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### SUMMER TOURS AWHEEL

A Pleasant and Healthful Way of Spending a Vacation.

THE QUESTION OF LUGGAGE.

What to Carry and How to Carry It. Planning the Boute-How Bicycle Touring Has Grown In Popularity...The Exces of a Veteran.

About this time of year the cyclist gets the touring fever and begins to make plans for a long trip awheel. The symptoms are plainly evident. He carries his pockets full of maps and asks all sorts of questions about cities far removed from his habitat. He gets up early in the morning and takes long runs to get himself in condition, and loses interest in everything not conected with the wheel.

A little later he will be seen out on the highways that stretch to every corthe country, dusty, sunburned, and probably tired, but evidently happy



CONSULTING THE GUIDEBOARDS. and reveling in new sights as well as enjoying to the utmost the delights of a never failing thirst and an omniverous appetite. As to just how many wheelmen and wheelwomen will take their summer outings in this way during the coming season it would be useless to We do not even know how many riders there are. Some day in the future we shall have a bicycle census, and then the statistician will give us some big, round figures to talk about.

There is no doubt, though, that the number of touring bicyclists this year will run up into the hundred thousands. They will penetrate to every out of the way corner of the land. Wherever there is anything of interest to be seen they will swarm. At the big seashore resorts on the Atlantic coast they will be largely in evidence. They will skirt the shores of the great lakes. They will pedal along the highways that parallel the big rivers. They will ride boldly up to the Rocky range, push their way into the very center of the Adirondacks and the White mountains, and make glad the heart of the isolated innkeeper from Skowhegan to San Jose.

This is going to be the greatest sumner for wheel touring that the country has even seen, for there are nearly 1,000, 000 more wheelmen this year than then were last, and the higyglist who took his first ride in 1895 will, ten chances to one, take his first tour in 1896. The inorease has been wonderful. I remember, if you will allow me to quote from a somewhat limited experience, that on my first bicycle trip, which was taken ten years ago, I met not a single tourist with whom to exchange greetings or varna in the course of a two weeks' ride that took me through all the principal seashore resorts on the New England coast. That ride was taken on a high wheel, and all my luggage was strapped on the handle bars, a most uncomfortable way of carrying baggage, by the

Much I marveled at the difference last summer. My route took me some what away from the well beaten and much frequented paths of the touring wheelmen, yet they were met by two and threes and dozens almost every day. Very often it happened that as I wa eating dinner at some little village hotel, perhaps miles away from a railroad station, I would be joined at the table by another wheelman, fresh from the road and bound in a similar or opposite direction. Even in that wilderness that lies south of Montreal, between the St. Lawrence and the head of Lake Champlain, I met a tourist, and a jolly good fellow he was too. In the Green mountains the tonrist awheel was met less often, but at Saratoga he was present in

Most of the hotel keepers in the cities have recognized that the touring cyclist needs attention, and they see that he re-ceives it. A room on the first floor is generally reserved for a wheelroom, and in it is often found an attendant who is ready to pump up tires, clean and oil wheels and make himself generally useful. This individual is gradually becoming an important adjunct to the wheelman's otel. He is a sort of combined hostler and "boots" now, without any title to designate his office. But the name will come in time. Perhaps it may be

People who do not ride, and even wheelmen who have never done any touring, are generally surprised at the length of a trip which a cyclist of ordinary ability can take in the course of a two weeks' outing. Of course every one is familiar with the records of the scorchers who ride 100 miles in a day, but the tourist belongs to a distinct class. He regards the scorcher with scorn. A good rider will easily cover 900 miles during a fortnight's trip and

day to do this. As ten miles an hour is a comfortable pace that may be kept up for half a day without fatigue he need be in the saddle no longer than

71% hours a day.

This is what a single rider may do, but as the tourist generally perfers com-pany and rides in a party of from two to ten in number, some allowances must be made for unforeseen delays. A small party of cyclists, however, can readily make from 50 to 60 miles each day.

