

TRY IT.

Did it ever occur to you how difficult it is to tell the exact truth? It would be a shocking thing to be a liar of course, but there are people who always tell the truth, even if he knows it! You do, you? Then you are possessed of a high order of intellect, for there is no better test of brain power than ability to see and narrate facts as they are.

Of course you know we tell the truth. But did you never, on your honor, come in and say you had caught a hundred fish in thirty minutes, just as fast as you could pull them in, when the exact facts were you had but caught half a day and got just six fish—not very big ones either? Come now. Maybe you are a woman, and everybody knows that a lady speaks the truth. Oh, yes! But when Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson is twenty-eight and one-half years old, with no prospects, don't you customarily tell people she is thirty-five, even when you know better? When finally Miss Johnson gets a husband, and she is twenty-nine, and he is twenty-four, don't you ever make money over the fact that he has married his grandmother, and doesn't you habitually give strangers the impression that he is fifteen and she is forty? On your sacred honor again, mind you! Well, if you do not, then you have a great brain, and you shall go up head.

Try for one day to tell the truth precisely as you know and see it under your eyes. When you have seven letters to write, don't say you have a dozen. Say seven. Don't say it's the awful wind you ever encountered. You have lived through just such a hundred times. Don't tell your friend you have the worst headache you ever had. You have suffered just as severe ones many a time and will again. If you wait sixteen minutes for your wife, don't swear you have been there two hours. Say sixteen minutes exactly. Don't say a thing happened forty years ago when it was thirty-four. Say thirty-four. Don't dismiss to a newspaper that the most frightful railway accident has occurred and a whole train load of passengers were killed when in point of fact the extent of the fatality was that one poll parrot in a cage got her neck dislocated.

Notice all day long how many times you actually and knowingly tell an untruth just so as to make out a good story. At night eat them all up, and it will make your hair stand on end to discover what a liar you are. It is the life effort of strictly conscientious persons to narrate facts as they are, without regard to their own likes and dislikes or their desire to make out a good story, and then they are conscious of steady failure. Still the constant effort to speak the exact truth reacts only on the intellect, making it sharper and clearer and giving it true perceptions. The person who acts with perfect sincerity in all things and who strives to adhere to the strict truth can perceive more easily than anybody else when a person is trying to hunting him.

As to the person who habitually exaggerates all his big figures, every dodged and twisted superlative weakens by so much his hoary belief in his honesty and truthfulness. Then when a really great occasion arises he can make no impression at all, but like the traditional cithion whose apples rolled down hill he can only shut up and remain silent.

In Vienna something novel is to be tried in the way of entertainment. The tastes of the "working classes" are to be studied carefully, and then a theater will be started designed especially to meet their wants and degree of intelligence. One does not know what the Vienna "working classes" will do with this theater that is graded down to their taste, but it is to be hoped that they will make it and test it down. It is a reflection on the intelligence of the average citizen that he cannot understand and enjoy as good a style of entertainment as the dukes and fashionable women. In America some of our most distinguished interpreters, even of Shakespeare, began life as mechanics. John McCullough was a carpenter before he became an actor. It must be remembered, too, that even in Europe some of the working classes are no slouches in the way of Shakespearean acting. Sweet Adaline Nelson was a barnard.

Pitiful, mean and disgusting beyond the power of words to express is the squabbling among the heads of various departments around New York. With the cholera in the bay, and with the impending possibility of its attacking the city and sweeping the country at any moment, these fellows fight over their respective powers and duties. Two of them actually had a quarrel recently over a cholera curse. It is indeed that potty professional jealousy cannot be silenced even in the awful presence of pestilence and death.

In the Third congressional district of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, a political spectacle will be witnessed in this campaign which is paralleled nowhere else in the Union probably. Mr. William McAlister is the candidate for congress of both the Democratic and Republican parties. The monkey and parrot have embraced and made friends.

On looking at the portrait of Captain A. G. Weisert, LL. D., of Wisconsin, the new commander in chief of the G. A. R., one is impressed with the fact that there are still young as well as good looking men in the ranks of the veterans.

Wanted His Victim Answer. The novelist, seated at his work-table, the dramatic writer imagining the play which is to attract and stir the public, is inevitably constrained to act it out in auto-suggestion. They must really see their characters live and act, and when it is more they see life as their heroes' life. There can be no really engrossing creation without this fusion of created and

creature. Hence, dying, sent them to look for Dr. Bixton, the great physician of the "Comedic Human." "Only Bixton can save me! If Bixton does not come, if they do not find Bixton, I am lost!" Thus Bixton is dedicated to his dream.—Julia Garrett in North American Review.

