

### TEARS ALWAYS CLOSE

SEEMED STRANGE MINGLING OF HAPPINESS AND PAIN.

How the Tiniest Bridemaid and the Athletic Usher Came to an Understanding in Just 2 Minutes 21 Seconds.

He was the very largest and most athletic of the ushers, and she was the tiniest and most feminine of the bridemaids. He was very tall, very self-assured and very strong. She was very slight, very shy and full of trembles. She had trembled all through the wedding, from the time the pink chiffoned maid of honor took the first step, at the organ's signal, and now she was trying bravely to keep back the tears.

She was not sorry Adele was married—it seemed a good match; she was not sorry she was to walk with the biggest usher, for she—well, she always thought him very grand, and now that he was out of college, and a real doctor—

And yet she wanted to cry! That is like a woman, especially the kind who are very slight, very shy, and full of trembles.

The biggest usher had not trembled during the ceremony. He had occupied himself chiefly in wondering why in thunder people have church weddings in July, and calculating as to whether or not his collar would last until he got back to his room.

But when the ceremony was over and all the other bridemaids had paired off and began pacing down the aisle, the tables were suddenly turned. As his arm felt the touch of the smallest bridemaid's hand he suddenly realized that he was trembling.

As soon as the smallest bridemaid felt this trembling her own stopped and she no longer felt like crying. She realized this dimly and wondered if it were not on the principle of homeopathy—"like cures like." But no—she was the other kind of a doctor. At least she had stopped trembling and she wondered vaguely and happily why it was.

It is so sometimes with women who are very slight, very shy and full of trembles. The master of ceremonies, who had been timing everything with his watch in hand, afterward stated that the procession from altar to door took just 2 minutes and 21 seconds. But the biggest usher and the smallest bridemaid would have sworn it took an hour—so much happened during that period!

And yet, what took place during that 2 minutes and 21 seconds was so very insignificant when one tries to set it down. It consisted of a few breaths, some in the form of sighs and others subvocalized; a slight movement of a black coat sleeve against a sleeve of white mousseline de soie; an almost imperceptible movement of the muscles of two pairs of eyes; a few nerve quiverings—and that was all.

At the close of the 2 minutes and 21 seconds of Mendelssohn marching, when the tallest usher was helping the smallest bridemaid into the carriage, he whispered one word to her—and then, strangely, she wanted to cry again. She wondered vaguely and happily why it was.

It is so, sometimes, with women who are very slight, very shy and full of trembles.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

**Library of Artemus Ward.**  
As we sat on the old-fashioned porch at Waterford, Me., and talked with "Uncle Daniel" Brown, a cousin of "Artemus Ward," he revealed many quaint glimpses of his own career as village justice of the peace. His daughter owns the library of "Artemus Ward." In his will it was awarded to the brightest girl in the old Waterford schoolhouse, which he attended, and the prize was won by an own cousin. Thereon hangs the love romance of his life. The blue-eyed girl died a few years after the remains of Charles F. Brown had been brought to the old Elm Vale cemetery in Waterford, and thus ended the earthly love of the cousins. Today in the quiet cemetery the gravestones stand in stern military array and carry dates reaching back for more than a century. Under the granite shaft, beside his brother and mother, sleeps "Artemus Ward" under a simple slab on which the inscription reads: "Charles F. Brown, known to the world as Artemus Ward."—"Along the Androscoggin," Maine Edition, National Magazine.

**No Noss for News.**  
The new reporter turned in his story about the church bazaar, his first assignment. It was the usual story, with the usual names of committee women.

He lingered around the city editor's desk as the hour for the paper to go to press drew near.

"Funny thing happened at that bazaar tonight," he said casually, as conversation lagged.

"What was that?" asked the city editor.

"Oh, nothing much—one of the booths caught fire and they put it out with lemonade."  
He never knew why he was fired.—Judge.

### BLACK LETTERS AND WHITE

Former is Better Because It Can Be Read at a Greater Distance Than the Latter.

