

ramento you have not deigned to visit me. Won't you come up this morning and sit with us in banc? My colleague, Judge-Crocker, is absent, and you might as well occupy his seat.'

"'Oh, yes, I'll come,' returned Miss Shafter, and the subject was dropped, and I am sure that Judge Wallace never dreamed that the invitation would be accepted.

"About an hour afterwards, Miss Shafter, accompanied by one of the officers of her father's staff, came to my office and said that she wanted to go to the Supreme Court. Would I take her? With pleasure. And away we went. A young attorney was arguing a case when we entered the court. He did not notice us as we quietly seated ourselves and went on with the most brilliant eloquences. Judge Wallace laid his hand on the arm of the empty chair and nodded to my companion to take it.

"'Shall I go up?' she said to me.

"'Why, certainly,' I responded. "It would be discourteous to the bench not to do so.'

"She hesitated a little but as Judge Wallace regarded her with a smiling invitation and patted the chair provokingly, she arose and firmly and with the grace of a queen walked up the aisle to the platform. The judges arose and gravely bowed. Wallace stepped forward, and, extending his hand, escorted her to the vacant chair, and each justice was presented to her in turn and shook the tiny hand of their dainty associate. Miss Shafter was quite equal to the occasion, and, bowing, took her seat and let the case proceed. The young attorney, though, lost his head, and afterwards lost his case. Whether he wished to make an impression on the new associate or whether

the strangeness of the proceedings rattled him I never learned, but he got badly tied up in his peroration.

"What did Judge Wallace do? Why, at the dinner that evening he conferred with the new judge and insisted upon her occupying the seat on the bench next day. After dinner he asked me to take a walk with him. 'Beck,' said he, 'if you do not bring that girl into court in the morning I'll have proceedings instituted to declare your position vacant.'

Napoleon.

THIS great law giver had some funny ideas about lawyers and law-suits. The latter, he said, were "an absolute leprosy, a social cancer. My code had singularly diminished law-suits, by placing numerous cases within the comprehension of every individual. But there still remained much for the legislator to accomplish. Not that I could hope to prevent men from quarrelling,—this they have done in all ages; but I might have prevented a third party in society from living upon the quarrels of the other two, and even stirring up disputes to promote their own interest. It was therefore my intention to establish the rule that lawyers should never receive fees except when they gained cases. Thus what litigious would have been prevented. On the first examination of a cause, a lawyer would have rejected it had it been at all doubtful. There would have been no fear that a man, living by his labor, would have undertaken to conduct a law-suit from mere motives of vanity; and if he had, he himself would have been the only sufferer in case of failure."

These are despotic ideas, and go far to demonstrate that lawyers flourish only under free institutions. It is only a