capable of attending to the somewhat arduous duties of his office.
For years Justice Field has been the

Nestor of the supreme court. He is not only the oldest justice, but his term of service has been very much longer than that of any of his associates. He was appointed by Abraham Lincoln in 1863, and Justice Harlan, the next oldest in service, was appointed by President Hayes in 1877. He has seen four su-preme courts come and go. He has witnessed great national questions grow from local issues, increase in importance until they came before him for settlement and then sink into the obscurity of forgotten history. Statesmen have been trained, reached the climax of their glory and have passed into political oblivion under his eyes. The men who are now powers in the land were schoolboys when he took his seat on the greatest tribunal in the country.

For so many years has the life of Justice Field rutt on smoothly, with but one exception, that many men who know him now seldom remember that the early part of his career was more stirring and eventful than that of any other man in public life. The exception was an occurrence of seven years ago when Judge Terry of California tried to kill him and was himself killed by a deputy sheriff who was guarding the justice in the anticipation of just such an attack.

But Judge Terry was not the only man who had tried to kill Justice Field. A dozen times, if not more, has his life been in danger from an enemy, for he began his legal career, it must be remembered, in the California gold diggings during the time of the fortyniners. He was not a passive spectator of those stirring scenes, but was a promi.ent actor in them.

Born in the peaceful village of Ead-

dam, Conn., he had hardly begun his schooling when he accompanied his sister, who had married a missionary preacher, to Smyrna. On his return he



JUSTICE STEPREN J. FIELD finished his education at Williams college, went to New York, where he studied law for awhile with his already famous brother, David Dudley Field, took a short trip to Enrope and hurried back across the ocean to join the rust

for the golden fields. Landing in San Francisco with but as Marysville. He had scarcely lander

"Come, gentlemen! All you that want lots, step up and put your names down. They are \$250 apiece. Come, young man." he said, addressing Field, 'put your name down.'

"All right," said Field. "But sup-

posing I put my name down and then do not want the lots." "Well, you needn't take them if you find you don't want them," was the re-

So Field subscribed for 65 lots, valued at \$16,250, although he had in his peckets at the time barely enough to buy a night's lodging. His quick action, owever, started the boom and it was noised around that he was an eastern apitalist with a big bank roll. The price of lots went soaring upward and in a short time Field sold a small portion of his lots for \$25,000. Then he was elected alcalde of the town, which was still under Mexican rule. It was while holding this office that he incurred the enmity of Judge Turner, who had been appointed to preside in the district.

The quarrel terminated in Turner's challenging Field to fight a duel. latter accepted so promptly that Turner

humbly apologized. On another occasion Judge Barbour also challenged Field, naming as the conditions that pistols and bowie knives were to be used in a room 20 feet square. "I saw that it was a game of bluff," said Field, "and I called his hand by accepting instantly.

Barbour had to crawl out of the situation and was so universally ridiculed that in his desperate anger he went to defend himself. Field was taken by sur-

You infernal scoundrel, you cow-

CHEVINS DE FER.



SUNST Com St Charles of Canal.
ROUTE Depot de Passagers.
Tête de l'Avenue Raplans Tête de l'Avenue Raplanad

TRAIN DE SERVICE QUOILDIEN. 1'4parts. Express de la Califor No 20.9 15 a. m. No 19 ... 6 4 a p. ms

et du Mexique No 18 8:35 p. m. No 17 6 55 a. m. Pailisson Buffet Drawing Room Scepers Nos 19 et 20 entre la Nouvelle Orleana, Lois Angeles et San Francisse. Nos 17 et 15 entre la Nouvelle Orleana et San Autonio et Galvesson, Nilsopiesan et San Autonio et la villa da Mexico.

We ki p Paurini Micepera quittent la Nilsopiesan iona les amostis pour San Francisco, févela.

QUEEN & CRESCENT A ROUTE 5 HEW ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN R.R. ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RY.

relie-Grienne er t'incinna'i. Trains Elégants-Vestibules Eclairés au Gaz.

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT & PACIFICR R.

| No 6 | 1 | No 6 | No 6 | 1 | No 6 | No

Chars dortours sans changement d'ici à Condu-nati et New York City, aussi de chars dor-toire sans oltangement d'ici à Louisville. Le tout sans changement et tous les jours. Bureau des Billets du Q. & C. 34 rue St-Charles. B. H. GARKATT, I. HAKDY, Ase't Gen. Proc. Agent. G. P. A. La.