There is a tendency on the part of railroads to adopt signs with white letters on a black background, not realizing that the black letter on a white background is easier to read and can be seen at a greater distance. This follows in an interesting way from the structure of the retina of the eye.

The impression of a letter at the limit of vision is received on the ends of a small bundle of nerves which convey to the brain a sort of mosaic impression. A nerve can only transmit to the brain information as to whether or not a ray of light is falling upon it, and when a nerve is partly in the light and partly in darkness the sensation is the same as though all of it was in the light.

It follows, therefore, according to the Scientific American, that all nerves on the dividing edge between any black and white area transmit the sensation of light so that all white lines and white areas appear wider and all black lines and black areas appear narrower than they really are.

Black letters grow thinner at the limit of vision and are still recognizable, while at the same distance white letters grow thicker and cannot be distinguished. There are circumstances when it is necessary to use white letters, but in such cases legibility will be improved if they are made with a thin stroke and strongly lighted. Black letters are more distinct if made with a heavy stroke.

### NOGI ORDERED TO MARRY

Japanese Hero Took Bride Practically at the Command of His Superior Officer.

The Countess Nogi was a woman no less remarkable in many ways than her famous husband. The circumstances of her marriage with Nogi, when he was a brilliant young officer, are unusual in the extreme, especially in Japan.

She was the daughter of Sadayoki Yoji, and one day she was sitting in the window of her father's house in Tokyo watching the troops march past, when she saw a gallant young officer in command and immediately fell in love with him. Her father found it out and found out who the officer was, and later Nogi was approached to bring about a match.

He would not hear of it, as he had dedicated his life to the nation and did not intend to marry. But the young lady would not endure this attitude, and her father approached one of the high officers, a superior of Nogi's, and this officer fell in with the idea at once, saying the match would be most suitable and it was just what Nogi should do.

The word was given from above to the young officer, and Nogi practically married Miss Yoji at the command of his superior officer. The union turned out to be an ideal one, as the subsequent history of the pair and their two brave sons has proved. The Count and Countess Nogi are regarded by the nation as the most exemplary couple that could be found anywhere. She was every inch as much a Samurai as he was.—Tokyo correspondence of London Standard.

### Unused Doors.

With slight trouble and small expense an unused door may be most advantageously converted into a bookcase by having a carpenter set up a vertical board on each side of the door-jamb and upon these boards—

the saving of the door-frame itself—half the cross-piece upon which the book-shelves are to rest. Then have your woodwork painted or stained to match the door behind it, and hang a curtain of cotton flannel, denim, or a more ornamental and serviceable material from a rod fastened just inside the door-jamb, if the recess be good and deep; if shallow, as the door-sets are apt to be in our newer houses, have the rod fastened across the outside of the door-recess. A door thus treated will accommodate a surprising number of books.

### Cast-Iron Magnets.

The difficulty of making good cast-iron permanent magnets has been overcome by a very simple process. The iron casting, after being machined to the required dimensions, is heated in a gas furnace until the iron can be handled without distortion through softening.

It is then plunged in a chemical bath, which removes superfluous materials and leaves the iron clean. Finally, it is magnetized by means of electric coils.

In strength of field, cast-iron magnets are from ten to fifteen per cent inferior to those of steel, but they are equal in magnetic permanence, and cost, for intricate patterns, only one half as much as steel magnets.

### Hairpin Box.

One may obtain the most charming and at once the most useful hairpin box which has been shown for many a day. It is made entirely of dark tortois shell and stands about three inches high and five inches long. The little top opens to hold one size hairpins, and, without closing this, there may be opened at the same time two lower trays, in the manner of bureau drawers. It will distinctly appeal to the woman who must dress in a hurry and for whom attractive toilet articles have a strong claim.

### EVIDENTLY HIS FIRST CASE

Young Attorney Considerably "Rattled," and the Court Indulged in a Little Laughter.

