

Race for a Wife

HAWLEY SMART

CHAPTER XVII.

in quivered. She laced her hands close on my friend here;" and he tapped his together; but all she said was the traveling bag, in which reposed the anxconvilable "Gren." Small mercy was lously sought for deed. dru. Uncroft likely to meet with at his hands; her insolence had already made right-you must be. Good-by. Drive on. Rose's teeth grate.

served, with an evil smile: "but I am ed through the porch. The idea of anyafraid the butcher will have to wait for body leaving Glinn without a flower in some time before he next enjoys the pleas- his buttonhole! "Gren, dear, one mosure of your society. You see, you have ment, while I put this in your coat. Keep unluckily admitted, before myself and it," she whispered, "to remind you of Miss Denison-two witnesses, bear in mind-that you were privy to the removal or abstraction of a deed of value, even if you did not actually remove such deed with your own hands. The law, of | by !" which you are aware I am an expounder, calls a casualty of this kind by the name of felony, and recompenses it with varied terms of transportation. It is unpleasant, Mrs. Upcroft; but I fear, unless you can recollect where those particular papers are, there is nothing for it but to wait here patiently until the police escort | the door of the great turf exchange. Ex-

of the unhappy housekeeper before Rose's shovel-hatted, brazen-throated, brazenspeech was finished. Like most people of browed-with wolfish greed of gain stampmorbid horror of encountering it in any that low doorway. The turfite's temple sounded very plausible to unpracticed and layers never ceases. Eager murmurs

"Oh! Mr. Grenville, after knowing me all this time, whoever'd have thought you'd go against me in this way? dear! oh, dear! what shall I do?"

once. Tell Miss Maude this infrant nonsense about not remembering. You know perfectly well what you've done collect your ideas, and if you can't do it he the end of that time, I'll lock you in here and send for the police.

"Oh, please don't! I don't know, rightly. I think, Miss, they were all put up in an old trunk in the garret overhead, sobbed the now thoroughly cowed house-

"Go and see, Maude," said Rose, quiet-Miss Denison tripped out of the roum,

leaving Grenville to the quiet contemplation of his victim. "Oh, my !--oh, my !" sobbed the bousekeeper, "to think of those old rubbishing

what right have you, air, to say I took them? To think of my being accused of taking things, after all these years! But to be taken away for nothing? I'll have ring has time to turn its attention to the law of you, I will."

"You're right, Mrs. Upcroft; you will, the paper I want is not fortheomnig.

alightest mercy at my hands. You're six or beven years at Portland as any body I know; and, by heavens, I'll take pretty good care you get there! They have stood your insolenge long enough here. If you want to take a few things with you, I'll ring, and one of the maids can put up your box. I'll run through your accounts after you are gone, and faner I can substantiate a tolerable charge of peculation to boot."

The housekeeper had rallied a littele, but this last speech of Rose's completely erushed her. She knew that she had earried on a systematic scale of robbery the flooped down on her knees, and implored that mercy might be many sohe and tears.

"Here they all are, Gren," said Maude, entering the room. "I tumbled them into this towel; I couldn't carry them in my hands. Good gracious, Mrs. Uperoft, do get up. What is the matter?"

"Stay where you are, and apologize to Miss Denison for your impertinence, before you rise," thunderes, Grenville. "Quick, woman, and I'll be lenient about the second charge I have against you." "Oh, please forgive me, Mrss Maude didn't mean it-indeed I didn't !" whimpered the crestfallen housekeeper

"There, that'll do," said Rose, contemptuously, while Maude stood in openeyed wonderment at the complete subjuextion of her ancient foe. "Eureka!" he shouted, as, after running his eye over some half a dozen mouldy papers, a more musty parchment than usual came beneath his ken. "This will do. You can go Mrs. Uperoft, without a police escort for the present; but you had better bear in mind, in future, that if you are insolent to Miss Denison you will settle with me, and that next time I promise you it shall

With a low curtay the discomforted Her malevolence her opportunity : but for the pres-

"Let her go, my darling," said Grenthe as he stole his arm round Maude's This is the deed I wanted. leave for town directly after break-Armed with this, I think I can fely say Pearman shall trouble you no What guerdon is your champion have when he has rescued you from

Nothing, I'm afraid. "You ingrate! What do you mean?" hat I mid. I fear, Gren," replied del as she lifted her smiling face that I have given my champion have to give already, and if that

mtlafy him, I can onlyman's further views on are palpably obvious; nor wil

me if I've made a mistake. I'll telegraph Mande Denison's eyes flashed, and her as soon as I have had counsel's opinion

"Heaven bless you, boy! I feel you're "Stop-stop! he can't go like that:" "Unfortunate, Mrs. Upcroft," he ob- and Maude, like a flash of sunlight, dash-

> "Not much necessity for that," he replied, as he bent over her. "But you shall see it, darling, next time I come. Good-

"Not for long; mind and write; they won't care now, will they?" "Can't help it if they do. I shall.

