

HARD FIGHTERS IN LAW.

Clients Dislike Being Told That Their Cases Are Poor.
"Clients love a hard fighter and the lawbreakers are impressed with his zeal," says Richard D. Doyle in an article on "Law and Lawyers" in the Southern Magazine. "In my own experience I have had cases where I advised my clients not to sue because I was sure they had no chance, and, although they followed my advice, instead of employing other counsel, they refused to pay a reasonable fee and in one case left me to pay the court costs. And I have seldom advised a client to compromise or submit to arbitration that I did not displease him. It requires moral courage to advise one against his inclinations, but it is sometimes a lawyer's sacred duty. Whatever may be said as to its morality or true wisdom, yet I must say that I regard this aggressive and partisan spirit more conducive to modern success than profound judgment, for I have seen lawyers succeed chiefly by reason of it in whom the legal faculty was not at all conspicuous. In speaking of success, it will be observed that I do not mean the eminence of such men as Erskine, Wirt, Webster, William Pinckney, Rufus Choate and Charles O'Connor, but such success as is attained by the leading members of the bar in every town or city of the United States, who have a good practice, sometimes very lucrative, though they are unknown to fame and forgotten outside of their neighborhood when they are gone."

BY MARRIAGE.

Relationship Which Did Not Prevent a Man from Getting Work.

"Before I got into the government service," remarked a treasury clerk, reports the Washington Star, "I was employed as a kind of general manager for a lumber company in the mountains of North Carolina. One of my especial jobs was to look after a sawmill the company had well up in the hills, and one day it became necessary to have a man in an emergency. There was no one near to respond to the call, so I asked one of the gang from the river where the extra man was wanted if he could help.

"I reckon I kin, cap," he responded, in the indefinite manner of the mountaineer.
"What is it?"
"Jeeves Martin I reckon'll come if he knowed he needed."

"How far away does he live?"
"Two mile'n a half, I reckon."

"Is he a good, reliable man? Do you know him?"

"I reckon I do, cap," he said, hesitatingly. "You see he's kinder sorter kin to me by marriage."

"Is that so?"
"Well, cap, I reckon you wouldn't agnackly call it kin, mebbe; it's ruther sorter connected. You see Jeeves' fust wife got a divorce from him and I married her. Don't that make me an' Jeeves some kind ur relation er other?"

NEGRO PRODIGY.

Though Uneducated He Is a Lightning Mathematician.

Robert Gardhire is a negro, and an uneducated one, but when it comes to figures he can't be stopped by any mathematician in the world, says the Augusta Chronicle. He is a humble resident of Augusta, and is employed as a laborer at the Interstate Cotton Oil company. In multiplication Gardhire is as quick as thought. Before the average person can set the figures down with a pencil Gardhire has given the correct answer, and yet he cannot say how he does it.

He was asked what was the sum total of 99 times 87, and without repeating the figures to himself Gardhire answered offhand: "6,663." "How much," asked one, "is 501 times 52?" Without stopping a second Gardhire replied: "16,932." And thus for over half an hour numbers were thrown at him and he gave the correct multiplication like a flash. In the multiplication of fractions the man is equally proficient, and there seems no limit to his powers, which are almost occult.

Gardhire cannot remember when he first became aware of his power, and does not even know how he discovered it. He says that when the figures are given to him he sees their answer immediately. Simply by glancing at a long line of figures he can tell immediately what their sum is.

DECAY OF FRENCH CUISINE.

Brevely Being Destroyed by the Hurry and Anxiety of Modern Life.

The tendency in all the French restaurants of the present day is to prepare meals for their chance customers who may happen in at any time of the day, says the Chautauquan. Meals are eaten in a greater hurry than formerly, even in France, where it used to be the habit during the fiercest revolutionary and communist struggles when the time of dejeuner came for each side to stop fighting for an hour or so and devote themselves to the midday meal. The hurry and anxiety of modern life is slowly destroying whatever was distinctive in French cooking, which cannot be properly done in haste or when food is required in very large quantities.

The development of club life is partly responsible for this, and the latter is only another sign of the deep-lying social problems which confront modern existence at every step. Men in fashionable society dine more frequently at the club than they do at their own homes. Fewer people marry than formerly, home life is decreasing and club life increasing. Hence, the last refuge of the Parisian chef is at the fashionable clubhouses, which are now counted by the score, and most of which set very good tables.

Maine Bachelor.

In Nobletown, Me., it is said there exist 97 old bachelors who cook their own Johnny cake, because they dare not try matrimony.

GREAT DAY FOR HIM.

He Proposed by Letter and Celebrated When Her Reply Came.

