

SHE ADVERTISED

By LIZZIE M. PEABODY.

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Patty Grover was just such a sweet, old-fashioned girl as we often read about, and the dainty breakfast which she had prepared she carried to her mother's room and set down with a cheery smile, although the mirror which she had just passed before entering the room had reflected a troubled young face.

Mrs. Grover, pale and delicate, propped among her pillows, followed with loving eyes her daughter's movements, and honestly believed that she was the best girl in all the world.

Her widowed mother's health was slowly improving, but she would need care for months; so as Patty passed back and forth about her work she was also trying to devise some means by which she could earn money enough for their support and remain at home, as the small sum saved in happier days was nearly gone.

The bright kitchen calendar attracted her attention, and the words at the top printed in very large type seemed to fairly shout: "It Pays to Advertise."

She stood staring at it for a moment as though she had never seen the calendar before, and then remarked conversationally:

"Friend calendar, I believe every word you say, and if I only had a good typewriter I'd advertise today for work; but I haven't, and there's no use thinking about it."

Then she forgot the calendar and went on disconsolately:

"And I suppose there are scores of fine typewriters lying idle in this very city; and owned by people who never use them. In some cases even, their owners may hire typing done by persons using their own machines."

It was then the idea came to her. Why couldn't she advertise that she would be willing to do a certain amount of work each day in return for the use of a machine? She decided that she would; and sat down at once to write the advertisement while in the mood. Even the small sum which the advertisement would cost was a subject for thought, and she wondered what expense she could cut down.

Now in story books, she thought with a smile, when the heroine gets to the end of her resources she sometimes finds money in an old cracked sugar bowl hidden away back in the china closet. "I'll look!"

"Nothing doing!" she cried, but gasped in surprise a moment later, when in the covered butter dish used only for special company, she found some silver coins which her mother must have laid away a long while ago, and forgotten. She reasoned that if the calendar hadn't in a way suggested the search, the silver would not have been discovered, and they would have had to get along in some way without it; and they would now, she decided, as with bright eyes and glowing cheeks she hurried to the office of the newspaper having the large circulation.

The next afternoon she had received a number of answers but not any she cared to consider; then a car stopped at her door and the bell rang loudly. Her heart seemed to jump into her throat as she stepped quickly to the door and opened it.

On the step stood a young man of pleasing face and manner who inquired for Miss Patty Grover and introduced himself as Alfred Wilton, who had noticed her advertisement and hoped that he was not too late to take advantage of her offer.

The sudden sparkle of hope in her eyes and her quick, pleased smile informed him that he was not too late even before she told him so in words.

He had taken up a different sort of work, he said, and excepting a very little work occasionally would not need the typewriter for a long while.

"The machine is in the car," he said with a smile, "and I'll bring it in."

While he was gone Patty tried to think of appropriate words in which to thank him, but things had happened so suddenly and amazingly that she could only say, "thank you" when he came back, and perhaps it was just as well.

The next day she began advertising, and as persons who answered and entrusted her with their work returned with more, as her work was of the best, and also recommended her to others, she was successful beyond her expectations.

On one errand or another Alfred Wilton had called quite frequently, and one autumn evening she said happily, "Well, Alfred, mother has fully recovered her health and I'm going to try for a good office position."

"Don't do it," he pleaded. "I thought by this time you might be willing to accept the typewriter and its owner for keeps."

"I'm well able to care for both you and your mother, Patty, may I?"

"You may," she said, with a twinkling smile, "and I wish you good luck."

Later he inquired teasingly: "If anyone should ask would you say that it pays to advertise?"

"I would," she replied, with prompt decision, and added softly: "It seems to me such a wonderful thing that the tiny ad which I sent out has drawn to me all that I could wish to make me happy." She glanced at him approvingly as she said with a contented smile: "I am a satisfied advertiser."

GRIZZLY BEAR FROM ASIA PEACE MEDALS FOR INDIANS

Something Like a Million Years Ago the Animal Came Here by Way of Alaska.

