The Redemption of Pavid Corson

By CHARLES FREDERIC GOSS

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True to his determination, the dector devoted the night following his advent into the little frontier village to the investigation of the Quaker preacher's fitness for his use. He took Pepeeta with him, the older habitues of the tavern standing on the porch and smiling ironically as they started. The ventional weather-boarded buildings with which all travelers in the Western States are familiar. The rays of the tallow candles by which it was lighted were streaming feebly out into the night. The doors were open, and through them were passing meek-faced, soft-voiced and plain-robed wor-

Keeping close together, Pepesta light and graceful, the doctor heavy and awkward, both of them thoroughly em-barrassed, they ascended the steps as a bear and gazelle might have walked the gang-plank into the ark. They entered unobserved save by a few of the younger people who were staring vaseats on the last bench. The Quaker maidens who caught sight of Pepceta were visibly excited and began preen themselves as turtle doves might have done if a bird of paradise had suddenly flashed among them. One of them happened to be seated next her. She was dressed in quiet drabs and grays. Her face and person were pervaded and adorned by simplicity. eekness devotion; and the contrast between the two was so striking as to render them both self-conscious and

uneasy in each other's presence. The visitors did not know at all what to expect in this unfamiliar place, but could not have been astonished or awed by anything else half so much as by the inexplicable silence which prevailed. If the whole assemblage had been dancing or turning nersaults, they would not have been surprised, but the few moments in which they thus sat looking stupidly at the people and then at each seemed to them like a small eternity dure such a strain, and she became

"Take me away." she imploringly whispered to the doctor, who sat her side, ignorant of the custom which separated the sexes.

He tried to encourage her in a few half-suppressed words, took her trembling hand in his great plw, pressed it reassuringly, winked humorously. and then looked about him with a sar-

To Pepeeta's relief, the silence was at last broken by an old man who rose from his seat, reverently folded his hands, lifted his face to heaven, closed his eyes and began to speak. She had never until this moment listened to a prayer, and this address to an invisible Being wrought in her already agitated mind a confused and exciting effect; but the prayer was long, and gave her time to recover her self-control. The ellence which followed its close was less painful because less strange than the other, and she permitted herself to glance about the room and to wonriosity was soon satisfied. David Corson, the young mystic, rose to his feet. He was dressed with exquisite neatness in that simple garb which lends to a noble person a peculiar and serious dignity. Standing for a moment before he began his address, he looked over the audience with the self-possession of an accomplished orator. The attention of every person in the recalled their wandering or preo pled thoughts, lifted their bowed heads and fixed their eyes upon the com-manding figure before them.

peets to turn, and she observed a sudof the dove-like Quaker maiden flush mantled her pale cheek and a radiance beamed in her mild blue eyes

But the first word which fell from the lips of the speaker withdrew her attention from every other object, for his voice possessed a quality with which she was entirely unfamiliar. It would have charmed and fascinated herent words. For Pepceta, it had an other and a more mysterious value. It was the voice of her destiny, and rang in her soul like a bell. The speech of the young Quaker was a simple and unadorned message of the love of God to men, and of their power to respond to the Divine call.

sensitive soul of the fortune teller like a pebble into a deep well. She was gazing at him in astonishment. were parted, her eyes were suffused and she was leaning forward

When at length David stopped speaking, it seemed to Pepeeta as if udden end had come to everything; as if rivers had ceased to run and stars to rise and set. She drew a long, deep breath, sighed and sank back in he seat, exhausted by the nervous tension to which she had been subjected.

The effect upon the quack was hardby less remarkable. He, too, had listened with breathless attention. tried to analyze and then to resist this mesmeric power, but gradually succumbed. He felt as if chained to his seat, and it was only by a great effort Penceta by the arm and drew her out into the open air.

For a few moments they walked in silence, and then the doctor exclaimed: "P-p-peeta, I have found him at

such a rasping contrast to the one still echoing in her ears.

"Found whom? As if you didn't know! I mean the man of d-d-destiny! He is a snake charmer, Pepeeta! He just fairly b-b-bamboozled you! to myself, 'He's bamboozled Pepeeta but he can't b-b-bamboozle me!' When he up and did it! Tee-totally did it! And if he can bamboozle me, he can bamboozle anybody."

