WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Harold Vere de Vere's Proud Heritage Spurned by a Pork-Packer's Daughter.

"Miss Maud," exclaimed Harold Vere de Vere, and his voice vibrated with the earnestness of a man pleading for another extension of ninety days, "I have never courted notoriety, nor sought to bring myself prominently before the public in any way inconsistent with the dignity of a self-respecting man, have I?"

"I believe not, Mr. Vere de Vere," softly replied Miss Petherbridge. "To do you justice, I have never looked upon you as a gentleman of inordinate ambition for mere fame."

"No," said the young man, with proud humility, "you have never seen me among the vice-presidents on the platform at a reception given to any famous pugilist, and my portrait does not glare at you from the advertising columns of every paper in the country as the distinguished manufacturer of a celebrated $3 shoe. I do not thirst for the applause of the fickle multitude, Miss Maud," he continued, with a far-away look in his eye, "and yet I confess to you that I cherish a deeply-rooted pride. To you it may seem vanity or weakness, but from my childhood I have been proud of the name I bear."

The young man loosened his collar a trifle and said:

"The name of Vere de Vere is an old, an honorable one. It is well known in Old-World annals for centuries back, and has never been associated with any thing dishonorable, unmanly or un-Vere de Verean. In the history of this country, while it may not have played a strikingly conspicuous part, it has always been found on the side of the upright, the chivalrous, and the correct. The name of Vere de Vere, Miss Maud, is in itself a heritage to a young man."

"It is, indeed, a most prepossessing name," murmured the fair young girl.

"I am very happy to hear you say so, Miss Maud," exclaimed the youth, in an agitated voice, "and this brings me to the real purport of my visit this evening. It has occurred to me as not unlikely that the name of Vere de Vere may commend itself to you as a not altogether undesirable substitute for that of Petherbridge. I never think of your name, Miss Maud, without a thrill of—of sympathy and an uncontrolable longing to replace it with that of Vere de——"

"Excuse me for interrupting you, Mr. Vere de Vere," said the young lady, with a somewhat frosty smile, "but may I ask you if your prospects in life will enable you to maintain in becoming style the dignity of your family name?"

"H'm—Miss Maud, my family name is, as I may already have intimated, my principal heritage——"

"Mr. Vere de Vere," again interposed Miss Petherbridge, in a voice and manner decidedly business-like, "while I am deeply sensible of the honor you do me in offering to confer such a heritage upon me, it is my duty to tell you that I have received a similar offer from Mr. Swackhammer. The name he proposes as a substitute for mine is not as musical as yours, but at the bottom of a bank-check it is good for about six figures, Mr. Vere de Vere, and I have concluded—must you go so early? Good-night."

With a crumpled and forlorn aspect Mr. Harold Vere de Vere left the Petherbridge mansion and melted away in the gloaming, feeling that his family name was four sizes too large for him.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FASHION IN FUNERALS.

A Fresh Fad of Wealthy Mourners in Brooklyn and New York.

"Yes, indeed, there has been a decided improvement in the manner of conducting funerals in the last few weeks," said a "fashionable" undertaker. "Some folks will stick to old-time customs when it comes to burying their dead, but I must say that the rising generation is willing to experiment with any thing. I refer to the idea of issuing written invitations for funerals just the same as for weddings. Of course the custom has prevailed in the cases of great men where thousands of persons attend from patriotic motives, but a new innovation is to issue invitations to funerals of private individuals, just the same as Mrs. Jones might invite Mrs. Smith, in a politely-worded note, to come in and take tea.

"This was first inaugurated a few weeks ago when a German gentleman died in Brooklyn. He was possessed of considerable wealth, but neither mixed in social nor political circles. His son, however, who inherits most of his wealth, wanted to give his father a good send-off, as he put it, in order to show his grief.

"He wanted to work up a large funeral regardless of expense. There is nothing new in the system of hiring professional pall-bearers, but the scheme of this poor orphan rather surprised us. He took the directory and picked out the names of all the folks residing in his vicinity. He even went so far as to get from the sextons of several churches in the immediate neighborhood the names and addresses of the parishioners. This done, he hired a young lady typewriter to address invitations to all hands, couched in the following terms:

The pleasure of your company is earnestly requested at the funeral of my father, John ——, March —, 188, at his late home, No. — —— street, Brooklyn. Carriages to the cemetery free of charge. All are welcome. Yours truly, ——.

