TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Judge Rea, of Minneapolis, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

Polydore de Keyser, Esq., a Roman Catholic, has bee elected Lord Mayor of London.

Smith Hetherington, of Nevada City, Cal., was blown to pieces by the explosion of giant powder.

It is reported from London that Jennie Lind has had a stroke of general paralysis. Her mind is unimpaired.

The President has appointed Whittaker M. Grant, of Iowa, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Alaska.

A French fishing boat has been sunk in the British channel by a collision. Eighteen of the persons aboard were drowned.

The yacht Volunteer again defeated the Thistle. No sporting event for years has been watched with such interest as the above race.

George Francis Train has interested himself in behalf of the condemned Chicago anarchists. He is making rambling, incoherent speeches.

A Chinese transport has been wrecked on one of the Pescadore Islands, and 300 soldiers and the captain and crew, with the exception of one man, were drowned.

John Swinton has declined the nomination of the Progressive Labor Party for Secretary of State, of New York, on account of poor health. J. E. Hall has been chosen in his place.

In the United States Court at St. Louis, Miss Phoebe W. Couzins took the oath of office as United States Marshal, to succeed her deceased father. Judges Miller and Brewer were on the bench, and the former benevolently expressed the hope that during her term of office the new marshal may not have to hang anybody. Miss Couzins is the first woman who has ever held the office of marshal.

Alfred Warner, of Trenton township, Kenny county, Iowa, went to a shanty on his farm occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Nancy Black. Finding the doors fastened, he entered through a window and was horrified to discover the dead bodies of Mrs. Black and her two children, aged 11 and 13, on a bed. Word was immediately sent to the coroner at Mount Pleasant. He summoned a jury who decided that Mrs. Black murdered her children and then committed suicide by taking arsenic.

A miraculous escape from a horrible death occurred in a sawmill at Tacoma, W. T. F. W. Sullivan, boss mechanic, was engaged in repairing the saw dust carriage when the machinery started up and an endless chain commenced to move. In some manner Sullivan became entangled in the chain, and was hurried along toward the mill, and forced through an aperature but eight inches square, out of which sawdust is forced. His escape from instant death was deemed most marvelous by those who witnessed it.

At Hamilton, Ont., Wm. Nicholas' two daughters, Alice, aged 12, and Susie, aged 8 years, were taken with symptoms of typhoid fever, and a doctor prescribed some white powder. Each took one of the powders and both died. The physician thought he had administered quinine but the druggist clerk had put up morphine powders. Mrs. Rymal, of Mill Grove, also died suddenly. She was the doctor's patient and was given some of the fatal drug. As the doctor has a large practice in the country, and chills and fever have been prevalent, other cases may yet come to light.

A woman recently arrived at New York, calling herself Caroline P. Guelph, who claims to be a daughter of Queen Victoria. She says she has only recently discovered her parentage, having been educated in a Paris convent, and receiving regularly from England a liberal allowance of money. It was only when this allowance was suddenly discontinued that she investigated its source and discovered her royal lineage. In support of her claim she says she has letters from John Brown and Englishmen of high rank who are in the confidence of the Queen. The woman bears a wonderful likeness to the pictures of Victoria.

A terrible domestic tragedy occurred at Haverhill, Mass. Two years ago, Emma, eldest daughter o' James H. Abbott, a dissolute shoe-maker, married against his will. He never forgave her. While the rest of the family were absent she came to the house to nurse Mrs. Hicks, her father's invalid aunt. Coming home, filled with rum, and finding her alone with the sick woman, Abbott brained her with an ax and then blew his brains out. Unable to prevent the crime or give an alarm, Mrs. Hicks had to remain over an hour with the dead. When the family returned and discovered the crime the unfortunate woman was a raving maniac.

The worst wreck that ever occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad happened near Jackson, Tenn. An entire passenger train, except the engine, was hurled from a trestle while running forty-five miles an hour, and over thirty persons were injured, though, by what seems almost a miracle, none were killed. The coaches were thrown forty feet from the track, and some turned completely over. The scene was almost indescribable, women and children screaming for help and release from the closed cars. All were, however, rescued, and medical attendance given. Of the injured four or five may die; ten others are in a serious condition, and the remainder are only slightly injured.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Ben Boyd was shot by Burris Lithers at Healdsburg, Cal.

