BHEARING SHEEP BY WHOLESALE Mostricity fised as the Power to Run

the Machines. At Great Falls, Mont., which has besome the largest wool shipping point of the northwest, great difficulty has often been experienced in disposing within a given time of the shearing of large shipments of sheep. This difficulty, says the Pittsburgh Disputch, as now been amply met by the use of electricity. The shearing sheds are adjacent to the terminus of the street railway company's line, and the trolley current has been utilized to drive the shearing machines. The installation is of the simplest possible description. A street railway motor was taken from one of the cars and the armature pinion was replaced by a small pulley, which was belted to the main overhead shaft. So little power was needed that two rheostats had to be put in the circuit to keep the speed

The foreman of the shearers, after only five minutes' instruction, took full charge of the motor, giving it all the necessary attention in oiling, starting and stopping. After the machines were started the maintaining of a uniform. speed was easy and within half an hour the 20 machines were ripping off the seees at a rate which broke the recone. The power was transmitted to the shears, which resemble horse clippers in their operation, through universal joints. In three weeks 16,184 sheep were sheared by the one motor, averaging nearly 100 sheep per day for each

ORIGIN OF THE CAKE WALK Formerly a Marriage Ceremony—Has Lost Its Significance.

The cake walk proper had its origin among the French negroes of Louisiana more than a century age, says an exchange. There is little doubt that it is an offshoot of some of the old French country dances. It resembles several of them in form. From New Orleans it spread over the entire south and thence to the north. It was found of convenience to the plantation negroes. They were not wedded by licease, and it was seldom that the services of a preacher were called in. At a cake walk a man might legitimately show his preference for a woman and thus publicly claim her for a wife. In effect the cake walk was not different from the old Scotch marriage, which required only public acknowledgment from the contracting parties. So this festival became in some sense a wooing, an acceptance or rejection and a ceremony. This explains its popularity with the blacks, outside of its beauties, with the accompaniment of music, which is competent at all times to command negro support. Cake walking has improved, as do most things that are constantly practiced. It has lost its old significance in the south. Negroes now get married, when they marry at all, in white folks' fashion. It has become, however, a pantomimic dance. Properly performed, it is a beautiful one. The cake is not much of a prize, though the negro has a sweet tooth.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE

Caused Titters and Sly Chuckles-She Wasn't His Wife. A laughable but rather embarrassing

sistaken identity occurred the other day in a large draper's shop, says Tit-Bits. A gentleman who is a little too fond of joking entered the shop for the purpose of meeting his wife at a certain counter. Sure enough, there stood a lady dressed, to his eye, at least, just like the woman he was after.

Her back was turned and no one was mear her, so he quietly approached, took her by the arm and said in a voice of simulated severity: "Well, here you are, spending my money as usual, eh?"

The face turned quickly toward him was not his wife's; it was that of an acrid, angry, keen-eyed woman of about 50 years, who attracted the attention of everybody in that part of the shop by saying in a loud and shrill voice: "No, I ain't spending your money or

no other man's money, and I'll-" "I beg your pardon, madam," cried the confused gentleman. "I supposed you were my wife, and-"

"Well, I just ain't your wife, nor no other man's wife, thank fortune, to be jawed at every time I buy a yard of ribbon! I pity your wife if you go about shaking her like you did me. If I was her I'd-"

The chagrined joker waited to hear no more, but made his way out of the shep amid the titters and sly chuckles of those who had witnessed his confusion.

Priests on Bicycles

There are a great many priests to be "seen riding the bicycle about New York," said a New Yorker, "and none of them has ever looked dignified enough to make it clear why priests should be forbidden to ride the wheel by bishops in other dioceses. That prohibition came first from Paris, where the clergy were prohibited from riding wheels because they were cassocks and were compelled to ride women's wheels in order to protect their skirts. That was easy enough to understand, and it may be that a similar reason brought about the action of the Montreal bishop who has forbidden the priests of his diocese to ride wheels. But of the many priests who have been seen around New York on wheels, there are mone of them that ever seemed out of glace or undignified."

Survivor of a Viser Bite san English steamship engineer has materity acquired the satisfaction of be-Las probably the only man ever bitten by a West African double-horned viper

American Farms. The United States contains to-day 4,564,000 farms of an average size of 1374 years. I refer, of course, to the play. 'agres each.