It is Monday afternoon. The usual

CHAPTER XVIII.

crowd of refuse humanity clusters round I am about to summon has arrived for pugilists, low publicans, noblemen's but lers that were traders on men's weak-The sulky insolence was taken well out | nesses or lust-greasy, brass-chained, hat class, she had but very vague 'deas | ed more or less on their features-the if the power of the law, and an almost hungry, gold-seeking mob oscillate round shape. The barrister's accusation, too, pever shuts; the fell war between backers are heard midst that vulture-faced crowd.

"He went very bad in the market this morning." "Tell me they offered threes, at the clubs." "What's wrong with him?" "What against The Saint?" and "Do what you ought to have dong at similar hurried interrogatories fall on the car. Now a brougham, now a well-apwhere those papers are. None of your pointed cab, whose driver throws the reins from his lavender-kidded hands to th next tiger; now the bansoms of ordinary with them. I'll give you two minutes to life drop their respective occupants a the small doorway.

The Subscription Room is full; round the big circular desks much paying and receiving is going on. The sofas round the room are crowded with loungers; the tessellated pavement is trod by a fluctuating mass, who ebb and flow to different points as some one or two large speculators vociferate the odds, or cease to do so It is the settling day after the broken week at Newmarket, and sinister rumors are rife about the first favorite for the Two Thousand. He has stood at five to two for a long while, but report mys that three to one has been laid and of things being of any consequence! And fored, to any amount of money, at the racing clubs this morning.

Half-past four-fatal hour for many a favorite at Tattersall's, the adjustment of I suppose a poor servant's character is not last week's accounts—is over, and the forthcoming events.

"Three to one against Coriander for the and very much to your detriment, too, if Guineas," is vociferated in more than one quarter. Nothing positive seems known about the horse; but a panic has set in Tonne, a manh, harles hans

that yesterday they would have jumped at. Some few adventurous men take the increased odds to a little, but speedily repent as they find the disposition to lay that price rapidly increasing.

At this juncture Pearman, attired in deep mourning, entered the Subscription Room. It was but a few days since his father's funeral, and, to do him justice, be would not have been there had not a friend telegraphed to him early in the day the onelaught that was being made on Coriander. Business must be attended to. he argued, whether racing or otherwise, and knowing his horse to be perfectly well be ran up at once to town to stop

tryman, who enjoyed the reputation of by no means throwing his money away In turf parlance, when he persistently bet against a horse, "he knew something," "Here's 1,000 to 300 against Corian-

der!" reciferated Mr. Plyart, for the secand or third time. "Put it down to me," said Pearman,

"Yea, sir. Will you take if twice?" Pearman nodded.

The bookmaker pencilled it into note book. The crowd, attracted by the fact of Coriander's owner coming to rescue, had surged round them; but sooner had Mr. Plyart completed nemorandum, than he reiterated coarse war cry of "Here's 1,000 to gainst Coriander!" a shout in which he was immediately joined by two or three other large speculators.

"Put it down again, Plyart," said Pear man, grimly; and now, inspired with confidence by the way in which his owner had supported him, several backers invested on the favorite.

