the Sport.

One of the most favored spots fredepot, entered upon the books of the they decided upon a verdict. Once tion during the previous 12 months. admiralty as one of her majesty's upon a time it was discovered that ships. An enormous number of tur- a jury so locked up had refreshed bitter rivals in the strife for bigness, tle were annually "turned" there, and themselves with some apples which but Chicago has now so far outpreserved in a small lagoon from ship- one of their number brought in his stripped St. Louis that she recognizes ment to shipment. It was my pleas- pockets. The judge severely rated no peer in the country save New ant privilege to assist at one of these them on their misconduct and fined turnings, and I bear a very vivid recollection of the game.

o'clock, we could hear a hollow reverberating murmur of the mighty surf outside, suggesting sleepily irresistible force. A dazzling wreath of snowy foam, gleaming like burnished silver, fringed the quiet stretch of glittering sand, which, gently sloping upward and landward, was bounded by gloomy bastions of black lava. Beyond that shining semi-circle of glowing white lay the somber blue-black bosom of the quiet little bay now heaving gently as that of a sleeping child. Hither and thither, threading its inscrutable depths, glided spectrally broad tracks of greenish light, vivid, yet ever brightening and fading, as if of living flame. Presently there emerged from the retreating told by smart lawyers of poor besmother of spume a creeping some fogged jurors. That jurors do some thing of no very definite shape, under times ask very idiotic questions and the glamour of the molten moonlight, return very foolish verdicts everyone but making an odd shuffling progress with the slightest knowledge of the inland, and becoming more recogniz- interior of a court of justice must adable as it rose. Another, and yet an- mit, but we must not blame the honother, and still more arrived as the est man too much. The debilitating shining tracks converged shorewards. effects of a long wrangle between At last the dark shapes came near Tweedledum, Q. C., and Tweedledee, enough for a novice to know them for Q. C., followed by a pompous, abturtle. Soon the first-comers reached struse harangue from Justice Bump- have resented the imputation that he their limit, and began the work for tious, should be taken into consid- was proud of this feature of his home which they had come. Each massive eration. The wonder is when one surroundings; but he had become so reptile, by an indescribable motion remembers the pains that are taken of its fore-flippers, delved into the by the learned counsel to mystify yielding grit, throwing the spoil be- juries that so many sensible verdicts hind it and upward withal until it are obtained. Here are some cases was enveloped in a misty halo of shin- which do not show trial by jury in ing sand. Then the whole beach was the brightest light: alive with the toiling Chelones and their male attendants, who shuffled about, emitting curious noises, but whether of encouragement or affection this deponent saveth not.

Divers of them came from far-so the swift cleaving of their true ele- put it in his pocket. ment by these ungainly monsters could believe how the wide sweep of those eager flippers devours the fleeting leagues. In a short time many of the delving turtles had sunk below the level of the surrounding sand, while some had ceased their digging and commenced to deposit their eggs. Suddenly we rushed upon them, and for some minutes the swarming beach was apparently a scene of wild confusion. Really, the plan of attack was well ordered; and when the first scurry was over nearly all the visitors were to be seen wrong side up, waving their flippers deprecatingly. In less than half an hour the loneliness was again regnant, all the victims having been towed off through a gap in the rocks to a spacious spoliarium in the lagoon behind, there to await their transit to the goal of most good things. London town. - Chambers' Journal.

HYGIENIC SINS IN WINTER. Some People Are Too Much Afraid of Good Fresh Air.

HISTORY A

1559

The street cars of several New Eng-"land cities take in more fares during the three winter months than all the rest of the year taken together. Some . of their patrons take a ride only in cold weather; their hearts, like persimmons, get softened by frost. They will walk five miles in midsummer to save five cents, and defy spring showers in waterproofs, but the dread of "colds," alias catarrhs, persuades them to enter a crowded catarrh trap. The females of their species often devote the whole winter to indoor in- favorable view of America. He says dolence, with such intermezzos as a that we are in no danger of an aristor line.

