

TELEPHONE.

VOL. I.

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ELLIOTT, Mansfield, Pa.

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MCMINNVILLE, OREGON, APRIL 22, 1887.

NO. 90.

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY Garrison's Building, McMinnville, Oregon,

Talmage & Turner.

Publishers and Proprietors.	
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The only first class, and the only parlor-like shop in the

First-class Workmen Employed! First door south of Yamhill County Bank Building. MCMINNVILLE, OREGON.

H. H. WELCH.

..... AND FARM

-Warm stables, shed, etc., economize fodder.

-Hens will not lay if exposed to the inclemencies of the winter weather.

-Mould can be prevented from forming on fruit jellies by pouring a little paraffine over the top, which, when cold, will harden to a solid cake which can be easily removed when desired .-Boston Budget.

-Good Plain Buns: One pound flour, six ounces butter, one-quarter pound sugar, one egg, one-quarter pint milk (bare), two small teaspoonfuls baking powder, and a few drops of essence of lemon. Use the milk lukewarm and beat the dough well for ten minutes .-

ing and laxative, far superior in many cases to the abominable doses of salts and oil usually given in fever and other diseases. Raw apples and dried apples stewed are better for constipation than liver pills. - Boston Bulletin.

-Matlame Dev. is looking over her linen. "Why, Flo," she says to the laundrymaid, "how is it that you have not marked all my pocket-handker-chiefs with my initials?" "I have done so, madam; I stitched the letters of your and Country.

THE ANSWER OF PARIS.

My Helen, with thy grand Greek eyes, Made by heaven most pure and wise, Made by heaven most pure and wise, Thou dost bid the winds of joy Whisper thee of long lost Troy! My Helen, with thy grave Greek lips, Carved in death's last sweet eclipse, Thou dost bid the murm'rous sea Tell Troy's burial place to thee?

Deep in northern snows two meet, Two whose love is full, complete; And beneath a southern sim, Two whom love hath made as one.

My Helen! Let me touch thy hand Where love dwells—still Troy doth stand.

-Fannie Aymar Mathews in Home Journal.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

How Wealth Tries to Make Assurance Doubly Sure-Locks and Safes.

It is a long way, in fact, from the simple contrivances of classic times for protecting ready wealth to the coffers and money chests, the secret drawers and guarded treasuries of Florence and Venice. And from them it is still a longer one through the clumsy safes and rude locks of the last century to the present almost perfect treasure vaults, proof against fire or flood, against both sharp dynamite that a burglar may safely use. The present safety vault has of course grown out of the old safe, and is really only a perfected modern bank safe on an enlarged plan. The average safe is an iron and steel box, some four to six feet in height by four feet in breadth and depth. It has a thick door, made in half a dozen layers of unequal size, heavily bolted together, and opens by a combina-

tion of movements on an exterior knob. The safe deposit vault is another big box, also of steel and iron, some ten feet in, like a prisoner's cell, with a heavy wall of brick, mortar and cement, and ness into a larger room which contains it. All that ingenuity can do has been done to make the body of the vault impregnable and to put the secret of the intricate lock beyond chance of guessing. The cell inside is lined with drawers and boxes, each locked and bolted. The whole thing is a safe within a safe, making assurance doubly sure at but slightly higher rates for nervous and cautious de-

positors. Safe deposit vaults are built by only a few of the large safe makers. The metal used for the walls of the vault is a mixture of iron and steel, melted together at high heat and tempered throughout as finely and evenly as possible. The result is a homogeneous, almost flawless sur-lace, which defies alike the burglar's tools or the flames of a big fire. A wall three inches in thickness is laid on in plates with heavy bolts of the same material, and the whole side is then shut in with a stout covering of fire proof brick and a finely mixed cement. Particular care, of course, is taken with the door, braced and re-braced, of various sizes acintricate, too, that it needs one man's mind working all the time to keep up

The demand for vaults is comparatively small now, but the makers agree that there will be a large increase in the number used before ten years pass. People are just beginning to realize what mental relief it is to have one's valuables absolutely secure from accident or theft, and that comfortable feeling is sure to spread even if it entails the building of

The Modern Cook Book Dinner. The modern recipes for making cheap dishes are framed upon the supposition that you are to obtain the materials of manufacture for nothing. They should be written in this form: Go to the market and beg a beef bone from the butcher; steal a couple of parsnips and half a dozen of potatoes out of the peddler's cart; get your grocer to trust you for half a pound of rice; borrow from your neighbor a cupful of flour; from another neighbor a hod of coal; put your bone into a quart of water and let it stew slowly; slice your potatoes and parsnips; get an onion somewhere and slice it also; put these in with the bone; stew two hours and add your flour; simmer twenty minutes and serve. This dinner will supply a father and mother and twelve children, and there will be enough left to feed four tramps. Cost, one-hundredth part of a cent for match to start fire. would be poor?-Boston Courier.