"Did you understand what he said?" Pepceta asked.
"Understand? Well, I should say

But between you and me and the town p-p-pump it's all the better, for if he can fool the people with that kind of g-g-gibberish, he can certainly f-f-fool them with the Balm of the B-B-Blessed Islands! First time I was ever b-b-bamboozled in my life. Feels queer. Our fortune's made. P-p-pepee-

great that he did not notice the silence and abstraction of his wife. His ardent mind invariably excavated a channel into which it poured its thoughts, digging its bed so deep as to flow on unconscious of everything else. Exulting in the prospect of attaching to himself a companion so gifted, never doubting for a moment that he could do so, reveling in the dreams of wealth be gathered from the increased sales of his patent medicine, he entered the hotel and made straight for the barroom, where he told his story with the most unbounded delight.

Pepceta retired at once to her room but her mind was too much excited and her heart too much agitated for She moved restlessly about for a long time and then sat down at night. For the first time in her life, the mystery of existence really dawned upon her. She gazed with a new awe at the starry sky. She thought of that Being of whom David had spoken. Questions which had never before oc curred to her knocked at the door of her mind and imperatively demanded an answer. "Who am 17 Whence did I come? For what was I created? Whither did I come? For what was asked herself again and again with profound astonishment at the newness of these questions and her inability to

For a long time she sat in the light of the moon, and reflected on these mysteries with all the power of her untutored mind. But that power was soon exhausted, and vague, chaotic, abconceptions gave place definite image which had been eternally impressed upon her inward eyes. It was the figure of the young Quaker, idealized by the imagination of an arheart had been thrilled for the first

She began timidly to ask herself what was the meaning of those feelings which this stranger had awakened were different from those which her husband inspired; but how different, der what would happen next. Her cu- she did not know. They filled her with up to them. Exhausted at last by these vivid thoughts and emotions, she rested her head upon her arms across the window sill and fell asleep. It followed her into the land of dreams. midnight a faint flush could be seen by the light of the moon on those

CHAPTER IV.

reacher-plowman was affeld at break The horses, refreshed rested by food and sleep, dragged the gleaming plowshare through the heavy sod as if it were light snow, and the farmer exulted behind them.

David tied the reins to the plow handies and strode across the fresh furthe brook which formed the boundary and approached a carriage from the occupants got out and came to meet him. To his astonishment he ticed the night before. The man advanced with a bold, free demeanor, the woman timidly and with downcast eyes.

David returned his greeting with the customary dignity of the Quakers.

Thee is welcome." "I was over to the m-m-meeting

nouse last night, and heard your s-sspeech. Didn't understand a w-word, but saw that you c-c-can talk like a United States Senator.

"I came over to make you a propo and help me sell the 'B-B-Balm of the Blessed Islands.' You can do the -t-talking and I'll run the b-b-business; see? What do you s-s-say?"

Gravely, placidly, the young Quaker answered: "I thank thee, friend, for what thee evidently means as a kindness, but I must decline thy offer." "Decline my offer? Are you c-c-cra

my? Why do you d-d-decline my of-

"Because I have no wish to leave my home and work."

Although his answer was addressed to the man, his eyes were directed to the woman. His reply, simple and nat-

ural enough, astounded the quack.
"What!" he exclaimed. "Do he exclaimed. "Do you mean that you p-p-prefer to stay in this p-p-pigstye of a town to becoming a citizen of the g-g-great world?"

"But listen; I will pay you more money in a single month than you can earn by d-d-driving your plow through that b-b-black mud for a whole year. "I have no need and no desire for

more money than I can earn by daily toll." "No need and no desire for money! B-b-bah! You are not talking to sniveling old women and crack-b-b-brain-ed old men; but to a f-f-feller who can see through a two-inch plank, and you can't p-p-pass off any of your re-ligious d-d-drivel on him, either."

This coarse insult went straight to the soul of the youth. Tis blood tingled in his veins. There was a tightwhich was out of place in the bosom of a Quaker. A hot reply sprang to his lips, but died away as he glanced at the woman, and saw her face man-

ed with an angry flush. Calmed by her silent sympathy, he quietly replied: "Friend, I have no desire to annoy thee, but I have been taught that 'the love of money is the oot of all evil,' and believing as I do could not answer thee otherwise than

"Well, well, reckon you are more to be pitled than b-b-blamed. Fault of early education! Talk like a p-p-par-What can a young fellow like you know about life, shut up here in this seven-by-nine valley, like a man in a b-b-barrel looking out of the b-b-

Offended and disgusted, the Quaker was about to turn upon his heel; but he saw in the face of the man's beautiful companion a look which said plainly as spoken words, "I, too, de-This look changed his purpose, and