"Inclosed in each envelope was a ticket 'admitting bearer to seat in carriage.' Every old woman attended, all the young folks, anxious for a free carriage ride, were there, and several matrons gave their tickets to their youngsters. Of course this was too promiscuous, but it inaugurated a much-needed system, and since then half a dozen funerals in this city and Brooklyn have been managed in the same manner, but with more circumspection. It does away with the house of mourning being filled with thieves or disagreeable persons. Every one invited is happy at the prospect of a ride, and there is not the customary gloom."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

Punishment of Murderers.

In a recent discussion of the best means of disposing of murderers it was suggested, among other plans, that the criminal be allowed to live under a sentence of life-long hard work, and all the product of his labor be devoted to the family or heirs of his victim. In this way a murderer, in some degree at least, could be made to atone for the crime that he had committed. How could the State better treat the families who are victims of the murderer's fiendishness than to make the murderer furnish the support of which his crime has deprived them? If the pardon power could be taken away from the Executive in all cases of murder in the first degree, we do not see why this would not be the best method of disposing of murderers. A life of hard work would be the severest punishment to which such a man could be subjected; and a live murderer in this way can be made more useful to society than a dead one.—*Yankee Blade.*

—During the year there were 5,264 Interments in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, and the number since it was opened is 232,259—almost a quarter of a million.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

—A man's character can be judged pretty well by seeing him among his cows.

—Make a set of harness fit properly and a horse can wear it without distress, provided that it is also kept decently clean and comfortably soft.

—An experienced breeder of swine says that often when hogs are sluggish and indifferent about eating, nothing in the world ails them but the toothache.

—To gorge an animal with food only serves to overwork the stomach in the attempt to digest more than it is really able to, and as a result much is avoided by the animal, and goes to waste.

—An excelent mode of supplying supports for growing pea-vines is to have two or three strands of cord running along the rows. It is cheaper than lath or pea sticks, and can be more easily removed after pea-harvest is ready.

—Farmers who keep sheep should not forget that wool is only a product of the sheep. The real profit to be derived is not so much from the wool as from the mutton and lambs. Wool may be low and fail to give a profit, yet sheep and lambs may pay well. The sheep industry may be profitable, even though but little demand exists for wool.

—The garden needs more manure. This fact should always be kept in mind, and every bit of waste that is likely to have any value, mechanical or otherwise, as manure, should be added to the heap. It is wonderful what a lot of manure may be got together by those who keep this always before them.

—Standard roses grafted on dog-wood roots are hardy, and grow to a large size. They are apparently expensive at first, but take the form of a tree, bearing perpetually during the summer. Use plenty of rich compost around them, and every spring scatter ground bone around the trunks. Grass is injurious to rose bushes if it takes possession of the plot.

—It is a great mistake not to sow grass seed enough to secure a good stand. A peck of clover seed and a peck of timothy is not too much to sow on land in fair condition. Much less would do if it all grew, but it will not and the birds will carry off some of it. It is far cheaper to pay a little extra for seed than to have weed patches all over the field to inflict a positive damage by their growth.

—For a permanent pasture use a variety of grasses. The kind best adapted to the location will assert its superiority, and in time give a good reward. It is not advisable to turn stock on a permanent pasture until the ground shall have been well covered. Trampling injures the grass, while grazing it too soon injures its vitality. At least three years should be allowed for growth before turning on stock. The greater the variety of grasses the thicker the growth and the better the pasture.

—Sprouts which start from the limbs of apple trees after sawing off should be pulled off during the months of July and August, as then the wounds heal over more quickly than at any other time of the year, while if they are left on until the follwing spring and then taken off, more new sprouts will put out to take their place. The same with trimming trees, June being the best time for the work and March the worst, as then the wounds bleed freely and the bark below becomes thereby more or less disfigured and subject to rot.

RATS IN CELLARS.

A New York Farmer Tells How to Circumvent the Rodents.

When a cellar is infested with rats it is always found that they obtain their entrance under the cellar walls, or at least they must have holes or passage-ways there to retreat to, and places there to burrow. If not they very soon will abandon the premises. It is said that in making an entrance they first dig down just outside of the walls and under the bottom of it, into the cellar, and whatever holes they dig in the cellar are always to make passages under these walls instead of into the earth of any other part of the cellar bottom. Knowing this habit of theirs, then, one can so build that they will not be able to get through under these walls, and then they will be most effectually excluded from "the cellar."

