

Wooring Sally Plum

By LAWRENCE ALFRED CLAY

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The records of the Plum family bear witness that Sally Plum, as a baby, a child and a young girl, was different from others. She was sedate and serene from the first. She went through scarlet rash and whooping cough and measles without a complaint. She had no use for rag dolls and play houses. She did not climb trees nor play marbles with the boys.

At the age of sixteen Sally attended a Sunday school picnic which lasted all day. The only time during the day she was heard to utter a remark was when a woman asked her if she wasn't sorry she came. She replied: "Yes, ma'am," and that was all.

It was because Sally was so different from other girls that her grandfather left her \$20,000. He also left Sally's widowed mother half that amount. The two lived in a village and were the richest persons in it.

Besides being odd and different, Sally was plain of face and rather awkward of figure. At twenty she had never thought love nor talked it. No young man had walked with her. She did not read a novel, and she did not know the meaning of romance. She cooked and washed and ironed and baked and sewed carpet rags, and was serene.

What's going to happen to a plain girl who inherits \$20,000? She's going



to have offers of marriage, of course—more offers than a good-looking girl without any cash. Sally Plum began to have offers. The first came from Deacon Harper. The deacon was fifty, had four children, and was looking around for a good thing. He dropped in to court Sally. The mother left them together a whole evening, and the only words Sally uttered during the three long hours was in reply to the deacon's question as to why she was so silent. She thought for a moment and then replied:

"Cause I've got a stone bruise on my heel!"

The deacon didn't relinquish his plans, but he felt tired. The merchant of the village was an old bachelor. He had known Sally for years and years. Considering that he had \$100,000, with the additional fact that her mother owned her house and that he could live there rent free, it wouldn't be a bad match for him. He also went wooring Sally. He cut and sewed and wound them into balls, and he talked and talked. He had been to New York, Boston and Chicago. He had seen a man hung. He had almost seen a mad dog. His brother John had been robbed on the highway. All these things he mentioned in hope of drawing Sally out. She didn't draw. She kept the same sober face and silent lips from start to finish. There were times when she looked at the man, but what's a look? The merchant worked harder to draw Sally out and break the ice than he ever had to sell \$500 worth of goods, but not a word from her until he had his hat in his hand to go. Then she made a long speech, for her. She asked:

"Did the man you saw hung kick around much?"

The third candidate was William Simms. He was twenty-three years old and worked in a sawmill. He was a plain-faced young man and not much given to talk. He came courtting with a small package in his hand, and when left alone with Sally he handed her the package with the remark:

"Some spruce gum that I got off the logs this afternoon."

Sally accepted and began to chew. She was knitting that evening. Mr. Simms canted his chair back on its hind legs against the wall and said nothing further. He had killed a big black snake in the mill yards that day, but he didn't mention it. He had heard at the postoffice that a trolley car in Philadelphia had run off the track and killed five passengers, but he didn't repeat it. In fact, he dozed and nodded and slept, and it was the clock striking 10 that aroused him. Sally had knit and chewed and had a real good time.

"Bring you some more gum sometime," said Mr. Simms as he rose up and yawned and took his departure.

"Gum's good," was Sally's reply as she shut the door after him.

The fourth man came from a village ten miles away. He was a lawyer, about thirty years old. He was talkative and up to date. He made an afternoon call. He decided that Sally was plain, but that the \$20,000 was good. He had traveled, and he set out to arouse the girl's interest and curiosity. He told her of Niagara Falls—the great cities—the fine hotels—ocean steamers—London—Paris. She looked at him in amazement, and he was flattering himself that he was making a great impression when she opened her mouth and asked:

"Did you ever see a cow fall down on the ice on the mill pond in winter?"

He never had. He acknowledged that he never had, and Miss Sally Plum had no further use for him. She went out into the garden to weed the onion bed, and there was nothing for the lawyer to do but take his departure.

