IGE BATHS IN THE HOSPITAL PROPERTY OF SERVICE How Treatment of Heat Prostration Has eny, 108 cus Baconnea Advanced In Becent Years—The Farmer, Who Works In the Sun, Seldom Suf-OPTICLES.

A POPULATION OF THE CASE OF THE SECOND

, Wharton, 918 rue Carontalet.

VINSET LIQUEORS.

Bar, coin St-Charles et Canal

PORLES

apper love Repairing, 2025 d' Thomas.

BLANCHISSEUSE.

MARCHANDISES SECTES.

MUSIQUE.

bunning Music Co. L'td. 214 pt 216 Camp.

CHAUSSURES.

V. S. N. O. Confect ry Co., \$34 et B25 Canal.

A. Mailhes, St.Louia et Royale.

(A. Mailhes, St.Louia et Royale.

(Amp ton pharmacie: Champa Elysées et Decatur

(Annisote Bétet. St.Claude et Champa Elysées

(Physoriptons préparées avoc soln—Paul Frieuad. gérant:

LIGNE AMERICAINE

Participathampton.

La fravorete fa se se cariffe or fa plus agreable
annu a Lost, a canaunibotton tapitie à Sou
number de peni e flavre et Patis par des stea

HGNF RED STAR

Pour Anvers.
In this is plus courte nour in Belgique et in sans, in Suisse, l'Allemagne, le Rhin, l'Ita-

Oo. Se Navigation Interest onaic, 6

Mandeville, Lewisburg et

STEAMER NEW CAMELIA

Commençqui le 11 Avril 1896.

L'eau et le semps le permettant.

EXCUBSIONS:

ful requitous les jours à la gare du chem for Louisville & Nashville, à la tôte de la re

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

TRANSATLANTIQUE

Entre New-York et le Havre,

Tro classe, 9160: 2me classe 3116.

Len magnifiques navires de cette ligne favorit artitont comme suit :

LA BRETAGNE, Rupé, 29 noût. à 3 A. M. LA RUURGOGNE, Lebout, 5 sypt., à 9 A. M LA NORMANDIE, Delonsle, 12 sopt., à 5 A. M

Frix da passage pour le Havre.

Vin compris dans tontes les classes.

Editor. alier et retour, à prix reduiu

CONSULAT DE FRANCE

AA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

ACUT 1898.

Liste de publication

avenir la présenta publication n'aura i DIMANOHE.

Leve, dit Vetzal, Marzoyer-Thom Moreau, Angusto de Muras, P Pujolla, Basila Richard, François

Consulat.

Agent général du Sud, 45 rue Baronne

entre New-York et Alexandrie

W. G. COYLE & CIE, Agente, No 323 rue Carondelet, coin Union

Madisonville.

All: Crossous; No 528 rue des Français....

CONFISHBLES.

VAPEURS.

PRISION.

Frères, vine et liqueurs, 539 Royale.

appeal, No 87 C Careal. "Say, what's the matter with him?" SOULIEMS. 'Knocked out by the heat.' pedo av Champs Strates and Bourgog reacht. 139 Boyale, 706 Donane. 'Too bad! What is being done?' 'Nothing now, but a policeman has ugus gérant ponyean No 678 Char

cone to send in a lingry call: Then the man on the outside edge of the crowd stepped into a shaded doorway and, prompted by a sort of morbid ourlosity, waited for developments. It was during a hot spell. For more than



a week the mercury had been aitmbing higher and higher every day, it had started in each morning at from 80 to 85 degrees, mounted to UP, 98 or 98 degrees by 2 or 8 o'clooks in the afternoon and reluctantly sunk during the night, only to communico again its anxionaly watched journey the next day.

The first day or two were endurable because the atmosphere was comparalively dry, but gradually the all became saturated with moisture, and the perspiration which came to the surface found nothing to dry it up. All day long the sun poured down on, the pavements and cobblestones until they became almost blistering to the touch. The great structures of brick and iron and stone which lined the city streets absorbed the heat as a sponge soaks up water. At night, after the sun had sunk to rest into a bank of red clouds which looked like a fiery furnace, they gave out this heat in quivering waves which could be felt if they could not be seen. The slow breezes which did manage to find their way about the town were like drafts from an open oven door.