Attion hebdomadaire,\$3 00 ; Edition du Dimenche, \$2 00.

WIVED IN SHORT ORDER. Prodicament of a College Professor Owing to Vancar's Law.

Curious verification is said to have been given not long ago to the tradition that no man is allowed to become a member of the Vassar faculty unless. be be married. If an unmarried man make application for membership the rule is to first inquire if he be married. The proverbial exception to this rule, says the Chicago Chronicle, occurred in the case of a young man who sought to fill the Vassar chair of history not long ago, and was so acceptable in every way that his examiners forgot to inquire into the most important thing of allhis state of double or single blessedness. Not until the day for opening the. college was at hand did anyone of them recall how shockingly they had left undone those things which they ought to have done. The young man, by that time arrived, had to confess that he was s bachelor. Well, there was nothing for it but the one thing, so the faculty hemmed and hawed a bit and finally got it out that the young man must get married.

"We'll give you just two weeks." they said, "otherwise you'll have to resign your place. Surely, you know of some girl that you can get to marry you within two weeks."

It was now the turn of the poor young man to hem and haw, but he saw that there was no alternative, his whole professional future depended upon it. so he permitted himself to be hustled off the campus before any of the suseeptible students caught sight of him, promising to return within a fortnight married. He was as good as his word, though he had a pretty hard time fulfilling the contract to the letter.

FORTUNES FROM GARBAGE.

cience Converts the Refuse of Cities Into Steam, Fertilizers, Soap, Etc. William George Jordan, writing on "Wonders of the World's Waste," in the Ladies' Home Journal, says: "The garbage of a great city is worth a fortune every year, if properly utilized. In St. Louis, Mo., the refuse is placed in enormous vertical cylinders, surrounded by steam jackets, which evaporate the 75 to 80 per cent, of water in the garbage. The fatty substances are dissolved, and as the result of a number of processes a fertilizer is produced which is worth from nine dollars to twelve dollars perston, the demand exceeding the supply. One of the purest and best soaps of the country was made of garbage grease before cotton-seed oil entered the field. It is now proposed to light London by electricity for nothing. It now costs that city'\$1.08 (4s. 8d.) to get rid of a ton of garbage. A combination of boilers and other apparatus has been devised that can burn the garbage at 24 cents (one shilling) per ton, and generate steam sufficient to run enough dynamos to light the entire city. London can thus save 3s. 8d. on each ton. and, in addition, illuminate its city without cost. Garbage, by a machine called the 'dust destructor,' is converted into clinkers, which can be used for roadways, as artificial stone for sidewalks, and as sand for mortar and cement. In Paris the invisible particles of iron, worn from wheels and from the shoes of horses, are rescued by passing powerful magnets through the sweep-

DO CLOCKS GET TIRED?

There Are Times When They Do Need

ings."

Rest, Mr. Billtops Thirks. "Do clocks get tired?" said Mr. Billtops, according to the New York Sun. "I imagine they do. I love to hear a clock tick; I suppose everybody does. We had a little clock that I ysed to keep in my own room. It stopped one day and I shook it up a little and it started on, but it soon stopped again, and after that it kept stopping, and sometimes it would take me ten minutes to shake it up so that it would go on and keep going. I suppose I spent on that clock as much time as would have paid for half a dozen clocks like it; and finally it stopped altogether and I gave it up and the little clock lay idle for months. I supposed that sooner or later we should throw it away, and I thought the only reason that we didn't was because we hate to throw anything

"But one day one of the children got hold of the clock and took the back off it to see what was the matter with it. You know what happens when children begin fooling with a clock. I never expected to hear the clock tick again, but I'm blessed if the shaver didn't make it go. What he did to it I don't know; nothing, I guess, except to oil it. and I suppose that was all it needed, or else it had simply tired and had wanted a rest. But it's going again now, and ticking away like a good one."

Differing Designations.

Mr. T. L. Selater writes to the Journal of Science, asking it to avoid the word scientist," which is, in his opinion, a hybrid term. The purists have always objected to this word, formed, like 'artist," with a "t" interpolated. Mr. Selater proposes "scient," which is on the analogy of "savant." The pedantic sound of this word led an English editor to recall a story about Prof. Henry Sidgwick. Some visitors to Cambridge remarked that there were many distinguished and learned men in England, but none who corresponded in breath of culture to the savant abroad. "Oh, yes, we have them," said Prof. Sidgwick and then breaking into his most effective stutter, added, sharply: But we call them p-p-p-priga."