The Eightest Metal.

"Some people seem to think that aluminum is the lightest metal in the world," says a learned and weighty decided in all the fancy articles you may make of that commodity, "but that is a mistake. The specific weight of magnesium is only one-third of that of aluminum, and is even more hard and durable. It is not at all useful, however, as it catches fire very easily, even at the open hearth. It is not destined to crowd the popularity of aluminum, although up to a short time ago it was even the cheaper of the two."

One man in Boston takes in 5,000 pots of beans every week, and he has been at it forty-two years. Needless to say he has been successful in business. He is said likewise to be a very leisurely man.

The Australian labor commission, under the law consisting of eight employers and eight trade unionists, favors to a man the system of compulsory arbitration. The plan recommended is a law authorizing the action of arbitrators if either side to a controversy demands it in disputes between labor and capital. They believe an arbitration court should be established which shall thoroughly examine the question and give judgment as in a law trial.

In the late lists of torpedo guns made by the navy department a torpedo that will run at the rate of twenty-eight miles per hour for nearly half a mile was fired from the gun on the torpedo boat Cushing. The missile plunged under water fifteen feet from the Cushing and sped along 800 feet, when it rose to the surface. This was to test, not the torpedo, but the gun, and every mark made of the gun has still proved satisfactory.

The torpedo in war will be loaded with 120 pounds of gunpowder.

A distinguished lady has been writing a newspaper letter about leap year, telling the public of several instances wherein the woman took advantage of her privilege and posed the question, and the couple were married and lived happily ever after. But the distinguished lady is certainly misinformed on one point. She says one of the husbands was a brilliant young journalist, too modest to ask the girl to marry him because she was rich and he was poor, and did not think he was much of a fellow anyhow. It could not have been a journalist. It might have been a preacher or a timid lawyer, but not a journalist. There never was a newspaper man too bashful to pop the question, or one so modest that he did not think himself quite good enough for any woman alive. Oh, no! It never was a newspaper man.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CANNON, BARLOW FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Telephone 411, Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City.

HIRAH A. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City.

E. H. WATROUS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 402, Mutual Building.

RICHARDS & MOYLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Commercial Building, 244 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

S. W. DARKE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR, Lawyer Block, Salt Lake City.

DR. J. B. KEYSER & BRO., DENTISTS, Room 2 and 3, Mutual Building, Salt Lake City.

DR. J. THOMAS, BUREAU DENTIST, No. 10 Main St., Salt Lake City.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO., CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

C. H. Colby, Manager, Denver, Colo.

F. W. Olmstead, City Att., Salt Lake City.

J. L. Basley, - Special Agent.

The Best is the Cheapest. Same as Policy via Telegraph and printing your premium.

This old and reliable company has a capital of \$5,000,000, and in view of the recent financial crisis, it is safe to say that the New Zealand Insurance Co. is in a position to meet all obligations. Their agents are scattered throughout the country, and the company is well known and highly regarded.

The book is bound in four different styles and sent postpaid to any address at the following:

OLD SCRAP COPPER, Etc.

With pay the following rates in cash:

From 10c to 25c per pound for copper.

From 25c to 50c per pound for brass.

From 50c to 75c per pound for bronze.

From 75c to 100c per pound for lead.

From 100c to 150c per pound for tin.

From 150c to 200c per pound for zinc.

From 200c to 250c per pound for iron.

From 250c to 300c per pound for steel.

From 300c to 350c per pound for copper.

From 350c to 400c per pound for brass.

From 400c to 450c per pound for bronze.

From 450c to 500c per pound for lead.

From 500c to 550c per pound for tin.

From 550c to 600c per pound for zinc.

From 600c to 650c per pound for iron.

From 650c to 700c per pound for steel.

From 700c to 750c per pound for copper.

From 750c to 800c per pound for brass.

From 800c to 850c per pound for bronze.

From 850c to 900c per pound for lead.

From 900c to 950c per pound for tin.

From 950c to 1000c per pound for zinc.

From 1000c to 1050c per pound for iron.

From 1050c to 1100c per pound for steel.

From 1100c to 1150c per pound for copper.