And the people of the city—oh, they just sweltered and swe ered. They got through the day as best they might and went to their homes Partra de MILNEBURG à l'arrivée des trains le 1979 pût Pontchartrain, à la tôte de la rue Maups-Elyaces : Tota les jours (excepté les mercredis et les Illimanches) à l'arrivée du train de 4 houres C. 11. to struggle through a night that was yorse than the day had been. All who staid within the city suffered, some more than others, of course. But the Au retour, quittera Madison ville tous les jours 5 beures A. M. rich man found the faint breeze which barely stirred the filmy lace curtains of his chamber just as disappointing as did the laborer who crawled out on the iron fire escape of his squalid tenement. Both Mandaville, Lewisburg, Madisonville et Old Lauding, les Mercredis et Dimanches par le train de 8 h. A. M. waited in vain for a cool invigorating breath which might help them to live through the broiling, burning day that

they knew was coming.

This condition of affairs had existed for what had seemed an interminable length of time. The heat demon was at over nearly the entire country the same terrific heat was being experienced. But to return to the man on the side-

walk. He had been helped into the shade and a glass or two of ice water had been dashed into his purple face. It was a olear case of sunstroke, so said the people who stood around. The big policeman fanned himself with his helmet and roughly pushed aside the lookers on. He had rung up a hurry call and was waiting for the ambulance. Clang! Clang! Clangety clangety lang!

"Here comes the ambulance," bystanders said to each other. Down through the crowded street a swift gait comes a black low bodied wagon, whose pneumatic tired wheels IROM WELL STEAMSHIP OO POUR NEW YORK DIRECTEMENT.

ECUIHLANA Meroredi, 2 septembre.

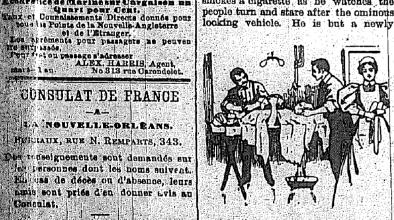
HUDSON Meroredi, 16 septembre.

HUDSON Meroredi, 16 septembre.

Ewitok it de leur qual a 8 a.m. an pied do la

pactralicade Marinesse Congaisses un

Quart pour Cent. roll easily along over the pavements. The driver rings a big gong with his foot while he skillfully guides the reeking horse. On the seat behind sits the surgeon's young man, who seems rather to enjoy the situation and who calmly smokes a cigarette, as he watches the



fledged physician, but he assumes th indifference and coolness of an army

Boon the ambulance is backed up t the sidewalk and the ambulance dooto has made a hasty; examination of the heat viotim. The prostrate man is rolled on to a stretcher and bundled hastily into the ambulance. This done the drive

TURY OF AL SUISSTRUKT

INVESTMENT OF ALL SUISSTRUKT

Two attendants grab the stretcher handles and barry the patient into the main hall, where the house surgeon meets them. He sakes one look at the violin's red face; grips the limp wriss between his thumb and foreinger for a moment and then mutters briefly:

"Too late. Take him to the loo bath."

"Too late. Take him to the loo bath." The arm of the unconscious man drops with a thump on the stretcher bars and swings back and forth as the attendants trot through the long cool corridors with their burden to the elevator. In this brief examination the house urgeon had decided that the patient was the victim of what is commonly known as sunstroke. But you don't suppose he gave it that name, do you? Not he. Here was the record he made on the

entry book;
"No. 146. Received from ambulance No. 0, Dr. Freshly, at 2:18 p. m. Diagnosis, pronounced insolation."