For a little, it seemed as if Coriander of odds far exceeded the backers; and finally came forth Mr. Plyart's ominous shout of "4,000 to 1,000 against the favorite for "The Guineas." "

"I'll take that !" cried Pearman, though his astonishment knew no bounds; and as the bookmaker noted it, he remarked, with a sneer, "You'll find my horse bad to get out of on the Two Thousand day. I don't think you will bedge, except at a

"Perhaps so, sir-perhaps so; but I' bet you an even hundred he don't start. "Done! and I'll make it 5,000, if you

"No; you might start him on three lega. won't risk more than a hundred on his not starting; but here's 4,000 to 1,000 he Sam Pearman shook his head, and, at

of Tattersail's thoroughly puzzled. He knew his horse to be perfectly well, and tried him, he had never tried a threeear-old better. What were these ring

They make great mistakes at times, hese members of the magic circle. Their | winter ice, which will slowly gain until brothren of the Stock Exchange occasion- we have another glacial age in estified in feeling alarm at a persistent and become the seat of civilization. Our ned in. The decline of the favorite for astrous to the world in general as bank | years, but at present is fairly stable on betting was still further shaken, and that the most magnificent garment in the

consulted and thrown aside. "Rumford says the deed is perfectly good, and Mr. Denison is quite certain there has been no enfranchisement. That's the case, Gren, isn't it?" Rose nodded, and Mr. Dallison for

ever done before in the whole of his turf

Could Sam Pearman have been present

it a conference held in Silky Dallison's

rooms, between that astute gentleman and

Grenville Rose, though he would have

been still a long way from enlightened on

the subject, yet he would have learned a

good deal. It was the Friday night before

that eventful Monday. Grenville had re-

turned from Glinn the day previous. A

few minutes puffed meditatively at his "Well," he continued, "the law part I leave to you. I presume that is all right Rumford's opinion is quite good enough

to go on, and old Denison, you say, was quite clear there has never been an enfranchisement. Odd there should not have been; but no doubt Pearman defunct was quite unaware of the existence of our friend here;" and Dallison jerked his head in the direction of the parchment. "He wasn't the man to leave such a blot in his game if he knew it. Though for the matter of that it was no blot so long as he lived. Now, look here. must trust to you for the legal working of this affair; the racing part I can manage. We've got Sam Pearman in a regular hole, and, better still, he doesn't know it. I can make probably a good bit of money out of this, both for you and myself, without any risk whatever; but ulterior events must decide that. Mr. Denison, at all events, must make a good bit: but without hurting his interests, in fact rather furthering them, you and

apiece. Do you understand?" "Not in the least," replied Grenville. "Well, there's not much necessity you should. Leave that to me; but you must work the legal machinery as I direct. Can you put it in motion by Wednesday

or Thursday?" "Let's say Thursday, certain," rejoin-

"Very good, that will do; but don't let's have any mistakes about it." "All right," nodded the other. "I'll guarantee that, and go down myself." "Good. You told me the stake you were playing for, to start with, and as you are in real earnest about winning a wife, I think one may trust you. I shall commence operations at once. I'll see Plyart the bookmaker to-morrow, and put the first part of the program in his bands. We're going, you and I, to lay about a couple of thousand each against Coriander; and I'm going to give him free license to do as much as he likes for him-

(To be continued.) AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF

IS OUR CLIMATE CHANGING?

Records Show the Similarity of Seasons-Planetary (hanges Slow. It is remarkable how memory exaggerates the events of our youth. For this reason elderly people have always insisted and probably always will insist that the winters now are weak and colorless compared to those of fift) years ago, when the snow fell Thanksgiving day and insted till the first of March and "the ponds were solid ice to the bottom" and the sound was frozen from shore to shore. there are no records to prove their assertions, they are positive of their facts, and respect for age and a dispo-

sition to believe that the present rather a commonplace period compared with past centuries, prevent younge

people from contradicting them. As far back as accurate records have been kept the elimate of the northern bemisphere has not changed, the Hart ford (Conn.) Times says. From 187. hi I in 1904. There have been cold win ters and comparatively warm winters. of the period is precisely the same as Foremost among the opponents of the that of the last three-31 degrees, er shell, which is commercially refavorite was a big, corpulent north coun- The cold winters are sprinkled in at random, and do not become temporary causes, probably to the di rection and force of the winds or the shifting of the currents of the ocean which last, indeed, are affected by the winds. For twenty-four years, from 1854 to 1878, the mean winter temperature of eight of our principal cities was almost exactly the same as that of the next twenty-four years. The later period gives an average only .015 of degree higher, a gain too small to be beyond the possibility of error. It would seem, then, that our winters are no

