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VOL. III.

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NO. 28.

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BY
W. G. TRAVEL, Editor & Proprietor.

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Advertisements,
The Square of twelve lines or less, first insertion, \$3 00; each subsequent insertion, \$1 00.
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JOB PRINTING,
Of all kinds, executed with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable rates.

Business Cards.

THOMPSON & GREER,
Physicians & Surgeons,
OFFICE—"Jacksonville Drug Store"—
North side of California street,
Third door above the Union
House, Jacksonville.

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE
Courts of the 3d Judicial District,
and the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in
Yreka, Cal.
Particular attention paid to procuring
Land Warrants and collecting claims
against the Government. May 29, 20th

M'LAUGHLIN & KLIPPEL'S
"NEW STATE"
BILLIARD AND DRINKING
SALOON,
New Building, Corner California
and Centre Streets,
JACKSONVILLE, O. T.

"THE NEW STATE" is a cool and
spirited Saloon, and is fitted up in a
style of elegance. The Billiard Tables
are new, and from one of the best makers.
And at the Bar there will always be found
a good supply of rare old French Brandy,
prime Scotch and American Whiskey,
choice Wines, Ale, and Lager Beer,
and superior Havana Cigars. 23 1/2

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon.

References:
Gen. Joseph Lane, Washington City, D. C.
Campbell & Pratt, San Francisco, Cal.
William Thompson, Esq., Pearl street, N. Y.
James F. Harbeck, Esq., Watertown, N. Y.
Hon. Jason Clark, Pileas, N. Y.
Hon. Carlo Remond, Springfield, N. Y.
Samuel Lane, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.
Barber & Bowers, New York. 22 1/2

UNION HOTEL,
Corner California and 3d Streets,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
KLIPPEL & WILKINSON,
Proprietors.
GENERAL STAGE HOUSE,
April 2, 1858. 12 1/2

EL DORADO
BILLIARD AND DRINKING
SALOON,
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON STREETS,
JACKSONVILLE, O. T.

W. J. MATHEWS'S
BILLIARD SALOON,
Opposite Engle Hotel,
KERRYVILLE, O. T.
April 2, 1858. 11 1/2

HARMON & LABATT,
LAW OFFICE,
Corners of Montgomery and Commer-
cial Streets,
Between Banks & Hill, Builders,
San Francisco, Cal.

H. HAYDEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN BUSINESS IN
THE Third Judicial District of Ore-
gon.
OFFICE
Kerryville, Oregon. 11 1/2

THE FINEST
PHOTOGRAPHS
AND
STYLETYPES
are taken by
PETER BRITT,
On the Hill, near the old Parsonage,
JACKSONVILLE, O. T.
11 1/2

No Thought for To-Morrow.

Poor heart! why clog thyself
With weights thou need'st not bear?
Enough for every passing day
Is its own load of care.

Why be in haste to pay
A debt before 'tis due?
So soon life's sorrows come, why run
To catch the distant view?

O! let to-morrow's woe
In wise concealment rest;
Do not her frightful visage trace,
And wear it on thy breast.

Enjoy, endure, and do,
From vain forebodings free;
And make life's bitterest moments yield
Their lingering sweets to thee.

Wit and Folly.

Once Folly tried to cheat the world,
Assuming Wit's demeanor;
And tho' (poor fool!) the darts she hurled,
Then Wit's own darts were keener.
While those of Wit were used in sport,
And dipped in pleasure's chalice;
Young Folly used another sort,
Whose only point was malice.

A sly and secret aim she took,
But ere one heart was wounded,
Upon herself, by some ill luck,
Each venom'd shaft rebounded!
So Wisdom ventured to express
This gentle hint to guide her—
When 'twixt takes aim with most success,
Good-nature stands beside her.

Thomas Haynes Bailey.

Clams of the North.

BY SHORTLY.—INSCRIBED TO FRAZER PATENT.
One summer morn, with pondre thought,
I wandered on the bay-beat shore,
Where Frazer stories had me brought,
To gather clams and not the ore.
The plashing waves so mournful fell
Upon my ear and seem'd so wild
I curst my luck, to think a "well"
Like this I'd bought, just like a child.

I stooped upon the muddy strand,
To cull the clams that round me lay,
And as I took them in my hand,
"You bet!" I stowed them fast away.
O! thus I said as there I stood
And ponder'd on my prospects dear,
We must dig clams if live we would
In this rich (5) land away up here.