There were a few more details which were filled in later. But it was set down as a case of insolution. That is the medical term for sunstroke. The purplish color of the face and the unconsciousness of the patient indicated that it was a serious case, so the loc bath A few years ago the treatment which

hospitals would have been denounced by doctors of all schools as barbaric and oriminal cruelty. But we are in a progressive age and fower people die from heat nowadays than formerly, although just as many, if not more, are stricken. It was 3:13 when the patient entered the hospital. At 2:19 he had been holsted to the second floor of the building, stripped of his clothing and deposited in a soft meshed hammock suspended from a traveling erape. Two seconds later he had been swing directly over a big porcelain bacheab half alled with

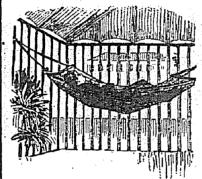
twinkling of an eye. His temperature is 110 and there is no time to lose," the attending physidan hed said.

ice and water. Down into that chilly

bath he went with a splash in the

For 20 ruinates the unconscious man was solked up and down in the leg-water with the chanks of ice bumping and bobbing about him. Sometimes this herolo treatment is found to 10 too at vere and then the patient is hashly ranked out and stillindants are forced down his threat to revive the action of the heart, which has been weakened by the shook instead of stimulated. But in this case it was all right. The heart began to pump, the blood through the arteries and veins in a somewhat more regular fashion and the physician said that the temperature was slowly falling from the dangerous point which it had reached.

Finally the surgeon ordered the patient to be taken out. The crane carried him into an adjoining operating room, where the man was stretcher. Here was a big tub of cracked ice. A white capped nurse came in with some linen cloths and speedily manu-



RECUPERATING ON THE ROOF. factured an ice bag, which she fitted or

the patient's head-like a turban. A big chunk of ice was placed at his feet, and the attendants packed more ice about his worst. Small consolation it was to him. Then they took pieces of ice and and held the office until he was chose learn from the morning newspapers that rubbed him briskly as if they were using deputy grand sire in 1893. soft sponges. This treatment evidently had a prompt effect, for soon the man opened his eyes, and, although his face still shone a deep purple, he became con-scious enough to hold with his hands a large piece of ice which the doctor placed on his stomach.

In less than an hour the face of the man on the stretcher had lost its purplish color, his eyes were bright, his breathing and heart action was regular, and his temperature had become normal. Then he was taken up on the roof, where he was swung in a hammook for hours under a canopy in the open air and recovered his strength during a long, refreshing nap. Two days later he left the

hospital as well as ever.
"But you had a close call, old man and you'll have to be careful," an at-

tendant said as he departed: This was one case out of hundreds in a big city. Not all of the patients require such vigorous or heroic treatment but ice and ice water are plentifully used, even in simple cases of heat pros tration.

It is not always the direct rays of the sun that strike down victims. Men fall by scores in places where the sun never shines. In sugar refineries, breweries smelters and other places of industry where great heat is generated the victims are numerous during a hot wave. It is generally the city man who i stricken. The farmer works all day in the fields and escapes. But he drinks little or no alcoholic liquors, he eats plenty of vegetables and little most, he wears a wide brimmed straw hat, and the breeze which lulls him to sleep at night is cooled by swepoing over green fields and trees and is untainted by con-

tact with the ovenlike cobblestones and brick walls. But even the city man whose genera health is good, who shuns hot and rebellious liquors, who keeps his skin olean, who wears sensible clothing, who is careful and temperate in his eating as well as his drinking, can work stead ily through the hottest of hot waves, escape from heat prostration and sun-stroke and defy Old Sol to do his worst. SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE SOON TO

The Biennial Election of Officers an Event of Interest—Growth of Odd Fellowship In the United States and Present Prosperity of the Order.

MEET AT DALLAS.

The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Follows will hold its annual meeting at Dallas, Tex., ou Sept. 14. This will be an especially important gathering because the bionnial election of officers will occur at this time. The sovereign grand lodge is the supreme legislative head of an order which can boast of over 815,000 members. It has bleetive officers consisting of grand sire, deputy grand sire, grand secretary and grand treasurer. A man who becomes a grand sire must have been connected actively with the order for many years and must be possessed of qualities which would naturally make him a leader among mon.

Representatives from grand lodges and grand-encampments in every state in the Union and from Canada, Germany and Australasia also make up the membership of the sovereign grand lodge. The body soon to convene conalsts of about 200 members, but the ocis now employed in some of the big city easion is always taken advantage of by the Odd Fellows to collect by thousands and have a general good time. They usually have a banquet, a parade and an excursion. Most of the Odd Follows bring along their wives and other members of their families, and their gather ings are very enjoyable affairs.

