

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Chief Justice Sir Mathew Crooks Cameron died at Toronto.

The reduction of the public debt for June was about \$15,000,000.

The Genesta won the Jubilee yacht race. Time over course, 12 days, 16 hours and 55 minutes.

Several persons were killed and much damage done by the explosion of an acid retort at Manchester, Eng.

Three brothers named Moffatt, aged 12, 15 and 17 years, were drowned while in bathing in Burnt river, near Fenelon Falls, Ont.

An explosion in the mine of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Wilkesbarre, Pa., killed four men and fatally injured three others.

During the temporary absence of Mrs. August Belder, of Pittsburgh, three of her children were fatally burned by an explosion of a can of coal oil.

A fire at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, destroyed property to the value of \$1,250,000. About 2,000 employees are thrown out of employment.

M. Murphy, Nationalist member of Parliament, has commenced proceedings against the captain of Her Majesty's ship Shannon for seizing his yacht in Bantry bay because she carried a green flag.

Ten Brock, the famous thoroughbred, died at the home of his owner at Lexington, Ky. The cause is thought to be apoplexy. The horse was 15 years old. His owner was offered \$50,000 for him a week previous.

A workman in Holguin, Cuba, as a precaution against smallpox, built a coal fire before retiring for the night, and placed thereon several leaves of tobacco, the fumes from which he had been told furnished a safeguard against the disease. The next morning the man, his wife and eight children, were dead, suffocated by coal gas.

An order has been issued from the War Department, by direction of the President, restoring to the army Maj. Benj. P. Runkle, retired, who was dropped upon judgment of the Court of Claims. His judgment was reversed by the United States Supreme Court, May 27. He will be borne on the rolls as never having been legally separated from the army.

News of a wholesale slaughter comes from Ringgold, Ga. Two farmers named Dennis and Clark quarreled over the result of a lawsuit, and Dennis, to save his life, thrust his knife into Clark's throat. Clark's aged father and brother, who witnessed the fight, then attacked Dennis, each armed with a club. Dennis stabbed the brother in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound, and turning plunged the knife into the elder Clark's heart, leaving it sticking there. Dennis then fled.

At Victoria, B. C., in the libel suit of Walkem vs. Higgins, the plaintiff being the late premier, and now Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and the defendant the late publisher and proprietor of the *Coloquialist* newspaper, the jury awarded \$2,500 damages. The case will be appealed to the divisional court, and if necessary carried to the Supreme Court of Canada. The libel consisted in reproducing certain sworn evidence, which was commented on unfavorably to the plaintiff.

Fire broke out in a tenement house in Oxford street, London, and flames spread so rapidly that several inmates were unable to make their escape. Frightful scenes were witnessed by the enormous crowds of people attracted to the spot. One youth jumped from the top story to the ground and was instantly killed. His mother followed striking upon the railings in front of the house, and rebounding on the heads of the crowd. Another woman appeared at the window holding a child in her arms. A moment later she fell backwards into the blaze. Her charred remains were afterwards found.

Recent advices from Honolulu are to the effect that the Chinese residents of the Sandwich Islands have offered a reward for King Kalakaua's head. It appears that the King sold the exclusive license to sell opium, the privilege of which does not include the duty collected by the Government, for \$75,000 to a syndicate of Chinese, and that the cash was paid in advance, the privilege to extend for two years. Some how a similar privilege of exclusive right to import opium was sold to one rich Chinaman, who was a student at Yale College. It is also said that the white residents of the islands are arming themselves to protect their interests in the event of a general riot.

A special from Wichita, Kan., says: N. B. Bird, with his wife and daughter Lotta, has arrived in this city and relates a terrible story of wrong and suffering endured while confined in the prison at Del Norte, in Old Mexico, last winter. Bird was manager of an opera company touring in that country, and while playing in Del Norte the entire company were arrested on a flimsy pretext and thrown into the same prison where Editor Cutting was confined. They were denied a hearing or trial and were not even allowed to see or converse with Americans, though several tried to see them. While they were confined four members of the company died of smallpox, while all suffered privations and sickness. Lately the company were released, having lost all their wardrobes and musical instruments. Steps have been taken to secure redress by placing the matter in the hands of the proper authorities.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

How to Test Seeds.

