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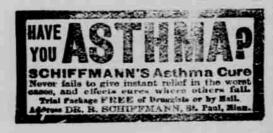
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A DIAGRAM NEEDED.

Embarrassing Effort of Two Young So

ciety People to Attend a Wedding. Not long ago a prominent young society lady of a neighboring city was stopoing with friends in this city at one of the leading hotels. There is nothing particularly strange in this, except the fact that she was here led to an extremely unusual and amusing incident. Stopping at the same hotel was a society genileman of large acquaintance. Not long ago it happened that two wedding receptions, both in high society, occurred on the same evening. That evening, as he left the dining room of the hotel, the gentleman who figures in this story met the young lady above referred to, and after an exchange of courtesies asked her if she was to attend the wedding reception. She replied that such was her intention. He then asked if he should call for her and received an affirmative answer.

Promptly at 9 o'clock a carriage rolled up to the hotel entrance, a young man alighted, was whisked up to the first floor parlors in the elevator and in a few minutes came down with the young lady, attired in a bewitching costume, upon his arm. The carriage then sped away to the northward and in a very short time halted before a large residence in a fashionable part of the city, from the windows of which many lights treamed.

The young lady and her escort were at once shown to up stairs rooms, where they could divest themselves of their outer wraps before descending to the parlors. While the gentleman was waiting in the hall for the young lady she suddenly appeared with a scared look on her face, and motioning him out of hearing of every one excitedly exclaimed in a stage whisper:

"Do you know where we are?" "Why, yes," said the gentleman, with questioning look on his face. "We

"Well, I was not invited here," said

are at Mr. T---'s.'

the young lady, with growing alarm. "Well, what did you come for then?" "I thought we were going to the re

eption at Mr. M---'s. I knew nothing about this reception." "I knew nothing about that reception," said the gentleman. "I was not

invited there. I supposed you were invited to this one." "And just to think," exclaimed the young lady, almost on the border of

tears, "my sister expects me at M----'s. What shall we do?" The situation was so funny that both laughed. The young man had been in-

vited to one reception and the young lady to another, and neither knew that there were to be two receptions on the same night. "I'll take you over to M---'s," said ne. At first the young lady thought she

would go, but changed her mind, and both returned to the hotel to await the coming home of the former's sister. A to keep the affair secret, but the story over so many times that life will bewas so good that first one and then another were "put on."

eternal vow that the next time he invites a young lady to attend a reception with him he will furnish a diagram showing the came of the family and the number of the house. - Indianapolis Journal.

Savage Legends.

The savage islanders of the south Pacific believe that the world is a cocoaaut shell of enormous dimensions, at the top of which is a single aperture communicating with the upper air, where human beings dwell. At the very bottom of this imaginary shell is a stem gradually tapering to a point which represents the beginning of all things. This point is a spirit or demon without human form, whose name is, "Root of All Existence." By him the entire fabric of creation is sustained.

In the interior of the cocoanut shell at its very bottom, lives a female demon. So narrow is the space into which she is crowded that she is obliged to sit forever with knee and chin touching. Her name is "The Very Beginning," and from her are sprung numerous spirits. They inhabit five different floors, into which the great cocoanut is divided From certain of these spirits mankind is descended. The islanders, regarding themselves as the only real men and women, were formerly accustomed to regard strangers as evil spirits in the guise of humanity, whom they killed when they could, offering them as sacrifices.-Exchange.

The Growth of Seaweed.

Seaweeds vary surprisingly in their habits of life. Some species grow altogether beneath the water, attaching themselves below the lowest tide level; others frequent heights where they are left dry at every retreating tide, while others yet are found in situations where they are scarcely ever covered by water. Whereas most of them attach themselves to rocks or solid bottom, keeping to the shallows, there are exceptions to the rule, among which the most remarkable is the "sergasso," or "gulf weed," which floats on the surface of the ocean. Immense fields of it are seen by the navigator, extending as far as the eye can reach. It is sometimes so abundant as seriously to interfere with the progress of ships, and it was this which so alarmed the crew of Columbus on his first voyage of discovery.-Interview in Washington Star.

A Self Sprayer.

M. Monnet, of Lyons, now prepares thloride of ethyl by the action of chlorhydric acid on alcohol. A glass bottle has been devised on the mouth of which a nozzle can be screwed which throws a fine jet on the skin, so that the remedy can be applied by any one to his own skin.-New York Times.

How Florida Crackers Got Their Name. The drivers of the work teams in Paris can beat the "crackers" of Florida at cracking their whips. This is saving rection.-New York Sun.

CHOOSING A CAREER.

A TINSMITH DISCUSSES THE OPPOR-TUNITIES OF HIS TRADE.