The grizzly bear has been known to the white race a little more than a century. Lewis and Clark wrote the first official accounts of him in 1805, and he was first discussed publicly in 1814 by Gov. De Witt Clinton in New York city. Guthrie's old geography says that he was named Ursus horribilus by Naturalist George Ord in 1815. Fossil records indicate that the grizzly is of Asiatic origin. He appears to have come into America about a million years ago over one of the prehistoric land bridges that united Alaska and Asia. Bears and dogs are descendants from the same parent stock. The grizzly bear never eats human flesh, is not ferocious and fights only in self-defense. He leads an adventurous life, is a born explorer and ever has good wilderness manners—never makes attacks. The numerous cases in which the grizzly has been made a pet and companion of man, where he was thoughtfully, intelligently raised, show him to be a superior animal, dignified, intelligent, loyal and uniformly good tempered.

Not a grizzly exists in any of the four national parks of California, and that animal, once so celebrated in that state, is extinct there. He is also extinct over the greater portion of the vast territory which he formerly occupied, and is verging on extermination.

WAS LONG FAMOUS HIGHWAY

Cumberland Pike a Well-Traveled Road in the Early Days of the Country.

When the immigrants traversed the Santa Fe trail, when they went overland to the Golden Gate, when they traversed the prairies in every direction, they did not travel in trek carts, says Dan Beard in Boys' Life. They traveled in what were known as prairie schooners, and the prairie schooner was a direct descendant of the conestoga, and the conestoga wagon was the freight wagon that carried all the freight over the old Cumberland road, or the Old Pike, as it was sometimes called. This was the first good road from Wheeling, W. Va., to Fort Cumberland—now Cumberland, Md., a pretty little town delightfully situated on a branch of the Potomac river. There were two routes to the Ohio valley, one over the famous Boone trail to Cumberland Gap blazed on the trees in 1775. The other route was over the Braddock road to the Youghiogheny, and it was in the general direction of this road that the Cumberland pike was built, a splendid road of stone covered with gravel that passed over great arched bridges thrown across the ravines and water courses. The Cumberland road was laid out by an Indian guide and in 1848 it was acknowledged to be the greatest traveled highway in America.

In Historic Bergen. Whatever the atmospheric conditions, the fish market of Bergen is the most crowded and noisy place in town. Fish wives are excitedly trying to sell their flapping, wriggling wares to undecided customers, while other buyers and vendors grow heated over the price of herring or trout.

Away from this fascinating scene of confusion, in a quiet little park, is another significant phase of Bergen's interests. Here is a statue of Ole Bull, Norway's great violinist. Ole Bull was born in Bergen, and he now lies in its graveyard. The city's tribute to this genius is this statue of him, standing as his fellow citizens had so often seen him stand before them, with his violin lifted and his bow ready. In rain or shine he stands there, as if always ready to play, but listening first to the rain and the birds and the talk of men that he may convert them into the language of the violin. This simple statue embodies more truly the spirit of Bergen than its scrambling, money-hoarding markets, or its flippant attitude toward weather probabilities.

The Clocks We Wear. The three marks on the back of a glove and the clocks on a stocking are due to similar circumstances. The glove mark corresponds to the fourchette pieces between the fingers, and in other days these pieces were continued along the back of the hand, braid being used to conceal the seams.

A somewhat similar origin is assigned to the ornamental clock on the stocking. In the day when stockings were made of cloth the seams occurred where the clocks do now, the ornamental ticks being used to conceal the seams.

The useless little bow in the leather band lining a man's hat is a survival of the time when a hat was made by taking a piece of leather, boring two holes through it and drawing it up with a piece of string.

Neat! One of the neatest replies on record must be credited to Christopher North, remarks a writer in the London Daily Chronicle. Professor Aytoun, of "Scottish Cavalier Lays," loved and was loved by North's daughter. He was too nervous to face the father, so the blushing girl herself asked paternal consent to their marriage.

"Papa's answer is on the back of my dress," said the scholar's daughter returning to her trembling waiting lover, who, turning her round, read on a planned slip of paper:

"With the author's compliments."

