

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Police officer Robinson, of Chicago, was shot and killed by a Chinaman. Dr. W. K. Perkins was killed by Indians in Sierra county, New Mexico.

Fifteen persons were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht in the English Channel.

One person was killed and several others injured by a railroad accident near Alliance, O.

E. J. Baldwin's well-known race horse Lucky B. died in New York of paralysis of the brain.

Immigrants from Hamburg to San Francisco, by the southern route, get through for \$24 each.

John Albeie, a well-to-do citizen of Omaha, shot his wife and then killed himself. The cause is said to have been jealousy.

The money in circulation in the United States has been increased in the past twelve months \$70,000,000 from imports and coinage.

Charleston, S. C., has been rebuilt. Since the earthquake over 6000 buildings have been rebuilt or repaired, and 281 new ones erected at a total cost of \$4,300,000.

Dick Buckalea, of Chambers county, Ind., beat his wife, and a sheriff's posse went to arrest him. He killed and desperately wounded three others before he was himself killed.

The schooner Niagara was foundered on Lake Superior, and her crew of ten men lost. It is also feared that the schooner David Dows, with a crew of fifteen, suffered the same fate.

There was a riot at a tobacco factory in Presburg, Spain, growing out of a strike of 300 female employees. The strikers expelled the police from the factory and fortified the building. Troops were summoned to dislodge them.

The ship Falls of Benar, of Glasgow, bound from Hamburg to Calcutta, with a cargo of salt, foundered off Yarmouth, the cargo having shifted. Five of the crew were rescued, and twenty-four were drowned, most of whom were Germans and Swedes.

Thomas Kelly, Michael Crowe and a man named Walters were buried alive in the new aqueduct at North Yonkers, New York. The earth above caved in on them. They are under 110 feet of earth and there is no possible chance of their having escaped instant death.

Information comes from Honolulu by the steamer Alameda that on one of the outlying islands of the Sandwich group there lately occurred a massacre of three boatmen belonging to the schooner Mary Anderson, under exceptionally brutal circumstances. The boatmen were first severely wounded, to render them helpless, and tied hands and feet and taken in canoes over to another island and sold for pigs. The purchasers then finished them, and had a cannibal feast on the bodies.

Dr. Pancoast, who some time ago organized a company to search for the hidden treasure of the privateer Debrak, which is supposed to have sunk off Cape Henlopen in 1798, is very enthusiastic over the enterprise. He says: "After many vicissitudes I think we have located the Debrak, about five-eighths of a mile from the breakwater. We explored the bottom for about a mile square, and at last found a mound. When we sank our probing iron into the mound we met resistance about two feet below the sand. Then our rod suddenly plunged through something which felt like a rotten deck. If the vessel be the Debrak, and I have no doubt it is, we will get the treasure out in a short time. There is at least \$9,000,000 there."

The mystery of the whaler Amethyst, which has not been seen since September, 1885, and about which so many tales have been told, appears to be clearing up. The mate of the Angel Dolly, one of the sealers seized by the Richard Rush says when he was cruising about the northern islands of the Chomagin group the hull of a vessel was sighted high up on the beach. It was found she was the Amethyst and that she was broken in two. Two boats were swung from the davits, but everything was deserted and the cabin was in confusion. There was nothing to indicate the fate of the crew, but hopes are entertained that some of them may be alive. The Amethyst was in command of P. H. Cooty, and Moses Walker was first mate. There were forty-four persons on board of her.

A theater at Exeter, a London suburb, took fire during the performance of "Romany Rye," and 140 persons were burned to death. The victims were mostly working people. As soon as the flames were put out a large force began searching for bodies. The stairway leading to the gallery was literally packed with bodies, while at the head of the stairs there were scores of others piled one on top of another. The unfortunate victims had rushed to the door when the alarm was given, but found the stairway blocked and escape cut off. In a short time the flames had reached them and they suffered a horrible death. There were pitiful scenes in the vicinity of the burned theater as friends and relatives of supposed victims waited the recovery of the bodies. In many cases fathers and mothers both perished, and numerous children are thus left without support. Several bodies were burned so that only small cinders remained.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Frank Gorham committed suicide at Vallejo, Cal.

In Idaho rabbit ears are called "poverty flat scrip."

