MOTHERLESS.

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the bank.

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gained the start that I did the first

time. However, it helped, for as 1 heard the quick breathing of the pack at my heels once more, I saw the lights of the village around a bend in

But the murderous beasts were too

but the muraerous orasis were too intent on their prey to be frightened off even by the proximity of the set-tlement. My strength was nearly gone and I was afraid that I could not execute the dodge this time with the success that had followed my other efforts . Vornice wordf

efforts. Nerving myself for a supreme effort I altered my course again and for the third time the wolves wen

sprawling, but in turning I gave my right ankle a twist, and with a shrill cry of pain fell full length upon the

I gave myself up for lost and awaite

WINDS AND DRAUGHTS

was so small, so very small, hat since she ceased to care, as easy just to pass him by, orzetting he was there; though too slight a thing he see f interest to be-heart had loved him with a love a boundless as the sea.

He was so poor, so very poor, That now, since she had died, He seemed a tiny threadbare coat With nothing much inside; But, ah, a treasure he concealed, And asked of none relief: His shabby little bosom hid A midbu mount assid shabby little bosom hid mighty, grown-up grief. prence Earle Coates, in Harper's

水北北北國亦亦亦亦亦不 **PURSUED BY WOLVES**

By WM. A. STIMSON.

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HEN father moved to Skag-way, in the early seven-ties, that portion of Wis-consin was a wilderness. We lived at the northern end of Bear Lake, a preity sheet of water, eight miles long, while Rock-land was at the southern extremity. Between the two places the force

Between the two places the forest stretched unbroken, and there was not a single house on either bank. The winters were cold, and from December to April of every year the lake was a sheet of smooth ice. We boys became experts in the use of skates, and most of our leisure time was spent on the ice. The greatest rivalry existed between the two lake twairy existed between the two lake towns, and skating matches were fre-quently held. Although the country was sparsely settled, nearly all the wild animals had disappeared before our coming, but there were bears in the forest and wolves—big, fierce fellows that hunger sometimes made dan

gerous. One cold afternoon toward the end of January I buckled on my skates for a trip to Rockland to make final arrangements for a skating match be-tween teams from the two towns that was set for the next day. I was late in starting, and the boys at Rockland from the so long that it was after sun-In starting, and the boys at Rockland kept me so long that it was after sun-set before I left for home. But it was full moon, and the big yellow orb was just peeping over the woods at my right as I struck out.

right as I struck out. I was in no hurry and skated along easily, saving my strength for the mor-row. I had gone about a quarter of the distance when, from somewhere away off in the forest, there came to

away off in the forest, there came to my ears the howl of a wolf. All was silent again for a few minutes, then the sound was repeated. It was not so far off this time, and there was no answering note from the opposite shore. That these beasts would attack a man never occurred to me, but being alone on the lake and far away from bome, the close proximity of the wolves made me uneasy, and I quick-ened my strokes a little.

end my strokes a little. By this time the moon had risen high enough to make everything light as day, only along the eastern shore the shadows were still dense. Sudthe shadows were shill dense. Sud-denly from the woods on my right an-other series of howls broke out on the might air, and as I glanced around I saw half a dozen long, gaunt, gray creatures leave the underbrush and

come racing towards me over the ice. I realized then that the wolves were chasing me and grew thoroughly frightened. My fears were increased

SCALLOPS. FRIED

MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING A DELECTABLE DISH

Surprising Ignorance on the Part of the General Public as to the Every-Day Life of a Very Common Shellfish--How Scallops First Came On the Market -- The Manner of Their Captare.

HREE men at luncheon in a downtown chop house were eating fried scallops. "Where do these things "Where do these things "The from?" asked one. "The ventured another. "Tes, that's what they are," re-marked the third man. "But they're to the little squares like dice before "Any re cooked." This conversation revealed that what the average person doesn't know about

The attack with post and availed the attack with my knife ready. When they saw me at bay the wolves hesitated, but only for a moment. One big fellow made a leap for my throat, when there came a shout from the shore, followed by a guishot that laid the wolf low. His death was the size the wolf low. His death was the sig the wolf low. His death was the sig-nal for the flight of the others, and away they went, pursued by several rifle balls. When my father and two brothers reached me I was so weak from fright and pain, that they had to carry me home. On the way they told me how one of the neighbors, being out on the ice, had heard wolves howling. This alarmed my father as he knew I was alarmed my father as he knew I was away alone, and when I did not reutrn