Mariano Elias, a wealthy Mexican, was killed at Nogales, A. T.

J. T. Brown was shot and killed by Wm. Purvis near Placerville, Cal.

Sexton & Ellsworth's sawmill, in Colfax, W. T., was burned with a loss of $6,000.

R. H. Odair, a prominent citizen of Riverside, Cal., was found dead in his room at a hotel.

Hugo Faschner, of San Francisco, killed himself to escape creditors who were bothering him.

Two boys named West, aged 7 and 14 years, were drowned in Lewis river, near La Center, W. T.

James Fisher, a miner working in the Vancouver Company's mine, was instantly killed by a fall of coal.

The President has appointed Chas. M. Force, of Kentucky, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Lewiston, Idaho.

George H. Gordon, a wealthy young Englishman, was accidently killed while hunting near Laramie, Wyoming.

Colonel M. E. Ball, U. S. Attorney for Alaska, died on board the Ancon on its last trip from Alaska, of pneumonia.

Fourteen hundred tons of ore are shipped daily from Anaconda, Montana, and 510 men find regular employment.

Alfred Haas, a despondent restaurant proprietor, ended his troubles by blowing out his brains with a revolver at San Francisco.

The notorious shell-game swindler, McAvoy, was shot, probably fatally, by a stranger whom he had swindled at Santa Monica, Cal.

The freight house and five cars were burned at Battle Mountain, Nevada. The fire was started by a tramp who was put off a train.

Wm. Watten, driver of a street car, was kicked by a horse at Sacramento and instantly killed. Deceased's famiy lived near Stockton.

Two young men named McArdle and Reardon, from San Jose, were murdered in bed in Indian valley, Monterey county, Cal.

A man was killed at Silver City, Idaho, by falling from a trestle and breaking his neck. His name was Alexander Ducheneau.

At San Francisco Otto Mauser, aged 17 years, was instantly killed by falling under a loaded cart, the wheels of which passed over the boy's head.

Sprague is to have a $20,000 mill. The merchants guaranteed 50,000 bushels of wheat as an inducement for the location of the mill at Sprague.

Dr. Davidson Scott, a prominent physician of Spokane Falls, committed suicide. His wife had recently died, and this fact with loss of money led to the deed.

Joseph Trotier, a teamster, tied his team near the river bank and went in bathing, near Stockton, Cal. He stepped into a deep hole and was drowned.

Captain J. D. Young, city editor of the Sacramento *Record-Union*, has been appointed State Printer by Governor Waterman. Young was State Printer under Governor Perkins.

Arthur Weston, aged 24, was drowned while crossing the Sacramento river in a boat, near Orland, Cal. He and his brother Frank were crossing on a hunting trip, when their boat capsized. Frank swam ashore.

Customs Officer C. J. Milks, of Tacoma, has made a seizure of 4,000 manila cigars, found secreted in the hold of the bark Discovery, that recently arrived from Honolulu. They had not paid duty as required by law.

Michael Dolan, a laborer, residing at Turlock, Cal., was killed while working on a railroad bridge across the Stanislaus river, by getting his head between two timbers. The engine tarted ahead, jamming the timbers together and crushing his head.

The body of a well dressed man, about 35 years of age, was found in the Catholic cemetery at Marysville, Cal. He had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. He is reported as saying his home was in Eastern Oregon.

Midway between Lewiston and Asotin, Idaho, is a large basaltic cliff, which is the home of a countless swarm of swallows. They not only have possessed themselves of every hole, nook and cranny, but have studded almost the entire face of the immense wall with their nests, which must number away up in the millions.

Benway, alias Nine Pipes, a bad Indian and horse thief, had hitherto confined his depredations to horse stealing on the reservation until recently, when he stole another Indian's wife and carried her off to Butte, Montana. A few days ago he ventured back to the reservation, and policeman Antoine Kicking Horse arrested him and took him before Chief Arlee, who personally administered to the culprit 150 lashes.

