

LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS DECRITE ET ILLUSTRÉE.

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

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

A U S S I

UNE GRANDE VUE D'ENSEMBLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, 35x17 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 intérêt, etc.

D'autres Illustrations du Numéro de Mars de la Populaire Publication de FRANK LESLIE sont:

- "Andrew Jackson, comme "Christiana," homme d'Etat et Président." "Les Congrégationalistes de "La Pisciculture aux Etats- "L'Amérique." "Unis." "Le Massachusetts avant le "Mayflower."

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PRIX 25 SOUS--A VENDRE CHEZ TOUS LES MARCHANDS DE JOURNAUX

TURTLE HUNTING.

A Novice Witnesses and Vividly Describes the Sport.

One of the most favored spots frequented by turtle is, or used to be, the desolate island of Ascension in the South Atlantic, a barren volcanic patch belonging to Britain, and, because used exclusively as a naval depot, entered upon the books of the admiralty as one of her majesty's ships. An enormous number of turtle were annually "turned" there, and preserved in a small lagoon from shipment to market. It was my pleasant privilege to assist at one of these turnings, and I bear a very vivid recollection of the game.

Crouched low behind an immense boulder one evening about eight 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. Higher and thither, threading their inscurable 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 smother of spume a creeping something of no very definite shape, under the glamour of the molten moonlight, but making an odd shuffling progress inland, and becoming more recognizable as it rose. Another, and yet another, and still more arrived as the shining tracks converged shoreward.

HYGIENIC SINS IN WINTER.

Some People Are Too Much Afraid of Good Fresh Air.

The street cars of several New England 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 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 indolence, with such intermezzi as a visit to the next-door neighbors or a walk to the track of the nearest motor line.

And yet they enjoy better appetites in winter than in midsummer—the season of outings and vacation tours, of boat races and berry excursions. Every boarding-house keeper knows that in warm weather six out of ten guests merely nibble their food, but try to eat a Christmas dinner every winter day—and that in spite of the fact that many of them pass 23 hours of these winter days in an atmosphere of artificial summer. 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 lungfuls 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.

—Many seem to look spiritual and soulful when it is only green cucumbers.—Washington Democrat.

CURIOS VERDICTS.

Some Samples of Jury Wisdom—Coming to an Agreement.

It used to be the practice to starve disagreeing jurors into agreement, says the Church Family Paper. At the conclusion of a case jurors were locked up without fire, light or food, and thus they had to remain until they decided upon a verdict. Once upon a time it was discovered that a jury so locked up had refreshed themselves with some apples which one of their number brought in his pockets. The judge severely rited them on their misconduct and fined them 12 shillings each. In the reign of Henry VIII. Lord Chief Justice Read, presiding at London city sessions, had to punish a jury for the same heinous offense of taking refreshment before their verdict had been delivered. The circumstances were peculiar and afford an interesting glimpse of the manners of the time. The jurors on a motion made on their behalf to set aside the fine, pleaded that it was the judge who 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 told by smart lawyers of poor befogged jurors. That jurors do sometimes ask very idiotic questions and return very foolish verdicts everyone with the slightest knowledge of the interior of a court of justice must admit, but we must not blame the honest man too much. The debilitating effects of a long wrangle between Tweedledum, Q. C., and Tweedledee, Q. C., followed by a pompous, abstruse harangue from Justice Bumpstun, should be taken into consideration. The wonder is when one remembers the pains that are taken by the learned counsel to mystify juries that so many sensible verdicts are obtained. Here are some cases which do not show trial by jury in the brightest light:

A provision dealer prosecuted a man for stealing a piece of bacon out of his shop. The evidence was simple and undisputed. The prosecutor, sitting in a little back parlor with a glass door, saw the thief walk up to the counter, pick up the bacon and put it in his pocket.

"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 jurk took to the prisoner's view and acquitted him. Baron Alderson once tried a civil action, in which the plaintiff had had his ribs broken and his skull fractured 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 favorable view of America. He says that we are in no danger of an aristocracy in this country except the 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 tendency in that direction. It is a good tendency and good direction. If we can interest the truly educated people in our government and keep them interested we shall have nothing to fear. But unless the truly educated people shall retain their interest in our form of government the republic will suffer from many shocks.—Des Moines Register.

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 presents the statesman with right hand extended, holding a bundle of bank notes. Mrs. Kate Chase says it is an exact representation of her father.

THE RAGE FOR BIGNESS.

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

Summer seems to be peculiarly the season of municipal boasting. Doubtless the reason is that the directories of the large cities are usually published early in July, and afford a basis for computing increases of population during the previous 12 months. Chicago and St. Louis used to be bitter rivals in the strife for bigness, but Chicago has now so far outstripped St. Louis that she recognizes no peer in the country save New York. Indeed, up to a very recent date Chicago was able to say that her tall buildings surpassed any in New York. She can no longer make that boast, but she still exults in the world-beating vastness of her stockyards and slaughter houses.

This municipal rivalry exists not alone among the largest cities of the country. It is quite as fierce among the smaller ones, and the characteristics of it are the same everywhere. The consuming desire seems to be to 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 through the principal streets, he observed to a friend that he had seen very few dram-shops. "It is quite in contrast to what one sees in my part of the country," said he. "Our town has more saloons, in proportion to the population, than any other in the United States. There's one to every 100 inhabitants, men, women, and children."

No doubt this young man would have resented the imputation that he was proud of this feature of his home surroundings; but he had become so 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 wickedness and presumption. When one pauses to think of it, how contemptible is a city of a million Babylonians, rich, powerful, luxurious, debased, compared with a little settlement of Plymouth Pilgrims, poor, feeble, 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 mispent, and whose influence is misdirected? Wherein lies its greatness if it licenses saloons to the extent of one for every hundred of its inhabitants, yet allows troops of children to run the streets for lack of sufficient schoolhouses?

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 Fire.

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 March 2, 1793, and has lived in St. Louis about 70 years. The Republic says this remarkable woman is sound mentally and physically, is 104 years old, and has never been kissed. What a heap of fun she has missed.

Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 18 février 1898.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes sections for 'COMPTOIR D'ÉCHANGES', 'ÉTAT HÉBÉDOMAIRE DU C. K. & H. H. H.', and 'MARCHÉ MONÉTAIRE'.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'SUIF PLAIN', 'N. Y. FUTURES', and 'MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK'.

MARCHÉ DE LIVERPOOL.

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MARCHÉ DE HAVRE.

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Bulletin Commercial.

Vendredi, 18 février 1898.

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