Los Angeles is to have a new city hall to cost \$150,000.

Tacoma is to have a free mail delivery November 1st.

The Montana Legislature has convened in special session.

A fire at Calico, Cal., destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

Chinese are doing all the wood chopping near Lake Tahoe, Cal.

Frederick Reed, a pioneer, committed suicide at Grass Valley, Cal.

The President has appointed Chas. O. Stacklager receiver of public moneys at Hailey, Idaho.

G. S. DeGarinio of Los Angeles, has become heir to a Tennessee estate worth \$2,000,000.

John Taylor, a Justice of the Peace of Sonora, Cal., was killed by a cart load of wood capsizing on him.

George B. Crawford fell or jumped from the fifth story of a San Francisco hotel and was killed instantly.

Good men, miners, laborers, etc., of all kinds are in great demand at Seligman, White Pine county, Nev.

A baker named Toney was burned to death at Spokane Falls in a fire which destroyed Rudolph's bakery.

A partially insane man named Jos. Watkins, suicided in the Columbia river, five miles below the Cascades.

Alfred Kreizer, was killed by falling into a deep cut on the Mountain rail road near Butte, Montana. His horse was also killed.

John Glenn fatally stabbed Theodore Olds in a quarrel at Glenn canyon, San Bernardino county, Cal., and then left for parts unknown.

A Chinese at Oroville, Cal., sold whisky to two Indian brothers, and one of them stabbed the other in a probably fatal manner.

Mrs. Tuttle, aged 70, was turned out of a San Francisco hotel because she could not pay her bill, attempted suicide by jumping into the bay. She was rescued.

The new smelting works in Tacoma will employ 400 men and occupy 25 acres of ground. The new sawmill and sash and door and blind factory will employ 300 men.

Rev. John Alonzo Fisher, a Methodist minister, committed suicide at Los Angeles by shooting himself through the heart. He had certain financial demands to meet and his not being able to fulfill them unbalanced his mind.

A jeweler named Peterson, living in Alameda, Cal., while attempting to take a gun from a boat in which he had just returned from a trip on the bay, pulled the muzzle towards him. The gun was discharged, killing him instantly.

The Fair Association of Kittitas county, W. T., has purchased eighty acres of land about two miles and a half from Ellensburg, for the fair ground, and will proceed at once to make a mile track for the showing of fine horses.

At Smoky, Idaho, a new saloon was dedicated with a dance. In lieu of music a Cornish man was hired to sing for the dance. Towards morning the orchestra gave signs of approaching death, but he was kept alive on whisky until the dancers were worn out.

The dividends paid by six mines in Montana, during the first five months of the current year, aggregate \$1,043,500. This is nearly one-fourth the mining dividends paid in the entire United States, and larger than in any single state or territory. It is twice as large as California's and four times Colorado's. Montana leads the Union in her mineral resources, but in due time will be checked up by dividends from Colorado.

At Holbrook, Cal., Sheriff Owens, shot into the house of widow Blevins and killed young Sam Blevins, and also mortally wounded Andy Cooper and M. B. Roberts, and slightly wounded John Blevins. Roberts had no connection with Cooper, but had stopped in the house to write a letter. Owens had a warrant for Cooper for horse stealing, and him only. Owens says Cooper resisted arrest, while Cooper says he shot him and the others through the house without warning; that the warrant was issued in March, 1886, and that he had met the sheriff several times since and no effort was made to arrest him. The coroner's jury is investigating.

Examination of the records of the courts of San Francisco for some twenty-five years proves that in something like 1000 cases where the court has granted a divorce, and a minute order made, no decree has been signed by the judge, and no judgment entered. Persons interested doubtless believed that all that was necessary was for the court to announce orally from the bench "divorce granted on grounds," etc., and the matrimonial bonds were dissolved in law. This is preliminary, and the law requires the decree to be signed by the judge granting the divorce, and that this decree be entered upon the docket before the proceedings are complete. In how many of the incomplete records referred to the parties have again married, who were not legally entitled to do so is a question almost impossible of solution, but there are doubtless very many such cases. Title to a valuable piece of property in that city is now in question because of the incompleteness of divorce proceedings instituted many years ago.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Preserving Eggs.

