

G. T. BEAUREGARA tien, Beauregard's stirring account of the first battle of Bull Run in a recent magasine, has brought its author into prominent notice just now. A native of New Orleans, he graduated from West Point in 1838 at the age of 21. Fought in the Mexican war: superintendent of the Military Acad-at West Point in Feb. 1861, but reemy at West Point in Feb. 1961, but re-signed on the secession of Louisiaua; was in command of the confederate forces at Charleston, S. C., when on April 11 he commenced hostilities by the bombardment of Fort Sumpter; on July 21 he won the battle of Ball Run, and now arraigns Jeff Davis for not permitting him to follow up that victory by the capture of Washington. He was prominent in most of the great bat-tles of the war from Shiloh to the fall of Richmond. And has since been active in the construction of railways and the devel-opment of the south. At the age of 67 he is

The Great Canal Engineer.



The construction of the Suez canal and that of the isthmus of Panama, if ever completed, will immortalize the name of de Lessepa. He is a born diplomatist and from the time he was 20 years old he has held the most important of diplomatic positions for the French government, and it was through the confidence in his shrewdness and tact that capitalists advanced him the sum of \$90,000,000 to construct the Suez canal, one of the greatest artificial water courses the world has ever known and the most profitable. A few days after the inauguration of the canal, M. de Lesseps married a lady attached to the court of the Empress Eugenie of France. M. de Lesseps is the most hospitable of men. He welcomes all nationalities and all creeds at his lavish table. After dinner his guesta are shown the nursery and PERDINAND DE LESSEPS. dinner his guests are shown the nursery and his children, who number a dozon or there-about, the oldest being but 15. These little ones are the pride of their father's heart. Among them he forgets his 78 years and be-lieves himself immortal.



Mr. Habberton, at present editor of The New York Telegram, became famous in 1876 as the author of "Helen's Babies," a book which reached an edition of 250,000 copies in America and circulated largely in England, France and Germany as well. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y. in 1842, young Habberton was taken west at the age of 8 years; received a common school education in southern Illinois; went to the war and has since been editor of The Christian Union, and later an editorial writer on The New York Herald, until promoted to his present position. He has written "Other Peoples Children," and other works, but without the result that attended his first great success. great success.

Gould's Letter on Elopements. [New York World.]

It is short and to the point. "I would suggest," he says to Moresini, "that you start the young man in some light business congenial to his tastes, and if he has any business qualities in him they will some develop themselves. Each a step might be means of making the young couple happy and lesson the burden of your grief."

This is not only philosophical—it is patrisarchal, and shows Jay Gould to be governed in domestic matters by a conciliatory and benign spirit that seldom betrays itself in his larger operations with the world. He knew how to touch Mr. Moresini on a delicate spot when he spoke of setting up the young man in a light business, for he had long before set the father up.

Curious that this Mascanas had to come in and play the "Rhess you, my children," policy to the second generation.

Jay Gould has played in a good many roles, but this is the first time, we believe, that he has appeared as the godfather of the Hudson river school dispensing faith, hope and charity to slightly obstreperous fathers and offering to pave the way for eleping young lovers with good advice.

—An insane German, named William

IN A BOTANIST'S PARADISE.

The Puzzle Monkey Tree and a Flower as

My chief object in coming to Chili was to see and paint the old forests of Araucar'a imbricata, known in England the puzzle monkey tree, rather unreasonably, as there are no monkeys here to puzzle; probably they crossed the Cordilleras in disgust at the general prickliness of all plants here, especially the araucarias, and never came back again. It was not easy to make out how to reach these forests; some people talked of difficulties and even dangers; they said I must sleep out, be eaten by pumas, or carried off by Indians, a noble race which has never yet been conquered by the white man; others declared the trees no longer existed, having all been sawed up into

sleepers for rallways.