The Ontario Agricultural College has issued a bulletin on this subject, of which the following are extracts: For some years past, especially in England, farmers have had their attention directed to the condition of the seed sown on the farm, and in many cases have found that seed is far from being pure or suited for the purposes intended. It falls in being true to its label; other seeds are mixed with it, especially in the case of grass seed. In some samples many seeds of weeds are found, and in not a few cases there is a lack of germinating power in the seed. These facts have led to the practice among prominent seedsmen of guaranteeing the purity, cleanliness and vitality of seeds sold, and it has been observed that during the past few years a marked improvement has resulted. Leading Canadian and American seedsmen have also adopted this idea of testing their seeds before recommending them, and find that the expense is well repaid by securing the confidence of the people. With a view of calling the attention of farmers to this question of testing seeds this bulletin is written.

While all failures in germination can not be attributed entirely to poor seed, there is no doubt that much seed is sown which has very little vitality, and in some cases, especially grass, several varieties spring up where only one was expected. The seeds of weeds, too, are not uncommon in seed grain, and thus at a period in Canadian farming, where there is so much interchange of grain for seedling purposes as the present, it is not a matter of surprise that we find weeds on the increase, both in regard to number and variety. The following methods of testing seeds are recommended:

1. Place 100 seeds between sheets of blotting-paper laid on a sand, and keep the paper damp in a place where the temperature is about 78 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit. The number of seeds germinating will indicate the percentage of good seed.

2. Place the seeds on a piece of flannel in a saucer, with sufficient water to moisten it thoroughly. After scattering the seeds (100) on the flannel, put a piece of damp blotting-paper over the whole and place in a warm room. Keep it continually damp, and in a short time the seed will germinate, the number sprouting will be the percentage of good seed.

3. The following method is much more complicated than the preceding, and can only be adopted where the subject is made a study. This is the apparatus used at the college. It consists of a hemispherical copper boiler, one foot in diameter, fastened to the bottom of a galvanized iron pan two feet wide, four feet long and five inches deep. The water passes from the copper boiler into the pan through four small holes, and is made to circulate over every part of it by guides three-fourths of an inch high. Another bottom resting on the top of these is firmly soldered around the edges; at one corner a tube passes through the bottom, for the purpose of filling the boiler and under-pan with water. After coming from the copper vessel the heated water runs back and forth several times in the lower pan, and is finally conducted by a return tube back to the copper boiler, entering near the bottom. Some sand (about two inches deep) is put in the upper part of the pan, and on this rests the boxes, etc., containing the seed to be tested. This tin box and boiler is set in something like an office desk, about four feet high, standing on four legs and having a hinged, glazed top. Heat is produced by a small coal-stove below. This germinator is well adapted for testing many samples at the same time.

4. For examining seeds as to purity, scatter them on a piece of black cardboard, and the foreign grains are readily observed. If a good selection of seeds, true to their kind, is kept for comparison the impurities can be easily identified.

Here follow the results of several tests in the germinator, but the following inferences drawn from them cover the ground so far as all practical purposes are concerned:

1. Age has a marked effect on the vitality of certain seeds.
2. Many seeds have lost much of their vitality from improper curing, or other cause.
3. Frozen wheat is not reliable for seed, even though germinating a fair percent, its growth in the field is of a more or less weakly nature.
4. All seeds should be tested for vitality and purity.
5. Seeds are more likely to be good from seedsmen than from commission agents.
6. A small percentage of impure seeds means very many in a bushel.
7. Thistles can be grown from seed—a fact contradicted by some farmers at several institutes. They maintain that thistles are propagated from the root only, and that all the seeds are imperfect.

Hungarian Grass.

Stephen Powers, a well-known writer on agricultural matters, in a communication to the *Country Gentleman* on this foreign plant says: "In addition to its value as a supplementary forage crop, I found this grass one of the best mediums for the renewal of an old meadow or otherwise deteriorated meadow without the loss of a year. It will grow in eighty days, so that it can be sown after timothy is cut, and a crop of hay secured from it in time to plow the land and reseed it to meadow again in the fall, for which it leaves the ground in good condition. One year, I remember distinctly, a severe winter had reduced my stand of timothy on a

spouty piece of red, creek-bottom sugar-tree land to a 'thing of shreds and patches,' but as it was fit only for meadow I did not want to break it up for corn, and it was useless to sow it for oats. So I cut early the straggling timothy and at once broke it up about six inches deep, turning a smooth, even furrow, harrowed and sowed it to Hungarian grass. A timely rain gave it an excellent stand; I cut and saved more hay than the timothy would have yielded at its best, and still had time to reseed it in timothy and get a growth strong enough to withstand the winter ensting.