When farmers or poultry dealers only wish to keep eggs in good condition for a few weeks, it is not necessary to use any particular mode of preservation. All that is requisite is to have a good cellar, larder or even closet, fitted with perforated shelves. The eggs should be placed broad end downward. The reason for this is that when so kept the air space does not increase in size, and the egg seems to keep better. It is a very good plan to arrange the eggs in uniform rows from front to back, so that those laid first can be used first. Another plan, much advocated by some writers on the subject, is to keep the outside air as far as possible from the egg. This is done by wrapping each egg in wadding or cotton wool, packing them in jars and sealing a waxed paper over the top. But it is no less essential in this case that the eggs be stored in a cool place, for eggs are not in so much danger from the germs of decay in the air without as from those within the egg itself. And these will certainly grow and destroy the quality of the egg, however carefully it may be covered and sealed, if the necessary condition of a high temperature is furnished.

Gypsum is said to be a good preservation for eggs. It is stated that they have been kept packed in finely powdered gypsum for six months. But this was in a cool place, and perhaps the cool air had as much to do with keeping the egg as the gypsum. In fact, whatever substance is used for packing the egg, the place of storage should be cool for the reason that we have given above, to protect the egg from the development of its own internal germs.

The most generally used mode of egg preservation is that of keeping them in lime water. This is undeniably the best for practical purposes, whether for house use or for sale. It involves the least expense and the least trouble and has the least objectionable effect upon the taste of the egg. Pack the eggs, with the small end down, in casks or jars, and then pour over them a solution of lime water and salt. Take a bushel of lime to fifty gallons of water, and add six quarts of salt. First slack the lime with part of the water, then add the rest of the water and the salt. Stir at intervals, and when the solution is cold and the sediment is settled, dip out the liquid and pour it over the eggs.

The objection to packing eggs dry in sawdust, bran, oats and the like is that the egg absorbs through its porous shell something of the musty taste that seems to belong to these substances. This may be prevented, however, by dipping the eggs first in a hot solution of alum. When cool they may be packed in any dry substance, the pores of the shell being now so entirely closed that no gases, taste or smell can be absorbed.

Protecting Animals From Flies.

The annoyance caused to animals by flies and mosquitoes often amounts to positive agony, and at times it is sufficient to prevent the stock eating enough to keep them in good condition. The animals will stand in the water or pass the greater part of the day in the shade, rather than expose themselves to the sunshine, going out to eat only when driven by hunger. They quickly lose flesh, the flow of milk shrinks, and a loss is incurred that cannot easily be made good again. At all times a good feed of grain is beneficial to stock, but it is especially so when flies are very annoying, since it will do much to prevent shrinkage of flesh and milk. Horses and milch cows may be protected, in a great measure at least, by wiping them all over with a sponge dipped in soapuds in which a little carbolic acid has been mixed.

Although as a rule farmers are inclined to find fault with having poultry about the premises, because of the injury they will do to growing crops, it will be found that hens will do much better, be healthier, and lay more eggs, if allowed their liberty. It is natural for them to roam to some extent in the pursuit of insects, to forage upon grass and secure gravel; for that reason it is better, if the conditions are favorable, to have the poultry houses so situated that the fowls can have an occasional field day. A small yard for them soon becomes so trodden that they desire a change to some fresh field, which should be granted, if possible.

In Sioux city, Iowa, arrangements have been completed for the erection of a corn palace, and a grand jubilee, in celebration of the immense crop of corn, will be held Oct. 5th to 8th. The corn palace will be a structure reared of corn. The principal streets will be arched and decorated with corn, ladies will wear corn as a decoration, and veritably corn will be king. The exhibition will not be confined to Iowa alone, but the great cornfields of Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota will send their quota.

Capt. S. H. Miller, of Klickitat county, W. T., has a shetland stallion, weighing only 500 pounds. The animal is as docile as a cat, and his owner can go into the pasture, where he is grazing, and pick him up by both hind feet, standing him on his head, without interrupting his nibbling of the grass.

Tehama county, Cal., has 181,265 acres devoted to prunes and olive trees.

The farmers of Washeo valley, Nev., will harvest about 75,000 tons of alfalfa this season.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

The Union county fair begins October 3.

A military company is to be recruited at Hillsboro.