It was a lovely ride from Angole and its terrible dust. Fir-t, we mounted over rocks and more dust for some 2,000 feet, among puras and succulent and prickly plants (which prepare themselves for the long dry season by hoard ng moisture and growing weap ons of defense to prevent other thirst creatures benefiting by it), and then leav ng a glorious view of snowy volcacoes behind us, we entered the mixture of forest and pastor al scenery I have just deser bed, passing streamafter stream of clear running water and more lovely flowers than I had seen in all Ch it before. The embothrium, or burning bush, was in full beauty. growing in long sprays of six or eight eet h gh, quite covered with the purest vermill on flowers formed something like honeysuckle. But I saw none grow into such a tree as I saw in my cousin's garden in Cornwall last year. Perhaps it may enjoy a new so l and climate and treat England as our com-mon weeds do Chili. They have quite driven the natives out on the great plain or valley of Sant ago, and show unbroken masses of camomiles, thistles, turnips and cornflowers far stronger than those of Furope. Near the streams were masses of huge gunnera leaves (whose stalks are eaten l.ke rhubarb), lovely ferns with pink, furry stalks and young leaves, and a most exquisite searlet flower, something like a mimulus, which dipped its roots to the running water and grew nowhere else. A small bamboo and many other graceful plants grew over these things. and overhead from the branches of the oaks a most beautiful lauranthus, with bright green leaves and pale green buds, changing as they opened to yel-low, then turning orange, and becom-ing deep red before they dropped. The flowers were often half smothered in

its golden balls, sweet as honey, and whose leaves when toasted and pounded form the popular cure for all wounds and sores. Another bush, called the sinche, looks like a lilac and white heath, and is said to be a cure for all ful issue. d seases. The grass was in flower, quite red and lilae, and sprinkled over with exqu's te scarlet liliee. alstrœmerias of many tints, tropseolum, and four speeies of orch ds so handsome that I per-suaded my host to send roots to Mr. Veitch. It seemed a shame that the Ch.lians (who do not appreciate native flowers) should alone possess such treasures

Soon after reaching the first arau-carias we found ourselves surrounded by them, and all other trees gave way to them, though the ground was still gay with purple peas and orange orgay with purple peas and orange ornames I did not know, and which I had not time to paint then-such flowers when picked de almost d rectly. Many h lis and the valleys between were cov ered with old trees, covering some miles of space, and there are few specimens to be found outside th s forest. none over one hundred seet high or twenty feet in e reumference, and, strange to say, they seemed all very old or very young. I saw none of those noble spec.mens of middle age we have in some English parks with their lower branches resting on the ground. They did not become flat-topped like those in Brazil, but were slightly domed like those of Queensland, and their shiny leaves glittered in the sunshine, while their tered in the sunshine, while their trunks and branches were hung with white lichen, and the latter weighed down with big cones as big as one's bead. The smaller cones of the male trees were shaking off clouds of golden pollen, and were full of small grubs, which, I suppose, attracted the flights of parroquets I saw so busily employed about them. These birds are sa'd to be so clever that they can find a soft place in the great shells of the cone when ripe, into which they get the point of ripe, into which they get the point of their sharp beaks and fidget it until the whole cracks and the nuts fall to the ground. It is a food they delight in. and men, too, when properly cooked lik chestnuts. The most remarkable thing about the trees was the bark, which was a perfect child's puzzle of knobby slabs of different sizes, with five or six decided sides to each, and all titted together with the neatness of a honeycomb. I tried in vain to find, some system on which it was arranged.

The puza or chaguale was the other plant I wanted most to paint. One weetched specimen flowered at Kew last spring, and excited much attention, and struggled to draw it in all the glare and discomfort of the cactus house, not venturing to ask that so precious a plant should run the risk of catching cold by being taken to my room there. Here there are three kinds growing —An insane German, named William Weicht, created a sensation in the United States Supreme Court-room recently by announcing that he had several suits of clothes in a carpet-sack which he carried that he wanted the Chief Justice to wear. He thought they would be more becoming than the black silk robes that the Justice wears, — Washington Post.

Here there are three kinds growing in quantities, each in its peculiar locality. The largest has a yellowish green flower, and is seldom far from the seaside. Its proportions are those of a London gas famp, the flower head even longer than the lamp, often over a yard long, and it is a most noble object when seen standing above its rosets of pine-like leaves, among the