The present officers of the sovereign grand lodge are as follows: Grand sire.



JOHN W. STEBBINS, GRAND SIRE. John W. Stebbins; deputy grand sire Fred Carleton; grand secretary, T. A. Ross; grand treasurer, T. R. Muckle. The office of grand sire, which is the most exalted in the order, has been held for the last two years by John W. Steb bins of Rochester. He is a lawyer by profession and has been eminently successful. He is about 65 years old, tall and rather spare of figure, but of commanding presence and intellectual appearance. He entered the order while a young man and soon after became active He was elected grand sire of the New York state grand lodge in 1875. and when his term of office expired be was chosen representative to the sovereign grand lodge, in which position he served continuously until he was elected

complished orator and possesses consid erable literary ability. Deputy Grand Sire Carleton, who. according to long established custom will succeed Mr. Stebbins as grand sire, is a resident of Austin, Tex. He entered the order in 1871 and three years later became a member of the grand lodge of Texas. In 1880 he was elected as representative to the sovereign grand lodge

deputy grand sire in 1892. He is an ac-

deputy grand sire in 1892.

The Odd Fellows claim that their organization is a modern one, although some attempts have been made to show that it had its origin among the Roman soldiers in the middle ages. The first account of an order by this name shows that it appeared in England in 1745. Its object then, as now, was high and patriotic, "being to uphold the dignity of the sovereign of the realm, to assist one another in times of misfortune and to

amuse and instruct one another." The order grew rapidly in England, but the lodges were independent and did not have one contral authority to guide and control its destinies. Finally the Manchester Unity was formed, which now has a membership of 856,890. The Order of Odd Fellows was planted

in the United States at Baltimore by Thomas Wildey, who organized the first independent lodge at Baltimore in 1819. The membership of this first lodge was but five. Soon after this other lodge



FRED CARLETON, DEPUTY GRAND SIRK. were instituted in Massachusetts, New York and Ponnsylvania, and finally they were combined in one organization en tirely distinct and independent from the

SHE GOAXED THE DELEGATES

One of the most talked about women in Missouri just now is Mrs. Jessie Brace Weber. She has just won a signal victory in politics, smushed a slate and completely routed the enemy. Mrs. Weber is not in politics for herself. She is not a new woman and does not protend to be a rival of Mrs. Lease.

The reason she happened to be drawn into the fight was because her father. Judge Theodore Brace, was a caudidate for nomination as judge of the supreme



court. Unfortunately, as it seemed, for Judge Brace, he lived in the same county with the man who was the candidate of both parties for state treasurer. Now. the Missouri politicians have great regard for the geographical make up of their tickets, and they all agreed that it would be disastrous to nominate two men from the same county on the same ticket, and that Judge Brace would have

Then Mrs. Weber came to the front. She annuanced that she would manage let fathet! cariglaters and that she would show the politicians that wha they said was impossible not only could int should be accomplished. Previous o this time most of her trinmphs had red achieved in the social world. She and been before her marriage, a year or two ago, the acknowledged belle of Jofferson, City and her presence at brilliant social affairs in Kansas City and other cities of the state had added life to the occasions. She had also been many times referred to as "the hand somest woman in Missodii." But Mrs. Weber sailed into politics to win. She went to Jefferson City, established headquarters in the principal hotel and sent out her aids to corral the delegates When the latter came, Mrs. Weber talked straight politics to them. She smiled upon them and coaxed them, if she could not argue, into promising to vote for her father. They surrendered. When the convention was held, Judge Brace was renominated, with many votes to spare, and Mrs. Weber retired to private life, once more to enter the social swim. As a politician she has proved a charm ing success.

A NEW DIVINING ROD

An Invention Which is Expected to Revo lutionize the Mining Business.

If you have a gold or silver min about whose value you are at all uncertain, take it to Professor L. J. Kimbal of San Francisco and have its fortune told. If you cannot do that, perhaps you can get the professor to take his newly invented electro magnetic apparatus on to your mining property and give you a map of the mineral veins under the ground, tell you exactly how much met al there is, how it lies and any other de-



PROFESSOR L. J. KIMBALL. talls which you may wish to know about it. At least Professor Kimball and those connected with the Kimball Mine Indicating company claim that the machine will do this.