Those Struck by Philadelphia Association in 1757 Are Now Treasured as Relics.

The first peace medals manufactured in America, for promoting friendly relations with the Indians, were struck in 1757 by a Philadelphia association, composed chiefly of the Society of Friends. One of the first issued had on the obverse side the head of King George II, and on the reverse the sun, an Indian sitting at a campfire, and a white man offering him a pipe of peace. After the Revolution such medals always bore the head of the president in office at the time of its manufacture. One struck in 1702, bearing the profile of George Washington, was presented to Red Jacket, chief of the Iroquois and last of the Senecas.

A silver peace medal, of the Jefferson medallion type, found in an Indian grave on the banks of the Clearwater river, Idaho, in 1800, was one used during the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, from the mouth of the Mississippi to where the Columbia empties into the Pacific. Many such medals were given to Indians on the trip. The one found in Idaho is in the American Museum of Natural History. The Jefferson medal differed in design from that issued by Washington. It was made in bronze of three sizes. The smallest was also struck in silver. All sizes bore the same design. On the obverse side is a bust of Thomas Jefferson, and on the reverse clasped hands, pipe and battle ax crossed, and the legend, "Peace and Friendship."

HELD IN PLEASANT MEMORY

Sassafras Time Will Be Remembered With Joy by Those Who Have Passed Life's Meridian.

Sassafras tea held a peculiar place in the affections of the boy of the house. It was the one specific prescribed by the domestic materia medica that was not repellent to the taste, the one exception to the youthful belief, derived from personal observation, that a thing could not be beneficial and at the same time pleasing in the mouth. Sassafras time was always a pleasant period. The aroma of the steeping bark in the kettle on the back of the kitchen stove filled the house in the morning and in the fragrance there was always something foreign, a hint of the spice islands of the Orient, even though one knew that the bark might have come from one of the big trees in the wood lot out beyond the pasture.

And the ruddy beverage that took the place of the customary cup of breakfast cambric tea held a sparkle that the ruby drops of a more costly vintage met with in later years never rivaled. Sassafras tea may have been an old-fashioned fetiche; no modern practitioner has ever been known to prescribe it; but, be its virtues many or few, it belongs to the past, to a generation that, for instance, believed in the "mad stone" as a sovereign remedy for hydrophobia and that warts were caused by handling toads.

Put a Ban on Term "Lunacy." It would seem that such words as "lunatic" and "lunacy" may be dropped from the vocabulary of medicine, not only as being a stigma on those afflicted mentally, but as offensive to the kin of those unfortunates. Says the New York Medical Journal, in this connection:

"Mankind insists on classifying his world in great groups, and the individual who happens to fall into an unpopular category is doomed to a certain amount of ostracism. Perhaps those who suffer most from this general vagueness are those styled 'lunatics,' though the old belief of the insane being particularly affected by the moon has long ceased to exist, and at a recent conference of asylum authorities in London it was decided that this word and some others equally indefinite, yet which cast a slur on the people so designated, should be abandoned."

Utilize Natural Gas.

In some parts of Holland the farmers have taken a hint from nature and as a result have their own gas plants. On the drained marshy land below the sea level, natural gas is plentiful, and plants have been installed to put it to practical use. The installation comprises a well, into which water from the soil filters, with a gas generator therein, this extracting the gaseous properties from the water and conducting them to a reservoir containing a supply for the house. The gas thus obtained provides all the wants for cooking, heating and lighting in the house or any other part of the farm. After the plant is once installed, which can be done at a small expense, the cost is nothing, and the quality of the gas is said to be particularly good.

Orange Blossoms and Fruit.

Have you ever thought that there is a tree on which blossoms and fruit are seen at the same time? I hadn't, until the other day when some one described to me the joy of orange trees, in Florida, during the early spring. There hang the perfect golden balls of the fruit, while alongside are the waxy-white, almost painfully fragrant blossoms. Of course, the explanation lies in the fact that oranges require almost an entire year to mature. The blossoms which my friends saw on the Florida trees portend the perfect fruit of next year, at just about this same season. Exchange.