"The one of the men that proposed by letter," admitted the captain who came out of the war to successfully win the harder struggle of the business world, says the Detroit Free Press. "Though a bashful youth, I think I would have mustered courage to have put my fate to the test in the usual way, but I was away up in the northwest when a letter from my adored was received, and one of its sentences gave such an inviting opportunity to say that I would like to marry her that I could not resist. Of course, I'll never know whether woman's wit prepared that welcome opening.

"But when her letter of acceptance came I was thrown into a state of total irresponsibility. The tidings of great joy were too much for me. In trying to get out of the post office I fell over a Newfoundland dog and grasped a pretty young lady to keep from falling. This seemed to me an act of treason, and my apology was so confused that she put me down as intoxicated and made an impossible effort to freeze me with a look. I gave a newsboy a quarter without stopping to take a paper, shook hands with several people I had never seen before, beamed on all corners, irrespective of sex, age, color or existing conditions of servitude, and made myself so effusive generally that the opinion formed by the young lady became prevalent throughout the little town.

Another case is cited concerning the same young man. At the office where he is employed he has occasion to answer many calls at the telephone. One evening he was reading a book in his room when an alarm clock rang in an adjoining room. The absent-minded youth got up and commenced to yell "Hello! Hello!" and when the occupant of the other room inquired as to the cause of the yelling the young man said in a sheepish manner: "Oh, I thought it was the telephone bell ringing."

TEACHING DOGS TO ATTACK.

Most Singular Business of a Trainer of Bulldogs.

A most singular business is that of a certain Herr Straus, of Berlin, who trains mastiffs and bulldogs to attack men in order to fit the brutes for pursuit of and conflict with criminals, says an exchange. He also trains dogs to do tricks in exhibitions and for other purposes, but the bulk of his business is of the nature outlined in the previous sentence. There is first a preliminary training of a general nature, then the dogs are put to work on life-size dummies of men, which they are taught to throw down, to drag about and to watch. This is the most difficult of Herr Straus' work, since it includes training the dogs not to lacerate the features of the dummy face of the dummy, but to confine their by means gentle attention to the hard rubber collar of the dummy's coat. After a dog has been taught to handle a dummy properly he is exercised upon a living subject in the person of a trained attendant who must also, naturally, have a great deal of nerve, strength and self-possession. At first this attendant is obliged to wear a leather or rubber collar similar to that on which the dog has practised with the dummy, but after long training he is able to substitute an ordinary cloth collar and when Herr Straus gets through with the brutes they will skillfully attack and throw down a man without injuring him or his clothing. The mastiffs are more readily trained than the bulldogs.

THE AMERICAN PEANUT.

It Has Become a Favorite in All Lands.

"The peanut as an article of commerce and consumption," said Judge Christianity, of the pension office, to a Washington Star reporter, "is something enormous, and a great deal more so than those who have not had the slightest opportunity to examine into it have the slightest idea of. I don't desire to deluge you with statistics, but my examination and that of others who have had better facilities satisfy me that the peanut ranks second to anything else used as a fruit. The banana ranks first. By this I do not confine myself to this country alone. I refer to the consumption throughout the world. We are shipping peanuts to-day to every part of the world, and in Paris, London, throughout Italy, Germany and England have already got the African peanut on the run, and are going to make it run very fast before we get through. The peanut we ship does not compare, however, with the nut that is sold in our own country, but it has secured the market from the African peanut, which only a few years ago was the only nut which was sold in Europe. In the zoot of Europe to-day, the children are feeding American peanuts to the animals, as well as eating them, the peanuts, I mean, themselves."

Peace with Honor.

The Boston Transcript declares that Lord Beaconsfield did not originate the phrase "peace with honor," but he had the wit to remember and apply it at the propitious moment, as history is aware. The other day an Englishman, whose mission it was to expose this fallacy, told an amusing story on the strength of it. It appears that at some dissolving views a photograph of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury was thrown on the screen, and underneath those famous words were written. Having carefully studied the two faces of an old woman in the audience innocently inquired: "And which is Peace?"

ABSENT-MINDED.

This Man Carried a Lighted Lamp Several Blocks.

An amusing case of absent-mindedness was experienced by a young southerner the other evening, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. The young man is usually of a bright nature, but for some time past his friends have been noticing that he does some peculiar things. Not long ago he was at a reception, and a few minutes before closing time he went to the coat box and secured his hat and coat. Then he walked upstairs to the dancing floor and picked up another coat and walked home with it on his arm. Arriving at his home he found that he had one coat on and another on his arm. The next day he found the owner of the extra coat and mutual explanations followed and all was well. But that has been eclipsed by his latest exploit. He had finished his toilet and started for the street. As soon as he made his appearance he was greeted with smiles from everybody who saw him. He walked down the street and could not imagine what made the passersby smile at him. Finally he reached the restaurant where he takes his meals, then he realized that he was carrying something in his hand. He looked at it and found that he had carried the lighted lamp from his room and had walked several blocks along the main street with it in his hand.