rocks and cliffs, with the sky and sea behind it of that deep blue and purple one only finds among volcanic rocks. The blue variety grows further inland in the valleys and rocky elefts h gh up; whole h llsides are often covered it, and I have seen twenty-live flower stalks rising from one mass of leaves, which are silvery and most beautifully curved, like some of the b lbergins, as cousins. I shall never forget the first time I saw them growing when el mbing in search of them near the Eaths of A oquindo; the clouds overtook me and hid everything for awhile, til I saw those tail flowers like ghosts eless to me, then a snow peak far beyond, and then I got into a new world of won-ders, with blue sky overhead and a mass of cotton-wool clouds h-ding all I had left below, and the strange puza flowers for company and plenty of t me to study them. About sixty branchlets are arranged sp raily round the central stem, each a foot long and covered with buds wrapped in flesh-colored bracts. These open in bracts. These open in storessive circles, beginning at the base; the three flower petals at first opening are of the purest turquo's blue; then they become darker, a mixture of arsenie-green and Pruss anblue; the third day a grayer green, and then they curl themselves up into three carm'ne stavings, and a fresh circle of flowers takes their place outs'de, so that the longer the plant has been in bloom the of the spikes or branchlets bloom last it loses its form and looks rigged and disreputable. Its stamens shine like gold in the r polished metall c blue caps, and it is marvelously beautiful at first. The third kind is smaller and its flowers thin and of a very dark blue, but its bright pink stalk is very effective when seem against the gray stones. The gum of the puza is va uable as a medicine and resembles gum arable. Near the puca the tall cactus generally grows its pillars, often six or eight feet high, crowned with white trumpet flowers and buds, and ornamented with a paras'te, whose white and scarlet berres are catable. I found that the flowe s never faced the same side as the parasite; the former were as large as a German beer-glass, and the r footstalk was full of sweet juice, most refreshing to suck on the dry h liside and less stupefying than the usual con-tents of such glasses.—Chanlion (Chili) Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

MODEL MAKERS.

One Business That Is at a Standstill and

There are not more than twenty shops in the city of New York devoted to the making of patterns or the building of models," said a pattern-maker to a reporter, as he stood at h s lathe turning a p'ece of wood. "The business does not seem to grow like other trades, and I must confess I am somewhat at a loss to discover the reason. You certainly would suppose that in a great metropolis like this inventors would be so plenty that pattern and model-makers would be kept busy all the time working out their ideas in wood. Inventors are, however, not quite so plenty as that. There are plenty of men who are always on the point of making a great invention, but somehow they never reach the su cess-

years and during that time have employed a great many different workmen. My experience has convinced me that there has been no improvement whatever in the machine.y used in my business over that of a quarter of a century ago. We use exactly the same tools as we did then, and do our work in the same manner. This, I suppose,

come to learn the trade are usually ignorant fellows who have received but little or no education. They are fathful in their work, and seem to want to learn, but the r ignorance of the slightest mechanical principles is a serious drawback to their advancement. I have often wondered why it is that more of the bright boys who graduate from our public schools do nof take up the sk lied trades. There is a good field here for such workmen as they would make. Somehow the boys all prefer to become clerks in dry goods stores or horse-car conductors instead. The period of apprenticesh p. while nominally three years, is really unl mited. A workman is learning something new all the time. There is no l m t to the variety of work we are called upon to perform. A man comes in here and explains to me what he desires to construct. He has, perhaps, made no drawings or measurements, but he expects me, after listen ing to his descriptions, to go to work and make the pattern, or model, whichever it may be, without any further assistance from him. If we were called upon to construct the same pattern quite often, why then we might be able to improve our machines and tools. As it is now, we can never tell what we will make during the next twenty-four hours. Of course, a great many of our orders come from manufacturers. These are accompanied by the drawings and measurements, and are therefore more easily filled. . Occasionally a crank comes in with a queen I usually tell such individuals that I have no time to do their work, and recommend them to some one whom think will perhaps humor the crank's whims. Do we get good prices for our work? I have received as high as \$100 for a model. It depends in a great measure upon the intricacy of the ma-chine to be constructed. We pay our workmen from three dollars to five dollars a day."—N. F. Mail and Ex-

There are at least a dozen species of fishes having electric organs. The electric eel of South American waters is the most powerful of creatures, growing to a length of six feet, and provided with a pair of batteries containing some hundreds of minute cells copiously supplied with nerves, which exhibit phenomera the same as those sections. phenomena the same as those produced by artificial batteries.—Chicago Herald.

press.

WHAT THE RIEL REBELLION IS. A Brief Statement of the Circumstances Which Precipitated It.