The taxable property at Astoria is assessed at \$1,045,963.

Sam Engle, of Molalla, was severely injured by a kick of a horse.

Samuel S. Preston has been commissioned postmaster at Wallewa.

The grand lodge of the K. of L. will meet in Pendleton on October 14.

A private bank is to be established at Joseph with a capital of \$25,000.

Thos. Washburne, who died at Junction, is believed to have been poisoned.

A sixty pound watermelon has been produced in Gilliam county, near Fossil.

A rattlesnake was killed inside of the town limits of Pendleton some time ago.

At Centerville Bruce Robinson shot and fatally wounded Joe Normandie, a half-breed.

The fishermen have buoyed the Coos river channel, and also marked sunken snags.

L. Pettyjohn's residence near Salem was destroyed by fire, having caught from a fruit dryer; loss \$1300.

A new postoffice has been established at Medical springs, Union county, with M. Wright as postmaster.

Seaside lodge No. 12, A. O. U. W., of Astoria, the banner lodge of the order in the Northwest, has 280 members.

A new postoffice has been established at Dundee Junction, Yamhill county, with Wm. Parrett as postmaster.

Mrs. Josiah Flynn, aged 50, living near Sweet Home, was badly beaten by a tramp who had been refused money.

Chief of Police Twombly, of Astoria, shot and dangerously wounded Road Supervisor Walker, the result of a quarrel.

Frank Welch, of Highland, Clackamas county, had his grain and 100 bushels of peas destroyed by incendiary fire.

The Baptist organization will erect a church building 26x44 feet with appropriate church style of architecture at Grants Pass.

Dave Jones has found a bed of borax under his salt claim in Warner valley, Jackson county, that assays 75 per cent. pure borax.

The Astoria board of trade has started a subscription of \$150,000 as a bonus for a railroad to connect with the transcontinental lines.

A dog belonging to a Mr. Pierce, near Junction city, was bitten by a rattlesnake, but the dog persistently ate dog fennel until cured.

The pioneers of Linn county met at Crawfordville and effected an organization, to be known as the Pioneers' Association of Linn county.

The residence of W. Crabtree, of Mehama, together with the contents of the building, including \$800 in greenbacks, were destroyed by fire.

The farm residence of M. Moses near Trarant, Lane county, was burned with nearly all its contents. The fire originated from a defective flue.

There are in Crook county 1126 hogs, valued at \$2565; 233,337 sheep, valued at \$390,326; 20,479 cattle, valued at \$523,298; 12,059 horses, valued at \$346,282.

Snow has fallen to the depth of several inches in the mountains, says a Pendleton paper. Persons down from the Green Horn mountain report snow to the depth of six inches, and was still falling when they left.

Mr. Ed Hanley, residing near Burns, states that after harvesting his barley, which was a magnificent crop, the second growth from the roots is now two feet high, nicely headed, and bids fair to ripen and make a good crop.

Fire destroyed the Harrison street school house at Portland. The building cost \$25,000 and the damage is estimated at \$16,000, with \$13,800 insurance. The school house was destroyed by fire on May 29, 1879.

A couple of women living in Crook county became incensed at one of their neighbors, and in order to have revenge, caught his two dogs and saturated them with coal oil and then set the oil on fire, literally roasting them alive.

A cougar was killed by Mr. Gherking at his shingle mill near Silverton. The animal had been in the habit of coming to Gherking's camp about three times a week to whip a hound, which had been badly clawed and chewed by the truculent cougar. The boldness of the animal caused it to meet with a feast of lead, which it could not digest.

The Baker City Democrat says a sheepherder came into town and gave the report that masked men raided his camp, and, besides burning up his outfit and killing twenty-seven head of sheep, shot at the herders several times. It is presumed that the perpetrators of the deed are settlers in the neighborhood who are incensed at having sheep in their locality.

Cougars are bold and numerous in the Nehalem valley. Recently two boys named McCauley and Stoddard were hunting cows with a dog, when a cougar sprung from the brush and carried off the dog. Shortly afterward another cougar walked leisurely up to the store on the Clatskanie road, looked in at the door and then slowly walked away. Several men were in the store, but no one had a gun, and the animal got away.

WEDDING ANECDOTES.

A Clergyman's Amusing Chat on the Subject of Marriage Fees.