Several prominent attorneys were discussing the peculiar and rather humorous questions put to witnesses by young attorneys entering upon their legal work, and one of the number vouched for the authenticity of this incident:

"I went up to the superior civil court one day to hear a young friend of mine try his first case. All his relatives and friends were there and the novice wore a most serious expression as he started to question a witness. He did nicely until he asked the man: 'Did you have a contract with the plaintiff?'"

"Yes," replied witness.

"What kind of a contract was it?" "An oral one," replied the witness.

"Will you please produce it?"

"The witness stood stork still staring at the attorney and then looked at the judge, inquiringly. There was a ripple of laughter throughout the courtroom, but still the young attorney did not 'catch on,' and looking toward the judge, remarked: 'Your honor, I ask you to give the witness until two o'clock to produce that contract.'"

"The court could no longer withhold and joined in the laughter. Then the young lawyer saw his mistake and with reddened face also had a good laugh."

### INDIAN NAME FOR WHISKY

Called "Fire Water" Because of Their Method of Discovering If It Was Diluted.

When the Hudson's Bay Trading company began its trading among the Indians it was found that by selling the Indians liquor they could more easily be induced to trade their peltries.

The first whisky or intoxicant of inferior quality was distilled in England and brought to America in large barrels, but in transporting it overland it was found more convenient to divide it into small kegs.

The traders soon became aware of the fact that by diluting the whisky with water more furs could be obtained. This was practiced for some time, but the Indians learned that good whisky poured on a fire would cause it to flame up, whereas had the whisky been diluted the fire would be quenched. It was by this simple experiment that the term "fire water" became a common word among Indians.

A chief who had experienced the bad effects of whisky among his people said it was most certainly distilled from the hearts of wildcats and the tongues of women from the effects it produced.—From Bonfort's Spirit and Wine Circular.

### The Human Woman.

We have thought of life as a building of many rooms containing war, commerce, industry, art and science, all things done by men. Then away out at one side, across a bridge, was an annex, and there was our thought of home, child, mother, fireside, cradle, comfort, beauty, and all the home ideas, and also the ideas of shame connected with women. When women crossed the bridge and appeared in the other building, the building of human life, we were shocked. We felt that all of life was masculine except the home.

Women will be better to live with when they are more human. The greatest need of the world today is for more humanness in its women, so that they can help make men more human, and help make children more human; for the purpose of all the ailing development of the race in the attainment of humanhood.—Gillman.

### Falls-Climbing Eels.

Do fish possess the imitative faculty? That has been the subject of much discussion. Now salmon fishermen in the Willamette and Columbia rivers, near Portland, Ore., say that eels are the monkeys of the sea. Salmon have the ability to climb up waterfalls. They can be seen doing it almost any day at The Dalles, near Portland. At seasons of the year Columbia river fishermen have found large quantities of dead eels near the falls. A fish warden found that eels, in attempting to imitate the falls-climbing salmon, met their fate. They would attempt to climb the falls, be washed back and be crushed to death by the weight of the water. More than sixty tons of eels killed in this way were gathered last month at The Dalles.

### Did She Get the Place?

"Oh, yes, mum," said Kathleen, applying for a new situation, "I lived in me last place 'tween weeks, mum, an' though I say it t'n shouldn't I've excellent satisfaction?"

"And why did you leave?" ventured the lady who was looking for a servant.

"Shure, I couldn't get along wid th' missus at all, she wor that old 'n' cranky."

"But, maybe you'll find me old and cranky, too."

"Cranky ye may be, mum, for sweet face like yours is sometimes delectable, but ye're not old—I c'n see that at a glance!"

### Fielding.

"What do you think of Fielding?" she asked young Mr. Ashby.

"Oh, it's important, of course, but it won't avail anything without good batting."

### SHIPS TO GATHER

Uncle Sam's Warships Soon to Be Mobilized.