The novice at touring generally finds two difficult problems that have to be solved at the outset. The first one is how much and what baggage to carry, and the second one is how to find his way over roads that are entirely strange to him. The baggage question needs personal experience to be settled satisfactorily. The bicycle luggage carriers which are made to fit inside the diamond frame have done much to simplify the matter. It is amazing how much one of these triangular values will hold. If the wheelman has wisely decided that he will wear his ordinary bicycle cos-tume on all occasions, he will find that all the clothing necessary for an all summer's trip can be put into the car-

He is sure to find that the one great necessity is a good supply of clean underwear. Four snits are none too many and five are better, for a change will b equired at the end of each day's ride. For outside wear, outing shirts are not so good as sweaters on a long trip, because they do not look presentable after a hard day's ride. A sweater, on the other hand, especially if it is a gray one, will still look neat at the end of a

two weeks' trip.

If the tourist insists on changing ocessionally to ordinary street attire, there s no way for him to do but pack a valise and express it on to the point when gets it. If there is a lady or ladies in the party, this plan will have to be adopted anyway. It is not a good idea to load down the handle bars of your machine with bundles. One trial is always enough for the tourist. The front whool was never meant to carry extra weight. It makes the wheel hard" and is a nuisance in other wave The luggage carrier is fastened to the frame in such a way that the weight is evenly distributed, and it is out of the way. It enables, too, the wheelman to carry such small articles as toothbrush

es, handkerchiefs, etc., which might

rattle out of a bundle, but which may be safely thrown into the carrier.

Then about finding the way. That is not so hard a matter as you might think The L. A. W. roadbook should, of course, be a part of the equipment of ev ery touring wheelman. But in many cases his way lies over roads that are not laid out in the regular tours. Where this occurs he has to rely on railros maps and his own common sense. By inquiring his way from one city to the next he can follow the line of a railroad for hundreds of miles and be sure that he is going by the most direct route. Of course he will meet local wheelmen who will tell him that he should have gone some other way to have taken advantage of the best roads, but the tourist mu remember that it is not fine riding that he is seeking always, but new scenes A little hard riding he will not mind at all if he knows that he has to go over

that road but once. Every trip, by the way, should be laid out with this idea in view, and the re-



AN EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES ON THE ROAL turn, if possible, should be by some other route. Local bioyclists can generally be depended upon to furnish the most accurate and reliable directions as to roads for half a day's ride at least from their homes. In spite of all the information that he can gather, though the tourist will often find himself at a ly crossroads, corner, perhaps gazing at signboard that is worse than useless to him because the unknown names it bears only confuse his dim idea as to the di rection which he should take.

This is one of the disagreeable fee tures of wheel touring, but the long coasts down strange hills, the well relished dinners at country hotels, the aft ernoon siestas by the roadside, the mak ing of new and pleasant acquaintance are some of the amenities that lend to the sport a charm that, once experi enced, is never forgotten. SEWELL FORD.

The Most Crowded Spot. It is stated that the most crowde spot on the earth's surface is the Manleraggio, in the city of Valetta, in

Malta. Upon a spot in this place, about

31/2 acres in extent, no fewer than 2,57 live. This is at the rate of 686,000 pe square mile, or 1,017 to an acre. American College Graduates President Thwing of the Western R serve university, who has been investi gating the subject, places the number of graduates from American college and universities at about 800,000. Of

these about 150,000 are now living. Free Spectacles For the Needy A neeful charity called the Londo Spectacle mission provides spectacle for poor needlewomen and other deserv have time enough to see the country as ing persons dependent on their eyesight he goes along. Allowing two whole for a living. Last year 726 applicants days for bad weather and other delays were provided with spectacles.