Monkey Appendices.

A human organ of the vermiform appendix is possessed by some apes but no other animal except the Australian wombat. Very curiously, this marsupial seems to have gone far toward eliminating the organ, and in a collection made by Dr. W. C. Mackenzie, of Melbourne, some specimens of the appendix have been reduced almost to nothing.

A BOX OF SWEETS

By ELEANOR C. KENYON.

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Who would ever think when Paul Allen entered a store where a tempting array of sweets was exhibited, and after picking out a beautiful box and having it filled with the delicious confections, and then sending it to Claire Nichols, that it would cost her many sleepless nights and him his best girl?

That tiny god of destinies plays some queer pranks sometimes. His arrows are always kept in the pink of condition, and when it pleases the little fellow he unwinds his vapor and slowly winds it around his captives, drawing them nearer and nearer to each other; then by some wicked scheme it becomes elastic, a wedge has been driven and the "two souls with but a single thought" are separated. It was at a musicale given at the home of a mutual friend that Claire and Paul first met.

Claire was a sort of a conundrum; pretty of face and vivacious in manner, she was out for a conquest, and Paul fell a ready victim at her shrine. Flowers, candies and dinners came in rapid succession.

On this particular day a beautiful box was chosen to contain his offering to Claire. A messenger was called into service, and after many instructions to deliver to Miss Nichols in person, and a very generous tip to the smiling boy, he left, quite elated with himself, and when he reached his office from the head clerk down all felt that something especially noteworthy had happened.

Claire, settling herself in her favorite chair with a book of the latest fiction as companion and Paul's offering at her side, gave herself up to a delightful afternoon.

The beauty of the box captivated her and, coquette as she was, she could not help but admire the thoughtfulness and taste displayed in the selection. Roses were her favorite flowers, and as she examined the beautiful workmanship it seemed as though they were real and she was inhaling their wondrous perfume.

"This candy is certainly delicious," she said aloud as she looked for the name of the maker on the paper wrappings.

An especially delectable piece was next tried, but under its chocolate covering was something quite foreign and unnecessary in the making of delicious sweets.

A crunching of her teeth on a hard substance caused its removal, and on examination, she found a small nail, and to her dismay a piece of a tooth, which was broken by the contact. Examining the damage done to her teeth, of which she was so proud, she paced back and forth, the while denouncing poor Paul and all candies in general.

That night she was awakened from her slumbers by a sharp little pain, and as time flew by, as she was unable to fall asleep again, each pain lasted a little longer and became more pronounced.

The next morning, tired out with her long vigil, and unrelenting in her feelings toward Paul, she called up Doctor Clark, the family dentist.

A reply on the phone that he was out of the city and was not expected back for at least two weeks, spurred her to action. Remembering that a new doctor had opened an office some time before, and had quite a practice with the fashionable set, she called up and told him of her trouble.

An immediate appointment was made, and when she arrived at the office, she was greeted by the fascinating doctor. Under his experienced hands the offending molar was temporarily treated, and a later appointment made.

On her arrival home, all tooth troubles were forgotten as she thought of the doctor, of the color of his eyes, the soft, modulated voice and the tenderness he exhibited in his treatment; blushing guiltily, she thought of Paul and wondered what he would say.

That one offending member brought many more imaginary troubles, for the doctor extended his services, and Claire was quite eager to help extend them.

As the days passed the string was being tightened, the unoffending Paul was quite eliminated and, judging by the expression of the doctor's face, and the wonderful diamond on Claire's hand, Cupid had done some wonderful work.

"Surely Some Distance. 'Why, it's blowin' somethin' awful, Mither Doolin,' she remarked to her next door neighbor, who was passing in to dinner.

"It's all that, mum," he agreed, "as sure it must be twenty times as bad down near the factory, 'cause I heard a while ago that yer husband was blown to atoms wid a load of powder he was drivin'."

"Blown to atoms," echoed the woman, "an' where's that?"

"Divil a know I know," answered Doolin, "but it must be a tidy distance aways, for I never heard tell of the place before."