New York Will Witness on October 14 and 15 Greatest Fleet of Fighting Craft Ever Assembled in American Waters.

Washington.—New York city will witness on Oct. 14 and 15 the mobilization of the greatest fleet of warships ever assembled in American waters. The navy department issued preparatory orders for the mobilization a few days ago. At the same time the warships of the Atlantic fleet and Atlantic reserve fleet gather in the harbor of New York city.

The mobilization in New York waters will be 120 ships, including the new 26,000-ton dreadnaughts Wyoming and Arkansas. There will be 43 ships assembled at San Francisco and 20 at Manila. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, will command the mobilization in New York; Rear Admiral Southerland the fleet at San Francisco and Rear Admiral R. R. Nicholson the Manila mobilization.

President Taft and Secretary of the Navy Meyer, accompanied by foreign naval attaches and members of both houses of congress will be aboard the new battleship Arkansas on the day of the review, which will probably be on the last day of the mobilization, Oct. 15.

The ships will begin assembling in the Hudson river on or about Oct. 12. The last of the arrivals, the torpedo flotilla of the reserve fleet, will arrive on the night of Oct. 13.

The line of battleships will consist of the Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The armored cruisers Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee and Washington. The scout cruisers Birmingham, Chester and Salem.

Destroyers Ammen, Burrows, Drayton, Flusher, Lamson, McCall, McDonough, Mayrant, Monaghan, Patterson, Paulding, Perkins, Preston, Reid, Roe, Smith, Sterrett, Terry, Trippe, Walke, Warrington, Whipple and Worden.

Torpedo boats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Cushing, Dahlgren, Davis, De Long, Du Pont, Ericsson, McKee, Mackenzie, Manly, Morris, Porter, Stockton, Stringham, Thornton, Tingley and Wilkes.

The submarine flotilla and colliers and tenders.

### ENTERTAINMENTS FOR FARMERS.

Free entertainments are given to rural communities in some counties in Alabama as part of a campaign to induce the people to stay on the land instead of abandoning their farms for city life. This information has been received by the United States bureau of education from E. M. Shackelford, principal of the state normal school at Troy, Pike county, Alabama, who is at the head of the movement. Mr. Shackelford writes:

"In my opinion, the exodus of the younger generation from the country to the town is at present the most serious menace to our general welfare. Good roads, motor cars, the telephone and rural mail delivery are improving rural conditions greatly, but rural social life does not yet afford the opportunities for the commerce of ideas that an active, reading, thinking public demands. Hence the tendency to congregate in the centers of population, and hence this effort of ours to afford a few social opportunities through a course of free entertainments."

The entertainments consist mainly of lectures, "lantern shows," and selections on the victrola. Some of the lectures are given at night, and some in the afternoon. Occasionally dinner is provided at the school and an all-day session is held.

While this movement was started by the Troy State Normal school, the co-operation of the Alabama state health and medical departments and the various state institutions has been enlisted for supplying speakers, entertainment clubs and other attractions. Most of the entertainers give their services without charge, and transportation is furnished by the owners of automobiles. Friends of the new movement anticipate that it will be a powerful factor wherever introduced in adding to the pleasures of rural life by furnishing additional opportunities to the country folk for recreation, culture and social intercourse.

### Practical N Not Poetic.

W. D. Howells, at a luncheon at Kittery Point, said of a certain popular novelist:

"There is about as much poetry in him as there is in McMasters."

"McMasters, you know, was walking with a beautiful girl in a wild New England wood."

"What is your favorite flower, Mr. McMasters?" the girl asked softly.

"McMasters thought a moment, then cleared his throat and answered: 'Well, I believe I like the whole wheat best.'"—Washington Star.

### NO PLACE FOR AGED MAN

Uncle Ranny Ramsey, Who is Paleated, Must Be Kept Away From All Auctions.