AMBITIOUS STATESMEN WHO ASPIRE TO. THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Bepublicans Will Probably Select a Candidate From the Gallery of Favorite Sons-Hobart, Evans and McAlpin In the

There seems to be no lack of candidates in the Republican ranks this year for the second place on the presidential ticket Favorite sons are thick as flies in July. While but little attention is usually given to "the tail of the ticket"



GARRET A. ROBART. early in the campaign, the matter is already being talked of and promises to attract a good deal of attention long be-

fore the conventions. It is an unwritten political law that the candidate for vice president shall come from a different section of the country than that represented by the presidential nominee. Both parties have observed this rule for many years, and it is not likely that it will be broken ow. Thus it is that the vice presider tial boomers are dependent for the operation of their plans upon the result of the race for first place. This complicates matters to such an extent that the campaigns for second place are gener-

ally begun late in the day.

One of the first booms to be let loose is that of Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey. His friends are calculating on the nomination of McKinley, but if Morton or Reed should capture the place their plans would be shattered and a

vestern man would be chosen.

Mr. Hobart is a native of New Jersey, having been bern at Long Branch in 1844. He took his degree at Rutgers college before he was 20 years old and almost immediately after began the study of law. He received his legal training in the office of one of the ablest lawyers in the state and entered upor what has grown to be a most lucrative

practice. As a young lawyer he entered the political field, and after filling some minor municipal offices in Paterson was elected in 1872 to the state legislature. He was re-elected and made speaker of the house. In 1877 he was sent to the state senate to repres Passaic county and was re-elected two years later by the largest majority ever given in his district. During 1881 and 1882 he was president of the senate and received a complimentary vote from his party, which was in the minority, for United States senator.

For a number of years Mr. Hobart has held the position of chairman of the state Republican committee, and since 1884 he has been a member of the Republican national committee. In his career of a managing politician he has shown great ability. The Republican victory in New Jersey of a year ago was largely credited to his efforts, and twice before he almost succeeded in changing the political complexion of

If an eastern man should be nominated, then a western man will have a which the church has been equipped. chance for the vice presidency. The Tennessee Republicans are loud in urging the claims of Henry Clay Evans for the place. As the man who was almost elected governor of his state, he is very popular with his party. Mr. Evans is a native of Juniata county, Pa., and is 58 years old. He has a good war record and fought gallantly with the Forty-first Wisconsin. He has been twice mayor of Chattanuoga and was elected to congress after a hot fight in a Demomatic district

Governor Bradley of Kentucky has



H. CLAY EVANS. date for second place if an eastern man

heads the ticket. Adjutant General Mc Alpin of New York has frequently been mentioned as a candidate for vice president. He is the president of the Nation al League of Republican Clubs, and ever since he has held the office his name has been mentioned in connection with that of the Ohio man by his Republican triends, who hope to see a McKinley and McAlpin ticket put in the field. Then there are Cush Davis of Minnesots, ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska and several others who are looked upon as fa-vorite sons and hence as possibilities. CLARENCE P. SETHMER.

## he will have to ride only 75 miles a TAIL OF THE TICKET. PRIDE OF BAPTISTS.

THE FAMOUS TREMONT TEMPLE RE-BUILT IN BOSTON.

Wor a Century and a Half the Beligious Life of Eastern Baptists Has Centered at Tremont Temple-The Costlicat Free

A structure that Baptists all over the ountry look at and rerer to some the new Tremont temple, which has just been dedicated in Boston. It is not only the home of one of the largest Baptist scoleties in the world, but it is aba hub around which all the eastern Johnston is a Jeffersonian Demo-traction revolve. The crack and a strong or the strong templature of the strong templature costliest free church in America.

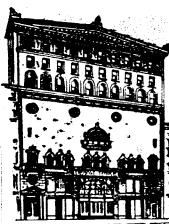
For more than a century and a half

temple for any length of time. The first one was built on the site occupied by the present structure, and when that was destroyed by fire in 1879 another one was erected to replace it. This in turn was burned two years ago, but the ashes of the building made famous by so many notable revivals were hardly cold before plans had been begun for the construction of the present temple, which is much handsomer and more imposing than any of its predecessors. The striking and attractive facade of

the new temple rises from Tremont street, almost directly opposite the Park street entrance to the common, which is one of the busiest spots in the heart of Boston. Past its wide swinging door the restless feet of many thousands tramp from sunrise to midnight. It is among the people and for the people, and the very name is dear to Boston folk