What Was Old. A large earthenware vace in window is New York is surmounited by a complications aign bearing this inscrip-tion: "Made of Egyptian City, Three who has lived to tell of it. The doctor then: "Mon: "Mede of Egyptian Clay, Three heat him full of brandy and injected Thousand Fairs old." One day an electron the wound. His temperature past the languaged to be president to purb who happened to be passing the wildow slopped and looked at the vase. "Yes," he said, after a brief inspection, mit is considerably sider than 3,000

TIDE OF PRONUNCIATION

Women Everywhere Catch the in fection of a New Accept. It is always diverting to watch how a wave of small intellectual reform will from time to time awasp over a "set" or a community, or, indeed, an entire locality, says the New York Sun. It is so catching, so inevitable, Everybody goes down before it. Anything novel of out of the way in expression is the popular infection just now. For

example "half after four" instead of "half past four," "keen" for "quick", or "eager," and "delectable" for anything from "nice" to "just too perfectly lovely for anything." This fashion has, however, less to commend it in that it is not so much a tribute to good English as to silly Americans—namely, the Anglomaniacs.

Pronunciation affords a fine instance of the way that women all follow suit like a row of bricks or a flock of sheep or anything else that symbolizes harmony and accord. Just let a club president or any acknowledged leader start in by saying appendicytis or co-quetry, or anything else foreign to the appendicectis, or coquetry that they have all been saying for so many years, and, presto, the sleight-of-hand man could not make quicker work of it. All this isn't saying that it isn't highly laudable and well-intentioned. Like everything else, culture itself has to have a start, and not unlike everything else it's apt to be funny while it's so refreshingly new.

UNCLE NATE'S BREAK,

Riled Aunt Hannah by Shooting Inte Her Favorite Washtub. One of our neighbors, Uncle Nate, as we call him, was greatly bothered by a whippoorwill that came nearly every night and sat on a rock in his back yard and sang his love song, or whatever it is, until Uncle Nate was nearly, wild, says a writer in Forest and Stream. One night he lay awake and, as he said, stood it just as long as he could, when he got up, and, taking down the old gun, that was loaded with a fox charge, he went to the back door, and, drawing a bead on the rock, which he could dimly see in the faint starlight, blazed away. Then in the pleasing consciousness of a good deed well done, he again sought his couch.

In the morning his first care was to reload the old gun, as there was no telling when it would be needed. After his task was finished, he started out for the back yard to gloat over the mangled remains of his tormentor; but what was his horror and disgust to find that, instead of holding on the rock he had completely riddled his wife's best washtub, which was turned bottom up about four feet from the rock.

The disappointment was bad enough, but when Aunt Hannah came out and saw the ruin, Uncle Nate afterward declared, it was worse than the whippoorwill, and he made a break for the barn, his usual haven of refuge in such cases.

TIME MAY BE MONEY. Neatly Narrated by One Who Ought

to Know How It Can Be. They were talking of hotel rates, says the Boston Budget, and each man seemed moved by a wild desire to prove that he had been more completely bunkoed in his time than any other view they had managed to enumerate some pretty extensive hotel bills.

The young man who wrote funny paragraphs was the last to give his experience.

"It may seem extravagant to you," he remarked carelessly, "but I paid ave dollars this morning for five minutes'

aleep." "The deuce you did," chorused the crowd, incredulously. The etatement established a record, and they didn't

"I did that," continued the paragrapher. "I awoke this morning at 8:30. I lay awake for about ten minutes, and while awake thought of two jokes so funny that I laughed at them myself. But I was too lazy to get up and make a note of them, and so I laughed myself to sleep again." "Well?"

"The boy called me at 8:45. I had absolutely forgotten that five dollars' worth of jokes—and there you are."

STOVES AND RANGES AT SEA

Devices to Keep Oven Doors Shut and Things from Sliding Of the Top. Stoves and ranges used at sea have two peculiarities, says an exchange. One is that the doors are made to turn down and not to swing, and have fastenings to hold them securely when they are shut, so that they can't possibly fly open. The other peculiarity is in the rack on top. It is elevated four or five inches, and runs around the edge of the stove to keep the pots and kettles from sliding off.