It has not yet been stated definitely how the principles of electro magnetic force are so practically applied, but in a general way we are told that the apparatus is a most delicate one and is the result of long years of study and experiment. It is also asserted that all miner als and subterranean deposits of oil and water as well can be accurately located. The promoters of the company claim that the apparatus has been successfully submitted to all sorts of tests by practical mining engineers and mineral-Of course, if all these statements are

true, Professor Kimball has made a most remarkable and valuable invention which is bound to revolutionize the mining business and change it from an uncertain speculation to an exact and scientific industry. It will banish the picturesque prospector from the goldfields and prove a permanent oure for gold fever. There will be no feverish unrest when the exact conditions of a pay streak are known. Wildont stocks cannot be floated, and speculation in mining stocks will be altogether done

FEMALE GARDENERS.

WOMEN DO THE WORK ON THE UR-BAN TRUCK FARMS. No Poetry In This Drudgery, Which In the Suburbs of the Great Cities Is Usual-

ly Porformed by Women of Foreign Birth. It is not only in France, Germany and other European countries that won-en work in the fields. They do it right here in free America—thousands of them. The time has not yet arrived when they take the place of men on the blg western farms. They are not yet

harnessed to the plow with horses and oxen to till the prairies. It is in the suburbs of the great cities that women toll and drudge. By the sweat of their brows and by the aching of their bonded backs the fresh vegetathat will some day be swallowed up by the advancing lines of tenements and residences, but which for the present are utilized as truck farms.

The unobserving city man fondly imagines that the crisp lettuce, the rosy tinted radishes, the big, luscious tomatoes and the other green and varicolored products of the soil which make the dinner and breakfast table inviting in hot weather come from far out in the country. He pictures the honest farmer and his broad shouldered sous rising at daybreak and plucking the dewy yege tables from the cool, moist soil to the music of the bobolink's song, the loading of the stout farm wagon, the drive to the sleepy little village, the wait for the onrushing train which is to hustle the barrels and baskets cityward. It is a protty picture. But it is flo

tion—pure, unadulterated fiction. The honest farmer cannot pay the railroad rates and compete with the city truck gardeners. So he does not bother with lettuce, radianes and such things beyond providing for his own wants, but raises wheat, corn. potatoes, hay, etc., which require more space than can be found in town.

The only exception to this is that the early vegetables from the south; those which appear before the frost is out o the ground in the northern states, are raised in the open country. But the summer tegetables, which are consumed in such vast quantities by those who live in big cities, are largely produced within urban limits.

This changes the picture to one in which there is but little poetry. Instead of the honest farmer there is the foreign



born truck gardener, who rents a patch of unoccupied ground and hires his countrywomen to till it for him. The Poles and Germans seem to take most naturally to this business. Perhaps it i because it is the work which they were accestomed to do in the old country. Sometimes the truck farmer does his work with the help of the members of his own family, but in most cases h becomes a capitalist in a limited way and gets possession of leases for several acres of ground. Then, when he comes to get his helpers, he hires the cheapest labor possible, and that, as is always the a the labor of women The Polish women seem to be in the

majority among the truck garden workers. Before they came across the sea Wanda and Hona were accustomed to do the hardest part of the work in the fields, and they see no reason why they should not do it here. So, while Yekel gets a job digging sewers, grading railroads or cleaning the streets at \$1,25 a day, Wanda goes into the truck garden and adds 75 cents or \$1 a day to the family treasury. Meantime their children are left to play in the streets all day about the squalid tenement barracks where these people herd. Perhaps you have seen them as vo-

whirled through the outskirts of some big city on an express train. Between the long rows of vegetables you will see bent figures of women drudging on hands and knees in the baking, scorch ing sanlight. That is the way they toil from May until October. Sometimes they work with the thermometer a from 120 to 180 in the sun. There is no shade for them. Again, they creep along the furrows in two or three inches of mud and water. The despised serub woman of the town is an aristocrat be side one of these. Even the street labor ers have easier work. The women are naturally strong and rugged or the work would kill them outright. They are used to standing in the blistering rays of the sun and the driving rain, but the toil puts a permanent crook in their backs, wrinkles their faces and makes then prematurely aged.