Evidently an Exaggeration.

Among the begging letters recently received at the office of a benevolent society was one running thus: "This unfortunate young man is the only son of a widow who died childless, and his earnings maintain his aged father and infant brothers, whose sole support he is." -Apples stewed and sweetened are pleasant to the taste, cooling, nour sh-The circumstances of this case are evidently exaggerated."—The Argonaut.

In Winter Time. One morning, after a very cold night, the children found the brook near the house frozen over. Three-year-old Roy came running in, his eyes full of wonder. "Oh, gramma," he cried, "God's put our brook to bed!"—Youth's Companion.

The Queen Mother's Agreement. The queen mother of Spain has made agreement with her creditors by which she keeps \$200,000 of her revenue and marked all the others 'ditto.' "— Town life is heavily insured.—Chicago Times.

HOW TO AVOID WRINKLES.

omething Better Than Cosmetics for

the Face-Facial Calisthenics. "How young she looks!" "How does she manage to conceal the marks of age?" Who has not heard these phrases flitting about the auditorium of a theatre when some long popular actress is on the boards? The questioners are not always 'adies, but as a rule the ladies are most vitally interested in the problem suggested. How can one prevent age from showing itself in the face, and what is the secret of the actress' long enduring youth? As to the latter, it is hardly worth while to pay much attention to it, I think, for the art of making up for the tage is quite a different matter from that of making up for the drawing room. In the one case the artist can make use of broad, suggestive touches; in the other everything must bear an elaborate finish. So there are two styles of painting in vogue in facial development as

well as in pictorial art,
But I know something much better than painting for preserving a youthful appearance to the face. It is very simple, and was suggested by the massage treatment for removing superfluous flesh. edged tools and any charges of powder or In this case the object is in a measure to restore wasted flesh, or rather to prevent waste. Wrinkles, the surest mark of advancing age, and the hardest to eradicate or conceal, are due to the gradual wearing away of flesh underneath the cuticle. Why does it wear away? Because the facial muscles have either too little or the wrong kind of exercise. It will be observed that wrinkles usually take a downward course. This is due to the wrong kind of exercise. What exercise? Why, the washing and wiping of the face, to be sure. Not that I am going to advoin height and twelve feet in length, built cate the discontinuance of this salutary and wholesome exercise; I simply sug gest a change in the method. Instead opening by a door almost a foot in thick- of rubbing the face down in washing and wiping always rub upwards, This will have the effect of counteracting the influence of the flesh to depart from under the cuticle and will keep the face free from wrinkles. It is rather an awkward habit to acquire at first, but perseverance will make it second nature, and the re-

the eyes and the upper portion of the cheeks. For the lower and middle portion, where hollowness is often noted rather than wrinkles, but sometimes both, there is another plan. The facial muscles are subjected to very slight activity in the ordinary exertions of eating and talking. To fill the cheeks out plump and round it is necessary to develop the muscles there. These muscles are very slight at the best, and any special effort well directed will Take a piece of soft leather, kid or chamois skin will do, and put the end of it between the teeth; then chew gently which is the only part exposed after the upon it for several minutes, taking care outer wan is built. The plates are doubled, not to raise the teeth from the leather. not to raise the teeth from the leather.
If the teeth are raised it will bring into cording to the layers, over lapping and falling short, but all so piled and blended cation, whereas the purpose is to develop as good as ever, save that its sensibility is together that while one holds all will those that are seldom used. One who hold and the treasures within will still be tries this method will find the cheek a boy changed off the ends of three safe. The lock combination is made so going through a queer action that is anything but graceful and pretty; nevertheless, it is immensely effective, and will restore to its youthful plumpness even the most hollow cheeks of the decrepid sexagenarian. Those in middle life or those who are just beginning to feel the ap proach of age will find this plan especially favorable. Its beauty does not recom-mend it, but its simplicity does.