Eight small boys, all between the ages of eight and twelve years old, boarded a small and leaky scow in San Francisco bay, and soon drifted far out into the stream. A strong ebb tide carried the boat seaward and it was lost to sight in the darkness before the alarm was given. Parties started out immediately and searched most of the night, and the following morning they were picked up by an Italian fisherman just outside of the heads and taken back to the city. All were cold, hungry and wet from the night's exposure, but not suffering otherwise.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Feeding Horses.

If the stomach of the horse were more fully understood its feeding would be more carefully attended to. The benefit that comes from food comes through the process of digestion that is carried on in the stomach, and even while the process of feeding is going on. In comparison with the ox, the stomach of the horse is quite small. It is claimed that the stomach of the ox has a capacity of 250 quarts, while that of the horse is only about sixteen quarts; so as a consequence whatever is in the stomach after it is filled must be expelled into the intestines if feeding is continued. In that case, if the process of digestion is incomplete the result is an expulsion of the food without serving the purpose for which it is intended. For that reason in the use of concentrated food in connection with coarse fodder, there must be an exercise of judgement or the feeding will do little good. Thus oats may be fed to a horse and followed by hay to such an extent as to expel the oats wholly from the stomach, in which case the only benefit derived is from the amount of digestion going on during the period of eating. The office of the stomach being to digest the nitrogenous portion of the food, and as a stomach full of oats contains about four or five times as much nitrogenous matter as when filled with hay, either the stomach must secret its gastric juice five times as fast or the period of digestion must be five times as long. If a concentrated food like oats is to be fed with hay the latter should be fed first and then the grains, thus giving ample time for digestion between feeding.

How to Save Garden Seeds.

Peas and beans should be left on the vines until the pods are well wrinkled, when they should be picked and spread until they are quite dry. Small quantities may be shelled by hand, large crops are threshed with a flail. Keep them in a dry place.

Melon, cucumber, squash and pumpkin seeds should be taken only from ripe, perfect shaped specimens. In a small way the seeds may be simply taken out, spread out on plates or tins and dried. Larger quantities have to be washed before drying, to remove the slime that adhers to them. When the seeds are thoroughly dried, tie them in bags, and keep in a dry place secure from mice and rats.

Beets, parsnips, turnips, carrots, onions, cauliflower and cabbage will not produce seed until the second year. Set out in early May strong, well-matured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry, then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe. For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.

Those who feed grain in addition to grass, and feed it intelligently, so far as we have ever heard them give an opinion, believe that it pays. One prominent feeder says that he finds that it requires only half as much grain to fatten an animal on grass as it does to fatten on it in winter or dry food.

Wet, muddy feet and legs are fully as injurious to the lower orders of animal life as they are to men. Instinct teaches the animal in a state of nature to avoid such unwholesome exposures, but man has obliged them to grovel in such miserable places and is therefore responsible for the results.

Finely chopped clover hay moistened with water that has been slightly salted, and sprinkled with corn meal, makes an excellent food for old stock that cannot well masticate hay. It should be fed in connection with mixed ground grain also, with a small allowance of linseed meal.

Store beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips in bins in the cellar, and pack them in dry sand or earth and they will keep well for winter use. This method will enable the farmer to use them at any time, which will not be the case if they be stored in mounds in the open air.

Give to the cows none but the best and purest food. With no other stock is this so essential, for the reason that it has been fully demonstrated by competent authorities that the milk is a very prolific source of transmitting disease germs from impure food.

Hogs are excellent gleaners of wheat fields. We have never observed any ill effects upon the animals if there is plenty of clover and water as well as some wheat in the field. Sheep, on the other hand, we should hardly care to trust on the stubbles.

A few lumps of charcoal with a box of wood ashes placed in the hog pen will prevent many ills arising from indigestion in hogs. The charcoal should be fresh. Old charcoal may be renewed by heating it in the stove for a few minutes.

A cheap and excellent mixture for colds in poultry: "Put a tablespoonful of tar in a quart bottle, and 20 drops of carbolic acid and one teaspoonful of crude petroleum. Add hot water, shake well before using, and give a teaspoonful."

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

A Board of Trade has been organized at Medford.

A black bear weighing 400 pounds was killed near Astoria.

The receipts of the State Fair foot up to between $14,000 and $15,000

At Grant's Pass about 200 pupils are in attendance at the public schools.