"Listen to me now," continued the observing his irresolution "You think you know what life is; but you d-d-don't! Do you know what K-g-great cities are? Do you know what it is to p-p-possess and to spend the money which you d-d-despise? Do you know what it is to wear fine lothes, to see great sights, to go where ou want to and to do what you p-p-

"I do not, nor do I wish to. thee must abandon these follies and sins, if thee would enter the Kingdom of God," David replied, fixing his eyes sternly upon the face of the blasphem-

'Good-bye, d-d-dead man! I have always hated c-c-corpses! I am going where men have red b-b-blood in their

With these words he turned on his sel and started toward the carriage leaving David and Pepeeta alone. Nei-ther of them moved. The gypsy nerously plucked the petals from a daisy and the Quaker gazed at her face. Dursen idle. In air and earth and tree p, following blind instincts, her myrad children were seeking their mates And here, in the odorous sunshine of impressionable and ardent beings. felding themselves unconsciously to the same mysterious attraction which was uniting other happy couples, were drawn together in a union which time could not dissolve and eternity, per-

(To be continued.)

DOGS AS PASSENGERS. Hard Problem Considered by Inter-

State-Commerce Commission. Tribulations are besetting the dog. As a traveler, while he is not an out cast, he and his owner are subject, on many steam and electric railways, to regulations that amount to cruelties. Washington correspondent of the

New York Evening Telegram says. It is not unlikely that the interstate mmerce commission in the near fuuniform regulations for the carrying of dogs on interstate trains. The rules governing the transportation of dogs are merely what each individual line proposes to make them and a move ment has been begun to bring about reform regulations that will be fair

Some railroads charge a specified fare for a dog; others transport the dog as baggage, and yet others make no charge, although they differentiate between little dogs and big ones. A few lines permit the owners of "small dogs" to take them into the passenger cars with them; other lines relegate all dogs to the baggage cars, where they are in danger of being crushed by falling trunks; and in some instances the roads require that a dog shall be crated, whether placed in the baggage car or carried by the owner. In practically every case a permit

must be obtained. Commissioner Prouty of the Interstate commerce commission, in a letter replying to a recent inquiry as to whether the regulation of the Pullman company that dogs shall not occupy the car is a just and reasonable one,

"I am inclined to think it is and that the company is not obliged to distinguish between a small dog and a large one, for the reason that it would be impossible to draw the line if any dogs were permitted in the car.

The writer has a dog of his own. which is small and inoffensive and which he transports every year from Washington to Newport, Vt. While I am certain this little dog would inconvenience nobody, I have always thought best to submit to the regulation of which you complain."

She-I can't bind myself until I'm sure. Give me time to decide, and if, six months hence, I feel as I do now,

I will be yours. Ardent Adorer-I could never wait that long, darling. Besides, the courts have decided that dealing in futures, without the actual delivery of the goods, is gambling pure and simple.-

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.-Carlyle.

WEATHER BUREAUS VALUE DESCRIBED BY ITS CHIEF.



weather institution of greatest

work of supplying forecasts of the employs 200 men in different parts until all danger is over. They report of the United States, who send to us daily by telegraph. At the end hal the principal facts about the tions and come home weather-velocity of the wind, temperature, rainfall, barometric readings and other details, at a cost of \$1,500. 000 a year. In an interview with James B. Morrow, published in the New York Tribune, Professor Moore, after deprecating popular superstitions concerning weather forecasts by such means as the goose bone, the thickness of husks on corn and the singing of catydids, tells of his work. The interview in part follows

"Do sailors and ship owners rely on your forecasts?"

"Absolutely, on the Great Lakes; also on the rivers and very generally



WILLIS L. MOORE.

coastwise business. The captains of ships on the northern lakes depend on us to a larger degree than do other sallors, because we can more accurately predict the velocity of the wind than we can foretell a storm of rain. which occasionally changes its path and goes somewhere else. Remember. that where the pressure of the air is greatest upon the earth it will flow to where the pressure is the least-prerisely like water going down stream. Our instruments of measurement are so perfect that we can figure out the velocity of the wind at certain places high pressure in one region and the wind storms on the lakes, while along the Atlantic Coast we give warnings about West Indian hurricanes.