It occurs to me to inquire why talking should not be effective in keeping the facial muscles fully developed. There costlier safety vaults than those we have now.—New York Tribune.

are women who talk incessantly, and it might seem that uninterrupted activity of the mouth in conversation would be enough to effect all the enlarging of muscles desirable to attain a youthful appearance. So it would, if talking exercised the right muscles. It will be observed that the most talkative women have the most hollow cheeks, so there is no encouragement in this for cultivating conversational powers. The reason why excessive talking brings with it a pre-mature decay of facial beauty is that talking exercises almost exclusively the orbicularis oris, the muscle that serves as a mouth opener. The tongue and throat muscles are brought into play, of course, but they are not to be considered in discussing what may have an effect upon the external face. When the orbicularis the external face. oris, therefore, is exercised to the exclusion of the more distant portions of the cheeks, it will be developed abnormally in strength; and when advancing age brings about the decay of the tender cheeks, the sinewy orbicularis oris remains in its full vigor and size, and the cheeks appear correspondingly so much the more hollow and wasted. There is no danger to any one who indulges moderately in conversation, but if any one has any fears on the matter they may be set at rest by a timely practice with the strip of leather. And don't forget to rub up when you wash and wipe.—Globe-Democrat.

"Oh, no," said an actor who was basking in the sun on the corner of Fourth avenue and the Rialto, "I'm never afraid of accidents when traveling about the country, but I'm careful, of course."

"Yes, indeed," vouchsafed another actor,

"Yes, indeed," vouchsated another actor, who has the number of railroad ties in the country down to a fine point; "I s'pose you keep your eyes open for trains coming in both directions."—New York Sun.

A Falcon's Flight. Birds of prey fly so swiftly and for such a length of time that a falcon once lost in the forest of Fontainebleau, in the centre of France, was found the follow-

An Andover Woman.

This story is told of the wife of an eminent benefactor of the town, whose residence was on the "Hill." One day while the lady was in the midst of preparations for the midday meal (this was in the olden time when people got up in the morning and had dinner at the proper time) a caller was announced. Hastily leaving the kitchen where she was overseeing operations she entered the next room where the visitor was. The door between the two was open, and pretty soon the lady broke off the conversation

and called to the "help" in the kitchen:
"Nancy, does the kettle boil?"
"No, m'am." Then the conversation was renewed, to be broken again in a few minutes by the

Nancy, does the kettle boil?" "No, m'am." "Then take the pine stick in the corner and put it on the fire." This was pre-sumably done, for shortly after, when

"m'am" repeated her question: 'Nancy, does the kettle boil?" "Yes, m'am," was the answer. "Then take off the pine stick and put it in the corner."

This shows a spirit of saving hardly to be surpassed.—Boston Record.

Hunting the Wild Boar. In Germany the boar hunt occurs annually. Trained hounds are held in leash until the lair of the boars is sniffed and the cerebrum is at the moment itself then they are let go. Off rush the bristling beasts. They run fast, and the faster they skip along the wider and "madder" they get. Sometimes they are shot, but the correct style of killing is to use a long spear or a short sword like knife. The hunter spies his boarship speeding along in an almost straight line blinded with rage and ferocity. Bend-ing sideways to the earth the sportsman thrusts his spear dull end downward in and the cerebrum reached through the the soil and the sharp point slanting upward and turned directly to the boar's path. Straight on the wild boar rushes and with all the impetus of his long flight plunges upon the spear point, and there impaled, dies a bloody death.

Although no boars are found among the wild animals of the United States, sult is worth many pains. This exercise is designed particularly for the benefit of naturalists have no fear that they cannot live in this climate and will thrive. The ordinary hog if allowed to run wild will become savage in three generations, and both the newly imported boars and any farmer's pigs belong to the same family. -New York Tribune.

Surprises in Surgery.