"Hungarian grass is not German or any other millet; the Hungarian grass has black seed, the millet yellow. Most Hungarian grass seed in the stores is mixed, but that should be selected which has the highest percentage of black seed. German millet, if sown very thick, makes a tolerably good feed for cattle and horses, though not equal, I think, to Hungarian, but for sheep the Hungarian is much superior, on account of its fineness and greater amount of foliage.

"The seed, being small and light, requires a very thoroughly prepared bed to secure its germination, and the more so since it is sown in hot weather. It is imperative that the land should be well harrowed with a fine-toothed harrow. If the land is left rough and cloddy some of the seeds will fall deep into the cracks and never appear above the surface, while others will lodge on lumps, be lightly covered, or not at all, and dry out. They will come up scattering, and the resultant hay will be so coarse as to be wholly unfit for sheep, and decidedly unfit for horses and cattle. The land must be harrowed until it is well compacted, else there will be air spaces left below the surface, which will dry out in the summer heat. Then the seed should be sown—one and a half bushels to the acre is not too much if the hay is for sheep; one bushel will answer if for cattle—just before or after a rain, and lightly harrowed in, not brushed in, for a brush will soon wear out and go on its knees, leaving unsightly streaks or seams. Last of all, let it be rolled very smooth, for there will be no sodas in an old timothy meadow to hold up the mower-knives, and if the land is uneven the knife will be constantly cutting off the tops of hills and getting gritty and dull. Some farmers are in favor of letting Hungarian grass stand until the seed is nearly quite ripe, but I prefer to cut it much greener than that—say when the heads are fairly in sight. What may be gained in seed is more than lost in foliage if it is left to ripen. The California farmers are compelled to sow barley or wheat for hay, and they always cut it green, because it is hay they want, not straw and grain. So with Hungarian grass.

"Of course, when cut so green it will require thorough curing to prevent molding in the mow, and here is where the beginner is liable to make his greatest mistake. The large, succulent heads ought to lie in the sun two full days, else they will mold, and the sheep will consume all the foliage except them, leaving the bottom of the hay-rack full of them, like so many green, fuzzy caterpillars. Left so long in the sun, of course the hay will look rather yellow, but is far better than moldy. If cut as late as September the short days and heavy dews render it difficult to cure Hungarian grass well, and it is absolutely necessary to let it have at least two days of sunshine. It is better to sow it, if possible, by June 1st, to bring out the cutting earlier. Before the dew falls on the second day it should be raked and cocked up; but if it seems very heavy on the pitchfork and the juice comes out when a wisp of it is twisted in the hands, it must be uncocked, spread out say twice as thick as it grew on the ground, and dried the third day, else it will be almost certain to mold in the mow. I prefer to rake it the same direction around the 'land' that it was mown, especially if it was lodged. In this way the rake teeth are less liable to get fouled in the stubble. If the swaths are very heavy they should be carefully gone over with a pitchfork right after the mower and the thick places shaken out, or a tedder may be used if preferred."

Hints to Grape-Growers.

Go through the vineyard and take out all the suckers that start from below the ground and use your judgment as to those above. They may sometimes be left as a sort of safety valve for a too luxuriant growth.

Look carefully to the new grafts, if you have any, and when you see that they are growing do not fail to carefully pull out all the suckers from the old stock.

Sulphur the second time as soon as the fruit is set.

Attend to your summer pruning. You can in a great measure control the setting of a second crop, preventing it a great deal by withholding for a time the pinching of the tips if the growth is very vigorous.

If you have vines in the cellar they can be racked when they come clear.

Run a weed-cutter in your young vineyards and in the old before the vines get too long.

Keep the ground stirred and mellow in the young orchards, at least, and you can't do too much of it anywhere.

The regular summer pruning or pinching of trees is not advocated, as a general rule. Shoots that are growing in wrong places may be removed and some attention paid to shaping the tree, but as a rule wait till the regular winter pruning time.

A good garden, well supplied with choice varieties of vegetables and fruits, is one of the greatest luxuries of the farm and household. There is no farmer but can afford to have a garden and take care of it in the best possible manner.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

A son of J. W. Haines was drowned at Genoa, Nevada.