Some stoves and ranges used affoat are also provided with cross rods which run from the fixed rod at the back of the stove to the rod in front, across the top to the pote and kettles and hold them down and keep them from shifting. They are used in very heavy weather, or when the ship is rolling. For some reason these cross rods are more used on British than they are on

American ships. When a vessel is in port the front rail of the rack is usually taken out, and then the cook has as easy access to the top of the stove as he would have with a Move ashore.

A correspondent of the Swiss Landwirthschaftlishe faiting describes a seeme he witheased in his chicken yerd. Two hens seemed to hate each other and took every chance to engage in s sparring mitch; Among the inhabite antrof the yardwas an old fuck which seemed to lack on itself as a self-appointed policeman; for every time the hous began to lightet waddled between them and kept them spart until their hager had abeted.

VERTES A L'ENGAN.

PAR HECKER & SAITH

ANNONOR JUDICIATES. Datage ceut, 1895 rue Lapeyroute, Dane l'afinire de la sugmenten de Mine Mary Gooper

No 84,633.—Cour Civile de District pour l' Pareisse d'Orléans, Division D.

Pareisse d'Or. éans, Division D.

13AR HEUKER & SMITH—J. Paul Hecker

1 encanteur.—Buresti, 384 rue Carvade1st—Le JEUDI, 18 novembre 1897, à midt, à
la Bourse des Encanteurs Hes 629 rue Commune, en vertu d'un ordre rendu et signé le 8
ectobre 1897, par l'Hon. F. A. Menree, 1952 de la Division C. siégeant en place de l'Hoe.

M. H. Rightor, maintenant absent en vacance,
1958 de a susdite cour D. dans l'efficiențié-desus intitulée; il sera vendu sux enchères publiques les gropriétés ci-desseus décrites, à
savoir:

Un carrein lot de terre, ensemble avec les amélioratiens qui s'y trouvent, aitsé dans le Troisième district de cette ville, dans l'ilet berné par les rues Lapeyrouse, Prieur et Roman, et la prepriété de M. White, d'après un plan dressé par A. D'Hémecourt, ancien voyer, en date du 13 juin 1836, et déposé dans l'étués de W. Y. Lewis, ancien notaire de cette ville; ledit lot ayant mesure française trente-cinq pissis, enns et demi ponces de face à la rue Lapeyrouse, sur cent dixsept pieds neuf pouces de prefundeur, entre lignes parallèles.

lignes parallèles.

Conditions—Comptant, les soquéreurs devant ascumer toutes les taxos pour 1897, en plus et au deseus du prix d'adjudication, et payer pour l'acte de vante perdevant Fergus Kernan, notaire.

PAR LOUIS A. RICHARD'S & CO

17 oct-17 24 31-7 14 18 nev

ANNOHOR JUDICIAIRE Vente en Partage. Mardi 16 Novembre, Encoignure Remparts et Picté.

Si pleda, S precors de face fà la rue Piété, aur 110 pieds de prefendeur et façade sur la rue Remparta.

Les amélications consistent en un Cottage Double en Bais Gesvert en Ardoises, contemant de chaque côté 3 chambres et culsume, hangar, citterne, etc., leué de chaque côté \$7 per meis.

Termes et Conditiono— Un t'ers on plus comptant, à l'optien de l'acquiveur et la belance du prix d'adjudication (s'il y en a) en un crédit d'un an, en de un et deux ans, à son option, devant être représenté par actuant de billete à recevoir égaux ou inéguex du dit aquéreur, suivant qu'ils convisanteurs aux parties de ce procès en partage, pertant huit jeur cent d'intérêt de la date de l'adjudication devant être garantis avec cirq pour cont d'homendraires d'avocat sur le montant des dire billets srigible du dit acquéreur en cas de la nécessité d'un procès pour enforcer le paisment là dessus, par le privilège du vendeur et hypothèque spéciaire canactur des améherations le dessus, par le privilège du vendeur et hypothèque spéciaire canactur des améherations le dessus ju qu'un paisment entiec des dire billeta, avec une clame dans le police qu'en cas de perts, l'argent de l'acquireur, et laqualle deit ètre conservée assurée contre le feu peur l'antidre qu'un montant de leurs billets non payée. Que dix pour cont de prix de l'adjudication selont déposée par l'acquéreur et les mains de l'excenteur. Les taxes de l'année conrante le proveir de maine de l'excenteur. Les taxes de l'année conrante le proveir de prevision plus tard le proue de l'excenteur les rous de l'acquéreur.