Numerous instances have been recorded of late in the medical journals of the complete reunion of portions of fingers which had been cut off from the hand, increase them in capacity and size. An in some cases by the knife and in others excellent exercise for this purpose is this: by the ax. In one case a man, in cutting by the ax. In one case a man, in cutting kindlings for the morning fire, accidentally cut off the end of his thumb. He had gone from the place some twenty in its original place as nearly as possible. a boy chopped off the ends of three fingers. He was seen by a physician three or four hours after the accident. The ends of the fingers had been found in the snow, and were brought to him. He attached them, and two of the three

Antwerp Cathedral Pulpit. The cathedral pulpit is quite a wonderful work of art. It is all of wood elaborately carved. Four female figures, life size, support the pulpit proper. These represent the four races, white, red, black and yellow, supporting the Gospel. The railing to the pulpit stairs is surmounted with a series of animals, mostly birds, representing the vices. Their meaning is not at first apparent, and the effect, to me, was so lacking in dignity as to be almost ludicrous. These figures, too, are of life size, and the series commences with a crowing cock, and ends with a bushy tailed squirrel. The carving is well executed, and there is much fine work, leaves, flowers, etc.-Brattle-

A Gale's Life History.

boro Household.

A scientific account of the great gale which swept over the British Isles in October has been submitted to the Royal Meteorological society by Mr. C. Harding. The storm appears to have formed about 250 miles southeast of Newfoundland on the 12th. It reached Ireland early on the 15th, turned, to the southeast, remaining central over the British Isles about thirty-four hours, then crossed to France, and subsequently again took a northeast course, finally breaking up over Holland.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Handshaking in London.

Handshaking is an obsolete custom in London drawing rooms, and for some time past it has been the fashion not to introduce persons. The proper form of acknowledging an introduction when made is for the lady to give the least nod of the head to the left and not in front, as used to be the old, graceful style. In this country, where it has become the fashion to extend these customs, the same unsociability prevails in the company.-Chicago Times.

Two Deadly Polsons.

Worry and mortification are evidently deadly poisons to the blood. The cancer in John Roach's mouth and the one in Grant's throat owed undoubtedly their origin to mental troubles. Gen. Logan would without doubt have been alive today if it had not been for the great mental strain he has gone through in late years, to which was added the burden of tinancial embarressment.—T. C. Craw-ford in New York World:

MUSIC'S EFFECT ON NERVES.

Slow Music Exerts a Calming Influence.

The fact remains that music does act powerfully on the majority of nervous systems, and there is reason to think that the brain is not alone affected. For example, the movement of the lower limbs. both in dancing and in marching, are distinctly influenced by music, inde-pendently of the consciousness. When the brain at first participates in the excitement produced it may become engrossed with other matters, and rhythmical muscular movements of the extremities, and in a lesser degree of the trunk, will be continued automatically in harmony with the music.

Direct impressions on the cerebral centers are probably transmitted through the auditory center. Thus monotonous and slow music will exert a calming influence, provided it be not too slow to be in harmony with the nerve habit of the individual, as in that case it may irritate. It is also essential to the success of any endeavor to bring the brain under control of music, that it should first arrest the attention either by its power or sweetness, and then gradually conduct the organism into harmony with itself. A measured cadence of the sort likely to calm the mind is more likely to augment than to allay irritation, unless it begin with a powerful appeal to the brain in a working. This has not, perhaps, been sufficiently well understood in some attempts which have been made, experimentally, to use music as a remedial

measure. So with endeavors to rouse the spirit by music, the opening needs to be plaint-ive and in the key of melancholy which harmonizes with the brain state of the patient. The attention being arrested auditory center, the key must be gradually changed and the time quickened in such manner as to change the brain state. No great progress will be made with the employment of sound, and form and color as remedial agents, powerful as these agents really are, until we dismiss the unscientific idea of "mind," and begin to regard the brain as an organ which, like all other parts of the body, obeys physical laws and performs its functions by purely physical processes. London Lancet.

The Craze for the Stage.

And yet, every year brings up its group of ambitious young American ladies, tenderly nurtured beings, who desire to "go on the stage." They generally come off again in a year or two, and conclude that plain sewing or school teaching would be paradise as compared to the life of a "lady actress."