Looking at the six story sweep of the front, with its severely simple but some-what unusual style, there is nothing to indicate or suggest the ornate beauty of the interior. The architecture is of the Florentine renaissance style, and the materials used are light brick and sandstone. The front elevation is modeled on the lines of the doges palace in Venica. There are three big entrances to the temple, opening directly from the sidewalk. Those on the side lead up a flight of stairs to the lobby of the main auditorium, and the center one is also connected with the lobby by two flights of stairs, but leads also to the smalle hall, which is located under the main

The big auditorium, which will com fortably seat 8,000 people, is beautiful ideed. The floor dimensions are 72 by 135 feet, and there is a space of 56 feet



THE NEW TREMONT TEMPLE.

from the floor to the paneled dome. balcony and a gallery surround three sides of the hall, and on the other side is a mammoth platform adorned by a beautiful brouze lectury standing on marble pedestal, the gift of the Knights Templars to Dr. Lorimer. Above the platform is the choir gallery, and rising back of that is tier on tier of the orna mental pipes of the huge organ with In the whole anditorinm there is not

a single pillar to obstruct the view, the roof of the vast hall being supported by huge steel girders, which are hidden by the peiling. The color scheme of the whole interior is exceptionally artistic. The walls on the first floor are a rich pompetian red; in the balcony and gallery they are a warm buff, while under the windows they are a pale green. There are 12 of these windows, each in closed by pilasters and arches. They are of stained glass, the designs repre senting the 12 apostles. In the spaces at the top of the windows are inscribed the names of 24 men who have played rominent parts in the history of the

Baptist church. The ceiling is one of the most beautiful features about the structure. It is divided into deep, octagonal panels, be-tween which are large pendants. In the center is a panel much larger than the rest, with a gold sunburst in the middle. There are four rectagonal panels around it, in which are ventilators. The ceiling is done in white and gold. The auditorium is lighted by a big central chandelier of 40 lights and by 28 smaller chandeliers of 12 lights each epending from the ceiling at various points. Altogether there are 500 lights

Over the platform rises a coffered rch, which supports the choir and or-

gan lofts.
To the right of the platform is a door leading to the deacons' room and to the robing rooms for candidates for bap-Beyond this room is the baptis tery, entered by marble steps and provided with a gently sloping floor. The tank is a good big one, lined with enameled terra cotta, and will contain about 2,800 gallons of water.

Instead of pews the auditorium is furnished with big, wide, leather cov-ered chairs that look particularly easy and inviting. There are two other halls in the building—one called Lorimer hall, which takes the place of the famous Meionaon, and the other, Chipman hall. The offices in the upper stories are occupied by Baptist societies.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

The Democratic Nominee In Alabama an Republican Candidate In Illinois. The states in which governors are to

e elected this year are clearing their decks for action campaign by gettickets made up. Alabama leads off on the list with

silver. He will JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON Boston has not been without a Tremont | make his campaign mainly on that issue. The straightout Republicans have nominated General J. W. Burke of Cal houn county. A faction of the Republicans will probably fuse with the Populists, who have nominated Congres Goodwyn.

In Illinois the Republicans have nominated John R. Tanner for governor. Mr. Tanner has long been an active figure in Illinois politics and has gained great measure of popularity in his party. He is a war veteran, who went out with a volunteer Illinois regiment, and in 1865 he settled in Clay county. where he became a successful farmer. Early in his career he took a hand in

ocal politics. The first office he held was that of sheriff. He was next chosen county clerk and in 1880 was sent by the Republicans of the Fourteenth district to the state senate. Three year later President Arthur appointed Mr. Tanner marshal for the southern district of Illinois, and in 1886 he was elected state treasurer. After serving one term he retired to his farm for a short time, but in 1890 he entered the

arena again to make a most vigorous campaign for another term as state treesmen The fight for the such a hot one that Presiden Harrison, in or peace in the ranks of the party, appointed l'anner as United

JOHN R. TANNER. States subtreasurer at Chicago. He refuctantly accepted the federal appointment. Two years ago Mr. Tanner was unanimously chosen chairman of the Republican state central committee, ar office which he resigned a few months ago, when he announced his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination.