Mountain Messenger.

The Moon.

The devil's in the Moon for mischief; they
Who call'd her classic, methinks, began to
sneer.
Their nomenclature: there is not a day,
The longest, not the twenty-first of June,
Sees half the business in a wicked way,
On which three single hours of moonshine
smile—
And then she looks so modest all the while.
Byron.

To Fame.
They say thou hast a hundred tongues;
My wife has only one;
If she had been equipped like thee,
O, what should I have done!

LAWS OF THE STATE OF OREGON.

The State Legislature at its recent session, passed three bills of a general character, which were as follows:
AN ACT to regulate the practice of the Circuit and County Courts:
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, That the act passed December 19th, 1856, except the third section thereof, entitled "An Act to conform the practice of the Courts to the act of Congress of August 16th, 1856," be and the same is hereby repealed; and the practice of the Circuit Courts shall be in conformity with the laws regulating the practice of the District Courts in force at the time of the passage of the said act of Congress, so far as those laws are consistent with the Constitution of the State and with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. The clerks of the District Courts shall forthwith, on the taking effect of this act, transmit the original papers, and copies of the proceedings, in all causes, civil and criminal, then pending and undetermined in their courts, to the county clerks of those counties respectively in which issues of fact arising in those causes would be triable under the act herein before repealed. And all causes and matters pending in the District Courts of the Territory shall be transferred to, and be heard and disposed of by the Circuit Courts. And the clerks of the District Courts shall complete the records of the judgments and decrees rendered in their courts, as required by sections thirteen and fourteen of the said act of December, 1856.

Sec. 3. The county judge, county clerk and sheriff, of each county, shall select from the assessment roll fifty of the most competent of the permanent citizens, distributed throughout the county, and having written their names on uniform ballots, shall place those ballots in the jury box; and, fifteen days before a term of the Circuit Court, the clerk and sheriff shall draw therefrom, by lot, twenty-five of the said ballots, and the persons whose names are on the ballots so drawn shall be the jurors for that term. And before any more ballots shall be drawn from the box, twenty-five additional names shall be selected, in like manner, and deposited therein. And challenges of grand jurors are hereby abolished.

Sec. 4. The county judges shall possess the powers and perform the duties of justices of the peace, in all matters whatever;

and in addition thereto, the county courts shall have jurisdiction of all civil suits at law, not involving the title of real estate, in which the amount claimed, or the value of the matter in dispute, shall not exceed five hundred dollars, and also to try all accusations of crime and misdemeanor, not punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to award the punishments prescribed by law for such offenses; and the pleadings and proceedings in the county courts shall be the same as before the justice of the peace in like cases. And, the undischarged business pending in the county commissioner's court, and in the probate court, of each county, shall be transferred to, and completed in, the county court.

Sec. 5. The right of appeal to the circuit courts from the judgments and decisions of the county courts, shall be limited in civil controversies in which the sum claimed or value of the matter in dispute shall amount to fifty dollars or more; and such appeals shall be taken and prosecuted in the same manner as appeals from justices of the peace. And in all cases of misdemeanor, the party aggrieved shall have the right of appeal to the circuit court. And all judgments, orders and proceedings of the county courts shall be subject to review in the circuit courts upon certiorari, which, in criminal cases and in civil suits between parties litigant, shall be sued out and prosecuted in the manner prescribed by the statute relating to justices of the peace, and in other cases they may either be sued out in the same manner, or may be allowed within six months by the circuit court, or by a judge of the Supreme Court, upon petition and inspection of a copy of the proceedings complained of.

Sec. 6. The county court shall be held at the Court House, in each county, on the first Monday of each month, and at such other times, to be appointed by the county judge, as may be necessary for the dispatch of business.

Sec. 7. Because the judicial system of the Territory is inapplicable under the State government, therefore to prevent delay of justice, this act shall take effect from the time of its passage, if the State has been admitted into the Union, and if not, then from the time of such admission.

AN ACT to appoint the times for holding the Circuit Courts for the year 1858.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, That in the year 1858, the Circuit Courts shall be held at the times and places following:

In the first district, in the county of Josephine, on the third Monday of September, in Jackson, the fourth Monday of September, in Douglas, the second Monday of October.

In the second district, in Curry the fifth Monday of August, in Coos the first Monday of September, in Umpqua the second Monday of September, in Lane the third Monday of September, in Benton the fourth Monday of September.