The Toronto Mail was not disposed to elieve the first reports of the Carleton uprising, putting the blame on St. Paul against the Northwest in the race for parents or any one help you to exist?" newspapers, anxious to score a point the season's immigration. By this time it will know that the troubles have assumed a really serious aspect, and that and the ole woman's on the bum most there is l'ttle hope now that they will be suppressed without loss of life. Our Toronto contemporary proceeds to state the grievances of the Saskatchewan settlers, putting them in the light not unfavorable to the men who are now in open rebellion. It says: Under the Manitoba act of 1870 each

half-breed born in that province before

July 1 of that year was granted two hundred and forty seres of land free, in

satisfaction of what may be termed the half-breed title. But beyond the con-

fines of Manitoba lay a few half-breed

settlements, for the inhabitants of which no provision was then made, nor, in-

deed, was any demand at the time.

St. Laurent, one of these, was estab-lished as long ago as 1862, and is a

fairly prosperous place. The first de-mand for consideration was preferred by the colonists ten years ago, when they asked to be placed on the same footing as regards free homesteads as the Metis of Manitoba. Later on, when the Dominion surveyors appeared in the country a fresh grievance sprang up. The half-breeds, as was the French custom, had settled along the rivers, each farm having a narrow water frontage, and extending far buck in the form of a long parallelogram. The surveyors were, of course, compelled to destroy this arrangement of the holdings, and the people earnestly protested against it. They also protested against it. They also renewed their claim for grants of two hundred and forty acres per capita, and from that day to this the agitation has been maintained, Riel's arrival from Montana last spring giving it the semblance of a general and united movement. The Bill of Rights adopted by the half-breeds at a public meeting at St. Laurent's in September year throughout the entire German Emdemands (1) the sub-division into prov- pire averaged one or two a week, and inces of the Northwestern Territories; never exceeded four, there died in (2) the half-breeds to receive the same Prague, a city of about 270,000 inhabigrants and other advantages as the Manitoba half-breeds; (3) patents to tants, no fewer than 828 persons be be issued at once to the colonist; in the last four months of 1883. Between be issued at once to the colonist; in tween January and Jule, Desides 405 in possession; (4) the sale of five hundred the last four mouths of 1883. Between thousand acres of Dominion lands, the proceeds to be applied to the establishment in the half-breeds settlement of years of age, were admitted into the schools, hospitals and such like institutions, and to the equipment of the poor. tions, and to the equipment of the pooror half-breeds with seed grain and in plements; (5) the reservation of one hundred townships of swamp land for distribution among the children of half. died; of the vaccinated none. There is breeds during the next one hundred and a strong local prejudice against vaccinatwenty years; (6) a grant of :t least then, with which several medical men, one thousand dollars for the maintain. we regret to say, sympathize. Buenos are of an institution to be conflueted Ayres is a city of about the same size by the nuns in each half-breed settle- namely, 287,000 inhabitants; and vacci ment; and (7) better provision for the nation is not compulsory, and is unpop-support of the Indian. This last item ular. While the births in 1883 were close was inserted by Riel in order to please on 11,000, the total number of vaccina-Poundmaker, a turbulent Indian chief, tions and revaccinations was 8,643. The Poundmaker, a turbulent Indian chief, thom and reversal causes were 8,248, or 28 whose band has since made common deaths from all causes were 8,248, or 28 cause with the half-breeds. It will be per 1,000, and those from smallpox observed that the original claims have 1,487, or 5 per 1,000 of the population, observed that the original claims have 1,487, or 5 per 1,000 of the population, assumed fauciful proportions, Riel's and 18 per cent., or nearly one in five, rule being to ask more than he is en. of the total deaths. In Prussia the titled to, in order to better his chances mortality since 1875 has been from 0.34 of getting his due. The half-breeds will to 3.62 per 100,000 yearly; in Austria, be satisfied, however, if they obtain the 5.57 to 50.83. In Berlin, in 1882, it was patents for the farms which they have 0.43, and in Vienna 108.29 per 100,000. been cultivating all these years, with Since 1875 not a single Prussian soldier grants of two hundred and forty acres has died of smallpox; in the Austrian for those among them who have not army 10 to 47 per 100,000 annually, and taken up land. Monsignor Grand n, in the French 2 to 27 have died.—Britthe Roman Catholic Bishes of the Medical Lead of the Medical Lead of the Section 1885. the Roman Catholic Bishop of that re- ish Medical Journal. gion, supports the Bill of Rights to that extent, and so do the vast majority of the English-speaking settlers. - Winnipeg Times.