Act de vente pardevant Francis D. Charbonnes, estare, sux frais de l'acquéreur.

Act de vente pardevant Francis D. Charbonnes, dans ce ber. Chaque directeur de re aquets en cotten ne l'excenteur les més de la Compagnie, et de mes estimate de l'excenteur les més en constant le leur de l'acquéreur.

16 oct—16 17 24 21 - nov 7 14 15 16 bompet, notaire, sux frais de l'aequéreur. 16 oet—16 17 24 31 -nov 7 14 15 16

VENTES A L'ENCAN.

VENTE PAR LE CONSTABLE.

DEUXIÈME COUR DE CITÉ DE LA Mon velle-Orleans—No 27,408—En verta d'un writ de fieri facias à moi adressé par l'Hon. Léon Gouchaux vs Emile Jordy.

Gabriel Fernandes, juge de la Deuxième Cour de Cité de la Nouvelle Orléens, je procédesai à la vente à l'eacheère publique à mos entrépét. No 728 rue Bienville, estre les rues Royale et Beurhon dans le Deuxième District de estre villa, le JUUDI, 28me jour d'octobre 1897, à 11 houres A. M., de la propriété si après décirté à avayir.

Condit.one—Comptant sur les lieux. LEON MARTINY, Constable de la Deuxième Cour de Cité! 19 oct—19 25 28

ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

ANYONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente de propriété de valeur améliorée du Cinquième

District.

priété ci-après décrite, à savoir :

Firemen's Building Association vs Charles H. Gravois.

OUR GIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA Parciace d'Orléana.—No 54,449—En verta d'un writ de saisié et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la Parsiace d'Orléana, dans l'affaire et desens intiinlée, je precéderai à in vante à l'anchère publique, à la Bourse des Encantours, Nos 629 et 631 roc Commune, entre Camp et 55-Charles, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUDI, 28 octobre 1897, à mid, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

Un certain lot de terre avec les bâtisses

Un certain lot de terre avec les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y treuvent, ultué dans le Cinquième District de sette ville, dans l'ilet borné par les rues Barmuda, Morgen, Lavargue et Delarande, désigné par le Be 23 sur un plan de veyer fait par C. Uneas Lewis, député veyer de ville en date du ler mai 1890 et annexé à un soite passé pardevant Fred Zengel, netaire, le 24 outebre 1890, conformé ment au dit plan le dit lot commence à une distance de cant cinquante ext piede quatre posocs cinq lignes de la rue Mergan et mesurant trente o'ne, piede cinq posocs deux lignes de face à la rue Permuda sur une profondeur entre lignes parallèles et égales de sent cinquante nour ploide dix posocs deux lignes. Subséquemment une portion du dit let a été vendas, lequella portion mesure trois piede cheq poucer dias lignes de face à la rue Bermuda sur une pleine profondeur du dit lot pris de la ligne la plus rapprochée de la rue Delarande et a été dégagé par, cet affet de l'hypothèque dans l'affairs et-dessus et n'est pus inclu dans l'affairs et-dessus.

Desditions—Compant sur les lieux.

FRANK MARRQUEZ.

Shérif civil seur la pareisse d'Oriéens.

25 aux-25 26-1 8 15 22 28 est

VENTES PAR LE CONSTABLE

Ho 29.068. BUXIEMBOOGS DH CITTE to la Pris-Crideno — Hi resta de donz write

CHARTE.

STAT BE EA LOUBLAND, PAROLES DORLBANS VILLE DE LA MEEL VELLE-ORLEANS.