This is easily done by following what is also a most excelent practice in forming the foundations of these walls. After the cellar is dug and the lines marked where the wall is to stand, then dig a trench twenty inches or two feet deep and a little broader than the wall is to be, directly under where it is to stand. Fill this with small broken stones, say small as for a macadamized road, or what is better, break up those loose, flintstones in the trench, enough to fill it. Either of these will make a good abutment to construct the walls on, will act as a drain for the cellar, if it is needed, and above all will prove impenetrable to the entrance of rats. They might dig down from the outside, as their custom is, but, finding at the bottom of the walls this loose, broken stone, which they are unable to make a passage through, they will be obliged to stay outside, and the cellar will be practically "rat proof."

But if the walls to the buildings one has were not made as above, and the cellars are already infested with rats, they may be made nearly "rat proof" in the following way: Dig a trench fifteen inches wide and eight or ten inches deep just inside, at the bottom of the walls. Fill this two-thirds full of the pounded stones, and then with water-lime cement enough to be even with the cellar bottom and plastered a little way up from the bottom of the walls. This will prove so much of a barrier to the rats in trying to get a passage under the walls again that they will doubtless abandon the premises.—*H. Ives, in N. Y. World.*

The Concord Grape.

We frequently have inquiries as to the best grape, and we always say the Concord, and that answer invariably brings a remonstrance. We recently gave the answer, and the remonstrance has come. Our correspondent says that we do wrong in recommending the Concord, when there are other varieties that will do as well "under favorable conditions." That is it exactly. But our correspondent does not say, and will not say, that there is any variety that will do as well under all conditions. One of our subscribers asks the simple question, what variety of of grape had I better plant? He gives us no information as to the conditions. We do not know whether he will give the vine the best of attention, or will neglect it. He does not say whether or not he has had the slightest experience in grape growing. Now suppose we recommend an excellent variety under favorable conditions, and such conditions do not exist. He fails in his enterprise, as a matter of course. We can not take that responsibility. Consequently we recommend the Concord that will stand a good deal of neglect and general unfavorable conditions, and it is not a bad grape, either. A good Concord is a good grape.—*Western Rural.*

FULL OF FUN.

—Customer—"This stuff is not fit for a hog to eat." Waiter—"All right, sor. Don't ate it."

—"I can't go to jail," said a funny vagrant. "I have no time." "The court provides that," said the judge. "I give you ten days."—*N. O. Picayune.*

—When I was young and went a courtin'
I envied all the married men,
But now I'm buying shoes for fourteen
I wish I was a buch again!
—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Instructor—"Why don't you turn out your toes?" Celtic Cadet—"Me family niver evicted anny thin' yit, sor, an' Oi'll not begin now av Oi resoign!"—*Tid-Bits.*

—The hen, fool though she may be considered, possesses in a marked degree the faculty of making much out of little. Feed her corn by the pint and she eats it by the peck.—*Binghamton Republican.*

—"Yes," said the amateur actor, mournfully, "I had the leading role, but the audience evidently thought I was intended for a supe." "Why?" "Because when I appeared they threw vegetables upon the stage."—*Boston Courier.*

—At a Church Festival—Lady Patron—"Ah, Mr. Blifstick, how do you find the oysters?" Mr. Blifstick (with his spoon in the plate)—"Um-er-er I haven't been able to find them at all yet, Madam."—*Critic.*

—Polite Clerk—"Would you like to see some nice ladies' wear?" Old Lady (from the country)—"Like to see some nice ladies swear! No, nor hear 'em, either. Nice ladies never swear, sir. It's very unnice."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Grocer—"Tom, get out the new maple sugar." Tom (after hunting some time)—"Here it is, Mr. Smith, but it needs trimming." Grocer—"What needs trimming?" Tom—"Why, it's got a beard on it two feet long."—*Judge.*

—Elderly Bride—"And you are quite sure, darling, that it was not my money, but love alone that brought you to my feet?" Young and Mercenary Spouse—"Ah, precious, the word love but feebly expresses what I feel for you. My regard amounts to absolute veneration."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Wife—"You shouldn't take such a morbid view of life, my dear. Look at poor Mr. Smith with his small income, and his wife slowly dying, and yet he has a cheerful smile and a pleasant word for every body." Husband—"Is his wife dying?" Wife—"Yes." Husband—"And he is cheerful and pleasant?" Wife—"Yes." Husband—"Well, if he doesn't look out he'll give himself away."