A Practical Talk That Should Interest Thoughtful Parents-What & Boy May Expect in Work and Wages-Details of the Apprenticeships:

Matthew Barr is the walking delegate of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' union, and worked for many years as a tinsmith in a shop and in business for himself. "The tinsmith trade," said Mr. Barr to a reporter, "is split into several branches, and to be able to do all kinds of work in tin and sheet iron requires considerable time spent in each department. Sheet iron work, as it is understood in this city, is carried on in what are known as 'furnace shops,' while the manufacture of tin goods is restricted to what are called 'assortment shops.' Apart from these there are the cornice makers and slate and metal roofers, which are included among the branches that tinsmiths must know to round out their knowledge. "The best age for a boy to begin the

tinsmith trade is about sixteen. He ought to have picked up sufficient education from the common schools at this age to give him a fair start in life. No boy is bound out as an apprentice to a tinsmith in this country, but beginners are not looked upon as full fledged journeymen until they reach the age of manhood, no matter how proficient they may be. In some shops a boy has very little show, because there is a system of employment which practically excludes

"This is the result of a surplus of labor in other countries. Tinsmiths land here from other lands with but little knowledge of what the trade requires here, but with a general knowledge of the business and the use of tools. They apply for work in shops and they are taken on in preference to the native born boys who desire to learn the trade. These foreign mechanics can learn quicker than a boy generally, and while they are hired for low wages, they in a short time are able to do almost as much work as an expert tinsmith. This system is against the American boy, but so long as there is money in it for the bosses it will be kept up.

"This trade is not such a laborious one that it requires an unusual amount of strength. A tinsmith need not be as strong as a carpenter, blacksmith or bricklayer, but he must have plenty of endurance. He ought to be versatile intellectually, because he is not a mere machine, but is often required to make entirely new things, which can only be done with a fair degree of inventive skill, besides an expert knowledge of the use of tools.

"A boy will never become a good tinsmith if he is not obedient and patient. consultation was held and it was decided He will have to do some simple thing come very weary in the shop before he is set to work upon something that ap-The young man has registered an pears to be important to him. In the assortment shops a boy will first be taught how to use the shears. He will be given a lot of old scraps to cut up, and before his muscles get used to the movement he will think that his arm will drop off. He will receive about three dollars a week on the start.

"The foreman watches the boy carefully, and if he does not take hold of the shears and other tools handily in a few days, he will probably remind him that he has made a mistake in his calling. Some boys are put at this and other trades by their parents who would make good clerks and salesmen, but never will be good mechanics. To accustom the boy to the use of the mallet and hammer, he is kept straightening old pipe. When he knows a little about tools and shows the proper spirit in doing his work, he is sent to the journeyman's bench to hold things for him, and in this way gets an idea of the practical use of tools. He may be kept at this for a long time, and this is the

period that will test his patience. "It is always a red letter day for the beginner when the foreman gives him a piece of metal and tells him to make a drinking cup. He has seen it done many times, but when he comes to cutting out the tin and getting it into shape his fingers seem to be all thumbs. He wants to make a good cup, but his anxiety will knock it out of shape. When it is all brightly polished it is taken to the foreman for inspection. Nine times out of ten the beginner is told to take it home as a memento. He feels very happy, but he would not think so much of his work if he knew that the real reason that it was not taken by the foreman was that it could not be sold.

"The boy will soon find this out when the foreman keeps him making cups until he gets a perfect one. From a cup he goes to other things of minor importance, which he is kept at until he gradnally acquires skill. It depends upon the boy himself how much time he will waste before he becomes an expert. If he is civil and obliging the journeymen will teach him pattern drawing, and in this way the boy will learn how to block out the molels of every kind of work and cut out patterns for himself.

"During the last thirty years there have been many changes in the tinsmith's trade. Machinery has taken the place of hand labor in the manufacture of nearly all utensils, but this has made no change in the tinsmith's condition. Organized labor has protected the workman. The principal machines in the assortment snops are presses giving the general outlines of manufactured goods, and lathes, which are used to perfect the lines of spinning. An important fact in the trade is the wheeling machine, whic' gives the bright polish and puts on the finishing touches. The polishing used to be done by hammers on an anvil, but the wheeling machine can do better and more work. During the five years that a boy ought to spend in learning this trade he ought to become expert in the use of all the machinery, if he has had the proper instruction. A much, for the latter got their peculiar boy will learn the trade better in a shop designation from their skill in that di-

On the platform of a Pullman at the lepot in Cheyenne, Wy., one morning an indolent looking chap in English togs and a pretty young woman in red conversed so earnestly that they attracted the attention of everybody within range. Several passengers were anxlons to tell what they knew of the story of the interesting pair, and said that the wan was, a frank, honest fellow, who would talk; willingly. Cards were exchanged, and his read, "Edward F. Griffin, Oversees Public Works Department,

Hong-Kong.". He yielded his story like a major. Said he: "I am trying to persuade the girl here to stop off in Cheyenne and marry me, but she wants to go to Colorado Springs and see her folks about it first. This is a genuine romance, just like a novel. Eight years ago we were lovers in Vermont and were engaged. My parents were Irish emigrants and poor, and her people were well fixed. It was agreed that I should start out to make my fortune, and that she should wait ten years for me. She has been true, and she has waited like an angel. I worked in the Chicago stock yards, prospected in Colorado and tried a dozen things on the coast.