The scallop is a fall and white deli-cacy. Like many other good things for the New Yorker's table, it comes from Long Island. Fishermen of the Maine coast also catch scallops, but Fulton Market dealers say they cannot equal the Long Island ones, and so the latter are the more popular here. at sunset he and my brothers started out to meet me. Well for me was it that they did so. The match came off the next day

THE HOME OF THE SCALLOP.

and the Skagway team won, but with-out any help from me. My sprained ankle prevented my taking any active part in the race.—Presbyterian Ban-THE HOME OF THE SCALLOP. Peconic Bay, on Long Island, is the home of the scallop sold in New York, and 'one town down there. New Suf-folk, seems to have a monopoly of the scallop-catching industry. On Septem-ber 1 scallop fishing is begun, and the baymer keep hard at it as long as the bay isn't closed by ice. So far this season does not give promise of a plen-ticul synchy of scallops. As a conse-Scientist Shows That the Former Are Beneficial and the Latter Dangerons. Professor Max Herz, an Austrian scientist, has just published an essay upon the difference between wind and draught, which is likely to convince the public that the old-fashioned prejudice against draughts is not altogether untiful supply of scallops. As a conse quence this shellfish is quite high now quence this snellins is quite high the the market price being about \$4.50 a gallon. In an average season the price By a draught is meant the currents

gallon. In an average season the price ranges from \$1 to \$2. Scallops were first discovered in Pe-conic Bay about fifty years ago-in 1857, to be exact. One day in the late fall of that year a schooner from Nor-walk, Conn., was seen sailing around off New Suffolk. The natives noticed she seemed to be dredging for some-thing. A party of them, beaded by Captain George I. Tuthill, a retired whaler, who died a few years ago, went out to the schooner and saw she was loaded with what they thought at first were claus, but which proved to be scallops. The sub-circular, ribbed shell of the scalop was new to them. The Connecticut schooner's captain By a draught is meant the currents of air in an enclosed space. On fore-fathers attributed nearly all the evils that beset them to draughts, and they would not have slept in uncurtained beds for anything. Of course, their windows and doors were shaky and houses stood far apart, so draughts were nearly inevitable. But the mod-ern scientific world tries to deny draughts altogether, and calls them winds, which are harmless and even

winds, which are harmless and even healthy to a certain degree. Dr. Herz says that any one who cares to find out the difference between a wind and a draught can do so in any wind and a draught can do so in any partment which has windows on dif-ferent sides of the house. Let him open a window on a windy day on the side of the house toward which the wind blows. The air which comes in is quite harmless if the person exposed to it be dressed in warm clothes, and little children may take the air in a room thus ventilated. But let him open a window past which the wind blows, and it will be found that the air in the room is moved by a number of cur-ents, all of which strive to reach the sucks up the air in the room and draws it out, and this causes the room to have what is called a draught. The effect upon sensitive persons is immediately felt, like the forerunner of pain to come. A draught will al-ways be felt as colder than the wind, Very dangerous draughts are those that are produced in mission and take the are commended and the wind of pain to come. A draught will al-ways be felt as colder than the wind. Very dangerous draughts are those that are produced in painways are seens by a box to a commission merchant at box to a commission merchant at the dile part, they setalons however. apartment which has windows on dif-ferent sides of the house. Let him open a window on a windy day on the side of the house toward which the wind blows. The air which comes in is

the edible part, they determined to ship be a box to a commission merchant at Fulton Market. The scallops, however, s failed to make a hit there on their first appearance, and in a week Captain I Tuthill was informed by the commis-k sion merchant that his shipment had e spoiled. He was advised, though, to send some in the shell. He shipped a barrel that way. These were sold, and there was a call for others. In this way New Yorkers became acquainted with scallops, liked them, and cried for more. ways be felt as colder than the wind. Very dangerous draughts are those that are produced in railway cars by the rapid motion of the train. It is not wind that gets into the carriages, but the air of the car which is sucked out. A lighted match held to the chink of the window will prove this—as the flame will be drawn toward the yin-dow not blown from it.