BOTHERS THE BAPTISTS.

Dr. Whitsitt's Statement That Roger Wi liams Was Sprinkled Causes Con Dr. William Heth Whitaitt, who threw a bombahell into the Baptist ranks ecently by declaring that Roger Williams was not baptized by immersion but by sprinkling, is one of the most rominent members of the Souther Saptist church and an acknowledge authority on Baptist history. He is pres ident of the Southern Baptist Theolog ical seminary at Louisville and has wri ten many books, pamphlets and newspaer articles of a religious character. Dr. Whitsitt did not make his state

ent casually or without consideration but after long study and research. It was published over his own signature in an article which he wrote for a cvclopedia which has recently been i sned. He said he not only doubted that Roger Williams had been properly hantized, but declared the practice of immersion to be of comparatively recent origin. This was a severe shook to the orthodox Baptists in all parts of the world, and Dr. Whitsitt has been roundly denounced for uttering what



DR. WILLIAM HETH WEITSITT. are regarded as heretical views. The opposition to his statements is all the empire has had for centuries. He made | Suc ession de François Lacroix. nore energetic because he is teaching the theological students at the Baptis seminary the same thing.

It is expected that when the trustee

of the seminary hald their annual meet.

ing in Chattanooga the subject will

prought up and Dr. Whitsitt may b taken severely to task for his utterances Dr. Whitsitt has had an interesting career. He was born near Nashville in 1841. He was graduated from Union university in 1861. The same year he entered the Confederate army as a pr vate and was soon afterward promot to a chaplaincy, in which position he served until the close of the war. He was twice captured and confined in military prisons for about a year. In 1866 entered the University of Virginia and studied for two years in the Southern Baptist Theological seminary. He and Leipsic. On his return to America this royal mandate had been issued evand Leipsic. Un his return to America this royal mandate and been issued erry telegraph pole in Persia was markbany, Ga., and soon after became a dys agrinning skull at its base. But member of the faculty of the seminary the linemen had less work to do, and as professor of Biblical introduction and now the telegraph in regarded with awe as professor of Biblical introduction and lesiastical history. On the death of throughout the land. Dr. Broadus he became president

A Description

# NEW SHAH OF PERSIA

LESS LIBERAL AND ENLIGHTENED THAN HIS PREDECESSOR

He Has Never Been Out of Persia and Is Said to Be a Religious Fanatio-May Have Trouble With His Turbulent Elde Brother.

The rule of primogeniture does not hold in Persia. The late shah had 5 sons and as many as 15 daughters. The girls are all married to Persian noblemen. Of the sons, Muzaffer was selected instead of the eldest, whose name. Zil-es-Sultan, means Shadow of the Kingdom, because the latter was the offspring of Din, while Muzaffer's mother was a woman of noble birth. Many years ago the second son was designated as the successor to the throne, and was recognized as such by all the leading power in Europe. This act did not discourage Prince Mirza, as Zil-es-Sultan is called He has long been governor of Ispahan, and has always held to the idea that a public office is a private snap, for he has become immen sely wealthy. At one time he had collected in his province a standing army almost as big as th



He does have, however, the reputation of being a drunkard, a gambler and a of being a drunkard, a gambler and a religious fanatic, but these are traits that are not wholly unusual in Persian 1896 devant cite assumers et payers par les acrulers. It is said that he is entirely in ducteurs on sus el anchessos du prix d'adjudaction. Il ler mai-ler 2 3 10 17 24 31-adate the hands of the most bigoted section of the Shiite priesthood, whose religion is a sort of radical Mohammedanism.