The Bandon *Recorder* has suspended publication until the arrival of an editor.

The corner stone of the new Masonic hall at Pendleton was laid by the Grand Lodge.

A majority of the farmers around Prineville are sowing wheat instead of rye this fall for hay.

Adolph Dauth took a dose of "Rough on Rats," with suicidal intent, and died in a Portland hotel.

A large school building is being erected at Newport. It will be sixty feet long and thirty-six feet wide

Jas. Johnson's barn, near Carlton, was burned by tramps with all its contents, including several horses; loss, $3,000.

Linkville is to have a court house to cost $7,500, which, when completed, will be the most costly building in the county.

Aaron Broyles, a pioneer farmer of Columbia county, was accidently shot and killed by his grandson near St. Helens.

A. Wood's sawmill, near Hood river, was burned with its contents. The loss was $18,000, with but $3,000 insurance.

J. E. Logan, who has a ranch on the Claskanine, killed a catamount near his house, measuring seven feet eleven inches.

Charles Manciet, aged 29, was shot and instantly killed by a drunken man named Wm. Dilton, in the Argonaut saloon, Portland.

Two Swiss families have bought 220 acres of the Starkweather farm near Oswego, for $11,000, and will place it in the highest state of cultivation.

R. E. Maple, the murderer of D. I. Corker, at Lafayette, has been resentenced to hang. The death will be fixed by the judge in the death warrant.

There are several cases of diphtheria at Roseburg. Two deaths from the dreadful disease have occurred, and it is feared several others will not recover.

Jason Wheeler, Indian Agent at the Warm Springs reservation, has tendered his resignation on account of a dispute between him and settlers over a boundary line.

Dr. S. W. McDowell, who has made himself famous by contesting the election of various congressmen, judges, etc., was committed to the insane asylum from Salem.

An application has been made for a postoffice at the North Fork bridge over the John Day river, near the line between Umatilla and Grant counties. The new postoffice will be named Dorman, and will be in Umatilla county.

The State Press Association meets at Albany on October 14. J. B. Fithian, of the Portland *World*, will deliver the annual address, and Sam Simpson an original poem. Others will deliver short addresses. It promises to be an interesting event.

The Portland Board of Trade committee has raised $3,920 for the purpose of sluicing out St. Helens and Walker's Island bars. The O. R. & N. Co. subscribed nearly one-half the amount. The steamer Walla Walla will be put to work at once.

A. W. McDonald, a telegraph operator, fell into the river at the foot of D street, Portland, and was drowned. Hugh Brady, a longshoreman who recovered the body, has rescued or recovered fifty persons from the river during his residence of several years in Portland.

The running expenses of Morrow county for the past year were about $13,000. The indebtedness to Umatilla county was paid last year in scrip, upon which 8 per cent. is being paid. This amounted to $5,800 The assessor found $1,100,000 of taxable property in Morrow county this year, being nearly $300,000 more than last.

The United States mail on route No. 41,212, from Baker City to Canyon City, was robbed by two masked highwaymen. Three locked pouches were taken, also money and a watch from the passengers. The point where the robbery took place was twenty-five miles southwest of Auburn. The pouches taken have not yet been recovered.

Last fall a car on the narrow gauge went over the incline at Fulquartz landing into the Willamette river, where it remained until last winter, when the floods of the Willamette lifted it out of the mud and carried it over the falls at Oregon City. Here a steamboat fastened to it and towed it to an incline at Oregon City, where it was got out, not much the worse for its swim down the river.

About a third of the whole State of Oregon yet remains unsurveyed, and there is only $3,000 appropriated for surveying public land in this state this year. The surveys this year will comprise three fractional townships near Burns, Grant county, in all about 95 miles. Near Bandon, Coos county, about 15 miles will be run to close some nfinished work. Near Chetco, Curry county, 178 miles will be done; near Onion Peak, Clatsop county, 127 miles; about Fall creek, Lane county, 52 miles, and near Florence, Lane county, 92 miles. This will probably use up the appropriation.

GETTING NEW COINS.

Where the Bright Pennies Come From and How They are Circulated.

"Where do the new pennies come from?"