Monkey Appendices.

A human organ of the vermiform appendix is possessed by some apes but no other animal except the Australian wombat. Very curiously, this marsupial seems to have gone far toward eliminating the organ, and in a collection made by Dr. W. C. Mackenzie, of Melbourne, some specimens of the appendix have been reduced almost to nothing.

NEW YORK NEWS

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Paragraphs of Interest to Readers of Empire State.

Interesting News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points in the State and So Reduced in Size That It Will Appeal to All Classes of Readers.

Genesee is talking of forming a Y. M. C. A.

Builders at Gowanda are enjoying a big boom.

Sunday baseball will be played at Salamanca.

Buffalo city guard unit may not be federalized.

Canandaigua's police are looking for dope peddlers.

Boy Scouts planted Roosevelt memorial trees in Geneva.

The state police are reported to be out to clean up Lockport.

Moving pictures on Sundays are now assured in Jamestown.

Lyons is to stage a big welcome home for soldiers on July 4.

Ransomville farmers say wet weather has seriously delayed planting.

The Genesee county Sunday School society meets in Batavia on June 7.

Sheep breeders of Cattaraugus county have formed an organization.

It is predicted that Dunkirk will be the center of grape juice manufacture.

Last week the Canisteo valley took miles in each direction resembled a lake.

Godus folks will give prizes to stimulate housewifely activities among girls.

Thirty-five cases of influenza are reported at the Monroe county almshouse.

The total of Buffalo's subscription to the Victory Liberty loan was \$60,705.160.

Work of raising the old Gazette building, a landmark, has begun at Geneva.

Jamestown declares it is seeking world leadership in furniture manufacturing.

In Mt. Morris the board of education has decided that German will not be taught hereafter.

After a vigorous kick the American Railway Express has improved its service at Dundas.

Penn Yan trustees have decided to pass an ordinance against slaughtering animals in the village.

The Niagara County Beekeepers' association is arranging to hold a bee demonstration early in June.

Charles H. Betts, the Lyons editor, is chairman of the Salvation Army campaign to raise \$5,000 in his village.

Several women have applied for permits to carry revolvers in Rochester, but all permits have been denied to them.

John Davidson of Buffalo was elected president of the New York State Association of Master Horsehoers at Ithaca.

Twelve cans of pike fry have been placed in Irondequoit bay. Pheasant eggs are being hatched out in that vicinity, also.

An examination for the Cornell scholarship allotted to Steuben county will be held at Corning on Saturday, June 2.

Jamestown textile workers have been given an increase of 15 per cent in wages and a 48-hour week, beginning June 1.

Arcade's Methodist church has raised its quota for the Centenary fund. The quota was \$3,323 and \$4,600 has been pledged.

Nunda Methodist Episcopal church met its apportionment of \$5,000 for the Centenary fund and passed the goal by \$1,000.

Edward H. Raiber, known far and wide as "the bird man of West Webster," is in Canandaigua to help build a bird sanctuary.

Mrs. Edith Grimth of Jamestown was chosen president of the state Rebekahs at the close of the state gathering in Rochester.

Henry W. Robbins, president of the State Automobile association, was chief figure at a good-roads meeting of the Dansville Automobile club last week.

There is some question in Buffalo as to whom should be given the credit of starting Buffalo's recent vice crusade. Some say Billy Sunday should be credited.

Edgar A. Newell of Ogdensburg was elected New York state president of the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway at a directors' meeting in Ogdensburg.

The state civil service commission will hold examinations in various cities on Saturday, June 29 for a number of positions. Applicants should be filed by June 15.

S. E. Fitch, division engineer of the state highway department, has been transferred to Utica and will be succeeded at Horseville by Perry Filkins, formerly of Rochester.

The state board of directors of the Anti-Saloon League announced in New York it had adopted a resolution that it had "no intention of entering into any anti-tobacco crusade or any campaign against anything else except the drink question."

American citizenship was denied to 35 Swedes in Jacksonville, Justice Wheeler. They refused to swear allegiance to the United States when the war broke out.