George Ohl hanged himself at Carson, Nevada, while insane.

There are sixty-four convicts in the Idaho territorial penitentiary.

A ferryboat upset near Ogden, Utah, and Nels Johnson was drowned.

S. P. Palmer, a shepherd, was found dead near San Diego, Cal.

A party of Navajos killed a trader named Barton near Bluff City, U. T.

E. Chaumont, of Virginia City, Nevada, was killed by a runaway team.

About 2,000,000 young trout will be turned loose in Lake Tahoe this season.

Carson, Nevada, boasts of a Holstein cow which yields twenty-seven quarts of milk per day.

James Shaw, while at work in a field near Walla Walla, became overheated and was stricken with blindness.

Frank Ayres, a depraved wretch, has been convicted of manslaughter at Los Angeles, Cal., for killing a babe.

Wade Foster and Lee Turner, two boys 10 years of age, were horribly mangled by a team near Tehama, Cal.

San Francisco's suicide record for one day: Jacob Kelting, revolver; G. W. Mayhugh, same; Nellie Arney, laudanum.

Mrs. Langtry went before a United States commissioner at San Francisco, and declared her intention of becoming a United States citizen.

Two boys, Fred Maltby and Thomas Deacon, were drowned in Pike lake, near Victoria. The bodies were found locked in each other's embrace.

The Mono county marble quarry, near Carson, Nev., valued at \$1,000,000, was ruined by the recent earthquake, the marble being broken into cubes about a foot square.

At Rocklin, Cal., an Italian named Anselmo Pinaldo, who had charge of a coal dumper and donkey engine, tipped the whole over by bad management and was caught under it. He died in a few hours.

The Indians of the Puyallup (W. T.) Agency are required to work two days each year upon the graveyard on the reservation to pay a tax, which is yearly levied to improve and keep in repair this place for the burial of their dead.

Fire broke out at Pullman, W. T., destroying nearly the entire business portion of the town. It originated at the residence of D. Stewart, while he and his family were taking dinner at the hotel. A strong wind prevailed. Nearly everybody was attending camp-meeting.

As a train was leaving Cle-elum, W. T., one of the brakemen was missed, but nothing particular was thought of it at the time. Afterwards he was found dead under a bridge above Cle-elum. The man's name was J. S. Horn and he carried a card from a Dubuque, Iowa, engineer's society.

Advices from Blackfoot, Idaho, tell of a daring jail delivery. Mrs. Henry Nickerson called upon her husband, who was imprisoned for horse stealing. She brought revolvers, and together they overpowered and locked the guard in the cell, and then released Aleck Woods and one Williams, both sentenced to be hung July 22 for murder; also another horse thief, and then made their escape, horses having been provided. Woods refused a horse, and was caught. The others are still at large.

Information has been received that the Sloop Sea Bird, which left Port Townsend for Alaska May 18, 1886, never reached port, but that the crew were murdered by Indians at Knight's inlet. The crew consisted of Captain Wells, Henry Moore (pilot), Henry Bolt, and a German, name unknown. Moore has a family in Victoria, and Bolt a family in Seattle. Tom, an Indian, whose brother was hanged at Nanaimo, W. T., last year is supposed to have committed the deed in revenge.

The *Inyo* (Cal.) Independent says: A number of horses are kept together at Independence. A few days ago a load of alfalfa hay was brought and put in the yard near the stable; one horse was loose in the yard, the other two being tied up in the stable, the door being left open. After eating a few bites of the alfalfa, of which he is very fond, the loose horse appeared to remember that his companions were debarr'd from the feast. He took large mouthfuls of the alfalfa, carried it into the stable and placed it before the other horses. If reason had any part in the action of the good Samaritan, who shall say that it had no part in the action of this horse?

A very remarkable dam is about to be constructed by a water company at the San Mateo canyon, near San Mateo, Cal., in order to form a reservoir. The canyon is very narrow and steep, and seventeen feet below the bottom is a solid rock, on which the foundation of the dam will rest. The structure will be 170 feet high, 175 feet wide at the base, 20 feet at the top and 700 feet in length. It will be the largest stone dam ever known to have been built. The dike will have a curvature of 80 feet from the convex side will be up-stream. The material will be a new sort of concrete composed of stone. The walls will be perfectly smooth. The reservoir that will be formed by it and the adjacent hills will be about eight miles in length and 150 feet deep in the deepest places. Its capacity will be about 32,000,000,000 gallons. The water will be conveyed by tunnels to the city of San Francisco.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

A Swede named Harry Stevenson was killed at the Clatsop mill.