"In the morning of our existence," philosophically remarked the erratic thinker, "when life stretches away and away ahead of us, and we scamper on supple, care-free legs through flowery dells, and all that, how little we will be in the midst of golden noon when the shadows fall neither to the right nor to the left. And afternoon, with weary, stiffened limbs and defective hearing, we'll set out to promenade on the railroad track three minutes before train time. Then, let us be considerate of the aged and not let them know how much smarter we are than they were at our age, and—but you have no idea how much engineering it takes on my part to keep my old Uncle Ranny Ramsey from attending every blamed auction he hears of, since his palsy got so bad. You see, he sits there and bobs his poor old head and them sharp auctioneers knock down to him everything they can't sell to anybody else, claiming he bid on it. And it kind o' flatters the old man to think he is back in the hooraw of business life again, and so they make it stick."

### WATER PORTERS OF QUITO

They Carry Big Earthen Jars on Their Backs and Bowing, Create a Cataract.

Around a fountain in one of the principal squares of Quito assemble every morning the city's aguadores. These water porters differ from the less energetic ones of some South American cities in carrying their jars upon their backs instead of on the backs of mules. Their earthen jars are deep, have a wide mouth, and hold about 40 liters.

The porter carries it on his shoulder fastened with leather straps. He never detaches himself from his jar either to fill it or to transfer its contents to that of his customer.

He turns his back to the fountain so that the jar comes under one of the jets of water, listens to the sound of the water in the jar, and his ear is so well trained that he always walks away at the exact moment when it is filled to the brim.

Arriving at the house of a customer, he goes to the household jar, makes a deep bow, and disappears behind a torrent of water. Foreigners can never receive, without laughing, the visit of their aguador, the respectful little man who bows to one behind a cataract of water.

Resourceful. In the club they were comparing the resourcefulness of their wives in difficult social situations. The man who lives in a Harlem flat had been a good listener, but he finally found an opportunity.

"Yes," said he, "my wife isn't bad at that sort of thing. We were having some people to luncheon one Sunday last spring, and just at an hour when all the delicatessens were closed she discovered that she needed some mustard and didn't have a grain of it in the kitchen. And she isn't the sort that will borrow from people next door that she doesn't know. It was a bad fix, all right. But she got mustard enough."

"What to the delicatessen man's house and routed him out, I suppose?" suggested a member from the Bronx.

"Not much. Just went to the medicine chest, got down a box of ready-made mustard plasters, put 'em to soak, and squeezed enough of the hot stuff off."

"Good night," said the man from the Bronx.—New York Globe.

### Bonaparte as Schoolboy.

The following is a copy of the certificate given to the great Napoleon on leaving school. It was handed to him for presentation to the king of France by the inspector of the College of Brienne:

"M. de Bonaparte (Napoleon), born the 15th of August, 1769. Height, four feet ten inches ten lines (five feet six and one-half inches); has finished his fourth degree.

"Of good constitution, excellent health, a character docile, frank and graceful and strictly regular in conduct; has always distinguished himself by his application to mathematics; he is tolerably conversant with history and geography; rather deficient in polite accomplishments as well as Latin, having only finished his fourth course. Would make an excellent marine.

"Deserves to pass to the school at Paris."

### Astrology.

It would be futile to attempt to determine the time and place of the origin of astrology. It is as ancient as history itself. When we first hear of human society we find along with it the "excellent foppery of the world," as Shakespeare called astrology. Astrology was cultivated by the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and all other ancient peoples. So strong was the art, or science, that it refused to go down in the general smash-up at the close of the old Roman rule, but held on and was powerful all through the middle ages. It was only with the advent of modern science and enlightenment as to nature's laws that the old science of the stars and fates declined.

### MORE THAN SHE COULD BEAR

Heart of Gentle Old Maid Was Touched, and Billy Quarrel Immediately Came to an End.