If she goes off with a distinguished actress like Modjeska she is not allowed to stop at the same hotel with her; that is not etiquette. She may be allowed to play some very inferior part, and be hissed for her pains for doing it badly. She is put under the care of the old we'man who plays the part of "The Dowager" so elegantly, and finds that guardian is a vulgar old pe drinks too much. But we will suppose her to be a philosophic and patient girl, capable of living down all these disagreements of the first year; but she has learned, alas! that the play looks better before the footlights than it does behind it; that she has stepped on the wrong side of the illusion. It is not alone that tinsel reigns instead of gold, or that looking glasses are made of muslin.

It is not the rouge or the pearl powder, or the ugly company of ropes and pulleys, dust and dirt everywhere; it is not alone that she must rub her hands with chalk at every movement, else they look black. No. She learns that she has stepped into another world whence all the "fun" private theatricals has vanished. She earns that she has stepped into another world where all that she learned in her own world goes for nothing. Her re-finement and education, her ladylike air and pose, which she thought would fit her for the portrayal of ladylike characters, these are all worse than use-less. She has been obliged to raise her voice and discard her manner, for the trainer has pronounced both ineffectual. However, she has conquered her awk-ward stage walk, and has learned that the stage runs down hill. She has reasoned that the primer of any language runs down hill. She has is full of difficulties. She says to herself that she will succeed, "that it is weak to be discouraged, that only cowards run away."—Mrs. John Sheldon in New York World.

Diffusion of Wealth.

Twenty millions of dollars in a village does not make that village rich if it is all owned by two men; but if that amount is spread evenly all over the village then it is different. Money in the hands of one or two men is like a dungheap in a barnyard. So long as it lies in a mass it does no good, but if it was only spread evenly on the land how everything would grow Money is like snow. If it is blown into drifts it blocks up the highway and nobody can travel, but if it lies evenly distributed over all the ground it facili-tates every man's travel. Wealth is good if diffused, but not if hoarded.-Henry Ward Beecher.

Getting Up False Faces.

A number of men, women and chil-dren make a living by getting up false faces, which find a ready sale during the ball season and around Christmas time. It requires no little ingenuity and artistic skill to make these grotesque combina-tions of paint and cardboard which delight the children, and serve to lighten up the graveyard gloom of the ordinary public mask ball. The best false faces, however, come from France, and are coated with wax before being painted.

An Instance of Warm Hearted Poverty and Cold Blooded Corporation.

"We have some delicate questions to answer once in a while," said a conductor to mo the once in a winie, "aid a conductor to me the other day. "I used to run on the Pacific roads years ago and they required everybody to get a ticket before they got on the train. Well, you know how that works, of course. One man out of five don't get there in time to buy a ticket, and then there's trouble. We had to charge a man twenty-five cents extra if he didn't have a ticket. Then we had to give him a drawback check that he could present at the general office and get his quarter back, or something like that. It was done to make people more business like, and was also a delicate hint to the conductor to whack up with the road occasionally. It made a good deal of trouble, though.

"One day a man with no legs rode up with me a distance of fifty miles or so, and just had the avent charge to take him there.

had the exact change to take him there. However, he had just barely got to the train in time to be put aboard. He didn't have the twenty-five cents extra, and I talked as severe to him as I could, and I told him I'd have to refuse to take him. You see, if I'd have to refuse to take him. You see, if I'd taken a quarter out of my pocket and given it to him to put up, the genial, unhung pirate known as the 'spotter' would have charged that I had loaned the cripple a quarter from the company's money. So I pulled the bell cord and the train stopped. It was a question of whether I'd obey orders or get the

Royal G. B. in a minute. "Just then an old miner from the last wildeat stampede, busted, but still generous, woke up and got the drift of the conversation. When he found out what the train had stopped for he went down in his old duck overfor he went down in his old duck over-alls, fished out his ticket and gave it to the legless traveler. There,' said he, 'pardner, you go on with your infernal old train and I'll git out and walk. I'm in something of a hurry, anyhow, and I've got pretty well rested, so adoc. So long, Mr. Hireling, of a bloodless corporation. Tell the baggage shatterer to jest be kind enough to fire my chist off most anywhere, but to do it as easy as he can. It's got some joint powder into it that I had left when I failed. It belongs to the Brindle Tour Cat Consolidated Mining, Mill-Brindle Tour Cat Consolidated Mining, Milling and Smelting company, now deceased. Fare thee well, gentle brakesman, with the clarion voice. Bon joir, Mr. Peanutter, with the prime fresh figs just out of quarantine, with a prize worm in each and every package. Adnos, gentle railroad, with varnished cars and a hat box. If I don't see you agin, hullo!" He was just getting off the train with a roll of blankets when a young man from New York passed the hat and collected \$50. This was handed over to the man with no legs and the ticket was returned to the vice-president and general manager of the vice-president and general manager of the Brindle Tom Cat Consolidated Mining, Mill-ing and Smelting company."—Detroit Free



Mrs. Hauton (who feels that she has con seemled in coming to the Newgold's ball)—Ex-tremely ordinary people here; common looking woman over there, and what a dress she has on. (Suddenly discovers that she is facing a mirror.)-Life.