In the third district, in Washington the fifth Monday of August, in Yamhill the first Monday in September, in Polk the second Monday of September, in Linn the first Monday of October, in Marion the second Monday of October.

In the fourth district, in Clatsop the second Monday of August, in Columbia the third Monday of August, in Wasco the fourth Monday of August, in Clackamas the third Monday of October, in Multnomah the fourth Monday of October.

Sec. 2. To prevent delay of justice, this act shall be in force from the time of its passage, if the State has been admitted into the Union, otherwise this act shall be void.

AN ACT to increase the revenue of the State:
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, That, to defray the current expenses of the State, the tax to be levied on the assessment of taxable property for each year, shall be two and a half mills on the dollar.

Sec. 2. Because the time fixed by law for levying the said tax, for the year 1858, will expire in less than ninety days, therefore, this act shall take effect from the time of its passage, if the State has been admitted into the Union, and if not so admitted this act shall be void.

ONE OR TWO OTHERS.—A dozen children may seem a large family with some folks who are moderate in their things; remarked Mrs. Partington, the other day; "but my poor husband used to tell a story of a woman in some part of the world, where he stopped one night, who had nineteen children in five years, or five children in nineteen years, I don't recollect which—but I remember 'twas one or 't'other."

"The man who threatens the world is always ridiculous; for the world can go on without him, and in a short time ceases to miss him."
"Many of us are led by our vices, but a great many more of us follow them without any leading at all."
"Spiggles says, that, although there is no such thing as muzzling the press in this country, there is plenty of book muzzling."

LATER FROM THE STATES.

The P. M. S. Co's steamer Golden Age, arrived in San Francisco on Tuesday evening, July 13th. Her dates from New York are to June 21st, and from Liverpool to June 9th. We take the following summary of news from the San Francisco Call:

The House of Congress finally adjourned at six o'clock, Monday evening, June 14. All the appropriation bills, except, we believe, one providing for lighthouses, were passed, and received the sanction of the President. The appropriations amount to eighty millions of dollars, and perhaps they will reach a larger sum; but it is impossible to ascertain the amount with accuracy until the confusion incident upon the close of the session has subsided.

In special session of the Senate, June 14, Mr. Mason called up the resolution relative to the British outrages. He desired an expression of opinion upon the subject because of the probable hearing it would have upon the pending negotiations. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, also urged the adoption of the resolutions. In the course of his remarks, he said there had not been energy enough in the management of our foreign relations.

Lord Napier had an interview with Secretary Cass on the 15th June, and both gentlemen expressed the confident hope that all questions now open between the United States and England will be amicably settled on a permanent basis before the next meeting of Congress. Lord Napier has intelligence that instructions have been issued from his government that will effectually stop all further causes of complaint in the Gulf.

Lieut. Richardson has arrived at the British Legation from the Admiral at Bermuda. Orders have been given against interference with American ships, and the *Styx* is recalled to Halifax.

The steamer *Pennsylvania*, on the morning of the 13th June, a short distance below Memphis, exploded four of her boilers while under way. At the time of the explosion, she was near three hundred yards from the shore. The cabin was torn to pieces forward of the wheel-houses. Very few of the passengers were out of their state-rooms at the time. The passengers in the after part of the cabin—men, women, and children—rushed out, and the utmost confusion ensued among them, all supposing the boat was on fire, from the smoke and steam which came rushing through the cabin.

There were 450 souls on board at the time of the accident, 200 of whom were destroyed. After the explosion of the boilers, the vessel took fire and burned to the water's edge. Many of the passengers and crew who were rescued were badly burned and wounded. At the time of the accident, the *P.* was on a voyage up the river from New Orleans, which place she left on the 9th of June.

The difficulties at New Orleans are at an end. The vigilance committee very quietly hid down their arms and dispersed after the election. The *K. N.* ticket was elected by a small majority.

The Postmaster-General has signed a contract with the Louisiana and Tebeantepee Company for the conveyance of the mails to California, with the privilege of delivering them and passengers to the Panama line at or near Acapulco, or at Ventoso Bay. If they are delivered at Ventoso Bay, \$250,000, and if at Acapulco, \$280,000 per annum is to be paid. The contract is for one year, commencing on the 1st of October, so that this and the one from New York and Aspinwall shall expire at the same time. This line, with the late arrangement for carrying the mails from New York to New Orleans in three days and ten hours, will shorten the trip from New York to San Francisco eight or ten days.