In Greater New York are hundreds a such farms, and within the limits of Chicago are raised enough vegetables to supply the whole of populous Cook county. Gardening is most redious and back breaking work, as every one knows who has ever tried it on even a small scale. It is a new condition, and one not as yet widely recognized, which shifts this labor to the shoulders of the weaker ANNETTE CRAWFORD.

Asbestus In Boot Soles. It is proposed to use asbestus in the soles of boots. Asbestus wool, pressed by hydraulic force into thin sheets, waterproofed on one side, is to be inserted

as the middle sole.

DAMMITER AND HERO.

Join Daly 15 m. Dievidd 10 Furliament While In Portland Prison. John Daly and three other dynamiters Doyanoy, Whitehead and Gallagher have been released from the British prison to which they were sent under life sentences for participation in the dynamite war of a dozen years ago. They are set free as dying men, as it understood that they could have lived in prison but a few months longer. They will probably come to this country if they are able, as most of their compatriots and fellow conspirators

Daly was arrested at Birkenhead April 11, 1884, having been found with two dynamite bombs in his possession. On the same day James F. Eagan, with whom Daly lived, was also arrested. They were arrested under the explosives act, but as this carried with it a maximum sentence of only two years a speble delicacies which grace the tables of | cial law, which was used to convict the prosperous city folks are raised. In James Mitchell in 1848, was called into most of the outlying metropolitan districts there are scattered fracts of land



JOHN DALY.

felony. Daly was sentenced for life and Eagan for 20 years. Eagan was teleased in January, 1898, and came to this country as a delegate from the Amnesty association of Great Britain, which position he still holds.

Daly has been in ill health aidited from the time that he was incarcerated. For seven years he was held in Chatham prison and was then transferred to Portland prison. Lil through his imprisonment he has remained a hero among the Irish people. At the last getieral election he was elected without opposition to represent Limerick in parliament and was immediately elected sheriff by the Limerick aidermen. Of course his election to Parliament was declared void, as he could not serve, and a warrant for another election was is-Dr. Thomas Gallagher and Albert

George Whitehead, who were set free at the same time as Daly, are both Americall citizens. They were firested in London in company with two other alleged dynamiters early in 1883, soon after the dynamite explosions in the Parliament buildings. They were speedily convicted of treason-felony and sentenced to life imprisonment. There are still 12 political prisoners,

all Irishmen, accused of being implicated in dynamite plots, in British prisons, and Mr. Eagan expects that the efforts of the Amnesty society will soon result in the release of all of them. FARMER LEEDY.

Record of the Fusion Candidate For Governor of Kansas. J. W. Leedy, who is the nominee of

the Populists and Democrats for governor of Kansas, is a gennine farmer candidate and a new figure in political affairs. Until four years ago he took but little interest in politics of either the state or the nation beyond going No 2, départ, 7 15 PM regularly to the polls on election day regularly to the polls on election day and casting his vote for the Democratic | Service done t de charaders ticket regardless of the men selected. But in 1893 he was nominated by the Populists for the state senate. He accepted with some hesitation, but when once fairly in the fight he went to work with a will and discovered, much to his own amazement, that he could make a rattling political speech. He kept on



making speeches with such success that he was elected by a handsome majority. He was a member of the legislature of 1898, which caused such a sensation by its division, and he there won the reputation of being one of the best debaters in the state.