This is what might be expected from he fact that the northern hemisphere receives the same amount of heat from the sun every year, because its average distance is the same. If the sun is cooling down the rate is so slow that many thousand years must pass before the loss of heat from the great lifegiving sources is perceptible. As a rule the great changes in the physical universe are very deliberate, and, like the tides, move first in one direction and then back. We know that the arctic regions once enjoyed a temperate 👛 mate, and that Connecticut was once covered with an ke-sheet like Green land. Astronomers and geologists are divided as to how many millions years ago these climatic changes took million miles nearer the sun in winter than we are in summer. The precession of the equinoxes will bring it about in time that the earth is farther from the sun in winter than in summer. As our planet moves faster the nearer it is to the sun, the result will be short, hot nummers and long, cold winters. The amount of heat received by the earth in a year will be the same, but the effect will be very different, for there will not be time enough to melt the but, as a northern bemisphere. At the same time either backers or shareholders are the antarctic continent will be freed from its lee cap by the long summer.

> About once a year the Queen of Slam wears a state robe which is considered

care is 27,836. Italy had a few more

-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-Dow Rice is Grown and Marketed

8-8-8-9-V-8-8-8-8-8-8-Liv

mouldy old parchment lay on the table between them; it had apparently been Considered from the standpoint of general use as a food and its almost exclusive use by the people of many parts of the Orient, rice is indeed the staff of life. It is also consumed in great quantities in the countries of Northern and Eastern Africa, the West Indies, Central America and the Malay Archipelago, while the people of all other tropical and semitropical countries class it among their food necessities. In many sections of India and China, as well as in Japan and other parts of Asia. where the merits of rice as a food have long been established, the people are so dependent upon it that the failure of a single year's crop means great suffering to millions and starvation to many. As an example it may be mentioned that some years ago when the rice crop failed in the district of India called Behar, fifteen million native Indians were in want of food and the British government

dollars in relieving them. Rice was probably an article of dlet in Asia in pre-historic times. It is known that the Chinese have used it for nearly fifteen centuries and in might pick up some five thousand pounds India, also, its use antedates authentic history. It was brought to Europe in the fifteenth century, having been taken to Italy and Spain from Northern Africa, where it had been planted by the Mohammedans in their migration from Asia Minor.

spent upward of thirty-two million

In 1647-or the following year-Governor Berkeley of Virginia plant ed some seed rice that he had received from England, but the experiment was not a success, and it was not until 1694 that rice growing was established in this country. In that year the governor of South Carolina planted some rice given to him by the captain of a trading vessel which had put into Charleston on a cruise from Madagascar. The seed thrived and in a .. ecade rice planting on the lowlands of the coast became one of the chief industries of South Carolina. From this state the cultivation was extended to North Carolina and Georgia, and later to Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The French people who settled around New Orleans and in Southwestern Louisiana cultivated rice in a primi tive way in the latter half of the eighteenth century, but the methods of growing were so crude that the industry did not become commercial ly important until after the war be tween the north and the south.

The conditions resulting from the civil war gave considerable stimu lus to the planting of rice as staple crop in Louisiana along the Mississippi river, and impoverished planters, who had previously relied upon other crops requiring great out lay of capital, began to grow rice as slat in using short and then weller i-

a means of quick mancial renet. For a few years the production was small, but it gradually increased. In the decade following 1870 the annual average reached only seventy-one million pounds, a part of which was produced in the now famous rice belt of Southwestern Louisiana. The total production of rice in the United States was, in 1907, no less than 520,000,000 pounds. In addition we

imported about 10,000,000 pounds. The milling of rice consists of reducing the rough rice, or "paddy," as it is sometimes called, to an edible state by the removal of the outferred to as the "hull," and the inner cuticle, the "bran," and by a finishing process that removes the "polish" from the kernel, giving it a pearly luster that it may satisfy trade requirements. The finishing brushes remove the most nutritious part of the grain-the flour, or polish-and leave only the hard endosperm, or kernel

The polished rice is graded according to the perfection of the grains. which depends upon the variety of the rice, the care used in the harvesting and the efficiency in milling.

Rice is usually supposed to be deficient in muscle-making qualities, and yet the Japanese, whose chief and almost only food is rice, are noted for their physical strength, and in the advance of the ailled armies on Pekin (China) they left the soldiers of all other nations in the rear. The explanation is very simple. The Japanese-and all other rice-eating nations-do not "polish" the grain, except for export. As has already been mentioned, the powder, which is re- I New York Tribune. moved by "polishing," is the most nutritious part of the grain; it is albuminous, while the white kernel is carbohydrate. Further, the lat ter portion of this valuable cereal has little taste as compared with the "unpolished" grain, and the only reason why we refuse to use rice as the Japanese use it is that we have become accustomed to the grains be ing white, and insist upon their having a "pearly" appearance, whereas "unpolished" rice has a brownish tinge.-Lawrence Irwell, in Michigan

CAR BICKNESS.