On two occasions, after warnings of severe storens had been given, our men saw all the customs officers on the eaboard, from Maine to Florida. We found that ships valued at \$66,000,000. taking no account of the cargoes, had of dollars' worth of perishable merremained in the various ports until chandise such as fruits, vegetables, the storms were over. Authorities certain kinds of chemicals and other outside of the bureau have estimated

INCE the year 1895 Willis | that a West Indian harricane-which, L. Moore has been at the by the way, is the most dangerous genhead of the United States eral storm we ever have—aweeping the bureau, the Atlantic Coast without warning would destroy property to the value of from its kind in the world. \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. I send ten Under his direction the men to different points in the West Indies each ; ear just before the hurriweather has expanded until it now cane season opens, where they remain twice a day to the national cap of the season they nail up their sta "While we are on the subject," Pro-

fessor Moore continued, "I would like to say, in order to clear up the confu sion of the public mind which leads to an absurd mixing of terms, that a cyclone has an area of 1,000 miles, a burricane an area from 100 to 300 are scattered all over the German emmiles and a tornado, which invariably pire. Every town of any size has its occurs in the southeast quarter of a cyclone and is an incident of the cy. years the wealth of Germany has indone, an area of from 1,000 feet to ,000 yards. The velocity of the wind able symptom is the increase in living during a cyclone is from fifteen to expenses. The increase is much greatwenty-five miles an hour, during a hurricane it varies from fifty to 100 France, but is less than in the United miles an hour, while it is so great during a tornado that no instrument can measure it. In all three kinds of storms the wind, of course, is rotary, or twisting, as it is commonly described.

"But the weather bureau," Professor Moore went on to say, "is not alone of value to people in the matter of wind storms, but is of tremendous service in foretelling periods of flood. Twice we forecast the height of the Mississippl River at New Orleans-beating the flood five days in one instance and a week in the other. On both occasions our mathematics covered a tremendous area of the United States."

"Is your bureau of any practical ser

"By means of the system of rural free delivery of mail our forecasts go each day into the homes of 1,000,000 farmers. As many more farmers get our forecasts by telephone. As a matter of fact, thousands of farmers put telephones into their homes for no the four operas of the Niebelungen other reason than to be informed about ring and were delighted with the the weather-our forecasts, you un splendid productions." derstand, being for the day on which they are made and practically for the day following. We have been of great service to the cranberry growers of Wisconsin, the cane growers of Louis iana and the orange growers of Florida in giving warnings against frost several hours in advance-knowing the Cranberry marshes are flooded, cane is quickly cut and piled in windrows low pressure elsewhere. We foretell and smudges are started in orange groves as effective measures of protection. Let me add." Professor Moore went on to say, "that the train dispatchers of all the railroads in the country get our morning and evening forecasts, and thus are enabled to know about the coming cold waves in winter and each year to save millions

SOME MARRIED MEDITATIONS.

By Clarence L. Cullen.

The average fat woman would rath er have you call her a murderess than to say that she waddles.

out and gets the money? The woman who essays to hold her needs first to be pretty sure of her hal-

er's material. The so-termed "intuition" of women cking out mere four-flushing grandtand players as spouses.

Why is it that some married women about a man who has killed himself ecause his wife has refused to reurn to him?

Ever notice how, after you've one old a woman that she has a roseate nouth, she keeps biting her lips and widdling them with her fingers all the time to keep 'em red?

When a woman looks mad, when she lears that song, "I Love My Wife, but Oh. You Kid!" it's fairly safe to conclude that everything isn't exactly as it should be up at her house.

Did you ever suffer a certain whim sy little pang over the promptness with which your normally forgetful wife reminds you to pay your life insurance dues when the time comes 'round'

You may know that a woman has developed elephantiasis of the skyplece over the imaginary beauties of her figger" when she wears a pair of these tight-laced tube corsets underneath her

A new thought woman of our ac quaintance tells us that she can "will" her husband to come home immediate ly from anywhere she wants to. Apparently, though, she never wants to. for he always comes home just about when he gets ready to.

It may not be possible for you to be agreeable to some people, but you can keep away from them.

A POPULAR SUPERSTITION

Origin and Basis for Belief in Ill-Luck of Friday.

The bad luck supposed to attach to Friday is said to be traceable to the worship of the goddess Freya, the Venus of the north, who felt herself slighted if anyone began a journey or this, her festival. In punishment for "Money makes the mare go," but the dishonor thus brought upon her what member of the mare's family goes | Freya was wont to direct misfortune to assail the offender, so that it came to be thought that Friday was an unsusband by a short-strapped halter lucky time to embark on any enterprise, although most marriages in Scotland are said to take place on that brig, Friday, of Wilmington, whose her this whimsical name and launch good. niff contemptuously when they read ing her on Friday. He also sent her ing Friday a home-bound vessel "saw in the trough of the sea, while her and bumped alongside." This was the raised up. last of the "Friday," concerning whose fate the shipbuilder's wife merely said things incurring expense and labor and when she heard of it: "I told thee effort that may be put aside temporarso, Isaac. This is all thy sixth-day doings. Now thee sees the conseuences.