thies being with the Russian partisan nd against those who are inclined to be friendly to England. This means that he will be less liberal than his father. In fact, he knows almost nothing at all about western civilization, having never been out of Persia. He has no even been permitted to visit Teheran, where some few modern inventions hav been adopted, such as the telegraph and the electric light. He has lived shus up in his palace at Tabriz, aloof from all contact with the outside world, and it may be expected that he will prove a very different monarch from the one whom he succeeds. In many respects the late Nasr-ed-

Din was worthy to rule the country of Darius and Xerxes. He was made shah when but a boy of 19. He was surrounded by a corrupt and thievish set of ministers, who advised him badly, but he soon got his eyes opened and became the most enlightened ruler that the ancient several trips to Europe, and in leaving his empire did what no previous shah had dared to do for ages. After returning from each journey he made reforms and introduced some enlightened ous-

and introduced same enigntened ountom or modern invention.

Of course he could be called a civilized ruler only in comparison with
some of his predecesors. In introducing the telegraph, for instance, his
method of overcoming the fanatical objections of his subjects was somewhat abrupt and cruel. The Persians objected to the poles and wires and amused themselves by chopping down the poles and shooting away the glass insulators. The shah issued an edict forbidding these practices, but it was not obeyed. Then he sent out his officials to catch the offenders, with orders to bury them alive at the foot of the mutilated poles. also spent two years in study in Berlin It is said that within six months after

8. P. SCHENCE.

PAR JAS. A. BRENNAN.

ANNONCE JUDIGIAIRE.

VENTO: A L'ENCAN

Mme Edward Linn et son mari Mme Bartholomew Burns et als.

No 47.828—Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans—Division E. Brother.

Muzaffer-ed-Din is the name of the new shah of Persia. He is the second son of Nasr-ed-Din, who was recently assassinated. The new ruler of the Empire of the Sun is 48 years old and up to the time of the death of his father held the office of governor of Tabriz. It is a rough road, however, that Muzaffer will have to travel before he will be allowed to reign peacefully at Teleran. In the first place he will have to subdue his elder brother, Zil-es-Sultan, a turbulent fellow, who has for years fostered an ambition to be shah himself and who would not hesitate at killing off any number of his immediate relatives to accomplish that result. It is even thought that he had a hand in the removal of the late shah, and if he did it is evident that his plans for seizing the government were matured, for he knew years ago that Muzaffer had been chosen to succeed his father.

The rule of primageniture does not hold in Persia. The late shah had 5 sons the death of the same result, and the server is the late shah had 5 sons the death of the second son to succeed his father.

enambres de chaque coté et loués a de bons loca-taires.

Conditions.—Un tiers on plus compant, à l'option de l'acquéreur, la balance s'il y ens en un crédit de un et deux ans avec y pour cent d'inférét par an de la date de l'adminication pus-qu'au paieu ent final, assur-ne, honoraires d'a-vocat et toutes les autres chaeves ineudies des securité; les acquéreurs assumeront le paiement des tixes pour l'aince labfé; un depot de 10 pour cent au moment de la vente. Acte de vente aux trais des acquéreurs pardes vant Jas. J. Woulf, notaire. 1 mai-123 10 17 24 31 - 2 juin

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE. Liquidation du Club Olympique.

p. 49,385-Cour Civile de District pour la Paroisse d Orléans-Division B.

MARDI, 2 juin 1896, a midi a la Bourse des Encanteurs 629 et 631 rue Commune PAR JAS A. BRENNAN, encanteur-Burean 610 rue Gravier, en vertu de et conformé-ment à un ordre de l'Honorable Fred D. King, inge de la Cour Civile de District poor la Fa-roisse d'Orléana, Division B. daté et signé le 30 avril 1996, una influre cidessus, les propriétés ci dessons decrites, à savoir: Dix certains lots de terre, avec toutes les hâ-ilsses et améliorations qui s'y troivent, situés fans le Troiseme District, dans l'ilet borné par-cer rues Royale. Chonce, Montégut et Chartres, iléaignés par les lettres A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H., J. K., et mesurant comme euit a savoir:

that his son was preparing to start a revolt, recalled him to Teheran, scattered his army and only allowed him to return to his province after he had put him noder such heavy tribute that his wealth was sure to be diminished.