Governor Smith has signed a bill requiring the seller of a second-hand car to deliver to the purchaser a certificate of registration, a measure designed to prevent thefts. Effective Feb. 1, 1920.

The strike of the electrical workers of Troy and vicinity has ended and the men have returned to their duties. They are to receive 75 cents an hour, an increase of 15 cents. They struck for 50 cents.

Cold Spring Construction company is the only bidder for building the Highland-Yorkville road, part 1. The section to be improved is 5.10 miles long. The engineer's estimate is \$184,254 and the bid is \$184,934.

Following the victory of the New York Conservation association in the fight to have the buck law repealed, the association announces that it intends to fight for game refuge for deer in the Adirondacks.

The Sheep Breeders' association of Orleans county will make its second shipment of about 45,000 pounds of wool. The average price obtained for 50,000 pounds of wool sold in the first shipment was 57.7 cents a pound.

Governor Smith has definitely arranged to attend the Cornell University's 50th anniversary celebration at Ithaca on Friday and Saturday, June 20 and 21 and will probably visit a number of other places in the vicinity of Ithaca.

There has been such general complaint among the agricultural residents of Wayne county in reference to the daylight saving law that the executive committee of the Wayne county farm and bureau has passed a resolution against such a law.

Governor Smith has signed Senator Knight's bill providing for completion and completion of highway bonds. It appropriated \$2,000,000. It is the intention of the highway department, now that this bill has been signed, to commence at once to advertise and retel cancelled bonds.

The 1919 legislature broke all records so far as the number of bills introduced was concerned. There were 1,512 measures introduced in the senate and 1,207 in the assembly. These 2,719 were amended and reported, making a total of 4,400 bills presented for the legislature's consideration.

Testimony that 19 per cent of New York city's landlords are rent gougers and the rents they charged increased 30 to 100 per cent, was given by Nathan Hirsch, chairman of the mayor's committee on rent gouging at the state legislature. The committee's inquiry into the housing situation.

A large majority of the teachers in New York state, approximately 80 per cent, will receive an increase of \$100 and further increases later on. The bill to establish uniform salaries and salaries for all members of the supervising and teaching staff, approved by Governor Smith. The measure carries an appropriation of \$5,000,000.

Much anxiety is felt over the snow this year around Dansville, because of the persistent rain. It is feared that much of it will rot in the ground. Acres of plowed ground are under water on the flats and even the town's gardens look like mud heaps. Houses, hithero weather proof, have started leaking and water is falling from the walls on account of dampness.

A fund of \$25,000,000 soon will be available to assist in the construction of dwellings in New York city to become the housing problem there. Frank L. Elkus, chairman of the state construction commission, stated in luncheon given the commission by the Albany chamber of commerce, in commission plans, he said, to similar funds created in other parts of the state where the housing problem is found to be acute.

Work has been received from the Highway Commissioner Oram, superintendent of Terraces in Batavia, the state will maintain the road over the Pearl street road, and protests that have been made to Buffalo Automobile club, while the state road west of Batavia is being repaired. It understood to force contractor to keep half of the money way open, but to do so, it was planned, would delay the work of another month.

Governor Smith's omnibus vote withheld executive approval from measures that had been passed by the 1919 legislature. Most of the laws were of local or minor importance, chief among the measures voted being the bill to authorize the construction of highways across the state.

It is known as the Roosevelt Memorial road, and to construct the bridge between New York and the Province of Ontario, known as a Roosevelt Memorial. The governor approved \$45 of the measure and in his message to the legislature.

The governor signed a bill authorizing the method of computing annual registration fee of the motor vehicles to be based not only on the horsepower of the car, but on its age as well. The fee for each 100 of the last price. This will decrease to 30 cents for each 100 during the fourth and fifth years of the machine's existence, the sixth year and thereafter to 20 cents per 100. Regardless of age or horsepower, cylinder cars cannot be registered for less than \$10, four-cylinder cars less than \$5. Effective July 1, 1920, increased revenue estimated at \$20,000,000.