All of the California appointments, excepting that of Maudeville, Surveyor General, have been confirmed. The Committee on Public Lands, on the last day of the session, reported against his confirmation, thereby sustaining the charges which had been made.

The Government has notified President Martinez, of Nicaragua, that the Yrisari Treaty will be insisted upon, notwithstanding his refusal to sign the ratification, and that the transit will be protected by the Army and Navy, if necessary. It is believed that Bely has bribed Martinez by order of his Government.

It is stated by authority in the Portland (Maine) Argus, that the directors of the Steamship Company, who have charge of the monster steamship *Leviathan*, have determined to place that vessel upon the line between England and America. It is supposed that the vessel will make her trip early next season.

In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, whole villages have been swept away by tornadoes, involving the loss of many lives and an immense destruction of property. In Virginia, Maryland and elsewhere, unprecedented hail storms have destroyed the crops of the farmer.

It is contemplated by the War Department to order a strong force into Arizona, to occupy various positions along the Sonora line.

A municipal election has taken place at Washington City. A great deal of rioting

and disturbance took place. The Democratic candidate, James B. Barret, was elected by a large majority.

The Senate of New Hampshire have concurred with the House in re-electing John P. Hale, U. S. Senator, giving him eight votes against three for Wells and one for Casey.

The Naval Appropriation bill contains a clause providing for the building of seven new steam sloops-of-war, and the Secretary of the Navy intends to have them built as soon as possible.

The case of Geo. W. Harby, for the killing of young Stope, for the alleged seduction of his daughter, has been concluded before the First District Court, New Orleans, by the acquittal of the accused.

Gen. Wm. Walker, and officers tried with him before the New Orleans United States District Court, have been held under heavy bonds not to violate the neutrality laws for one year.

The President refused to sign the St. Joseph and Placerville Mail Route Bill, and yet the Department contemplates putting on a weekly service on the route, at a cost of \$298,000.

Col. Harrison, the venerable United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, died at that place on the 24th May.

We have reports of serious damage by the floods at the west. On Sunday, June 19th, at Calro, a crevasse opened on the Mississippi side of the town, through which the water poured at a fearful rate, filling up the whole space between the levees, and it is now running over the embankment on the Ohio side about a thousand feet. The Illinois Central Railway was washed away on the south wing. Nearly all the houses are tumbling down, drifting away or sinking. Scarcely a building in the city is expected to withstand the flood. Mound City is also in danger of being overflowed. The water at this point still continues to rise, and all the upper streams are pouring floods. At Balto, not less than twenty turopike bridges on the falls and their vicinity, were swept away, with fencing, etc. A horse and wagon were swept into the flood, two negro women were drowned, and a white man, who was engaged in fishing timber from the flood, was drowned. Many stores were flooded, and considerable damage was sustained thereby.

A band of "regulators" numbering about fifteen, have hung as many as five men in and around Tampa Bay, Florida, during the month. One man they hung to a tree in the streets of Tampa, almost as high as Haman. They so elevated him that a man on horseback could not touch his feet. They took a negro out of the Court room, in Nassau county, where a jury was being impaneled for his trial, and carried him to the Georgia and Florida line, and hung him to a tree. They took up two women of ill repute in Tampa, and gave them each fifteen lashes, with notice to leave, etc.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Philadeler says, that Mrs. Cunningham Burdell has purchased a farm in Carroll county, about four miles from Carrollton, and about seventy miles from that city. She bought the farm from the heirs of the late Dr. Samuel Sears, paying \$5,000 down for it, and is to take immediate possession.

The Mormon war has been ended—still the reports from there are very contradictory. One day we learn that the Mormons are leaving Utah; the next day that they are not. One thing is certain, they do not intend to molest our troops. Brigham Young has surrendered to Governor Cumming the seals of the Territory.

An affray took place at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 3d inst., between General Jim Lane and Mr. Jenkins, in which the latter was killed. Mr. J. was a prominent citizen of that place, and his death has caused a marked sensation.

A serious explosion occurred very lately at the town of Barre, Mass., causing the destruction of three powder mills, and resulting in loss of life to one of the employees attached to the works.

Several coaches and covered wagons, intended for use on the overland mail route from St. Louis to San Francisco, passed westward, through Rochester, on the Central Railroad, on Monday, June 14th.