PHOTO FASHION PLATES. PRATO FASHION PLATES. Once the fashion-plates were scarecrows with the silmnest, wasplike waits; But the modern magazines have improved artistic tasks. Now instead of awful drawings made by men who couldn't draw. There are photographic half-tones free from any spir to flaw. To such lengths have they proceeded with this vertem aice and new That it's, hard to tell a portrait from a "That it's, hard to tell a portrait from a dide and hack-breadth view." And there's many a sharp surprise that for tolks for fashion-plates.

FLASHES

ou've got is a pop-corn!'

"No, I never go to vaudeville shows,"

folks for fashion plates. See the picture in the paper, of a lady fair and sweet-Just the very sort of person that the fel-low like to meet. Fluffy tresses crown her forehead, she's a figure like a dream, While the witching imps of mischief 'neath her lowered lashes gian. Then you bring the paper 'coser, so's to figure out her name-jacket of the same.' Other blows as hard as this one make us earse the foolish fates Since they've got to using photographs of folks for fashion-plates.

There's a girl that simply ravishing, with eves that fairly speak-There's a grif that simply invisiting, with even that fairly speak— She's "a princesse gown of pilk and white 'that's trimmed with lace antique. There's another clad for comfort in a long and clinging sacque— She's "a robe de nuit embellished with some shirring at the back. There's a matromstic person with a brow of classic height— She's "a handsome walking costume gath-issered bias at the right." Thus we helpless men are maddened by the erare and nameless baits Since they've got to using photographs of folks for fashion-plate.— —Strickland W. Gidlian, in Puck.

5 "By George, I'm glad it's over! I've worked awful hard during the last few years, getting my legal education." "Well, cheer up. It'll be a long time before you have any more work to do." --Cleveland Leader. --Cleveland Leader. Farmer Wayback--"Is your son doing well at college?" Farmer Contossel--"I guess so. He hasn't sent for any extra money, and he isn't a candidate for either the nine, the eleven or the crew."-Somerville Journal. crew."--somerville Journal. Algernon-"I heah that you and Clar-ence had an altahcation lawst night and he called youh evahwything." Percival-"Yaws, but I got even with him, deah boy. I called him nothing, doncher know."--Chicago News, Lucrigator 10 m. half of scallops in the shell yield a gal-lon when opened. Openers are paid twenty cents a gallon for their work. When scallops are plentiful they do a rushing business. The girls and wom-en often make the best openers, and their earnings frequently are quite large. One married woman at New Suffok last winter made \$3 a day, and she quit work long enough every day to 50 home and memore her busbandis doncher know."-C.Dicago Xews. Investigatora tell us "Tig the little toings that kill. You'll find no deadly microbes On a \$1000 fill. -Chicago Tribune. Little Sister-"O, mannaa, I've got a canker on my toe!" Big Brother--"That isn't a canker. A canker is what they throw overboard on a ship to make the ship stand still. What you'ye got is a non-corn!" meals. On Long Island farmers' wives and daughters join the openers in the winter, when there is nothing to be done in the agricultural line. They are glad of the opportunity to earn pin money, and the baymen in the winter, when scallops are usually the most plentiful, are delighted to secure all the openers to be had. Scallop opening is never allowed to become dull work, for in every shop visits of musical na-tives are encouraged, with the result that banjo, guitar and violin concerts are common, especially on dreary win-ter nights. Then the scallop shop stove has a glowing fire, and all hands sing lustily. "Phut's this!" exclaimed Michael, reading the legend on a new invention; "'Pat. applied for?' Faith, an' whin there's inny worruk to be done poor Pat is always applied for, bad luck to 'em!"-Boston Transcript. When Snithers' actionabile sing lustily.

COST OF THE SHELLFISH.

Not a few of the Long Island baymen have become quite confortable catch-ing scallops. The prices they get at the market for their catches vary greatly. Sometimes when there is a big supply they receive as low as fifty control of the scale.

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Cross Creek Section of Washington County the Scene of Serious Fire-Loss About \$15,000.