From 1150c to 1200c per pound for brass.

From 1200c to 1250c per pound for bronze.

From 1250c to 1300c per pound for lead.

From 1300c to 1350c per pound for tin.

From 1350c to 1400c per pound for zinc.

From 1400c to 1450c per pound for iron.

From 1450c to 1500c per pound for steel.

From 1500c to 1550c per pound for copper.

From 1550c to 1600c per pound for brass.

From 1600c to 1650c per pound for bronze.

From 1650c to 1700c per pound for lead.

From 1700c to 1750c per pound for tin.

From 1750c to 1800c per pound for zinc.

From 1800c to 1850c per pound for iron.

From 1850c to 1900c per pound for steel.

From 1900c to 1950c per pound for copper.

From 1950c to 2000c per pound for brass.

From 2000c to 2050c per pound for bronze.

From 2050c to 2100c per pound for lead.

From 2100c to 2150c per pound for tin.

From 2150c to 2200c per pound for zinc.

From 2200c to 2250c per pound for iron.

From 2250c to 2300c per pound for steel.

From 2300c to 2350c per pound for copper.

From 2350c to 2400c per pound for brass.

From 2400c to 2450c per pound for bronze.

From 2450c to 2500c per pound for lead.

From 2500c to 2550c per pound for tin.

From 2550c to 2600c per pound for zinc.

From 2600c to 2650c per pound for iron.

From 2650c to 2700c per pound for steel.

From 2700c to 2750c per pound for copper.

From 2750c to 2800c per pound for brass.

From 2800c to 2850c per pound for bronze.

From 2850c to 2900c per pound for lead.

From 2900c to 2950c per pound for tin.

From 2950c to 3000c per pound for zinc.

From 3000c to 3050c per pound for iron.

From 3050c to 3100c per pound for steel.

From 3100c to 3150c per pound for copper.

From 3150c to 3200c per pound for brass.

From 3200c to 3250c per pound for bronze.

From 3250c to 3300c per pound for lead.

From 3300c to 3350c per pound for tin.

From 3350c to 3400c per pound for zinc.

From 3400c to 3450c per pound for iron.

From 3450c to 3500c per pound for steel.

From 3500c to 3550c per pound for copper.

From 3550c to 3600c per pound for brass.

From 3600c to 3650c per pound for bronze.

From 3650c to 3700c per pound for lead.

From 3700c to 3750c per pound for tin.

From 3750c to 3800c per pound for zinc.

From 3800c to 3850c per pound for iron.

From 3850c to 3900c per pound for steel.

From 3900c to 3950c per pound for copper.

From 3950c to 4000c per pound for brass.

From 4000c to 4050c per pound for bronze.

From 4050c to 4100c per pound for lead.

From 4100c to 4150c per pound for tin.

From 4150c to 4200c per pound for zinc.

From 4200c to 4250c per pound for iron.

From 4250c to 4300c per pound for steel.

From 4300c to 4350c per pound for copper.

From 4350c to 4400c per pound for brass.

From 4400c to 4450c per pound for bronze.

From 4450c to 4500c per pound for lead.

From 4500c to 4550c per pound for tin.

From 4550c to 4600c per pound for zinc.

From 4600c to 4650c per pound for iron.

From 4650c to 4700c per pound for steel.

From 4700c to 4750c per pound for copper.

From 4750c to 4800c per pound for brass.

From 4800c to 4850c per pound for bronze.

From 4850c to 4900c per pound for lead.

From 4900c to 4950c per pound for tin.

From 4950c to 5000c per pound for zinc.

From 5000c to 5050c per pound for iron.

From 5050c to 5100c per pound for steel.

From 5100c to 5150c per pound for copper.

From 5150c to 5200c per pound for brass.

From 5200c to 5250c per pound for bronze.

From 5250c to 5300c per pound for lead.

From 5300c to 5350c per pound for tin.

From 5350c to 5400c per pound for zinc.

From 5400c to 5450c per pound for iron.

From 5450c to 5500c per pound for steel.

From 5500c to 5550c per pound for copper.

From 5550c to 5600c per pound for brass.

From 5600c to 5650c per pound for bronze.

From 5650c to 5700c per pound for lead.

From 5700c to 5750c per pound for tin.

From 5750c to 5800c per pound for zinc.

From 5800c to 5850c per pound for iron.

From 5850c to 5900c per pound for steel.