The Secretary of the Treasury is assured that the Fall importations will be very heavy, and he anticipates a large increase in the revenue about August.

By a fatal accident which occurred in Boston harbor, through the capsizing of the yacht *Prairie Flower*, no less than seven lives were sacrificed.

The will-walk excitement spreads. They have discovered the same iniquity in Buffalo. In one place, 600 hogs are being fattened for market on slops.

A destructive fire occurred in Milk street, Boston, on the 13th, involving a loss of from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

General Haskell, the distinguished Tennessee orator, has again been released from the Insane Asylum, at Hopkinsville, Ky. The seventy-second birthday of General Scott was celebrated with military honors in New York.

The steamer *Eclipse* exploded on the 13th, near Natchez; there were two killed and three wounded.

Colonel Kane had arrived at Washington.

A great rain storm commenced in New York on the 11th, and continued more than 30 hours, a steady, soaking rain. The streets were well cleaned.

The flour mill of Bills, Thayer & Usher, Troy, N. Y., was destroyed by fire June 29. Loss, \$40,000.

Thomas Francis, keeper of a saloon, in Albany, June 17th, murdered a woman named Hilton, with whom he had been living as his wife. He locked up the house and escaped, but was captured early the next morning.

Christian Williams, a German, committed suicide at the White Hall Hotel, Philadelphia.

Miss Sarah Pellet is delivering lectures in Boston, on the Mormons.

The daily prayer meetings were still kept up in New York, with some interest.

Later from Europe.

Advices from Liverpool and London are to the 9th June:

Our Minister in London had communicated with the British Government with reference to the British outrages. In the House of Commons, on the 4th, Mr. Fitzgerald, Under Secretary of State, said that the American Government had made grave charges against certain British officers, but no official accounts had been received from those officers—that if such occurrences as those complained of, had occurred, they would be viewed with the deepest regret, and immediate explanations given. In the meantime orders have been sent out to the officer of the British squadron in the Cuban waters to make every inquiry into the subject of the recent visits to American vessels, and that the greatest caution and forbearance should be exercised towards vessels bearing American colors.

The London Times deprecates the action of the British cruisers.

The Atlantic Telegraph ships sailed from Plymouth on the 29th May, on an experimental trip. After proceeding to deep water and successfully testing all the apparatus, they returned to Plymouth on the 3d June. The expedition was to sail on the 19th, to the middle of the Atlantic, where the cable would be spliced, and ships start for either shore.

Queen Victoria promises another addition to the royal family before the close of the year.

It is said 25,000 additional troops, including four cavalry regiments, were to be sent to India immediately.

Another fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, causing the loss of many lives, and a vast amount of property, is reported.

Some further unimportant British successes in India are reported.

Reports have been rife in London to the effect that Charles Dickens has separated from his wife, for reasons connected with a London actress. Mr. Dickens published a card in his paper, *Household Words*—it appears that he has separated himself from his wife, simply on the ground of an ancient and unconquerable incompatibility in their natures, but in an amicable manner; and further that the story of his connection with an actress is false.

A Jersey Wedding.—A recent writer relates a scene which took place at the pastor's house. The young parson having arranged the folks, commenced:

"John Stribner, do you take Melinda Woods, in the presence of these witnesses, to be your lawful wedded wife?"

"That's wot I'm here for," answered Mr. Stribner, cramming his hands into his breeches pockets.

"You will please answer yes or no."

"Yes or no," promptly replied the gentleman.

"No, no," say yes."

"Y-a-s, then," casting a sheepish look around him.

"Melinda Woods,—"

"Y-a-s!"

"Wait a moment, please, Melinda Woods, do you take John Stribner, in the presence of these witnesses, to be your lawful wedded husband?"

"I reckon."

"Then, in the presence of the witnesses spoken of, I declare you man and wife, 'ordin' to the laws of Jersey, and the Gospel; and wot's thus fixed, let no man put in hinder."

Enco.—What must be done to conduct a newspaper right? Write.

What is necessary for a farmer to assist him? System.

What would give a blind man the greatest delight? Light.

What is the best counsel given by a justice of the peace? Peace.

Who commit the greatest abominations? Nations.

What cry is the greatest terrifier? Fire.

"Now, George, you must divide the cake honorably with your little brother Charles."

"What is honorable, mother?"

"It means that you must give him the largest piece."

"Then, mother, I'd rather Charles should divide it."

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