Then the fifth man came. He was a clerk from a store in another village. He was up on dress and etiquette. He was smooth of speech. He brought a bouquet with him. He raised his hat to Sally and again to her mother. He found them on the veranda, both sewing. He extracted a scented handkerchief from his pocket and did a lot of small talk. He also flattered both women. He was getting along bravely, when the mother withdrew. He began to talk about the poets, to see if Sally's approachable spot lay in that direction, and after a long hour she interrupted him to ask:

"Where you ever bit by a hyena?"

He never had been, and there was no call for the girl to say more. Then Deacon Johnson returned. He felt that he had not been explicit enough. He returned to say that in case of marriage he should buy a gift-framed mirror for the parlor, and that the bridal tour should include Niagara falls. He had never been there himself, but had talked with a man who had, and he was going on to tell of the awful majesty when Miss Sally interrupted him to ask:

"Deacon, do you believe that 'aterbugs burrow into cucumbers?'"

Then back came Mr. Simms. With out any previous warning he drove up in a one-horse wagon, handed Sally another package of spruce gum and said:

"We are going over to Scottsville to the circus."

Sally got ready without a word. On the six-mile drive hardly a word was spoken. She chewed gum and he whistled the air of a hymn. When they arrived in the town he bought gingerbread and root beer. In the menagerie they walked from cage to cage, and Mr. Simms briefly explained:

"Lion here."

"This is a Bengal tiger."

"Blamed hyena here."

"Elephants over there."

While witnessing the circus performance they had peanuts and lemonade. The clown was funny, but Mr. Simms and Sally sat there as solemn as owls. The riding and tumbling were good, but they made no comments. When the circus was out, Mr. Simms handed over some more spruce to replace the "cud" thrown away to eat the peanuts, and they jogged home. Two weeks passed, and Mr. Simms called at the house to say:

"Sally, I shall get the preacher next week."

She didn't reply for a minute, and then said:

"William, them hyenas was awful."

"Yep."

"But the peanut was fine."

"Next week, Sally."

And Sally plum was woored and won. Any one could have got her and her \$20,000 had they studied her. She was different, you know."

York.—James Hutchinson, of this city, was arrested at Red Lion on the charge of stealing chewing gum. The defendant, it is said, had gone to Red Lion to install gas fixtures in C. C. Kanard's place of business. While thus employed, it is said, he stole the gum, worth \$4.

Clearfield.—J. E. Harder, Chief Burgess at Clearfield, died suddenly of apoplexy, aged 55 years. Mr. Harder was captain of Company L, Fifth Regiment, during the Spanish-American War. He was a prominent business man.

Johnstown.—Tearing through the streets at forty-five miles an hour, an automobile collided with a heavy freight engine at a crossing, seriously injuring the five occupants of the automobile, one perhaps fatally. George McFeters, superintendent of the electrical department of the Lorain Steel Company, who was driving the car, is in the Memorial Hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Lancaster.—Charles T. Steigert, one of the best-known numismatists in the United States, made an assignment.

LIVE STATE NEWS

York.—A joy ride by a party of Yorkers resulted in fatal injury to Mrs. Daniel Strathmeyer, a young woman who recently separated from her husband. Other participants in the trip were Mrs. George Tent and two unknown young men, who were badly cut and bruised. The accident occurred on the Chanceford turnpike, about a mile south of the city limits. The car was traveling toward Dillsburg, at the rate of about 40 miles an hour, it is said, when a tire was punctured. The machine skidded and dashed into a fence. The occupants were thrown out, and Mrs. Strathmeyer struck on her head, fracturing her skull. Her face and body were also badly contused. The automobile was so badly wrecked that it was left lying on the road.

Chester.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnson, of this city, received word to the effect that their son, William Johnson, and nephew, Clarence Boyle, were both shot by a farmer near Clayton, Del. The boys had been visiting friends in Clayton and were returning to Smyrna. It was about dusk and they were making a short cut through a farm when the owner of the place, who evidently thought that the lads were trespassing for evil purposes, fired at them with a shotgun. Boyle was shot in the face and Johnson in the neck. It is feared that Boyle may lose the sight of an eye.