Two old ladies who had been long friends for many years had a violent quarrel, and it began to look as if the wound would never heal. Neither one felt like taking the initiative, and indeed both were too sore to care to make up. Efforts of mutual friends were all in vain; representations to meet only with the stubborn answer that she ought to suffer. They both insisted that they hoped the other would suffer more, and that she richly deserved it. Some thirteen months went by like this, and the one-time intimates saw each other only on state occasions, that is, at church each Sunday, where they sat side by side, too proud to change their pew because of what had happened. But they never pretended to notice that the other was there. On a recent Sabbath morning, however, Miss Sarah glanced around involuntarily at sound of a sneeze beside her, and despite her will kept her gaze fixed on Miss Malinda. Then an awful revelation broke in on her mind. Malinda had come to church without a handkerchief! Miss Sarah did not know what the sufferings of a person about to be electrocuted might be, but she knew all about being at church without a handkerchief. Malinda merited electrocution, in Miss Sarah's opinion, but no crime was heinous enough to merit such agony as this. A drop slowly gathered on Malinda's pinched nose, and finally fell off, giving place to another. Miss Sarah could not bear it. She took out her own handkerchief surreptitiously, glad it was a big one. Next moment there was a smothered sound of tearing cloth and Malinda felt something pressed into her rigid hand. It was a half of the handkerchief, and it went to Malinda's eyes before it touched her needy nose. Then two wrinkled old hands groped for each other, and through the sermon Miss Sarah and Miss Malinda sat and clung to the newly found friend who had been lost.

Luxury of Balloon Travel. A Zeppelin airship leaves the earth with none of the balloon's soaring motion. It is just like a Pullman train, started without perceptible jar and kept in motion upon a perfect road bed, perfect track and perfect wheels. At luncheon time individual tables are placed in position, and luncheon is served much as it is in the ordinary buffet dining car in America. There is soup, an entree, a toast—all piping hot—vegetables, salad, cheese and coffee. More of a dinner than luncheon and all served as though the chef and waiters had the conveniences of a great hotel at their command. The principles of the fressless cooker have been brought into service in preparing the food, the exhaust from the engines being made to supply heat.

The comforts are all those of a very modern hotel. The cabin is kept at an unvarying comfortable temperature by means of pipes that carry the exhaust heat from the engines. There is more room for action than in an ordinary chair car. In the lavatories are hot and cold water. There is a library with the daily papers and the best of books. There is a lounge for those who are willing to sleep away the hours of flight.—World's Work.

### Sand and Gravel.

One of the most important industries in the United States of which comparatively little is written is the production of sand and gravel. In 1911, according to a report by E. F. Burchard, just issued by the United States geological survey, the production of sand and gravel amounted to 66,846,959 short tons, valued at \$21,154,583. The production of sand of all kinds was 40,258,977 tons, valued at \$14,438,500, and that of gravel was 26,587,982 tons valued at \$6,720,083.

"The production of glass sand was valued at \$1,467,738, an increase over the figures of 1910; the sand used for building in 1911 was valued at \$7,719,286, a slight decrease as compared with 1910. This was accounted for by less activity in 1911 in the building trade, including that of concrete construction. The production of molding sand in 1911 was valued at \$2,132,469, a marked decrease as compared with 1910. The production of all other sands in 1911, such as sand for grinding and polishing, fire sand, engine sand and filtration sand, was valued at \$2,048,013, an increase over a million dollars in value as compared with 1910.

### Imagination.

That imagination often lights the way to discoveries that would never be made by matter-of-fact plodding has proved true over and over again. Illustrations of this in the history of chemical science are as numerous as in other fields of discovery. In this connection the Journal of the American Medical Association calls to mind that oxygen was merely a principle to Lavoisier in 1777, and that when, a century later, it was produced in liquefied form "the metaphor had become a reality." When Harvey was writing of the blood he wondered whether there might not be motion, as it were, in a circle, the Journal says "he expressed in metaphoric language what only later became the fact of the circulation which was given visible demonstration by Malgiphi," and adds, "the fabric of progress is woven from ultimate dreams to a greater extent than the practical man is wont to realize or is willing to admit."