—Little Girl—"Mrs. Brown, ma wants to know if she could borrow a dozen eggs. She wants to put 'em under a hen." Neighbor—"So you've got a hen setting, have you? I didn't know you kept hens." Little Girl—"No 'm, we don't, but Mrs. Smith's goin' ter lend us a hen that wants ter set, an' ma thought if you'd lend us some eggs we've got the nest ourselfs."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Revenge is Sweet—"Mother," said Miss Clara, "do you think Bobby ought to lounge in that handsome chair?" "Certainly not, Bobby," said his mother, reprovingly, "you might break it." "If it is strong enough to hold Clara and Mr. Featherly," argued Bobby, as he slowly slid down, "it ought to be strong enough to hold a little boy."—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHAT IS SLANG?

An Authority Defines It as a "Ludicrously Incommensurate Illustration."

What is slang? Some one once hazarded the assertion that all language is slang. It would be nearer the mark to define slang as essentially the application of an illustration ludicrously incommensurate with the thing to which it is applied, and, accidentally, the familiar use of a technical expression in the sense for which it was not intended originally. Slang is, in short, giving nicknames to things. "Mr. B.," says the report of the boat race, "tubbed the crews well and stroked them to Iffley."

Most persons acknowledge the absurdity of "awful jolly" and other similar freaks of boyish exuberance. Young ladies, too, have a slang of their own. A small thing is "wee" or "tiny," a pretty thing is "bonny," the children at a school least are "a goodly number," and they are "regaled" on tea and cake. Slang is every where. Why should "big" be reiterated when we mean "large," or "mighty" for "great?"

What is gained by calling a panic "a scare," a folly "a craze," a hoax "a sell," a ship (or a soldier) "a liner," or by saying of a horse or a watch "it is a good goer," instead of saying "it goes well?" Even writers in the foremost ranks are sometimes guilty of extraordinary solecisms. The Addison of our day, in one of his charming novels, relates how his heroine had "laid awake all night." The eloquent and accomplished painter in words describes how "the Dead sea laid waveless beneath him." Dickens has lent his sanction to "Our Mutual Friend." Phrases like these are plentiful: "The reverend prepend," "the learned antiquarian," "equally as good as," "more preferable than," etc. When those who lead the way offend thus it is no wonder that an invalid, recommending a coach, writes: "It is most luxuriant," or that a servant says: "The cup must be stood on a slab."—*National Review.*

DIVORCES IN ALGIERS.

A Paradise for Men Who Want a Change in Their Domestic Realm.

Djamaa-el-Kebir ("the great mosque"), near the Mosquee de la Pecherie, dates back to the eleventh century, but there is little to indicate the antiquity of the building. At the entrance is the court where the cadi reigns supreme, settling family grievances and disputes, divorce cases, etc. I met there an old acquaintance, Mohammed, who was now a staid father of a family; years ago he posed for me, and would spin out long legends, and stories of personal troubles, and real love affairs. His explanation of the planetry system was ingenious, but a little behind the times. Our earth rests, according to him and his forefathers, on a bull's horn; the bull stands on another bull's horn, and so on; but when it comes to the question of where the seventh bull stands, we are not at liberty to inquire further into God's work, and must be content with what He has been pleased to reveal. My old friend Mohammed pretended to be waiting round the divorce court to get a settlement about some land in Kabylie; but as I met him three months after this time, and learned that he had lost his wife, I conjectured that he was simply waiting his turn to obtain a hearing with the cadi, and to say, "I divorce this woman," which makes matters easy in this country for a man who feels that he wants a change in his domestic realm. It is quite as easy for him to remarry the same woman; he can even repeat this farce three times (if the law is the same as in Egypt); but if he is thoroughly dissatisfied with his helpmeet, and has made up his mind that she is a nuisance, he can say, "I divorce this woman thrice," and that's the end of it.—*F. A. Bridgman, in Harper's Magazine.*

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MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY MANITOBA

1888

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'sday	Th'rsday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29			
Mar.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
May			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
June					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1888

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'sday	Th'rsday	Friday	Saturday
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Aug.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Nov.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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