Gas from the Johnson well of the Gillespite Oil company, 10 miles north-west of Washington, ignited from the boller fires. A 500-barrel oil tank caught fire, and its contents, being released, ran into the creek. The burning oil ignited the Vance well, of the Kelley and Cooper Oil company, a mile cast, and soon the rig here, and a 1,000-barrel tank were burning. The vil continued down the creek valley, burning fences and small buildings, but was finally subdued by farmers. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

The reform board of county com-missioners of Beaver County, has map-ped out a course of rigid economy and say they will put a stop to "graft" about the court house. A rule has been made that all officials and clerks in the court house mist make formal requisition for tablets, pencils and other supplies, which will only be given out in quantities sufficient for the use of the office. It is alleged that almost every Beaver lawyer has for years supplied him-self with stationery purchased by the county.

self with stationery purchased by the county. A shit in ejectment was brought at New Castle by the heirs of James D. White to recover possession of land on the east side of Water street, between that street and the Neshannock river. It is alleged that the land, when deed-ed to the city 50 years ago, was to re-vert to the White estate if it was ever used for other than wharf purposes. The land is said to be worth \$40,000 and has about 400 feet frontage. At Chester, J. Frank Challenger,

and has about 400 feet frontage. At Chester, J. Frank Challenger, secretary of the Delaware County Trust Company was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. An exami-nation of the books of the company showed a shortage of \$10,000. Chal-lenger conferescd. He said his pecula-tions were due to the fact that he lived beyond his income and that he alone was to blame. He was held in \$10,000 bail for court.

\$10,000 ball for court. Just as he was about to leap into the Youghiogheny river from the Connelisville-New Haven bridge a stranger giving his name as Thomas Gorden, a glassblower of the South-side, Pittsburg, was seized by pass-ersby, turned over to officers and lock-ed up. A ticket was purchased for, him and he was sent back to Pitts-hurg. burg.

burg. Trackmen who were cleaning up the debris near Corry, from the wreck at Horns, found the head of Fireman Neál, who was killed. It was muti-lated and embedded in snow under a piece of fron. The head w s brought to Spring Creek, where it was placed in a box and shipped to an under-taker at Sheffield, where Neal resid-ed.

ed. The Pennsylvnaia railroad in 1905 enjoyed one of the greatest years in shipment of bituminous coal and coke. The increase over the previous year was more than 4,000,000 tons. The heavy demand for soft coal and coke indicates the great increase in busi-ness done by the steel companies and other industrial establishments along its lines. When Smithers' automobile, Upon a sudden whim, Ran straight into the ocean And out of sight with him, His friends remarked, "How natural!" Although their eyes were dim With tears; for he had bought the thing To put him in the swim. -Judge. its lines.

The proposition to advance Union-town to a city of the third class re-ceived a discouraging setback at the Borough Council Council meeting, when Borough Solicitor C. F. Kefover reported that under existing laws there is no provision for a special census and the last United States census gave Uniontown less than 8,000 population. The Rand Powder company has bought the Charles A. Jones farm of 100 acres, near High House, in Ger-man township. Fayette county, and it is said, will in the early spring be-gin the erection of a plant to replace the one annihilated near Fairchance by the explosion of September 9, 1905. No. 1 never go to vaidagine shows," said the collector, refusing the invita-tion. "Why not?" asked his friend. "Because I've had enough of it. In my business most everybody gives me a 'song and dance' of one kind or an-other"-Detroit Free Press.

other!"-Detroit Free Press. "I always save money on hats," said Mrs. Wise. "How's that?" inquired her friend. "Why, my husband has read so much about the awful prices women pay for them that it never oc-curs to him that I could get one for half the money!"-Detroit Free Press.