Panthers are killing off large numbers of sheep in Camas prairie.

Mrs. H. M. Searles was fatally injured by a runaway near Albany.

John Rottner, a Portland saloon keeper, committed suicide by drowning.

The corner-stone of the new I. O. O. F. temple at Baker City has been laid.

Ashland has an industry in the shape of a canned cooked venison establishment.

A postoffice has been established at Lorane, Lane county, with William N. Crow as postmaster.

John Larsen and P. F. Peterson, fishermen for the Point Adams Company, upset at Wyeth river and both men were drowned.

The steamer Alaskan recently made the run from Portland to Astoria in the unprecedented time of four hours and forty-six minutes.

Railway postal service has been ordered on the line from Dundee Junction to Airtie, and Mr. Pfeifer, of Albany, has been appointed to the line.

Capitalists have made a proposition to build and operate combined woolen and worsted mills at Albany, if the citizens would raise a bonus of \$20,000.

Two Chinamen were mining on Applegate, near Steamboat, when the bank unexpectedly caved and threw a log on one of them, holding him fast. He died before he could be released.

Elvin Miller killed a white deer on Brushy Ball, says a Curry county paper. The hoofs are also white. These skins are very rare, and pass among the Indians for big money.

The last of the series of games between the Portland and Willamette baseball clubs for the league championship was won by the first-named club, the score being 3 to 2.

The Chinamen are very belligerent along the railroad, says a Jacksonville paper. While having some kind of ceremonies the other day a strange Chinaman tried to ring in and was summarily killed. He was first shot and then stabbed.

The President signed an order for the removal of the district land office of Washington Territory from Olympia to Seattle. The object of the removal is said to be to render the office generally accessible to the people of the Territory who may have business with it.

Several weeks ago an account of the mysterious disappearance of John Hawk, from Coburg, Lane county, was published. It was firmly believed that he had been murdered. He at last, however, turns up alive and well in Eastern Oregon.

The coal mines at Newport, Coos county, are again being worked, and there is a demand for miners. All applying are employed and numbers are being sent from California. It is the only mine exporting coal from Oregon at present. The shut-down was caused by litigation which is now settled.

The officers employed on the steamer Joseph Kellogg have watched with interest a log which lies floating in the Willamette slough. It is a very large log and its proprietor is a large hog. No matter how rough it is, the hog keeps its balance. The log is about two miles from land, and the passing boats keep it well supplied with eatables, for this poor lone hog has been there nearly a month, and has learned to distinguish the Joseph Kellogg whistle from the other steamers, and stands ready to receive his lunch which the steward waits to serve.

Recently, for the first time in the history of Clifton, religious services were held there. Dr. T. L. Elliott, pastor of the Unitarian church, was visiting there, and the citizens hastily built a "meetin' house." It was in the cannery warehouse. A lot of empty salmon boxes were used to make walls, openings being left for a door in the rear and windows at the side. In the front the boxes were piled so high as to form a semi-circle, and directly in front of this the pulpit was erected, also of salmon boxes. Boxes likewise served as seats. The congregation numbered sixty-three men, women and children.

Mr. Doolittle, of Silverton, reports that while hunting in about House Mountain rock he jumped up a bull-snake twenty-two feet long. His snakeship was basking in the sun in a little prairie, and, when aroused by Mr. Doolittle it raised its head about four feet and hissed wickedly at him. The hunter was considerably taken back, but quickly dodged behind some bushes and began shooting at the reptile with his Winchester. The third shot broke the snake's neck, about three inches back of the head, and in its dying struggles it coiled about a little fir and bent it to the ground several times. A few well-directed blows with a club ended the fight, and by tearing a portion of his white shirt into strips he was enabled to get the monster's length, as above given. The idea that there are no big snakes in Oregon is disputed by Mr. Doolittle's find, and that these reptiles live high is also evidenced by the finding of two squirrels and a jaybird in the monster's stomach. Mr. Doolittle says his find is identical with the Virginia bull-snake in color and general appearance, though the one killed near Canby is larger than any he ever saw in "old Virginia."

