HIS ROMANCE.

By SANBORN DARRAH.

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Jack Conover was a city boy and the son of a plumber. Jack read a great many novels based on life in the wild west and became imbued with a desire to mingle in the exciting scenes of that region. He was twenty three years old when his father died and left him $20,000. Jack at once set about obtaining a realization of his boyhood dream. Going to Arizona, he purchased a ranch and became a sheep raiser.

The ranchman continued to read romantic tales and longed for a chance either to kill a few dozen Indians or rob a stagecoach. But the Indians were no longer there to be killed, and the stagecoach had given place to other methods of transportation. Not meeting with adventures and waiting for sheep to multiply being an uncexciting occupation, Jack grew lonely. He wished for some young woman to keep him company as his wife.

One day, while riding over his broad acres inspecting his herds, looking up suddenly he saw a speck in the far distance. That it was moving toward him was evident from the fact that it was growing larger. Then he could see a thin film of dust about it. Next it revealed itself as a galloping horse. A man with a burden in his arms bestrode the horse, and before long the burden could be distinguished as a woman. The two were coming lickety split, rising and falling with the contour of the undulating country, and it was not long before, arising from low ground, they appeared on the crest of a rise not half a mile away.

Jack saw the opportunity of his life. Here was a clear case of abduction. Though the girl was yet too far for him to see her face, he knew she was beautiful and he was just the man for a rescue. Riding directly before the pair, he whipped out his revolver and called a halt. The man drew rein, shouting:

"Git out o' the way!"

"Throw up your arms!"

The man threw up his arms.

"Dismount."

The man slid off to the rear, leaving the woman in his place. Jack glanced at her. She was a young girl and fairly good looking. In his eyes, gazing through the roseate hues of romance, she seemed a peri. The man on reaching the ground fell in the dirt. Jack, seizing the bridle rein of the horse he had stopped, put spurs to his own horse, gave the other the lash of a quirt, and the two animals, with their burdens, dashed away.

"What are you"—

"Don't be afraid," he interrupted "I'll get you away from him."

With that he cast a glance to the rear. The man had risen and was beckoning to a dozen horsemen who appeared far back where the single horse had appeared a few minutes before. It was plain to Jack that where at first he had one man to deal with he now had a dozen. Urging on his own horse with his spurs and the girl's with the quirt, the two went galloping over the country like mad. The girl made no further attempt to communicate with him. She did not look exactly pleased at being rescued. At first she looked angry. Then she burst out into a hysterical laugh. Jack kept looking back and was urged to fresh efforts by seeing the men behind gaining on him. Coming up to the man who had been abducting the girl they pulled up, he said something to them and pointed to the fugitives and they started on.

The chase was long and exciting. The girl held the reins of her own horse and guided him in the path she wished to take. Coming to a turn that led up to Jack's ranch house, Jack endeavored to turn their course in that direction. But the girl pulled her horse's head in a path of her own choosing, giving Jack at the same time a beseeching look to permit her to go as she wished, whereupon he yielded. After all, perhaps it would be as well in the end. There was no force at the ranch house to prevent the girl being taken by her pursuers.

By this time the girl's horse began to lag. Jack laid on the quirt and urged him forward as best he could. Looking behind, he saw that the pursuers were close on his heels. He was about to give way to despair when, riding between two clumps of trees that flanked the road, he heard the crack of rifles and saw puffs of smoke emerge from between the trees. Casting a glance behind him, he saw his pursuers one by one falling from their saddles and biting the dust.

Astonished at the rising up of this friendly force, Jack pulled rein and stopped at the door of a small house. A man, followed by a woman and several girls, came running out, and the girl he had saved fell into the arms of the woman. The man, seeing Jack, looked surprised, but started at once to administer restoratives to the girl. The woman laid her tenderly on the ground and was reviving her when a voice from up in a tree called:

"That'll do. The show's done."

Jack was thunderstruck.

"Who's your friend, Ellen," asked the woman, "and where's Mart?"

Ellen burst into a laugh.

"Come, explain."

"We were coming on all right when suddenly this man stopped us on the road and made Mart dismount. Then this man seized my bridle and hurried me on. The only way to prevent his spoiling the job was to let him take Mart's place."

"My friends," said Jack, "will you kindly explain what you mean by 'the job?'"

"We've been running for a moving picture show," said the girl, again giving way to boisterous laughter.

FAST COLORS.

Those Known as Hydrosulphite Said to Be Best on the Market.