An Old Fable Retold.

Da' wuz oncet er flock ob skee'd sheep whut Da' wuz on et er flock ob skee'd sheep whut run'd down enter de ribbah 'n drownded. I dunno weddah dem sheep wuz ob de one kin' er de uddah; I dunno weddah dem sheep wuz w'ite er brack—weddah dey wuz shea'd er onshea'd—hongery er fat; dunno nuffin 'bout dem sheep 'cepp'n dis: Dem sheep—eb' las' one—wuz drownded, 'n dis de way et happen. De ole ram, he sez, sezze—kin' a-soshble-like, sezzee—"Gwine t' de ma'ket t'day, Mars Fahmah!" "Nope." sez Mars Fahmah. "ain's Fahmah?" "Nope," sez Mars Fahmah, "ain's a-gwine." Ole ram cu'ous t' know fo' why; low'd da' wuz too much dus't "Nope," sex Mars Fahmah; "right sma' showe' jes' fo' day." Ole ram 'low'd mebbe dat showe' lay de dus' too much! Mars Fahman shake he bead'n say de road en prime cundish'n—all time look'n ve'y mys-te-ous. Et las' de ole ram he up'n ax 'm, k'plump, fo' w'y he wuz'n' a-gwinef "Well, of yo' mus' know," sez Mars Fah-

well, of yo mas know, see Mars ran-mah, "kase da's sich a mighty sight ob wolfs. I's r'ally 'fea'd ef I 'temp' t' druv yo' t' ma'-ket dat dem wolfs jump out 'n et yo' all up, hide 'n hoofs—'n dat's de troof! Des on'y las' hide 'n hoofs—'n dat's de troof! Des on'y las' woek one ob de nabe's wux a-druv'n ob de nices' passel ob sheep—mos' ez nice es dis'n. Miste' Ram—w'en—you' see dem woods jes' behin' de furdes' co'ntiel' obe' yan! Yes, on de lef. Dem's de woods. Yes, sah, dem's de woods—right da'! Well, sah, Miste' Ram sca'eely mo'n ez fer ez a runn'n' jump f'um de fus pos' 'n rail fence, on de off side ob de road—'n en broad day, min' yo' "—(Well! yo' shed a sees de ole rann's eyes; dey wux mos' road—'n en broad day, min' yo' "—(Well! yo' shed a seen de ole ram's eyes; dey wuz mos' a-popp'n' out.) "Den whut!" he says, a-trembel'n' like de agy; "den whut!" "Den whut!" sez Mars Fahmah, "nebbe you' min' whut. I's done tol' yo' oncet, 'n I ain't a-gwine t' tell yo' no mo', 'n I ain' a-gwine t' no ma'ket t'day; no, siree! 'spech'ly 's I's got some plowin' t' do." An' 'way he goes a-laugh'n t' hese' lift t' kill.

Well de ole rayn, he sex, a-tu'n'n' t' de

hese'l fit t' kill.

Well, de ole ræm, he sez, a-tu'n'n' t' de sheep, sezzee: "Dem wolfs mighty bad! Dey am big 'n dey 'm hongery; 'n like ez not dey come a-meak'n' up yer w'en Mars Fahmah a-snooz'n' 'n clumb right obe' dis yer fence! Run! run!" 'N so dey did; dey run'd. Dem po' skee'd sheep tuk right afte' de ole ram, dey did, 'n dey run'd, 'n run'd tel dey fotch up, k'chug! ente de deepest catfish kole en de r75'se'.

ole en de r. bbo'.
'N dat whut Mars Fahmah git fer a-tell'n' dat fool ya'n t' dem po' skee'd sheep.-Zim in Judge.