QU'II SOIT COMMU, Que ce qualecuitée r d'avril, en l'année mil-huit-cent-quaire

Partievant mei, Jeffereen Charles Wenek, taire, dans et peur la parein e d'Orthung at della Louisiane, d'âment comptenique d'a altifié et en présence des témeins si disselue ommés et seusignée, sont vrau- et comparan, en peuponne les diverses peuponne deut les neus evan éténemes souser. In, qui ont adelaré que, se prévaiant des lois de cet État, dans tels des faits et peurvas, elles évagagent et se llent par ce contrat ainsi que teutre autres persenses qui pourraient a'associer à elles, à furmer et ce iettaer une corporation et corps politique en loi peur les chiets et bute, et d'après les conditiens et st. Injations ai dessous, à caveir ARTICLE I.

Le nem de la corpera leu ci formée est déclaré être la "NEW ORLEANS SEWER
COMPANY," et elle aura son domicile en la
ville de la Nouvelle-Oriéans, et jeuira de sen
nem corporatif pour une périore de quatreving dix-nen ana à partir de la date de cet
acts. Elle aura le pouvoir decentractor, poursuivre et être pourauive en justice en son nem
corporatif; faire et ser un secau de corporation, lequel poirra être annulé ou changé à
volonté; tenir, recevoir, louer, acheter et
transférer ainsi qu'hypothéquer sons son nom
corporatif, ses fraschises et propriétée, tant
réelles que personnelles : emprunter et préter
de l'argest, donner ou receveir, ou en donner
des garanties, émoit e des bens 'hypothécaires
et autires obligations, avec le pouvoir de les
vendre, de les engager on d'en disposer; nommer tels gérants, directours, efficiera, surintendants et agente que les intérêts et les cemmodités de la corporation récesiterent, à faire
et établir tels réglements, régles et régulations pour la dite corporation qui peuvent être
nécessaires et propres, et à les chaeger et
amendet à velontée

ARTICLE II.

bre, Encoign ure Ramparta et Piété.
Cottage Double en Bois, Couvert en Ardoises.

Thâ LOUIS A. RICHARDS & CO.—Louis
A. A. RICHARDS & CO.—Louis
B. A. A. Richards & A. A. Weeds at an experiment of the construction of a construction of a portion of a construction of a const

ARTICLE IV.

Tous les pouvoirs corporatifs de la dits estperation seront investis à un bureau de direction, compacé de sept persennes, qui seront
élus anianallement (axerpié le premier deut il
ears fast prevision plus tand le premier lundi
de mars de chaque année le dit bureau aura le
pouveir de faire toutou les règles et lois nécessairés peur le gouvernement et la génance ile la Compagnie, et de ann efficiere peur le gouvernement et la génance ile la Compagnie, et de ann efficiere et agents, et pour conduire les mémes, et de nessance les efficiere et agents
subordennés, dans ce but. Chaque directions et
pendant son terme d'effica. L'élection et
pendant son terme d'effica. L'élection sera
tennes dans les bureaux de la compagnie peus
la direction de trois commissaires qui sejant
memmée par le bureaux de direction. Il fera
douné dix jours d'avance avis de cotte élection, par une publicité dans un des joursanx
quotidians publiés dans la ville de la Nouvelle Oriésas, et les directeurs alors élus devront
servir jusqu'à oc que leurs seconsecure serunt
élus et qualifés. Une majorité des voits élirost, et fit vois se a alleud pour chaque action
de stech représenté, par le porteur en
personse en presuration écrits. Tunte
venance survenant dans le dit hurace

section des affaires. Le Bursan de direction devia à se première réun'on de chaque année dire de lour membre us président et un vice-président et de vont au ser a pas un membre du burbeu, et de tomps en temps nommer tels astres officiers, commis, surintendante et agents qui pourraient être nécessaires peur les buts et affaires de adire corporation, et les renveyrs à volonté. Tout directeur pourra par écrit nemmer, et à sa volenté révoquer une procuration, à être approuvée par le burean, pour agir en son l'eu et le représenter en son absence aux réunieus du burean; la dite procuration donners à ceiut qu'il l'aux reque tous les pouveirs et privitèges de son constituant, et il ou la raison rocule de laquelle il est membre, devre être peasesceur de une [1] se-tien du fonde capital de la compagnie.