The fastest colors on the market today are what are known among dyers as hydrosulphite, colors that are fixed in a caustic bath with hydrosulphite.

These colors are as near absolutely fast as can be produced, says the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, and have been adopted by the United States Government to be used in army uniforms after being submitted to very severe tests.

The dyeing of these colors on cotton yarn is very simple, especially when you use the Scotch tub system of dyeing. The proper way to dye these colors is to use the vacuum type of dye machine, as the dyes diffuse out of the liquor before the dye has a chance to fix and this type of machine is best suited for that purpose. In this system the cotton is in a stationary and the dye liquor is forced through the cotton by means of pumps.

Tossing in the Blanket.

Tossing in the blanket, which has been forbidden to the troops of the Rhine shot division as the sequel to a recent accident, is a very old sport or punishment. "Blanketing" Ben Jonson called it, and in Hollinshed (1577) we find a denunciation of "jesting, rifling, blanketing and such other vile and dishonourable exercises." The French have a special verb "berner" for it, "berne" being the name given to the sheet or blanket used. In the Punjab tossing is certainly most famous in literature and the question arises whether the practice came to France via Spain from Morocco. For the verb "berner" is used for the Moorish punishment in which four men hold the victim by the ankles and wrists and send him high as they can, presumably with a blanket to catch him.—London Chronicle.

Tree Planting on English Waste Land.

Coke of Holkham, so we learn from Mr. W. H. R. Curtler's short "History of English Agriculture," began his great agricultural work about 1776 on an estate where an old farmer said, "All you will see will be one blade of grass and two rabbits fighting for that." In fact it was little better than a rabbit warren. He transformed the bleak, bare country side by planting fifty acres of trees every year until he had 3,000 acres well covered, and in 1832 had probably the unique experience of embarking on a ship which was built of oak grown from the acorns he had himself planted. Between 1776 and 1842 (the date of his death) he is said to have spent £536,992 on improving his estate.—London Globe.

Dog and Horse.

As compared with the dog the horse is a stupid animal. The animal trainer will tell you that in intelligence it is a nip and tuck between the dog and the elephant and that in comparison with either of these animals the horse is nowhere. It is only in docility and affection that the horse is the "animal next to man." Even in these respects the dog is a worthy competitor with him. When it comes to knowing things a special friend the horse is left far ahead by our other friend and our friend the dog.

Time's Changes.

Midmay is a philosopher in his way. The other evening Mrs. M. gave him a scolding that would have made almost any other man crazy. Midmay said never a word in reply. He only murmured to himself: "And that is the woman I used to hold on my knee and call my little pootsy wootsy!"

Lighthouse for Peace Memorial.

Would not a lighthouse be a fitting memorial of the peace that has prevailed on the great lakes since the war of 1812? The neutrality of the great lakes is a triumph of common sense and humane instincts over warlike impulses. It also illustrates the superiority of the unwritten law to the written statute.

Wireless-Telephone on Warships.

According to daily press reports wireless telephony has not proved an unqualified success on the battleship fleet. It was impossible to send messages over any great distance except under the most favorable conditions, and when the telephone was in use the telegraph had to keep silent.

Spectacles.

The invention of spectacles is variously attributed to Alessandro di Spina, who died at Pisa in 1313; to Alhazen, the Arabian (eleventh century), and to Roger Bacon (1214-92). It is quite safe to suppose that the invention was not earlier than the beginning of the eleventh century.

A Word for the Unsatisfied.

Those who are quite satisfied sit down and do nothing. Those who are not quite satisfied are the sole benefactors of the world.—Landor.

Racy.

The race isn't always to the swift. Sometimes it is to the wise man who knows how to fix things.—Chicago Daily News.

Now You Know.

New Thought is a body of no matter entirely surrounded by what's the use.—Life.

Electric Light Wires Protected.

It is a misdemeanor to tamper with electric light wires in Colorado.

FADS OF THE FAIR.

Three Hats Enough For Any Woman. An Old Fashion Reborn.

The person of modest means feels the need of hats more than anything else, but if one is careful to select two or three chapeaux which are entirely different and yet not too striking the effect will not be so bad after all. One small walking or traveling hat, another for the street or calling and a third, which should be a large picture affair, are really enough for any woman to possess.

An old fashion reborn as a result of the craze for fur is the trimming of cloth gowns, suits, wraps, caps, etc. with bands of fur. Some of the very smartest garments are being treated in this way.