Pittsburg.—Evan Lloyd, who several weeks ago served on a coroner's jury, lay on a slab in the morgue that he had picked out as his resting place when he inspected the building for the first time during his jury service. Lloyd, as he gazed about the place, had a premonition that he would soon die, and, pointing to a particular slab, said he wanted to be laid there. Thursday, while entering a theater he dropped dead of heart disease. He was taken to the morgue and his body placed where he had designated. Later relatives claimed it.

Norristown.—William H. Moyer, president of the West Teiford Board of Health, attempted to make a personal inspection of the plumbing in the home of Henry C. Wambold, of that town. Wambold, he declares, assaulted him and Moyer caused his arrest on the charge of resisting an officer. The case was tried in Criminal Court, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty, the court ruling that the president of the Board of Health is not such an officer as contemplated in the act. Moyer however, was ordered to pay the costs.

Allentown.—At the session here of the State Council of the Daughters of Liberty, that body decided to change its name to Sons and Daughters of Liberty. The State Council will test in the courts the legality of the award of seventy-five scholarships in the University of Pennsylvania by Philadelphia to pupils of all schools, contending that the awards should have been restricted to pupils of the public schools. The next annual session will be held at Scranton.

Williamsport.—The State Association of Directors of Poor and Charities adjourned, following a short business session. Next year's meeting will be held in Indiana. These officers were elected: President, H. V. Oelshoe of Etms; secretary-treasurer, L. C. Colburn, Somerset; assistant secretary, Colonel E. T. Gould, of Erie.

Bethlehem.—A stone that weighed 1200 pounds suddenly became loose in a stone quarry in North Bethlehem and fell to the bottom of the quarry. The rock landed squarely on James Ehrig, aged 65, and completely severed the spinal cord and fractured his skull, killing him instantly.

Pittsburg.—Caesar Columbus, of Eastville, appeared in the United States Circuit Court here and declared he had been waiting for Columbus Day before asking for naturalization papers. Columbus said he could trace his line without a break to the man who discovered America.

Chambersburg.—The Prison Board of Franklin County has decided to drive out the hoboes which are always numerous in winter time. They were put to work on the streets under guard. The city pays 25 cents per day for each man to the Sheriff, which enables him to give them better food.

Titusville.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Winton, well known residents of Centerville, were killed at a grade crossing at Tyroneville, near here, when their wagon was struck by a fast freight on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

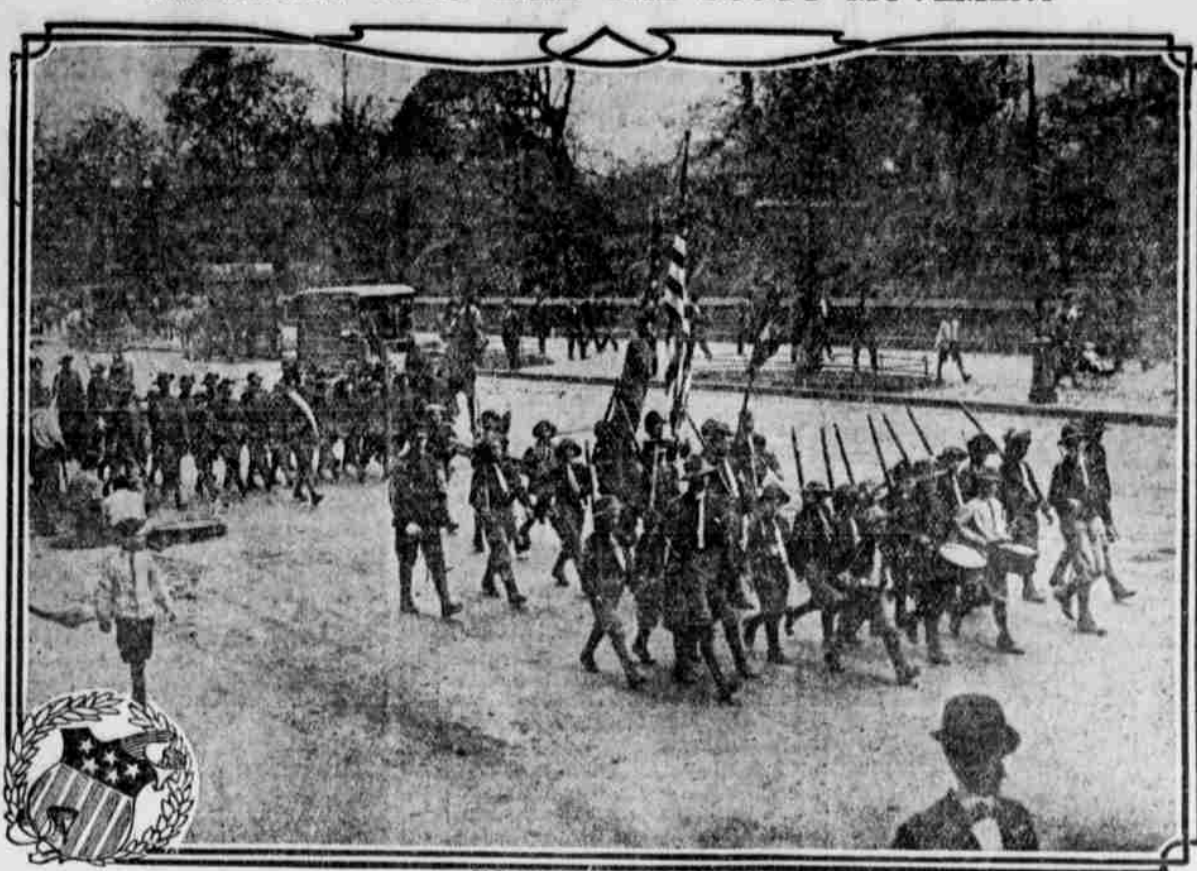
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AMERICAN BOYS LIKE THE SCOUT MOVEMENT