Muzaffer also had trouble with his father recently about money matters, but it was not of a serious nature. The new shah is not very well known outside of Persia. It has been reported that he is weakminded, but this has been disputed by men who have seen him. He does have, however, the reputation of being a drunkard, a gambler and a religious fanatic, but these are traits. Persian the such as the start of the poet of him to relate the such as the start of the see and in the seed has a serious nature. The new shah is not very well known outside of Persia. It has been reported that he is weakminded, but this has been disputed by men who have seen him. He does have, however, the reputation of being a drunkard, a gambler and a religious fanatic, but these are traits.

PAR CURTIS & WALMSLEY

### ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE. Attention

# Spéculateurs! PLUSIEURS

Devant être vendus sans li-

mite ni réserve. A L'ENCAN JEUDI, 28 MAI 1896.-

PAR CURTIS A WALMSLEY-Wm P. Curtis, Kacanteut-mean No 137 rue Carondelet-JEUDI. 28 mai 1836, il sera vecedu A la Boutse des Bucanteura, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune, a mid, en vertu d'un ordre de l'honorable N. H. Ki.h. for, juez de la Cour Civile de District, pour la paroisse d'Orleane, Division D. daté le 24 avril 1836 dans l'affaire de la succession de François Lacro x, No 9,804, la proprie de d'anores de de controlle d'un des la fourse des Louis District de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléane. Voyes les plans en esthàtico à la Rourse des Encanteurs et décrite comme suit, à savoir:

Voyer les plans on exhibition A la Nourse des Enoanteurs et décrite comme suit, à savoir:

No 1. L'ilet ensier de terre comm comme le No 1,318 dans le Troisième District, et borné par les rues Magistrate. Deers, Hunters et Vertu, acquis le 7 mai 1869, de T. Gantier.

No 2. L'ilet entre de terre connu céamme le No 1,320 dans le Troisième District, et borné par les rues Magistrate. Painters, Vertu est Franklin, acquis le 11 mars 1867.

No 3. L'ilet entre de terre connu comme le No 1,327 dans le Troisième District, et borné par les rues Hunters, Law. Deers et Magistrate, acquis le 30 avril 1868.

No 4. L'ilet entite de terre connu comme le No —, dans le Troisième District et borné pai les rues Magistrate, Law, Mathilds et Emilie, acquis le 30 avril 1868.

No 5. L'ilet entiter de terre connu comme le No —, dans le Troisième District, et borné par les rues Magistrate de torre connu comme le No —, dans le Troisième District, et borné par les rues Mathilds. Law Emilie et l'avenue Florida, acquis le 80 juillet 1865.

No 6. L'et entier de terre connu comme le No 1611, dans le Troisième District, et borné par les rues Mathilds. Les rues Désiré, industry et Elmira, acquis le 26 mars 1875.

No 7. Tous les droits, iltres et intérèts de la aucce sion de François Laureix, à l'ilot borné par les rues Detrigny, Solidelle. Fé ichasa et Montégut, acquis le 26 mars 1875. La aucceas on vendant soulement tels droits et titres qu'elle a à oet let.

Toutes les propriétés oi-desaus décrites le sont d'après les plans et arpeniages faits par Sidney G. De Laile, aprenteur, daté le 25 avril 1896.

Acte de vente pardevant A. G. La Pice, nogatire.

Torm's et conditions—Un tiers ou plus comparate, at la balauca s'il y en a, en un et deux ann, devant être représentés en des billets de l'acquéreur, portant huit pour cent d'intérêt à partir de la daie, garansis par hypothèque, avec les clauses sueuiles de sécurité. L'acquéreur assu, mera les taxes de 1898 et fora un dépôt de 10 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-ORLEANS. Nouveau No 322, vieux No 68 rue Boyale. 

COMPAGNIE PHEINIX DE BARTPORD CONN. WM. Railey, Président. Geo S. Kausler, Vice-Président. Allen Mehle. Secrétaire et Trésorier
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