There is an English style long in vogue of dressing alike two sisters who are near the same age. This fashion has been taken up in America and is very popular this winter.

Black and gold is one of the handsomest combinations for the elderly woman's evening gown.

For tiny girls this little frock will be found to be very nice. The dress is

A CHARMING LITTLE FROCK

made with a square yoke and the front and back portions are gathered and joined to it. The sleeves are puffed and made in one piece. The epaulets when used are attached to the shoulders.

JUDIC CHOLLET

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for children of one, two and four years of age. Send 10 cents to this office giving number 6530 and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for better postage which insures more prompt delivery.

VOGUE POINTS.

Smart Blouse Decorations—Short Sleeves Still Popular.

Much lace insertion appears on bodices, and many lace trimmings on blouses are covered with net. There is a very fine gold net which only asserts its metallic origin in certain lights. It is deftly placed over a number of lace arrangements.

The three quarter sleeve distinguishes some of the newest French models, and this length is most becoming for such a costume.

Black fox and gray squirrel have come back this season to find great favor, and they are really the best all round furs one can make to furs.

Chiffon bishop sleeves leave a portion of the uppers made of the dress material. The noticeable puff and fluting at the hand have a tendency to make the hand appear much smaller.

WITH THE MODISH SIDE FRILL.

Cameo buckles and pins continue in high favor, and some of the heirlooms that have been brought to light are wonderfully lovely and add greatly to the costume.

The blouse that is finished with a frill at the left side is the smartest of all things just now. The waist seen in the cut includes this frill and a very new sleeve. The model is adapted to both separate waists and to the gown.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 6521, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for better postage, which insures more prompt delivery.

NO TIPS IN FINLAND.

Maid's Surprise on Receiving Money from Mistress' Guests.

A country where there are no tips and where small services are rendered to the stranger without hope of reward would seem hard to find, yet such a country is Finland.

So far the tourist has not appeared in any great numbers, and consequently the commercial spirit which his advent always marks has been absent. As an example of this, Mme. Anno Malmberg, a Finnish lady, who is paying a visit to this country, tells an amusing story. Two English friends whom she had met while over here had been staying with her at her house in Helsingfors, and on leaving gave the maid a tip.

She was very much astonished and did not know what it meant. Seeing Mme. Malmbergs son coming downstairs, she ran to him and said, "They gave me money. Did they give you any?" Hearing that they had not, she was much mystified. "I cannot understand why they should give it to me and not to you, when they know you much better than me," was her perplexed comment on the incident.

Osawatomie and Pottawatomie.

The spelling of the two words Osawatomie and Pottawatomie causes considerable confusion to this day, but that is the way maps have them now and that of course makes them official.

Osawatomie, famed in Kansas history, is located between the Osage River and the Pottawatomie. It is named from these streams. In the early days two "s's" were frequently used in its spelling, but the impropriety of their use was shown and pointed out by the school teachers by simply explaining the words derivation.

The name of Pottawatomie, though had about ten different spellings according to an old settler of that community. The tribe of Indians, he said, left the State and did not leave us the correct spelling of the word. The people along the creek finally got together and decided to spell the word the shortest way possible—Pot-a-wat-o-mie. Now they are using two "t's" on the maps, and I guess that is the way to spell it now. We spelled it the shortest way and I have often thought that we were the original simplified spellers.—Kansas City Journal.

Sermons in Ancient Times.

St. Augustine's sermons lasted about 18 minutes, but in that ancient day it was no uncommon thing to have several at the same service. When two or more bishops were present it was usual for them and the presbyters to preach one after the other, reserving the last place for the highest dignitary. Some consolation, however, was to be found in the fact that applause was permitted and many of St. Chrysostom's sermons were hailed with the "tossing of garments and waving of handkerchiefs."

A Personal Matter.

Clarence was usually so restless and fidgety in church that his mother was obliged to reprove him from time to time. One Sunday he was so quiet and well behaved that his mother noticed it and spoke approvingly.

"What a good little boy Clarence was in church today," she said. Mamma was so proud of him.

"Yes," said Clarence. "I had to. The man looked right at me sitting over and over again. Please, please be still."—Youth's Companion.

Happy Eskimos.

Eskimos are all children contented, peaceable, honest and hospitable, without rulers and without ambition for fame or power. They live almost entirely on raw animal food, and this explains the absence of a number of diseases which are common to civilization. Salt water contains iodine and all sea animals, as well as those who eat them uncooked, absorb more or less of this fickle substance.