"Speaking of marriage fees," a prominent clergyman said, "recalls a very embarrassing blunder which was perpetrated upon an innocent brother clergyman recently. The groom, who was not a very nervous fellow either, carelessly poked an old plantation negro ballad in his vest pocket with the five dollar bill which he intended as the marriage fee. During the excitement which followed the ceremony, the young man placed the plantation ballad in the palm of the clergyman. After a fervent God-speed, the officiating clergyman left without inspecting the negro song. The divine was indignant when he discovered the nature of the bit of paper which he had stowed away in his wallet. He felt insulted. However friends interceded, the young man found the five dollar bill in his vest pocket, made a hurried explanation and succeeded in allaying the ire of the indignant clergyman.

"When in California," the ecclesiastical continued, "I had a little experience with a presumptuous groom. The witness, a prominent physician, requested me to come to a hotel to marry the couple. I complied, and after the ceremony the groom began to fumble a twenty-dollar gold piece about between his thumb and index fingers. Of course, all present observed the coin. Finally the young man slipped toward the piazza door and beckoned me to follow. When the door shut us from the bride and the doctor, the young Benedict slipped the double eagle into his trousers pocket and fished out twenty shillings in silver as my fee. I said nothing, but when I came to forward a certificate I filled it out on a piece of foolscap paper. I heard from the groom's friend, the doctor, in due time. He demanded an explanation of my effrontery. When I meekly informed that I could not afford to furnish a first-class certificate when the fee was so small, I received five dollars from the groom for a proper statement of the marriage."

The clergyman then narrated how on returning from prayer meeting with his wife he found a couple seated in a buggy waiting before his door. They desired to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock, and when the ceremony was concluded, the groom, who appeared rather dull, continued to linger and seemed greatly embarrassed. The gleeful bride nudged him in the side occasionally and looked hard at the door. The young man only grew more and more uneasy. When all the topics of conversation had been exhausted the clergyman's good wife proceeded to entertain the young couple with cake and refreshments. At last about one and a half hours after the ceremony had been concluded, the bride crowded the groom to the door and was seemingly determined to get him out of the room. Just as the door was about to be swung open the groom plunged his hands into his trousers' pocket, drew forth a fifty-cent silver piece, blushed violently and hurried from the house. "However," said the clergyman, "I had more respect for this poor fellow than I did for the impostor who gave me two dollars and fifty cents after he had given his bride and friends to understand that I was to receive twenty dollars. I furnished the groom who compensated me with fifty cents with a fine marriage certificate."—*Albany Journal.*

SNAKE-CHARMING.

Cost of Tuition and the Rapidity With Which the Reptiles Learn.

There are men who teach snake charming as a business. One of them talking the other day said women learn the accomplishment quicker than the sterner sex and follow it in the museums. Tuition costs, he said, from \$300 to \$500, according to how rapidly they learn. This, of course, includes the whole thing, not only how to handle the snakes, but also to do different tricks with them, which are all combined in this is known as the snake act. This consists in making a cap or turban of the snake and putting it on the head, making a snail of one by arranging it around the body, a belt by placing it around the waist or a pair of wristlets of small snakes. The act also includes putting all these on the person at one time so that the body is covered with snakes, eight or nine of them at a time. When covered with them in this way the woman supports about two hundred pounds of snakes and can scarcely walk.

There is a great deal in knowing the nature of snakes, particularly the position they get in when they are about to strike. After they strike ones they never get over it. When they once bite you they will try and do it again every chance they get. No, we don't give them any drug nor rub them quiet beforehand, as many people suppose. All that is necessary is to show them that you are not afraid of them. So after the woman gets confidence in her work, she can get along all right. I get the snake I teach them with under control, and then allow the woman to begin to handle it.

You see, snakes have brains as well as other animals. They never close their eyes, and watch all the time. The cost of the snakes varies from \$35 to \$150 and \$200 apiece, and in weight they run from one hundred pounds down to thirty, ten and even five pounds. All this talk about feeding a snake to make it tame and easy to handle is nonsense. They are simply like any other wild animal. In charming them we use no mesmerism or any thing of the kind—it's only to make them know that you are master, to go at them without fear.—*Philadelphia Call.*

AMERICAN MATCHES.