IGNORED WATER.

I heard a little story of good Mr. silver is genuine; I don't keep any Stephen B. Elkins the other day that plated ware." Next morning the servought to furnish a moral were Mr. El. ant girl was gone and so was the silver. kins in the habit of devoting his talent -Texas Siftings. to missionary work. Some years ago Mr. Elkins was younger and less famous than he is now, but he was amb'tious. As the story goes, there was an influence of the almighty dollar, and ential old farmer whom Stephen was hence the attractiveness of the large anxious to cone liste. The old fellow advertisement of J. H. Robbins & Son had odd notions, and among them was one that no man was worth anything which appears in another column of morally, mentally or physically who this paper. This enterprising firm has was unable to do a full day's labor in the hay field. Steve went down to visit his ancient friend in blissful ignorance will be saved in the next two years to the transfer of the saved of his ancient friend in blissful ignorance will be saved in the next two years to of his host's scale of judging ability. the people of Oregon and Washington He had not been long at the farm when in the purchase of pianos and organs, he discovered the old gentleman's The examination of their partial price theory practically applied. Stephen list given in their advertisement will was young and confident, and he boldshow the most surprising reductions in one of the hottest days that ever sizzled price, amounting in some instances one leads large lands. It was something out to over fifty per cent. The reasons for over low lands. It was something out to over fifty per cent. The reasons for of his usual line, but Mr. Elkins tolled these reductions and the causes which away manfully. The sun grew hotter have led it are fully explained in the and hotter and the mixture of water announcement. Messrs. Robbins & and molasses which served for re- Son were the pioneer musical instrufreshments began to lose its cool-ment dealers on this part of the North ing effect. Off came the amateur's Pacific coast to put out traveling garments one by one, but this did agents, and now they are the pioneers in the good. As his clothing grew in the abandonment of traveling men lighter his temperature grew steadily higher and higher. Mr. Elkins perspired as he never perspired before. He endured it until he could stand no solutenecessity in this kind of business, more, and in a moment of weakness but now times have changed. Railroad acknowledged himself besten by the communication and other facilities acknowledged himself beaten by the communication and other facilities weather. Ambition or no ambition, he have brought the people of the country wanted to get cool. The farmer heard within very easy reach of our commerwanted to get cool. The farmer heard within very easy reach of our commerhis confession and suggested an amcial center, and they ought to have the
monia sponge bath; that was cooling if benefits of these facilities in getting
anything in the world was. His visitor their goods for eash and at lowest cash
eagerly adopted the suggestion, and
prices. Robbins & Son are progressive
dragging his parboiled length to the
house and securing ammonia in
abundance, he proceeded in the solitude
of his room to take his bath. It worked practicable. They have been carefully of his room to take his bath. It worked practicable. They have been carefully beaut fully at first, and he was charmed, considering the situation for some time so charmed, in fact, that he kept it up and have reached their conclusion aduntil he began to experience very visedly and not hastily. It is needless strange sensations, sensations that ken to inform those who know the house growing more and more peculiar until that this is a reliable, responsible firm, he was enduring a well-developed case and that they are square dealing in all of palpitation of the heart. He was a respects. If anyone has ever thought

A CLERICAL ERROR.

The Very Natural Mistakes Made by Philanthropist.

'Say, sonny," said the philanthropist, as he looked down at the mere mite of a newsboy in Park Row, "do your "Not much." quoth the mite; "the ole man's doin' a stretch up the river

o' the time." "Does any institution house or feed

"You bet your sweet life they don't." "Pray how do you live?"
"O, I plug along on my own account.
I'm pooty fly, and it takes a live chicken to do ma my."

to do me up."
"My. my! So precoclous!" marveled the philanthropist, "how want matures the faculties?" and he said: "Sonny, how do you pass the day?"

"O, I've got a shine route in the mornin', and just as soon as I work it off I tumble in on Fatty's for 'a plate' to grease the inside works. Next I clap on steam and pike along to get a lot o' Tellys 'fore enny o' the Degoes or Guineas around the row git their work in. Then I tackle Oliver for 'beef and,' sneak up the Bowery and catch the swell blokes that the show don't fit for an admission. Afterward me and some other ducks amuse ourselves with suckers we pick up. Catch on, Cully?