Capital Punishment.

Capital punishment prevails in all the States and Territories of the Union except Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Kansas and Maine. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872, and restored in 1878. It was also abolished in Colorado, but was restored in 1901. In New York and Ohio execution is by electricity.

One Thing Yet to Learn.

We have learned how to telegraph without wires and fly without gas bags, but the antidote for a common ordinary cold still mocks the foiled searchings of the human race.—St. Louis Republic.

Can't Eliminate Him.

This country has given up shirt-sleeve diplomacy and quit electing presidents who were born in log cabins, but the man who picks his teeth in public continues to be visible.

Do Pretty Well Yet.

"This motoring game isn't what it used to be." "Speed ordinance too carefully enforced?" "No, but pedestrians are getting so careful."

Berlin's Linen Factories.

Berlin has about a hundred factories for linen goods—for more than the kingdom of Saxony.

The Truth, in Most Cases.

A man tries to control his children before he has learned to control himself.—New York Press.

Good Advice.

Whatever you do, do wisely and think of the consequences.—Gesta Romanorum.

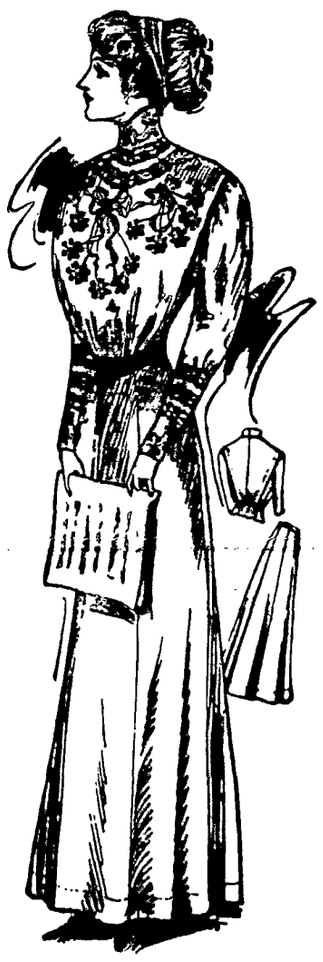
FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Tiger Skins Made Into Coats and Toques—Gold Dollar Yellow.

The craze for novelty has reached its height in the petit kingdom in coats of tiger skin with toques to match. When a skin is thought too bizarre for the outside of the wrap it is used as a lining.

The tone of yellow that is attracting much attention to itself is the gold dollar shade. It is the bright, rich yellow of currency. It comes in satin, in gauze and in chiffon cloths. It is superb in velvet, especially when the gown is embroidered with gold lace and white tulle.

A pale shade of French cashmere makes the dainty gown illustrated. The skirt is an absolutely plain gored



CHARMING GOWN OF CASHMERE

affair, and the smartness of the waist is effected by means of a design in embroidery or gold braid carried out in daisies and bowknots.

JUDIC CHOLLET

These May Manton patterns are cut for the blouse No. 6514, in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure and for the skirt No. 6514, from 24 to 36 inches waist measure. Embroidery pattern, No. 6511. Send 10 cents each for these patterns, giving numbers, and they will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.

MODISTIC MATTERS.

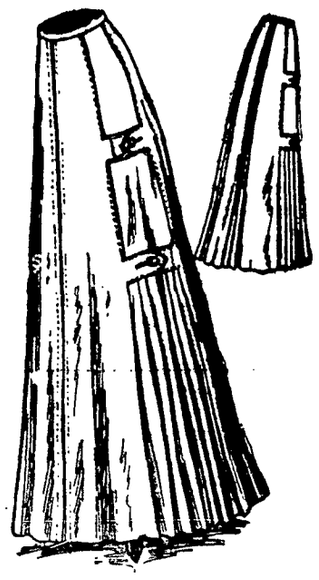
Coats and Skirts of Different Materials. Stunning Traveling Wrap.

Coats of a material differing from the skirt are in vogue, but velvet is the most employed to give the contrasting note.

A smart traveling or separate coat is of gray double faced worsted. It measures fifty inches long, is double breasted, with loose back. The collar, cuffs and patch pockets are trimmed with checked worsted in tones harmonizing with the cloth. The price in a good shop is $17.50.

Black soutache braid, close set and on straight lines, is the effective trimming seen on a gown of pale khaki colored sable cloth. With this costume was carried a large round muff of black fox and a long many tailed stole.

The skirt that is made with plaited panels at the sides is much in vogue.



