

BABY.

WHEN BABY LAUGHS.
There's nothing half so sweet in life.
No cup of joy to quaff,
Nor rounder smile to behold,
When baby tries to laugh.

WHEN BABY CRIES.
Nothing so tart of taste
As when good nature dies
In vain attempt to drown noise,
With tears and cries.

WHETHER BABY LAUGHS OR CRIES.
And nothing half so sweet or dear
As honest baby eyes.
A precious lesson from baby lips,
Whether baby laughs or cries.

—Clark W. Bryan in *Good Housekeeping*.

PUZZLERS IN COURT.

POINTS THAT HAVE KEPT THE LAW YERS GUESSING.

Curious Questions Raised In Courts of Law.
All Countries Contribute a Share of What Would Make an Interesting Volume—Several Examples.

An interesting volume might be written on the curious points of law that are constantly arising in the courts. The most expert lawyers and judges are frequently puzzled by the novel situations in which they are placed.

One of the most curious points of law ever recorded arose recently in a court at Jersey, N. J. The question was whether eggs, after reaching a certain stage of incubation, were to be regarded as eggs or chickens. After quarreling about the matter for some time, counsel offered to break one of the eggs to satisfy the law that it contained a chicken, in which case, of course, the eggs would have been considerably enhanced in value, but there was a general adherence to this suggestion, and the justices referred his decision till he had consulted his books.

The result had not come to hand at the time of writing.

A remarkable case in France excited a great deal of attention some time ago.

A gentleman dining on the terrace of a Normandy restaurant let a bank note fall into his soup. He laid it down on the table to dry, and a gust of wind blew it away. A passing dog snatched it up, and the owner of the note detained the animal, whose master happened to bear its master's name. Indignant at his loss, the owner of the note sued the dog's master for 100 francs, the value of the note.

Another French case was that decided by a Parisian court in 1850, being the price of her damaged locks. The fair claimant had used the hairdresser's wash, which was said to restore fallen locks, but the result in this case was to burn the hair off completely. The point was the liability of the hairdresser, and the court awarded the lady £5.

Applications for injunctions often end in a suit for damages, and an injunction was granted to restrain an officer in the life guards from keeping horses in a London drawing room, the ground of objection being the noise which the animals made, which annoyed the neighbors. The offending officer is now in a lunatic asylum.

There was a fight not long ago in one of the London courts between a band of Englishmen and a band of Americans who claimed to restrain a gentleman from keeping an organ.

It seemed that the offender was annoyed by his next door neighbor, who had obtained a barrel organ, which he played at all times of the day.

The question of "the liberty of the subject," of course, came up, but the court decided that, if an Englishman's house is his castle, it is not so in a house of organs.

Organ stops never stop, and the organ received strict instructions to remain silent, on the ground that the owner evidently intended to create a nuisance.

The market value of a cough was the question submitted to the Birmingham county court. A barrister sued a railway company for £50 for discomfort suffered by smoking being allowed in a waiting room at a station and in non-smoking carriages. The smoking aggravated the barrister's cough, and he was awarded £10.

A queer point arose in the revision court at Nottingham. While the court was sitting a young collier named Allcock killed his wife in the most deliberate manner and afterward confessed his crime. An application was made that Allcock be struck off the register.

"Why?" queried the barrister, receiving the answer, "Because he is a murderer." "That remains to be proved," said the barrister, and the name remained on the roll.

The finding of lost property has often given rise to curious points of law.

A workman who found a valuable ring in a London jeweler's shop, and who claimed to be the proprietor, who had taken possession of it. The court, however, rejected his claim, as the ring had been picked up while the man was fulfilling his duties as a servant.

At first sight this decision appears to be inconsistent with that arrived at some years ago in a case in which a chimney sweep sued a jeweler for a precious stone. The sweep had found a ring on his brush, which he took to the jeweler, who extracted a precious stone and substituted a worthless imitation.

On this being discovered, the jeweler replied to the sweep's demand for the return of his stone that the stone did not belong to him. An application was made that the ring be struck off the register.

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AN ICE CREAM LAMP.

THEIR DEADLY FIRE.
The Confectioners' Latest Effort to Please the Taste of the Epicure.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN AT THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

A Description of the Engagement by General Jackson—A Letter From "Old Hickory"—How Fackenham's Veterans Were Defeated by Frontiersmen.

In the Century William Hugh Morris has an article entitled "Napoleon's Interest in the Battle of New Orleans." In this is quoted a hitherto unpublished letter written by General Jackson to James Monroe. A portion of the letter follows:

There was a very heavy fog on the river that morning, and the British had formed and were moving before I knew it. The disposition of the riles was very simple. They were told off in Nos 1 and 2. No. 1 was to fire first, then step back and let No. 2 shoot while he remained. About 600 yards from the rifle men their skirmishers came from the canal road back from the Mississippi river to the swamp in the rear of the tilted land on which we were operating. Along this canal the British formed, under the fire of the few artillery pieces I had near enough to them to get their range. But the instant I saw them I said to Coffey, whom I directed to hurry to his line, "Get out, we are to be first attacked." Ely's, we are to be first attacked. The British advanced forward, and riding along his line, called out, "Don't shoot till you can see their belt buckles!" The British were formed in mass, well closed up, and about two companies front.

The British, thus formed, moved on at a quick step, without firing a shot, to within 100 yards of the kneeling riflemen, who were holding their fire till they could see the belt buckles of their enemies. The British were exposed to a severe fire from both sides, and were compelled to retreat, having lost over 200 men.

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