The question is asked daily. Every one has a dimly defined idea that they are turned out of the United States mint, but under what conditions they are put into circulation few people seem to know. Ross W. Drum, cashier of the Tradesmen's National bank, United States depository for Pittsburgh, was asked the question the other day.

"Any one can get them by applying to the United States Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer, and sending the money." The Treasury regulations on the subject of minor coins read thus:

The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer will pay out for lawful money any minor coin not needed in the current business of their offices.

"Do the banks put most of them in circulation?"

Not now. They formerly did, but of late years many mercantile houses have been making a practice of getting their own pennies from the Treasury Department. This was rendered necessary in making change by the practice of making prices in odd numbers, as ninety-nine cents, forty-nine cents and similar prices. This of course puts a large number of pennies in circulation and the stores must have them on hand, and they have taken to buying their pennies in large amounts."

"How is other coin procured from the mints?"

"Upon receiving an original certificate of the Assistant Treasurer in New York for a deposit of one hundred dollars, or any multiple of one hundred dollars, made for the credit of the Treasurer in general account, the Treasurer will cause a like amount in gold coin to be sent from the mint at Philadelphia at the consignee's expense.

"Upon the receipt of currency or gold coin the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer will cause to be paid to applicants in cities where their respective offices may be situated, standard silver dollars in any required amounts. To applicants outside of cities in which the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer may be situated, the same will be forwarded at the expense of the Government in sums or multiples of five hundred, upon receipt by the Treasurer of an original certificate issued by an Assistant Treasurer or National bank depository that a deposit of currency or gold coin has been made to the credit of the Treasurer on general account.

"Fractional silver coin will be forwarded from the office nearest to the place of the destination by express at the expense of the Government in sums or multiples of five hundred dollars, under the same conditions that govern the issuance of silver dollars. Also by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, by registered mail free of charge, in sums or multiples of seventy dollars, at the risk of the party to whom sent, upon receipt of currency or gold coin. —*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Most Powerful Influence Exerted Against Human Progress.

Public opinion is "collective mediocrity." It finds expression in manner, habits, usages, laws and literatures, which react upon it and tend to give it comparative fixedness in its elementary characteristics, in spite of its proverbial fickleness. This complex body of thought, like an organism in which many parts coalesce and become co-ordinated in one structure, although subject to modifications in the later accretions, becomes like "the cake of custom" hardened with age. It is not strange, therefore, that in some of the older countries, like China, it is hardly possible for the reformer to make so much as a dent in public opinion, in favor of the removal of barriers to progress and the introduction of the ideas and methods of a more advanced and progressive civilization.

Even in the most enlightened communities to-day, public opinion is the most powerful influence constantly exerted against intellectual development and moral and social progress. It prevents free and impartial discussion of unpopular views, and intimidates into silence and conformity with prevailing beliefs and observances the great majority of those who hold these views; thus directly discouraging independence, sincerity and consistency of thought and speech if not indeed making these qualities the exception among those who hold decidedly unpopular views, and silence or acquiescence and a temporizing course the general rule.

All original thought must come from individuals. All great moral and social reforms must receive their first impulse from the few and not from the many. Nothing, therefore, is more imperatively demanded in the interest of progress, than the freest and fullest expression of those opinions which clash with the conversation of the day, as a counterpoise to the tendency of an arbitrary and despotic public opinion to make all think alike, and thus to produce "intellectual peace at the price of intellectual death." It is not simply the right, it is the duty of those in advance of their fellow-men to speak their honest thought, and in a way to be understood. Loyalty to conviction and courageous devotion to the highest conceptions of truth, regardless of public opinion or personal interests, is a demand of the times, both in public and private life. There is a vast amount of truth not likely to be popularly received for a long time and they who defend it, in spite of the pressure of public opinion, perform a service the value of which can not be overestimated.—*Open Court.*

SLEEPING WONDERS.

Feats Accomplished by Some Men While in the Arms of Morpheus.

Sleep in most individuals lasts for the space of eight hours. Exceptions to this statement are numerous; whether these arise from duty or laziness we shall not venture to examine. Sir E. Codrington, the famous naval officer, when a midshipman, could watch on deck for nineteen hours; this left only five for sleep, which in his case was most profound—so profound that no noise was sufficiently strong to waken him; yet if the word "Signal!" was whispered in his ear he awoke and was on deck instantly.