THE GOLDEN BERYL.

An Expert's Description of a New Stone Which Is Growing Popular.

"Is there any thing new in gems?" a well-known dealer in precious stones was asked.

"The only thing I can think of at this moment," replied the dealer, "is the golden beryl, which has recently made its appearance in the jewelry market. The distinctive feature of this stone is that it is native only in this country. It has been pronounced by Prof. Dana, of Yale College, as different in color from any thing he has ever before seen. Beryl stones have been discovered in both hemispheres, and include various colors, among them the emerald and aquamarine. Formerly it was classified as a different species from the emerald, but modern mineralogists classify the fine green tint as the same species.

The beryl has never attained any great popularity in this country, but in England it is prized as highly as the topaz in Spain. A blue beryl surmounts the glove in the crown of Great Britain. In the Hope collection, in London, there is a single gem which is valued at \$2,500. A specimen of aquamarine beryl found in Russia in 1827 was valued at \$11,600. Many beryl gems have been brought here from Siberia, but as the stone was not generally known it was called by some other name—as the sapphire and other oriental stones. The beryl is always found in deposits of mica, with granite or gneiss. The golden beryl was discovered in a mine of this character in Connecticut. It is found attached to a rock composed of quartz, tourmaline, spar and mica. Other beryls have been found there, but much was opaque and unfit for gems.

"After the golden beryl had been declared to be a new mineral it was placed in the hands of a lapidary to be cut into gems. The result was the production of a gem which has excited considerable study and interest in the diamond trade. Three shades of golden colors were obtained. One was pronounced, and the other a shade less than this and a trifle deeper than the third, which is faint. Its hardness is 8½ as compared with the diamond standard of 10 by actual test. This quality has been found sufficient to enable it to obtain its brilliancy. Its specific gravity is 20 per cent. less than the diamond, and its density ranks next to that most precious of stones. Its transparency is greater than is characteristic of other colored gems, and the play of light it affords is somewhat similar to that of the diamond. The gems are being used in bracelets, brooches, rings and ornamental designs for evening wear, and in nearly every instance are mounted with diamonds. They rank in value with stones other than diamonds. They are being exported in limited numbers to London and the continent, and have been shown by the court jewelers. The crystals have been found in small quantities, and it is a question whether many more will be obtained. But even as it is, the deposit is considered a remarkable one by expert mineralogists."—N. Y. Letter.

CIRCUS LEMONADE.

How a Smiling Stranger Paralyzed a Vendor of the Ghastly Fluid.

"This is lemonade, is it not?" inquired a light-haired gentleman blandly, as he stepped up in front of a stand on the circus ground.

The proprietor replied that it was ice-cold lemonade, and generously threw in the information that the price was only five cents a glass.

"I'll take a glass, if you please," said the stranger, and it was placed before him.

"If there is any thing I am fond of," he continued, with much affability, "it is good lemonade!" and he drew a lemon from one of his pockets, cut a hole in it, and with great deliberation squeezed the juice into the glass. Then from another pocket he took a spoon and a small paper sack filled with sugar, with which he proceeded to sweeten the mixture. A crowd was gathering about him by this time, and the proprietor of the refreshment stand was becoming red and very moist.

"I'll give you half a dollar to go away from here," he said to the bland gentleman, anxiously.

"My friend," said the smiling customer, sipping with evident satisfaction the beverage he had mixed, "it affords me pleasure to say that this is the best lemonade I ever drank on a show-ground. Here is your five cents." And he finished the glass, paid his money, and elbowed his way out through the crowd.

Half an hour later the lemonade-vender, broken up in business and disguised in a pair of green goggles and a false beard, was doing the three-card monte act in a secluded place among the canvas-wagons and looking about searchingly for a light-haired and smiling stranger.—Chicago Tribune.

One Dose Was Enough.

A prominent physician, who has since died, once wrote a prescription for a powerful liniment. He was noted among the druggists for his chirography. He had a large practice, and often wrote in such haste that it was difficult to read his prescriptions. The directions written upon the above-mentioned "recipe" were: "Apply locally as directed." The clerk read it: "Take a teaspoonful three times daily." The patient took only one dose.—Harper's Magazine.

—There is a village in Wales with a name containing seventy-two letters and twenty-two syllables.