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BRITISH SHIPYARDS.

The Thousands of Men Employed in Them Across the Water.

Of marine engineers alone there are over 9,000 employed on the Clyde, and in the boiler shops slightly over 3,000 more men, in the shipyards a full master of fitters, platers, riveters, calkers, carpenters, joiners and laborers would add more than 30,000, and over and above would have to be included an army of draughtsmen, clerks, timekeepers and counters in proportion. These, says a writer in Cassier's Magazine, are official figures.

Belfast, where no official figures are available, may safely be set down as employing 6,000 men, and about half that total is the measure of the industrial activity in one commercial capital in Ireland. Taking the extensive repair work into consideration, 5,000 men represent about the total on the Mersey; in the royal dockyards at Pembroke, Davenport, Portsmouth, Chatham and Sheerness, 23,049 men are employed, of whom about a third are in the engine shop; and on the Thames, which is, despite its decadence in shipbuilding, an engineering center, the total number of men employed in the industry is approximately 8,000-9,000 shipworkers and 5,000 engineers. Of the northeast coast of England the total, including the Humber, is not far short of 70,000, of whom about two-thirds are shipyard hands.

PAGININI WAS MISERLY.

Close-Fistedness Was One of the Characteristics of the Great Violinist.

Plunkett Greene, the Irish baritone, tells a good story which illustrates the closeness in money matters for which Paganini was almost as celebrated as for his violin playing, says the Troy Times. It seems that at the time the great violinist was giving his concerts in London he resided in Regent street quadrant, and when he practiced it was with a mute on his violin so that nobody might hear but those who paid for the privilege of his public performances. His fame reached his laundress, who had a power of appreciating artistic greatness which ought to have promoted her to a more elevated position than that of presiding over a washtub. She was seized with an irrepressible desire to participate in the wondrous influence his marvelous bow had over his magic fiddle; consequently when she brought home his linen on the next occasion she sent up her humble and modest request that he would be good enough to give an order for the gallery to hear him play at his next concert. He complied readily and sent her down a pass or two, but when her account was settled she was startled to find that the price of the two admissions was deducted from it.

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Biggest Fire Engines.

The two biggest fire engines in the world are in Liverpool. These are the most powerful fire engines known, throwing 1,800 gallons of water a minute, and a jet 100 feet high. The force with which the water is ejected from them may be estimated from the fact that the jet is "warranted to kill a man at 50 feet."

Bracelets for Dogs.

The French poodle has set the fashion for the world's aristocratic lapdogs in the way of 14-carat gold bracelets, ablaze with jewels and spangles, with which to adorn his high-born legs, and with a collar and shoulder harness to correspond. The cost of these small trappings must, of course, vary according to the size and number of jewels used.

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L'ABEILLE DE LA NILE-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, \$3.00; Edition du Dimanche, \$2.00.

Instantané & Antiseptique



ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTES PAR LE SHERIF.

ANNOUCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente d'intérêt dans une Propriété du Premier District.

A. J. Reynolds vs Mrs Anna E. Patterson (or Patterson) vende de John S. Earhart.

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLEANS - No 52,641 - En vertu d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessous intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'encherre publique à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Communie, entre les rues Camp et St. Charles, dans le quartier Latona, à la date du JEUILLI, 27 mai 1897, à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

Tous les droits, titres, intérêts du défendant dans l'affaire ci-dessus dans et à la propriété ci-dessous décrits et à savoir: Lot 10 située au 1er étage de la maison de la rue Decatur, dans l'île bornée par la rue Decatur et la rue St. Joseph.

Nos 101 et 102 rue Decatur, dans l'île bornée par la rue Decatur et la rue St. Joseph.

Nos 103 et 104 rue Decatur, dans l'île bornée par la rue Decatur et la rue St. Joseph.

Nos 105 et 106 rue Decatur, dans l'île bornée par la rue Decatur et la rue St. Joseph.

Nos 107 et 108 rue Decatur, dans l'île bornée par la rue Decatur et la rue St. Joseph.

Nos 109 et 110 rue Decatur, dans l'île bornée par la rue Decatur et la rue St. Joseph.

Nos 111 et 112 rue Decatur, dans l'île bornée par la rue Decatur et la rue St. Joseph.

Nos 113 et 114 rue Decatur, dans l'île bornée par la rue Decatur et la rue St. Joseph.

Nos 115 et 116 rue Decatur, dans l'île bornée par la rue Decatur et la rue St. Joseph.

Nos 117 et 118 rue Decatur, dans l'île bornée par la rue Decatur et la rue St. Joseph.

Nos 119 et 120 rue Decatur, dans l'île bornée par la rue Decatur et la rue St. Joseph.

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