And yet they enjoy better appetites in winter than in midsummerthe season of outings and vacation tendency in that direction. It is a tours, of boat races and berry excur- good tendency and good direction. sions. Every boarding-house keeper, If we can interest the truly educated knows that in warm weather six out people in our government and keep of ten guests merely nibble their them interested we shall have nothfood, but try to eat a Christmas din- ing to fear. But unless the truly eduner every winter day-and that in cated people shall retain their interspite of the fact that many of them est in our form of government the repass 23 hours of these winter days in 'public will suffer from many shocks. an atmosphere of artificial summer. Des Moines Register.

The explanation can be found in the redeeming influence of the 24th hour—the six times ten minutes passed on street corners, in markets, post office vestibules, and wood yards. A few lungsfull of intensely cold, fresh air atone for a multitude of medical confidence men, the remedy answers its purpose with or without the confidence of the patient .- "Winter Enigmas," by Felix L. Oswald, in Chautauquan.

soulful when it is only green cucum- is an exact representation of her fa- old, and has never been kissed. What bers.—Washington Democrat.

CURIOUS VERDICTS.

▲ Movice Witnesses and Vividly Describes Some Samples of Jury Wisdom—Coming to an Agreement.

It used to be the practice to starve freshment before their verdict had yards and slaughter houses. been delivered. The circumstances were peculiar and afford an interest-

time. The jurors on a motion made on their behalf to set aside the fine, pleaded that it was the judge who, The consuming desire seems to be to was to blame and not they. They said that they returned into court with their verdict after a reasonable amount of deliberation, but they found that his lordship had gone out to see an affray. They therefore returned to their room to await his return, and thought they were doing no wrong in taking a little lunch. The fine was upheld.

Many and diverting are the stories

A provision dealer prosecuted a man for stealing a piece of bacon out wickedness and presumption. When far that none who have not witnessed the counter, pick up the bacon and ment of Plymouth Pilgrims. poor,

> "You saw me through the glass, did you?" asked the prisoner. "Yes," said the plaintiff.

"Well, then, I must be let off; you can't swear through glass."

The judge, of course, made light of this strange defense, but the jury took its greatness if it licenses salpons to the prisoner's view and acquitted him. | the extent of one for every hundred of

action, in which the plaintiff had had children to run the streets for lack his ribs broken and his skull fractured of sufficient schoolhouses? by the defendant. The facts were not disputed; it was only a question of damages, and the jury awarded the plaintiff one pound. . .

"Go home," exclaimed the judge, savagely, "and as you value ribs at one pound I hope you will get some liberal purchasers for your own on the journey."

At Winchester, in 1855, the same judge tried some poachers. It was noticed that the defending counsel the recorder of Portsmouth, challenged a great many of the panel so that the jury was very slowly constituted. There was no question as to the evidence; the men ought to have been convicted without a moment's hesitation. The jury, however, acquitted them.

"You see," said one of the jurors afterward, "we are all Portsmouth men, and our recorder said one thing and the other old judge on the bench said another, and we thought our recorder was most likely to be right, so we let the men off."

An Aristocracy of Brains.

Frederick Brunetiere, the French editor and writer, has taken the most visit to the next-door neighbors or a | tocracy in this country except the walk to the track of the nearest mo- aristocracy of education. By this he means, we take it, that our educated men are going to rule in America. We believe that there is a manifest

An Unfinished Statue.

A bronze statue of Salmon P Chase, the war secretary of the treasury, and afterward chief justice, is stored in a foundry at Baltimore in an unfinished condition. Clark Mills designed the head and most of the body, but died before completing his work. The statue is 11 feet high, and | March 2, 1793, and has lived in St. presents the statesman with right -Many seem to look spiritual and bank notes. Mrs. Kate Chase says it | mentally and physically, is 104 years

THE RAGE FOR BIGNESS.

It Seems to Be the American Idea That Bigness Means Greatness.