THE boy scout idea, adopted from England, where it was started by General Baden-Powell, has "caught on" in the United States and the movement is spreading rapidly over the country. The American Boy Scouts are organized in many places and their numbers are increasing. The lads like the work and their elders are quick to appreciate the immense benefit the boys get out of the training and drill that keep them off the streets and out of mischief. At several national affairs of recent date in the East the American Boy Scouts have taken a very creditable part in the program.

SMARTEST ARMY DOG

Accomplishments of Cupid Are Many and Increasing Rapidly.

Little Boston Terrier, Owned by Capt. Oscar J. Charles, Knows All About West Point—Does Many Tricks.

New York.—Capt. Oscar J. Charles, Seventeenth United States Infantry, adjutant of the United States Military Academy at West Point, is the owner of the smartest dog in the army. Cupid is the dog's name and Boston terrier his breed. What he does not know about the army in general and West Point in particular is not worth telling. To tell the truth about Cupid would fill a book, for certain it is that this little Boston terrier can do more tricks and understand more words than any other dog, big or little, the army has known.

When Captain Charles was married a little more than a year ago, a friend in Chicago, his home city, sent him Cupid, and straightaway Captain Charles started to educate him as no other dog was ever educated before. Cupid's accomplishments are therefore already many and varied.

"Now, about your education, do you want to go to Harvard?" Captain Charles will ask.

Cupid merely wags his stump of a tail and looks disgusted.

"How about Yale?" Captain Charles asks. Still no reply.

Captain Charles suggests in turn Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Chicago and several other institutions. Cupid only indicates his mild disapproval.

"Well, then, how about Annapolis?" Captain Charles asks, and Cupid growls, to show that he is insulted. He knows that West Point's greatest rival is the academy on the Severn.

"All right, we'll cut out Annapolis, then. Will you go to West Point? How does that?"

Captain Charles does not have a chance to finish the sentence. Cupid wags his little tail and barks so joyfully that he can be heard in the Officers' Club, half a mile away.

Then Cupid proves that even a dog can master the drill regulations. "Walk your post," commands Captain Charles, and Cupid, his tail rigid and head to the front, marches solemnly back and forth on the porch.

"Tention," orders Captain Charles, and Cupid stops in his tracks and remains as rigid as a statue until Captain Charles says "At ease."