1905. Oldest Dwellings in Europe. One of the very cathlest human set: thements in Europe is Roche Corbon, on the banks of the Loire, seven miles above Tours. Here limestone cliffs stretch for miles and are pigeonholed with caves, which are on different lev-els and open onto terraces. When the rest of the country was nothing but forest land Roche Corbon was a thrivi-ng settlement inhabited by wild

chased the Kepple farm, opposite Vandergrift, for about \$60,000. The property contains 274 acres, is under-laid with coal and fronts on the Kiski-minctas river about a mile. The Pennsylvania railroad, it is said, is interested in the deal. Yellow atrophy, a rare disease, from which Mrs. Mary Kartley, 22 years old, died at the hospital at New Castle, is described by the physicians as an affection of the liver, by which the patient is exceedingly jaundiced, resulting from a withering of the liv-er cells cells er cents. Eighty-five foreigners employed on the pipe line of the Mountain Supply Water company, near Connellsville, went on strike because the company wanted to lengthen their day a half

they're cooked." This conversation revealed that what the average person doesn't know about scallops would fill a pretty big book. The only true thing that any of the shelffish. But they are not cut into dicelfke squares. The part of a scallop fit to eat is round, like the eye of an oyster, but it gets its cubic form from being tightly packed in boxes for ship-ment to market. The scallop is a fall and winter dell-cast. Like many other good things for the New Yorker's table, it comes from Long Island. Fishermen of the Maine cost also catch scallops, but Fulton Market dealers say they cannot equal

on the early morning train of the Long Island Railroad. Opening scallops is an industry par-ticipated in by men and women, boys and girls. At one side of the scallop shop is a long, high table, at which the openers stand or sit on high stools. In front of each opener is a square hole, cut in the table. Under this hole is a harrel. At the right a wooden hox signads on the table, while at the left is a pile of scallops. The opener takes a scallop in the left hand. defty sep-arates the shells with a knife held in the right, and, quick as a wink, re-moves the growth known as the rim around the white, meaty; eatable part. This latter is flipped into the wooden box at the opener's right. The shells are dropped through the hole in the table into the barrel. Many of the openers are so expert that they keep a steady stream of scallops flying into the box. A bushel or a bushel and a half of scallops in the shell yield a gal-lon when opened. Openers are paid twenty cents a callon for their work

go home and prepare her husband's meals. On Long Island farmers' wive

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spring, and I found that I had not music.

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Cranges came originally from lindin, the data original for the bay. They are found in the data or specific transformation of the specific transformation.
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 York World.
 where the scallops cling. As the boat
 Growing of state o

forest land Roche Corbon was a thriv-ing settlement Inhabited by wild skin-clad predecessors of the present cave dwellers. These terraces and caves were formed by the action of mighty rivers, and during the glacial period, when the climate of that por-tion of France was very severe man

period, when the climate of that por-tion of France was very severe, man drove out the bears and hyenas and took refuge in these natural shelters, which faced south, and so became hu-man settlements of a primitive sort. Near at hand were the rivers and great forests full of fish and game.

Modern Grafting. On a small branch railroad of Eastern Kansas there is run a mixed train of one passenger coach and any num-ber of freight and stock cars. The conductor is known to every one living along the line, and passengers seldor

along the line, and passengers sector buy tickets. Some give a pleasant smile in return for transportation, and others give whatever they please. The conductor seldom looks at the money, but conveys it at once into his pocket. 'How much money do you turn it

"How much money as you turn in to the company, anyway." a friend once asked the conductor. "Why, I throw it up into the air and all that sticks to the bell rope I turn in," was the reply.

"But aren't you afraid the company will suspect they are holding the sack?'

"I can't afford to be afraid. None but the brave deserve the fare, you That settled it .- Kansas City Times.

Great efforts are being made in Cape Colony to introduce co-operative methods in agriculture.

A \$1,000,000 plant may be erected at New Castle for the manufacture of an alloy of rubber, which has just been patented by E. E. Wright of Mansfield,

At Irwin, acting on information of the Civic league, officers raided an alleged speak-easy and arrested three men and two women, all colored.

men and two women, all colored. Clyde Curson, aged 21, a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohto railroad, was equeezed to death between cars at Connellsvile, He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Curson of Vanderbilt, Pa. While Mrs. James R. Duff of North Bridgewater. Beaver county, was warming herself at an open grate her dress caught fire and she was so bad by burned that she died. The heirs of the late William Patt terson, the New Castle banker, who died hast summer leaving a \$2,500,000 estate, have settled their differences amicably out of court.

to bring respect.

"Much said a the to harmfu is to ou knows, men. though, The efficiency money, But in girls—v trast be here an to know the gen by these come n "I an rich an rich gi spend I know looks a \$25,000 deal as haps, h spend pace of good n stand t

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