SKIRT WITH PLAITED SIDES

The strap effect seen in the side plaited skirt illustrated is a very successful trimming. There are long unbroken lines in the front and back, which give an effect of height. The skirt is made in six gores. When walking length is desired the skirt is cut off on indicated lines.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 6519, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for better postage, which insures more prompt delivery.

ROUNDABOUT MAIL DELIVERY.

To Be Sent Ten Feet a Letter Must Travel 294 Miles.

One of the most remarkable mail routes in the world is that which a letter journeys in getting from Beebe Plain, Vt., to Beebe Plain, Quebec, Canada. While the two offices are within ten feet of each other are located in the same room, in fact—a letter mailed from one office to the other must make a trip of 294 miles—sixty-seven miles in Canada and the rest in the United States.

The plain old fashioned store building, which is situated on the international boundary line, contains both the United States and Canadian offices. There are separate entrances to each, but both are in the same room, have the same lobby, and there are no partitions to mark the division between the domain of Uncle Sam and the possession of King Edward.

"If you mail a letter from the Vermont side addressed to the Quebec side," says the postmaster, "it goes from here to the junction, then to Newport, then to White River Junction and back to Lennoxville."

To Legalize Tipping.

While praiseworthy attempts are being made in London to minimize the tipping system, a movement has been started in Berlin to make the custom compulsory. The cafe waiters in the Kaiser's capital have formed themselves into a union with the object of legalizing tipping. They have drawn up a scale of tips and passing resolutions to enforce it. If the order a customer gives in a restaurant amounts to three shillings he will be expected to tip the waiter to the tune of 12 per cent. If the order is over three shillings the "kellner" will be content with a tip of 10 per cent. In the larger restaurants the waiter will be satisfied with a modest 8 per cent. tip if the bill amounts to £5. The restaurant keepers protest against this tariff of tips, which they consider will interfere with their business, but the waiters refuse to give way.—The Throne.

Electricity Known of Old.

A writer in the Elektrotechnische Anzeiger cites many incidents to show that electricity was not unknown to the ancients, and that George Eber's suggestion in a novel that the Egyptians made use of lightning conductors was well founded. Instruments much like the modern heliographs were also used, the writer says, by priests, as a means of communication between temples. There can be no doubt, he says, as to the temple having been protected by lightning rods. The Biblical description shows that the roof was provided with metallic points held aloft by columns and that these ending in chains terminated in great water tanks. He adds: "All of which is vouched for in the first book of Kings and the second book of Chronicles."

Danger from Infected Meat.

At the recent meeting of the American Veterinary Medical association, in Chicago, Dr. I. Enos Day of the Chicago meat inspection staff, in an address on infectious diseases, pointed out "the widespread menace of septicaemia from infected meat." Medical practice has given the name of "meat poisoning" to this infection to distinguish it from ptomaine poisoning, the effects of which are similar. A victim of this infection may die of the illness or may only be affected to the degree of a partly poisoned system. Next to tuberculosis Dr. Day said he considered septicaemia the most dangerous disease the meat inspector had to guard against.

Pain and Grief Common to All.

It is not surprising that "accidents are always happening." Even kings and queens cannot live through calm and peaceful days. Toothache attacks their royal nibblers and gout brings pain to honored toes. Disappointment, suffering, loss of money, anxiety are merely bitter ingredients in the formula of daily existence.

Br'er Williams Says.

I don't want ter onderstan' heaven 'twel I gits dar, an' even den I ain't gwine ter make too close inquirements, kase dey might ax me whar I come frum, an' how come.—Atlanta Constitution.

Trouble Maker.

"De man dat loves to make a disturbance," said Uncle Eben, "is a good deal like de honk horn on an automobile. He kin make folks get outen' de way, but leave him to hisse'f an' he won't git nowheres."

The Philosopher of Folly.

"I find that it pays to pretend I believe what another man says," observes the Philosopher of Folly. "If I do, he always pretends he believes what I say, and we get along great."

Beware of Ideas!

An English dramatist should guard himself against ideas as carefully as a young girl should preserve her character. Dramas of adventure are immortal.—Era.

New Jersey Losing Income.

New Jersey gets $8,000,000 a year from its oyster beds, but could get $9,000,000 from the same source if the available tide land was properly seeded and cultivated.

William's Whiskers.

With most men, the beard is stronger on the right side.

Says the Philosopher.

"Ev'ry man to his trade, even in hosses."—Boston Herald.

ROCHESTER