Chemin de fer Louisville & Nash-

Ville.
ANCUEN ET SUB.
EXPRESS LIMITE CP VOUR HOUR AVEO
CHARS VESTULUES DE PULLMAN. Four Hentgomery, Birmingham, flanbville, Louisville, Cincturiti, Athanta, Inchonaville, Wanbug-ion, Statimore, Philadelphie et New-burk.

No. Arrivès Su. Benaria
S Ez Rapid.7.40 a.m. 5 Mal. Rap. 7.10 a.m.
7 Aoco. otte dimanche excepté... 9 02 a.m. 8 Acco. cite dimanche excepté... 9 15 p.m. 11 Exc. dim. et merured... 9 ap. 12 Ezc. dim. et merured... 9 p.m. 12 Ezc. dim. et merured... 7 Form. 12 Ezc. dim. et merured... 9 p.m. 12 Ezc. dim. et merured et merredi...0:30 pm
1 Ligne rapide 6:50pm
1 Ligne rapide 6:50pm
1 Ligne rapide 6:50pm
2 Kpt. Lim. 7:500 pm
Bureau pour la vente des billets, com 8k
Ularles et Commune. Bureau de billets, com 8k
Ularles et Commune. Bureau de billets, com 8k
Ularles et Commune. Bureau de billets de
Bare, an pied de la mu du Cauzl.
Notre service des chara vestibules limité de
la Nouvelle-Orlesna à New York ac fissu saus
changement de plusteurs beneus puls rapides
ment à tous les pouleurs beneus puls rapides
ment à tous les pouleurs correspondants. Pas de
prix de trajet surpiémentaire estipésmi de train.
Un char restaurant y ost attachéret des repse

sont early an o'ble

JOHN RULKENY, Div Pass, Aren

O P ATMITSE, U. P. A., Lonisville, E.,

5 mars - an 81 dec ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Chicago Limited.

No 4, depart S.A. M.

Trains solides, vestibule, éclairés an gaz avec chars Poliman entre Nonveile Orleans, Memphis, St-Louis et Chicago.

No 3, arrive 7:30 P. M.

Louisville & Cincinnati Limited, No 4, départ 8 A. M.

No 3 arrive 7 (0) P. M.

Chara dortoirs. Poliman, et chara avéo obaises à basents, entre Nouvelle Orléans, Memphis, Logisvil e

et Cinemnati Chicago Fast Mail. No 2, départ, 7:15 P.M. No 1, arrive 7:40 5. M.

Service direct the charachertotic A Nater Valley Hally Springs, Joshsof, Tenn., Caro' et Chicago. Louisville & Cincinnati, No 2, depart 7:15 U.M. No 1, arrive 7:10 A.M.

Trains soldes, avec chara dortoir link-man, directs à Memphis, donne le of Cincinnati, same changement Local Mail and Expres. Nouvelle Orléans et Memphis No 26, départ 6 A. M. No 25, arrive 0.50 P M.

McComb City Accommodation, No 32, départ 5:15 P. M. No 31, arrive 9:35 A: M. Tors les Trains quotidiens.

TAND Mississsippi Valley Co.

Henre d'arrivées et de départe prenant effet à partir du 31 mai 1896. Memphis et points lo | Memphis et points | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10 Trains solides avec Chars Dertoirs Publish de la Nouvelle-Orléans à Vicksburg et de la

Nouvelle-Orléans a Memphis et | Kaneas City. Tous les Trains Quotidiens. Le Bureau des Billets, coin des rues S Char-A. H. HANSON, Gen. Pans. Act. W. A. KELLOND Asst. Gen. Pass. & L.

A Magasin do Bon Marché 61 Rue Royale

F. A. BRUNET.

NOUVEAU No 313).

Horloger, Bijoutier, Joanlier Marchand de Montres, Pendules, Orfe

rrerie, Lunettes, Diamants et Bijontarie de toutes descriptions. Cannes et Ombreiles à poume d'or et argent.

Achat et échange de vieil or et argent,

Montres et Bijoux de toutes mirtes ré-

parés par des ouvriers compétents. 14déc95—1au JULES ANDRIEU,

ROCHEREAU & ANDRIEU, AGENT D'AFFAIRES,

913 rue Gravier. Nouvelle-Oriénne, Luc.

P. O. Fet 113,

Succersale de la Compagnie d'Assurances do Sup Motual DR LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS. Nouveau No 322, vieus No 68 rue Royale. Unpfini payé.

Actif. ter janvier 1896.

Act

19m1198~144

PHŒNIX

Fen. Agent Général d'Assurances, No 30
Marine Agent Général d'Assurances, No 30
Cyclone. Carondelet
Repiésente The Green wich Insurance Co., New York
London Assurance Corporation. 1er sept—1 ap