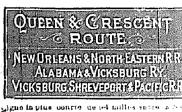
Mr. Leedy was born in Richmond county, O., about 47 years ago and removed to Kansas in 1881. He was reared on a farm and when he reached man's estate became a farmer himself. When he settled in Kansas, he bought a farm in Coffee county and tried to make a living by raising wheat and corn at starvation prices. About three years ago he moved to Leroy, Kan., and began to deal in live stock. When the Missouri Pacific extended its lines into that part of the state. Mr. Lordy was employed in the construction department of the read. He says he intends to make a lively campaign and will probably deliver hany speeches while he is stumping the

CHESINS DE FER

Coin St-Charles et Caral. Depot de Passegers, Tôto do l'Avenue Paplanad TRAIN DE SERVICE QUOTIDIEN. Departe.
Express do la Calif

In Califor-nie No 20.9:15 a. m. No 19...deie c. m Mailo rapi-de du Texas

Mexico. We-kly Tourist Sleepers quittent is Rib



yelle-Orlfans es Cincinna il. Trains Elégants-Vestibules

Eclairés au Gaz. Part do la N. Orifana 3 29 y.m.
Arrivo à Meridian . . . 9 50 p. 15
Part de Meridian . . . 10 00 p. 16
Arrivo à Gintanopa 2 15 a.m.
Arrivo à Chatanopa 7 90 a.m.
Arrivo à Lexington . . 1 5 p. 16
Arrivo à Gintinnati 7 30 p. 16
Arrivo à Cincinnati 7 30 p. 16
Arrivo à Cincinnati 7 30 p. 16 Charachertone sales transposes in att et New York and the tors same changement de la les cans changement et to be considered.

Bureau des Billets du 👯 🕸 34 rue St-Charle ... R. H. GAERATI Annit Con. Pass. Agent Zinsti-

Gh emin de fer Louisville 🖒 🦠

WILE &
ANCIEVED ST

ANCIEVED ST

BENDIASA LIMITE: HACTI, ACTE
CHASE TESTIBULES DE PULLOS

CHASE TESTIBULES DE PULLOS

Pour Ton generalle, Ciccionas

Nushville, A. mirrille, Ciccionas

Atlanta, Jac. Acarille, Washing

tod, Enfirme . Pork.

DIRECTE SANG HANGEMENT

et mercreal...9.50 pm. 12 Exc. disc.
1 Ligne rapide 6:50 pm. 12 Exc. disc.
1 Ligne rapide 6:50 pm. 2 Exp. l.m.
Bureau pour la vente des beliefe
Uharles et Commune. Bureau de bilarie
gare, au pied de la rue du Carol.
Noire serviche des chara vestibules une
la Nouvelle-Oriedan A New York de
changement de pinaferra herres pina en
ment à tous les pourts currespondants prir de trajet supplementaire diprir de trajet supplementaire diprir de trajet supplementaire de pinaferra y est attachés d'us
sont sont se route
JOHN KILKEFAY, Dix Sacs 2
C. P. ATMORE, S. P. A. Lou avide M.
6 mars—an 3) fa.

ILLINOIS CEN Arrivées et départs en effet -

Chicago Limited. No 4, départ > A M.

Trains solides, vestilinie, en a res 37 sa avec chars Pollmon et tre 30 s Orleans, Mempers, Stelle

Louisville & Cincinnati Lante

Chars dortous Producate of Chains & Inspirit Structure S

Chicago Fast Mad

Valley Holly Sarings. Louisville & Circumum

No 2, depart 7 10 F. M. No I. 287 3

et Cincinnati, sais cha-Local Mail and Exercis Nouvelle Orleans on M No 26, départ 6 a M

McComb C :: 1

FAZOO Miss s s or

Trustes so to-

constitut | apparent

LIBRAIRIE Bina Besuns eces es es et et a es ain et a DE LECTURE L. DERMIGNY,

126 West 25th St. N. V.

Boul Agdit of Depositaire du Petit Journal of desjournax français.

Bountaire et Livres de fonds priz de Paris.

Nouvemlés, Publications diverses, Paroissilens romains, Gravures, Musique, Chansons, Co. Commente de Biats-Unis contenant rous les renseils des Etats-Unis contenant rous les renseils membres des Etats-Unis des Etats-Unis, des villes de New-York, Nouvelle-Orléans, San Francisco et de provides de Québec (Canada).

Priz 25 cents de poéte 30 cents provides de la provides de la provides de la provides de Canada).

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS,

Seul journal français quotidien au Sud, fondé le 1er septembre 1827.--Nouvelles du jour, locales et étrangères.--Services spéciaux et par fils des dernières nouvelles du monde entier.

la Grant I, CHIBBAUD.