Reporters in the House of Commons require great exertions to keep themselves from sleeping. A few years ago a distinguished member of the "gentlemen in the gallery" took down a speech while asleep. His statement rests on his oath. Calvin tells of a friend of his reading aloud to him while asleep. The organ of vision was alone active.

Coleridge, the dreaming philosopher, composed "Kubla Khan" (one of his poems) while fast asleep. Next morning he was sure there had been an acquisition to his literature but was too negligent to write the stanzas. A few days afterwards he attempted to recall the verses, but they had for the most part fled, and the poem as it now stands is but a fragment.

Every one knows that extreme fatigue induces sleep, and this in spite of surrounding relations which, in ordinary circumstances, would hinder any one from resting. Previous to the shortening of the hours of work, factory children frequently fell asleep while working at the machines, although well aware that they would incur severe punishment by doing so. The North American Indian, at the stake of torture, has been known to go to sleep on the least remission of agony, and will slumber until the fire is applied to awaken him.

It is on record that, during the heat of the battle of the Nile, some of the over-fatigued boys fell asleep upon the deck, and during the attack upon Rangoon, in the Bormese war, the Captain of one of the steam frigates most actively engaged, worn out by the excess of continued mental tension, fell asleep and remained perfectly unconscious for two hours, within a yard of his largest guns, which were being worked energetically the whole period.

Habit and time, place and circumstances predispose us all to sleep. The celebrated pedestrian, Captain Barclay, when accomplishing his extraordinary feat of walking one thousand miles in as many successive hours, obtained at last such a mastery over himself that he fell asleep the instant he lay down. The doctor's wife never hears the door-bell during the night, although the noise is sufficient to rouse the wearied husband; but should a child in the nursery cry, then the mother, oblivious of all other sounds, hears at once the infant's voice.

It is related that the Abbe Faria, who acquired notoriety through his power of inducing somnambulism, was accustomed merely to place his patient in an armchair, after telling him to shut his eyes and collect himself, and pronounced in a strong voice, "Dormez!" which was usually successful.

There seems to be no limit to the wonders displayed by man in sleeping. Concerdet, the mathematician, solved one of his most difficult problems while asleep—a problem, too, which puzzled him during his waking hours. A professor of theology in the University of Basle once wrote a sermon while asleep. He found it in his desk next morning. The preceding night he could not grapple with the subject as he desired, but the performance of his sleeping hours was quite satisfactory to him.

Jenny Lind was one of the most celebrated singers of her time. No one could rival her powers but a factory girl, who sang sometimes better than the famous Jenny. The girl could not attempt any difficult piece when awake, but when sleeping she sang so correctly, so like the renowned artiste, that it was difficult to distinguish between their voices. On one occasion Mad. Lind heard the girl, and even tested the accuracy of her powers by giving her a long and elaborate chromatic exercise. This the sleeping girl performed, much to the wonder of the famous Swedish singer.—*London Telegraph.*

A TWO-INCH MISS.

Narrow Escape of an Alabama Church from Destruction by a Cyclone.

The Colonel had contributed fifty cents at Decatur, a quarter at Birmingham, thirty cents at Verbena and thirty-five at Bessemer—all for the "rebuilding of colored churches destroyed by cyclones," and when we got to Sheffield and an ancient darkey struck him again with the same old chestnut, he turned on the man with:

"See here! Where is that church?"

"'Bout ten miles from heah, sir."

"When did the cyclone hit it?"

"Las' September."

"I don't believe it! I believe you are lying to me! Now, then, will you tell me the truth for half a dollar?"

"Y-yes, sah."

"Very well. Was that church building blown down by a cyclone or not? I want a straight and truthful answer."

"An' you'll giu me fo' bits!"

"Yes, I will. You only wanted two bits for the church, while here are four for the truth."

"Den, sah, I shall let de church slide an' stick to de troof an' hope fur de Lawd to forgin me! Dat sighclone jist missed de church by two inches, but I fought dat was clus 'nuff to collect a few dollars on!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Check boldly enters where modesty dare not pull the door-bell.—*Whitehall Times*