Sixty Thousand Millions Produced Annually in the United States.

The statistics gathered by the board of underwriters for New York City show that nearly one-third of the fires are caused by the careless use of matches. Whether the safety match now in common use does away with the danger of fire is a disputed question. Their chief merit is that they will not take fire when stepped upon, and rats and mice can not light them by nibbling. The invention of the safety match dates from the introduction of red, or amorphous, phosphorus in place of common phosphorus, which caused serious ill-health among the match-makers. Red phosphorus is harmless to the match-maker and to the child who may happen to taste it. But it will not mix with chlorate of potash, and so finally the splint was tipped with chlorate of potash and the phosphorus mixed with very fine sand and put on the box. A German named Kammerer was the first to make them, and it was once thought that they would drive the sulphur match out of use. In England the use of any other kind was forbidden by act of Parliament. In Sweden and Switzerland they are almost the only matches used. The necessity of carrying the box with the matches is, of course, their great drawback, and many attempts to make a safety match which could be lighted without the box have been made. A match with the phosphorus at one end and the potash at the other was once introduced; the splint had to be broken in two and the ends rubbed together in order to light. Imported safety matches made in Sweden and Austria are beginning to make much headway owing to their extreme cheapness. At present they can be bought, notwithstanding the duty of 35 per cent. on the matches and 100 per cent. on the boxes, for almost the same price as the commonest sulphur match. One dollar a gross is an average price, or about 124 matches for a cent. The box containing each hundred matches is an ingenious affair, being composed of a thick shaving of wood with notches cut where the corners come. Safety matches in boxes containing fifty matches are retailed at seventy-five cents a gross. The Treasury decision levying a duty of 100 per cent. upon the box is due to the plea that the box is really part of the match; without it the splints of wood are not matches in the ordinary sense of the word. There is but one firm in this country which makes safety matches. The price of American-made matches is higher than that of the imported ones, but it is said that they are of a far better quality.

One firm in this country makes wax matches, the machinery being ingenious and almost automatic throughout. But owing to the competition of Italian and French wax matches, it is a small business still. The little fancy boxes of wax tapers sold for a cent can not be made at all in this country for that price, and our manufacturers do not know how they are imported and sold for that price at a profit. One maker in Austria is said to make wax matches at the rate of ten miles of taper a day, using several tons of phosphorus every year.

According to the census of 1880 there were then thirty-seven establishments engaged in making matches in the United States, employing a capital of \$2,114,850, and turning out \$4,668,446 worth of matches. This represents about sixty thousand million matches. At present the number of establishments is smaller, but the capital and product much larger. Since the removal of the revenue tax of one cent on every hundred matches prices have fallen about one-half, and the consumption is said to have increased nearly one-third.

The largest match factories in the world are in Austria, two Austrian firms making almost as many matches as are made in this country. France makes more matches than the United States, having a large export trade. They are made by one firm, which, in 1872, agreed to pay the Government \$3,200,000 a year for the exclusive right of manufacturing for twenty years.

Our American match manufacturers say that the improvements to be looked for in matches will concern quality rather than cheapness. A match that will resist water is much to be desired; also a safety, non-poisonous match which can be lighted without the box; a match which will give out a pleasant perfume is desired, and, lastly, a match of some other material than wood, but which must be as cheap. Some curiosities in the way of matches have been made of sandal and cedar wood, and perfumed with camphor; they were very expensive. Some of the Japanese paper matches burn with a delicate scintillation and without odor, but they also are expensive. All attempts to do away with phosphorus have been unsatisfactory; some matches have been made in Germany without it, but were condemned as more dangerous than the common kind.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Mr. Burdette says that the Southern poetess who rhymes "corn" with "gone" knew what she was doing, and made a correct rhyme, for in the locality where the poem was written, they say "coan" and "goan." Also, that in Vermont "loss" rhymes with "hoss," and that the Arkansas poet would rhyme "a kiss, did he," with "yesterday"—pronouncing it "yistid-y." There is a poet in Camden, N. J., of whom Mr. Burdette may have heard, who rhymes "cornucopia" with "homogeneous." In New Jersey "homogeneous" may be pronounced "homogopia," but it must be a frightful strain on the United States language.—*Norristown Herald.*