"Double time" is the next command, and Cupid does a hundred yards in about five seconds.

"Take your post, sir," is the final command, and the dog marches solemnly across the room and seats himself on the discarded sofa pillow that serves as his couch.

"Now, Cupid, show them how you act when you are on the train," says Captain Charles, whereupon Cupid sits up and tries to look like a drummer reading the sporting edition of an afternoon newspaper.

Then slowly Captain Charles calls out the names of the stations between Weehawken and West Point.

"Englewood, West Nyack, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Highland Falls," Cupid pays no attention.

"West Point?" shouts the captain. Cupid jumps up, emits a loud bark, and runs down the steps into the yard just as he would do in alighting from a train.

Of course, Cupid can walk on his hind legs, he can play "dead dog," he can beg for his food, and do all the other tricks which smart dogs are supposed to do. He is learning new ones now, some of them so far beyond the capabilities of the ordinary run of dogs that it would be foolish to indicate what they are, if you want to keep a reputation for telling the truth.

Gets Record Swordfish.

Avalon, Cal.—Fishing from a launch, Col. John E. Stearns of San Francisco caught the season's record swordfish, weighing 292 pounds, after a battle which lasted 45 minutes.

Before the struggle ended all on board were drenched to the skin.

Hobble Skirt Race.

New York.—Mrs. Sarah King of Brooklyn will shortly receive a tall silver cup as the winner of the "100-yard hobble skirt championship of Greater New York." A race for the trophy was the result of a seashore outing at North Beach, L. I., the other day.

The promoters announced in their program to the contestants that women desiring to enter "who are not equipped with hobble skirts will be hobbled with ropes until they are fully as uncomfortable as if dressed in the height of fashion." Mrs. King was the winner of the 100-yard hobble with only seven tumbles. No time was taken.

Makes \$50,000 Washing Clothes.

Sharon, Pa.—Sam Sing, who has conducted a laundry at Sharpville for thirteen years, returned to his native country. It is estimated that his wealth is close to \$50,000, and he saved it all at the washtub.

Recent Investigation by New York Scientist Said to Prove Maize Theory Erroneous.

New York.—One great result of the investigation which Doctor Sambon has been conducting of pellagra in Italy, says the Post-Graduate, is the overthrow of the maize theory which for over a century has hampered a proper investigation of the disease.

He entirely repudiates the maize theory. Pellagra is not due to the eating of Indian corn either sound or damaged. He has ascertained in the most definite manner that, like other endemic diseases, pellagra has its own peculiar geographical and topographical distribution.

In each one of the affected provinces the disease presents special "stations" or "endemic foci," characterized everywhere by the same topographical and ecological conditions. These "stations" have remained the same for at least a century.

According to Doctor Sambon pellagra is linked to the running stream just as malaria is linked to the swamp. He has shown that the sandfly (Simulium) explains the epidemiology of pellagra just as the mosquito (Anopheles) explains that of malaria. Already last winter before leaving England he had suggested the Simulium as the probable carrier of the pellagra infection. Now, after a careful survey of the pellagra districts of Italy, he states that he has been able to establish quite conclusively the truth of his surmise.

SHARK MEAT IS A DELICACY

Learned Man Attending Fisheries Sessions Point to it as Hard Times Expedient.

New York.—Shark meat is a dainty of high quality, according to the savants who are here attending the sessions of the American Fisheries society. They declare that the creatures

PRINCE IS COMING ON VISIT

Tour of Young British Son of Royalty Recalls Tour of King Edward of United States.

London.—Plans are making for the expected visit of the young prince of Wales to the United States, a tour that recalls the travels of the late King Edward, then prince of Wales to America.

Edward's swing around the Yankee circle was a continuous march of triumph, his democratic ways winning plaudits and friends in every city in which he visited.

The coming travels westward of the boy prince are exciting great interest in England for the reason that although his father, King George V., "was" America, he did not get so intimate a view of the land of the free as did Edward.