"Six years ago I landed in Hong-Kong. At first I was clerk in a wholesale house, then secured my present place. My salarv is \$5,000, and I make something on the side, as you say in America. All the time I have thought of the girl and knew she was single and thinking of me, though I never heard of her. She now lives at Colorado Springs and has been visiting with friends at Helena. We met in the car at Ogden and recognized each other at once. It was a pleasant meeting. Before the train had gone 100 miles we were engaged again and will be married at her home right

Griffin's story was corroborated by the girl.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Natives Disappearing.

From the administrative report of the Andaman Islands for the past official year, which has recently been issued in Calcutta, it appears that the aborigines of the archipelago are disappearing so rapidly that Mr. Portman states the present generation may be considered as the last of the great Andaman tribe. All the people of Rutland Island and Port Campbell are now dead and very few remain in the South Andamans. Apart from the mortality from infectious diseases, it is said that the few children who are now born do not survive.

Mr. Portman is endeavoring to keep the tribe alive as long as possible, and he is collecting all the children at his house, where they are well fed and tared for; but this can only postpone for a short time the extinction of the race. For many centuries the people lived completely isolated from the rest of the world, but, like the Pacific Islanders, they seem unable to withstand contact with external civilization.-Galignani's Messenger.

Kept General Grant's Horses.

Sixty long years, with their snnshine and shadow, have passed since Mr. John T. Price, the well known liveryman, first saw the light of day, and all day Monday he was kept busy receiving congratulations on his golden jubilee. Mr. Price was born in Alexandria on April 11, 1832.

Having been in business at his present stand for twenty-seven years he is full of reminiscences of great Americans who patronized his fliers. Among these was General Grant, who came in one day and said: "Price, I want to take a spin over the road today. Let me have one of your fastest trotters." When the general returned he was profuse in his praise of the horse he had driven, and said:

"Price, that fellow was chain lightning itself."

General Grant's Arabian steeds, presented to him by the sultan of Turkey. were placed in Mr. Price's care when they first came here.-Washington Post.

The Dog Knew Where to Jump.

A very knowing dog got into the train which was coming down from up river, at Great Works, recently. The train started up and the dog still staid aboard. The train began to move faster and faster, until it was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The dog did not dare to jump. The animal got out on the lowest step. At last the train reached a swamp. He then gave a tremendous leap and landed in safety in the soft mud and water. The dog was uninjured and ran back.—Bangor News.

The Turtle Seed Tree.

Among a collection of curious plants recently received at the Kew Gardens, England, is a specimen of a curious tree from the Solomon islands. It is believed to be a new genus of the order of Sapotaceæ, to which the sapodiller of Florida belongs. The tree is known to the natives of the Solomon islands as the "turtle seed tree," on account of the close resemblance which the seeds bear to a turtle.-London Letter.

An Electric Launch. A fine electric launch has just been

built for the Earl of Dysart, which measures 55 feet in length and 8 feet 6 inches in beam. With her full equipment on board she will draw 2 feet 6 inches of water, and her speed will be 816 to 9 miles an hour for seven hours. She is built of mahogany and teak, with omnibus seating on the roof of her capacious saloon.--New York Telegram.

A Strange Ordinance.

The city council of Salem, O., has passed an ordinance prohibiting girls from being on the streets after 8 o'clock at night. A number of the young men of the place are already preparing to leave and locate where the rights of the fair sex are not infringed upon by the city authorities.-Exchange.

There is a poet in the Statesboro jail. He was the first of the spring season, the bud.-Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

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Services morning and evening. Elder / Galloway paster. Sunday School 10 A. M.

EPISCOPAL.—St. Luke's Church, corner This and Vine. Rev. II B. Burgess, pastor. Se-vices: 11 A, M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday Scho at 2:30 P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST.—Corner Sixth St. ar. Granite. Rev. Hirt. Pastor. Services: 11 A.f. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 10:30 A.M. PRESBYTERIAN. - Services in new church, eo ner Sixth and Granite sts. Rev. J. T. Bair pastor. Sunday-school at 9;30; Preachir-

at II a. m. sad 8 p. m.
The Y. R. S. C. E of this church meets eve.
Sabbath evening at 7:15 in the basement
the church. All are invited to attend the

FIRST METHODIST.—Sixth St., betwen Mag-and Pearl, Rev. L. F. Britt, D. D. baste, Services: 11 A. M., 8:00 P. M. Sunday Scho, 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday eve

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