Another reason for the supposed inluckiness of Friday lies in the crucifixion of Jesus on that day. It is from a similar historical source, in deed, that the "thirteen" superstition is believed to have sprung; a natural distaste grew up for the number representing the circle of the disciples with the addition of Judas. Yet it seems as if by this time the world might be willing to forget its ancient superstitions and regard every day and every number with equal respect. -Providence Journal.

Playing Cards in Moscow.

In Moscow playing cards are sold only by the municipal government, and the vast income derived from that source is applied toward the maintenance of orphan asyluma.

SAW GERMAN FARMERS WORK.

ongressman Says Harvesters There

Never Got In a Hurry. Congressman and Mrs. Hitchcock, geompanied by Miss Ruth Hitchcock at'l Miss Crounse, returned recently from a short trip to Europe, the Omaha World-Herald says.

Referring to the trip, Mr. Hitchcock "We were in Germany during the early harvest season and the work of whole families in the fields presented scenes of prosperity and contentment. The work would be hard if done in a hurry and rush, as we Americans do it, but it does not appear to be so in German harvest fields. Old, young and middle-aged of both sexes work away rather leisurely. They stop to rest and talk or take refreshments often, and as a rule appear to be having a good time. I understand that Germany has 18,000,000 people. upon the land,' as the expression goes. That is a large proportion of her 65,-000,000 people.

"The best part of Germany' factory life is that competition still remains. It has not been wiped out by the trusts, as in America. The factories smoking factory chimneys. In fifteen creased 59 per cent. The only unfavorer in Germany than in England or States.

"I visited the city of Rheims in France during the great international flying machine contests and saw three flying machines in the air at the same time traveling at railroad train speed under perfect control. I saw both the monoplane and the biplane in flight and had a chance to see the advantages of each type. The double plane has the greatest carrying capacity, but the single plane looks more like a bird. is simpler and more graceful.

We timed our visit to Munich so as to attend the great Wagner festival, which is one of the musical treats that Europe offers each year. It is a strange sight to see people wearing their evening full-dress clothes at 3:30 in the afternoon and start for the opera. That custom, however, has its advantages. You get home by 10 o'clock without feeling the least bit tired, because you have two long intermissions which afford plenty of time for refreshments and a walk in the beautiful theater garden. We attended

There's No Other Way. The old adage that "Money makes the mare go," has a counterpart in the truism that advertising creates and holds business. What man of ordinary common sense engaged in business in this day and generation would think, or have the right to think, of success without liberal publicity through that best of all advertising mediums, the local paper? Sacred history records that "there is a time for all things," and when that truthful sentence was penned if it was not meant that advertising should be perennial there was a lack of foresight

that his since been made manifest. The smallest merchant in the smallest town, even though he may be the sole occupant of the field, will soon find there is no field whatever if the matter of spreading printer's ink is overlooked or ignored. Trade that by right should come to him will be diverted in the direction of a rival town, where the spirit of enterprise above and beyond all takes into consideration the power of the press as a disday. In Walsh's "Curiosities of Pop tributor of information that the pubpesn't prevent a lot of them from ular Customs," is told the story of the lie desires to know before parting with their dollars, that they may be builder defied superstition by giving placed where they will do the most

> Without advertising there is no sure upon her first voyage upon the sixth thing to success. It has been demonday of the week, but on the succeed strated by piles of musty goods on dusty shelves, by out-of-date fabrics the hull of the brig pitching heavily that nobody wants at any price, and culminates in a putting up of the crew ran about the deck, cutting loose blinds and a pulling down of the curthe wreck of the masts that dragged tains, no more to be taken down or

> > If we are in business there are some ily if not permanently, but advertising, never! That must go on if we want to go on ourselves with successful bustness pursuits,-Evchange.

Long Lived Fish.

Fishes, especially the larger species, ive a very long time. According to Bacon, eels live fifty years. Carp have been known to exist at least 150 years, while dolphins, sturgeons and sharks live more than a century and attain a huge size.

Nickel Steel.

At high temperatures the breaking strength of nickel steel is higher than that of welded iron, and this applies in a still greater degree to the elastic

The Zuyder Zee. The Zuyder Zee was formed by an inroad of the sea, which broke down the protecting sand dunes.