King George was entertained in America as the prince of Wales also but he had arrived only on its eastern shores in command of the English fleet participating in a Canadian celebration and did not go into the interior. In fact, he did not leave the fleet, as he merely took part in Boston and New York receptions to members of the fleet and then sailed away.

Halts Milk Complaints.

The State Railroad Commissioner declined to go any farther into the complaints of L. P. Flick, Jr., of Philadelphia, regarding milk shipments into Philadelphia unless they are supported by health authorities. And these must show that by reason of delays or unsanitary conditions the milk is injured.

Flick had complained against the milk service into Philadelphia, by both the Reading and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. He alleged that there were delays, inadequate accommodations and unsanitary conditions.

The commission decided to send him notice that, because of improvements made by the companies, as shown by the answers filed by them, and in view of the fact that Flick had sent no communication since he was advised of the filing of answers, the commission does not feel like going ahead unless the complaints are supported by some health authorities, alleging that the delay occasions "such change in the character of the milk as to make it injurious for use." These are questions which the commission holds it is not competent to determine.

At the office of the Commission it was stated that answers of the companies had been forwarded to Flick.

Gettysburg Board.

Representatives of the National Government and of the States and Territories, named at the invitation of Pennsylvania to participate in the arrangements to observe the semi-centennial of the battle of Gettysburg in 1913, were formally welcomed here by Governor Stuart.

The representatives include a number of distinguished men from 25 States and a committee of Congress headed by United States Senator George T. Oliver.

The representatives were escorted to the Capitol by Colonel Lewis E. Bolter, of the Governor's staff. There the members of the Pennsylvania commission awaited them. General Louis Wagner of Philadelphia, chairman of the Pennsylvania commission, presented the members, and the Governor briefly welcomed them.

Immediately afterward luncheon was tendered to the visitors at the Harrisburg Club by the Pennsylvania commissioners. There sentiments expressing opinion that the proposed celebration should have a love feast and reunion between men of the North and South were given. Delegates from Northern and Southern States fraternized.

Leung Kwok Chun and others have been given a trial of the monopoly of spirit licenses at Canton on the ground that wines and spirits are a luxury. The monopolists must undertake to pay an annual revenue of \$420,000 gold.

Philadelphia has attained its popularity as a point from which balloons start their flights for the reason that it has a plant capable of supplying 700,000 cubic feet of gas at a time at a distance from high buildings, which might prove dangerous.

It is well known that soy-bean cake has for years been the most popular fertilizer in Japan. Now, however, that the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe and America to a less extent, have become purchasers of Manchurian beans, the question arises whether Japan will continue to be able to supply bean cake in huge quantities if the price rises appreciably.

Buenos Ayres is the largest hide and wool market in the world.

Everything Sounds Good Then.

"He makes his greatest oratorical hits when he is half intoxicated doesn't he?"

"No, when his bearers are."

STATE CAPITAL

One State Board.

The subject of the proposed school code occupies a prominent part in the annual report of Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which was just made public here.

Dr. Schaeffer does not show very much favor of the idea of creating a State Board of Education. He speaks of the subject at length and declares that it would cause delay in securing action on questions which are now decided promptly.

Dr. Schaeffer says there is a division of opinion on the subject of creating a State board, remarking: "Those who favor a State board claim that such a board would unify the system, as well as work other desirable changes. Philadelphia has always been adverse to coming under the State school system, and when the last Legislature was considering this question, the leaders promptly eliminated the Philadelphia schools from the jurisdiction of the proposed State Board of Education. If a State board is not good for Philadelphia, is it good for the rest of the State?"

The superintendent points out that experience with the college and university council shows how difficult it is to get a quorum of a board whose members serve without compensation. In discussing the subject, he says:

"Here, if anywhere, individual preferences should be subordinated to the general welfare of the schools. If functions which are now vested in superintendents and school boards, or in the Legislature itself, can with advantage be transferred to a State Board of Education then such a board should be created. If, on the other hand, such a board is an unnecessary adjunct to the State school department and a hindrance to the local administration of the schools, then it would be unwise to create such a board, even though a majority of the States have seen fit to limit the power of the local authorities by some central authority above the department of public instruction."

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