Le bareau de direction n'aura pas le penvoir sans le consectement spécial des actionnaires desses à une fonde capital de la contenaire desses à une fonde capital de la contenaire desses à une fonde capital de desse actionnaires desses à une fonde par la pour desse desses à une rémise nement en pécial des actionnaires desses à une rémiseure procure par la desse desses à une rémiseure peut de desse de la contenaires desses à une rémiseure par la partie de desse de desse de desse de la contenaire desses à une rémiseure producte de la contenaire desses à une rémiseure par la contenaire de la contenaire desse de la contenaire de la contenaire

mas le consectement spécial des actionantres femné à une réunien appelés dans ce but, d'au-perisor des hypothèques en les pre-prééés et franchisses de la corpe-ation axeédant deux ARTICLE V.

Les personnes et desseus nommées, à suveir :

John S. Bainey, U. M. Soria, John Barkley, Lucas E. Moore, S. O. Thoma: H. D. MoCown pt Sam Handersen, Jr, serent ets at par le présent consti née le premier bursan de
directeurs et tiendra l'office jusqu'an promier
lundi de mars 1898, et jusqu'à ce que leurs
successeurs sont dament élus et auront qualidas et auront pris lung aldres. aurout pris lours slèges.

ASITOLE VI.

Quard dette corporation sera dimoute, soit par limitation ou pour quelqu'autre raison, sea affaires serent liquidées seus le suriatendance de trois commissaires liquidateurs, devant être acumente à cet effet parmi les actionnaires de la compagnie à une réunion généra's des actionnaires, couvoquée après les trents jours d'avis antérieur publié dans des journaux quotidiens publiés dans la ville de la Mouvelle-Oriènne, et un avis du secrétaire de la cerporation, an-

espital. Les dits commissaires resterant en foncties quelque cesse que es est sera remplie par les commissires restant, lequels devrent tent de même pendant semblable vacance continuer i aggr.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VII.

Lot note d'incorpention peut être chaogé, téré ou amandé par au vets des deux tiers u montant du steek capital, ou le dite corpoties peut êtr discouté par un vote des trois arts su mentant du dit steek capital à une
union générale des aoxionnaires esavogate
our octte meur a après avis mus d'all
révu dans l'artisis précé i art à cola.

ARTICLE VIII.

Anoun actionsaire ne será jamile tenu pas able ou respeciable pour les cantress en fautes de la dite ourpara los par les cantress en fautes de la dite ourpara los par anoun mentant de plus que la balance non-payée dus à la Campagnie sur les actions du stock sensorit pour que le lui appartesant, de même qu'esceme informalités dans l'organisation trapra le pour

GIBSON HOUSE,

W. -- OINOINNATI.



\$8 par jour. Frais supplémentaires pour salons et appartemente avec cham-

Possède les avantages appréciables d'une situation centrale. d'une administration libérale, d'un aménagement moderne, d'an service et d'une cui ine irréprochables.

L'ETABLISSEMENT LE PLUS POPULAIRE DE CINCINNATI THE GIBSON HOUSE CO. H. B. DUNBAR, Président et Gérant.

50et-1au L. B REAKIRT, Secrétaire et Trésorier.

BUREAU DE SANTÉ DE L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,

AU COIN DES RUES CARONDELET ET COMMUNE

Recommandations à l'adresse du corps des inspecteurs sanitaires volontaires.

Premièrement-Voir à ce que toute desseure soit parfaitement investiga

· 上一月日 村 上一年 年

ivos du savon, de l'esu et de la lessive. Denxièmement-Pour la désinfection générale, le désinfectant le plus efficace et dont on se sert le plus alement, est une solution de abloride de chaux dans la proportion d'une livre de abloride de chaux pour un demi-gallem d'ean. Je suggère que estte solution soit fournie par les occupants des domeures.

Troisièmement-Sur tous-les auns d'ordures dans les rues, il faut jeter de la chaux, on mieux encore les arroter d'une selution de chloride de chaux. Quatriemement-L'oau des ruisseaux qui n'ont pas un fond en pierre, ne doit pas être troublée ; mais tous les hydrants doivent être onverts à dessein de laisser couler l'oan librement dans ses ruisses ux.

Cinquièmement -Tous les égoûts, teutes les fosses d'aisance, toutes les immondices dorvent être désinfactés.

Chimisto du Bureau de Santé et de

JOURNAL QUITIDIEN FRANÇAIS.

Polititique, Littéraire, Artistique et Scientifique.

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The vase probably was made in 1893."