"What strange precocity!" said the philanthropist, and went off and wrote an account of the effect of poverty in maturing the intellect of a youth—aged five years

Next day he saw the mite again and thought he would make everything sure.
"Sonny," he asked, "how old are you?" and wondered if he hadn't overshot the mark.

"Goin' on fifteen, ole buck," said the mite. And the philanthropist went home and burned the narrative. - N. Y. Herald.

FOR ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS.

A Few Facts Showing the Beneficial Ef. feets of Vaccination for Smallpox.

While the deaths from smallpox last nated and 4 vaccinated, 2 of the latter. however, not until after infection. Of the 52 unvaccinated 11 (21 per cent.)

-The new servant girt came to ner mistress crying and holding on to her finger. "What's the matter?" asked the lady of the house. "I run one of the forks into my hand, and if it is this A Story of Stephen B. Elkins and the Old plated stuff I'll get lockjaw." "Don't Farmer. be alarmed," said the mistress, "all my

The Big Dollar. sad and frightened man, but good nurssad and frightened man, but good nursing and prompt medical treatment do well not to neglect this golden opsaved him to ornament the political
world. The old farmer had failed to
tell him that a very little ammonia with
a good deal of water was the proper
thing. Mr. Elkins had ignored water

Best Perley Poore.

If anyone has ever thought
do well not to neglect this golden opportunity to save money. So as there
is power in the big dollar and many of
them can be saved by purchasing of
Robbins & Son, there should
hesitation as where to buy your

The Hot Water Cure.



Came of water—two pails— Which had previously been near the fire Changes That a Twelvemonth May Bring,

[Somerville Journal.]

Now the merry sleighbells jingle,
And there's not a girl that's single
But will make her lover take her out to rida,

And he'll sit within the cutter, Filled with bliss he cannot utter, With his allow crooked around his future bride, bride, bride.

But when she is his bride, In a sleigh she'll never ride, Or enrich the man who keeps the livery,—

ry,—ry,
But at home her husband—maybe,
Will gently hold the baby,
While she blithely brews the gladsome catnip ten, tea, tea.

Work the First Wife Neglected. [New York Mercury.]

"You don't cook like Sary Ann used to, "You don't cook like Sary Ann used to, Matilda," he said, in tones of gentle, exasperating reproof; "no, it seems to me you can't cook like Sary Ann used to." On another occasion it was: "You're not as smart in gettin' round as Sary Ann was, Matilda. You don't appear to ketch on where she left off." About this time a heavy rolling pin came in contact with his head.

"What do you mean by that, you vixen?" "I'm doing some of the work Sary Ann ne-glected," she replied, and there was much peace in the family thereafter.

Lines to Miss Terry.

(Washington Hatchet.) Miss-Terry-ous sorceress of the scenic stage! Who calls thy stride spondaic, thy accents screechy!

Thy voice is silvery soft, thy laughter merry. We'll fight the fiend who says it isn't, Terry. We cannot call thee ours. We're sorry—

Yery,
And "peak and pine" for rights proprieTerry;
Yet, since 'tis all in vain our grief to bury,
We fain would seek forthwith some semi-Terry.

Landon Ball Fashions



The Sunkim costum The Modern Milkmald

[Harper's Bazar.]
The elegant, titled Sir Thomas Haut Ten Fell in love with the only fair daughter Of an oleomargarine maker, and won Her affections by swearing, his honor upo That he never would have any but her.

Alas! he repented the pun at his case.

They were wed, and, as she had the dollars, He must smile when addressed as "My Lard" or "Your Grease." When a daughter came, even, the joke didn't

But they marked Margar-ine on her collars.

Right Yet Wrong. [Drake's Traveler's Magazine.]

"Am I on the right road to the village?" demanded a traveler of an old darky who was working in a field.
"Yans, sah," said the darky.

"Yans, sah," said the darky.

The traveler pursued his way, but presently returned very mad.

"I say," he shouted to the old fellow, "what did you mean by telling me that I was on the right road to the village?"

"I tol' yo' de truf', 'deed I did, boss," replied the darkey, "but yo' tak de wrong direkshun, the darkey, "but yo' tak de wrong direk

More Accurate Than Polite.

[Cleveland Leader.] An engraver's mistake lately caused the bride's parents to say on the cards; "Mr. and Mrs. — respectfully requests your presents at the marriage of their daugh-

Boston Post: When a man stays down at his office until midnight trying so strike a