Summer seems to be peculiarly the quented by turtle is, or used to be, the disagreeing jurymen into agreement, season of municipal boasting. Doubtdesolate island of Ascension in the says the Church Family Paper. At less the reason is that the directories South Atlantic, a barren volcanic the conclusion of a case jurors were of the large cities are usually pubpatch belonging to Britain, and, be- locked up without fire, light or food, lished early in July, and afford a basis cause used exclusively as a naval and thus they had to remain until for computing increases of popula-Chicago and St. Louis used to be

York. Indeed, up to a very recent them 12 shillings each. In the reign date Chicago was able to say that her of Henry VIII. Lord Chief Justice tall buildings surpassed any in New Crouched low behind an immense Reed, presiding at London city ses- York. She can no longer make that bowlder one evening about eight sions, had to punish a jury for the boast, but she still exults in the same heinous offense of taking re- world-beating vastness of her stock-

This municipal rivalry exists not alone among the largest cities of the ing glimpse of the manners of the country. It is quite as fierce among the smaller ones, and the characteristics of it are the same everywhere. excel in mere material bigness. More square miles of city area, more streets, more buildings, more people, more business, than in the rival town a hundred or two hundred miles away -that is the one thought, the high ambition.

A young man whose home is in a western city visited a New England town not long ago. After a walk very few dram-shops. "It is quite in contrast to what one sees in my part of the country," said he. "Our town United States. There's one to every 100 inhabitants, men, women, and ' children."

No doubt this young man would infatuated with the beauty of bigness that he could not help boasting even of this melancholy example of it.

The quality of bigness alone is a very little thing to occasion pride. Babylon was big. Babel was big; but their names stand to-day only for of his shop. The evidence was sim- one pauses to think of it, how conple and undisputed. The prosecutor, temptible is a city of a million Babysitting in a little back parlor with a lonians, rich, powerful, luxurious, deglass door, saw the thief walk up to based, compared with a little settlefeeble, starved, despised, but animated by a grand purpose!

One may well ask: Wherein lies the glory of the most wealthy and influential city whose wealth is misgotten and misspent, and whose influence is misdirected? Wherein lies Baron Alderson once tried a civil its inhabitants, yet allows troops of

Our cities are big enough already. But who can say they are good enough? That is the question which comes home to every citizen. It is not in the power of many of us to contribute to the bigness of the communities in which we live, but each one of us may do something to make them better, and worthier of their pioneer founders.-W. E. Keyes, in N. Y. Outlook.

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

Modern Steel Frame Structures-Their Successful Resistance Against Flame.

Very early in the development of the metal frame several disastrous fires demonstrated that an unprotected column or beam of steel was hardly more fire proof than a similar member of wood; indeed an eminent insurance man has declared that the wood is preferable as it will resist the onset of the flame for a longer period than an equally strong piece of steel.

Hence the steel frame of a modern building is wrapped and swaddled in brick or fireproof terra cotta to such an extent that not a bit of it is visible; it is as thoroughly hidden as the bones of an animal. The floors are also fire proof construction, the usual method being to fill the spaces between the floor beams with an arch of brick or terra cotta. Over this is a filling of mortar, and on this the marble or wood flooring is laid. These fireproof floors are usually 12 inches in thickness and as they extend to and connect with the outer walls of the building they form a solid and thick platform through which no fire could pass. They are, however, pierced by the elevator and stair wells and these are the danger points. That the fireproofing is successful is attested by the fact that the average insurance rate on the new buildings is about one-half that on the old buildings in the same locality. -Owen Brainard, in Chautauquan.

The Oldest Old Maid.

The oldest old maid in the world lives in St. Louis. Her name is Ann Kennan; she was born in Ireland Louis about 70 years. The Republic hand extended, holding a bundle of says this remarkable woman is sound a heap of fun she has missed.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NLLE-ORLEANS Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne. \$12 00; Edition hebdomadaire, \$8 00

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Un Article accompagné de nombreuses illustrations sur la Nouvelle-Orléans de 20 PAGES, et avec 125 VUES DE LA VILLE, paraît dans la

POUR LE MOIS DE MARS, DANS LE NUMERO DU 15 FEVRIER.

AUSSI-

UNE GRANDE VUE D'ENSEMBLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS,

38x17 POUCES.

Cet article a été préparé par CHARLES THOMAS LOGAN, anciennement du New York "Sun", et traite d'une façon complète et intéressante toutes les phases de la vie à la Nouvelle-Orléans; et renferme des vues des bâtiments publics, des demeures privées, des lieux de quelque intéret, etc.

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Independent Oil Works.... Young Men's Ath. Olub.... Traction Prefr'd.....

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Bous d'Rtai.

Leree 64.

Bons de ville.

Bons divers.

Certificate of Warrante.

••••

Chemins de fer Erbains.

Actions diverses.

Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 18 février 1898.

COMPTOIR DECHANGES (CLEARING-HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS. aine....\$11,625,938 00 \$1,301,742 00

BTAT HEBDOMATICE DU 1. EAMING-HOUNE. Compile par Thos C. Herndon, Directeur. Acti

Total.....\$13,002,600 00

| State | Stat Total.....\$26,714,200 00

Comparé avec la semaine dernière :
Augmentation D
Legal Tenders..... 126,300 Diminution banquiers 632,100

MARCHE MONETAIRE. Fime do do

woundes américaines et étrangéres et Billets de Banques.

MONNALE—
Souveraina Victoria.

20-france.
Doublons ospagnois.
31 \$4.80 \(4.90 \)
3 \$80 \(3.90 \)
35-pesetas estas estas units.
31 beger américain.
31 beger américain.
32 97 97 90
52 954 Os......Dollars mexicains...... Pesus chilions \$4 60 a4 80 torre-la Banqu's de France 18% LONDRES LONDRES 3 000.
Tanz de la Banque d'Angleta-a 3 000.
rusois pour l'argent 112 9,16
aur accompte 112 5.

PABIS—
entes 103.72%.
ANGENTED LINGOTS (PARONUS —
Condres 25 13 16.

Sev-Fork 55 4 255 4. DHARGE.

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Vendredi, 18 février 1898, COTON.

Marché de la Nile-Orléans. SUR PLACE.

Autonrd'hu
Low Ordinary 4
Ordinary 4
Good Ordinary 47
Good Ordinary 57
Good Ordinary 57
Good Ordinary 57
Good Midding 57
Midding Fair 7
Sil6
Fair 7
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Les ventes comprennent 13 590 balles MARCHES DIVERS.

Au fourd'bu'le middling stait oots 3—

Gal reston 5 13.15

Mobile 5 9.16

Mobile 5 9.16

Moving ton 5 5 5

Wilmington 5 5 5

Wilmington 6 5 5

Bal timore 6

Boston 6 4

Philadelphie 6 12

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Contrifugal kettle 32 4 1 16
UENTRIFUGAL Ferme WELASS OPEN KETTLE-II my ra

THE THE PERSON NAMED IN [A is Bourss.) ETS SOALS-Ferme et en boune d'mande

BIZ POTT-Ton =14 00 à 15 00 BIZ BRUT - Ferme of en bonne demande A LA BOURSE. Olospre officialle de la Bourse FARINE DE MAIS \$1 65 21 70. Hors de la Bourse les prix de terme et de farine et de farine de mais sont de 25 à 500, plas sher pas baril. MAIS-On cote 39 a 40 pour le AVOINE—No 2 de l'Open: (3 la 1-c.;Cheix 33 à 33 %c.; Texas No 2 32 la 18 80N—74 à 76).

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Les cotes des provisions à la Bourse sont pour le marché en gros; les prix des détadiants sont de 25 à 500. Plus êtevés pour le perce et de la 1 %. Dour les autres articles prevenant du porc.

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Fair No 3.
Low Fair No 4.
Good Ordinary No 5.
Good Ordinary No 8.
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\$3 55 3 56
Poulets.
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Olies—\$7 00 \text{ 275}
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LAINE Burry 10e, la livre; Louisiara dies 17c.; clear Lake 19.
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TONNELLERIE. Nouvezuz barile de sucre et de

1 10 = 1 11 cypre.
Neuveaux demi-barils de mèliass- en cypre.
Nouveaux bailliets de mèlasse
en cypre. 70 9756