How It Differs From Sessickness-Travelling With Eyes Closed. Car sickness is a very disagreeable affection, something akin to seasickness and yet differing from it in sev

eral particulars. In seasickness it is rare to find the very old or the very young affected If children are seasick they are very quickly over ft, and running about at play as usual, but a baby will so times suffer from car sickness in its baby carriage, and the very old are

not immune) The symptoms of the two disorders are very much alike. They consist of pallor, quick pulse, clammy skin. giddiness, nausea and vomiting. Wom. en are more subject to car sickness than men and this is equally of sensickness, and one strange feato generation.

If an individual is immune all through childhood and early life but develops car sickness as an adult the fault will probably be found to rest with the eyes and the way to avoid it is to travel with the eyes closed, or better still, to start with properly fitted glasses. It is easy to understand why this should be so. When the eyes need glasses the whole nervous equilibrium of the body suffers, even under the best conditions, and when to this struggle is added the vibration of the cars and the temptation to watch passing scenery through the windows the struggle turns into active revolt of

the whole system against imposition. The pool that car sickness and seasickness are not quite the same thing s found in the fact that a person may be a good sailor and yet suffer dreadfully with car sickness, and vice versa, while its occurrence in babies would go to show that the sense impressions, that is to say, the impressions gained by the ear, the eye or the nose, are not at the root of this disorder, because in very tiny babies the sense impressions are undeveloped or at the best very feebly de

As a further proof of this car sickness often comes on during sleep, and when this occurs the eyes of course are not the cause in that particular

The symptoms of car sickness may be of a most appalling violence, the state of collapse being so extreme that death is often feared. It is com forting to know that this fear is unfounded and that although people may be dreadfully ill they rarely if ever succumb.-Youth's Companion.

A MALIGNED DOMICILE.

Device of New England Spinster to Escape Paying Rent.

A lawyer in a Connecticut city had charge of settling the estate of an ged woman. It included the house in which she and her spinster sister had lived. As the place was to be disposed of at private sale, intead of at auction, the sister was allowed to live in it, rent free, on condition that she show possible purhasers over it. Advertisements in the newspapers brought a number of persons to the lawyer who wanted to inquire about the house, and they were sent to look at it. Not one of them, however, came back to open actual negotiations. This seem ed strange, as the property was in every way desirable. Finally, after two or three months, the lawyer made up his mind that something was wrong, so he sent his stenographer, whom the aged woman did not know. to the house on the pretence of wanting to buy it.

"It's a lovely old place," said the caretaker to her visitor. "Some folks say the cellar is damp and malarial but I don't take any stock in that. know I have rheumatism pretty bad sometimes, but I might have had it anywhere else just the may tell you, too, that the wy ta contaminated, because some Pinte who used to live here had typoid fever and a young girl But that doe" 't prove they got the disease for withe well. Me and my sister V. ank the water for years and never had typhoid fever nor nothing

She led the way upstairs and /opened dark, musty room, but was careful not to cross the threshold.

"The house was too big for us two," she went on, "so my sister used to let rooms sometimes. One of the lodgers died in here from smallpox. He was some kind of a Russian. haven't ever had occasion to go in there since, but I wouldn't be afraid if there was any need. It was fumigated all right and the mattress was burned. If any of the germs were left. I guess they're all dead by now A scrubbing brush, a broom and some sunlight would make everything

cheerful again. "This is the room they say haunted," the spinster continued when she opened the next door. woman went crazy and cut child's throat here years and year: They used to say that soap and chemicals wouldn't clean the bloodstain in the floor, and when a carpenter had planed away a quarter of

an inch the spot was still there." When this conversation was repeated to the lawyer he saw the sh nation at once. The old woman received only a small legacy from the estate. If the house was sold she would have to move elsewhere and pay rent so she had exaggerated of imagined her grewsome yarns. She was promptly ousted, and a purchas er for the place was soon found.-

Bismarck and Caviare. If few people like caviare, those who like it at all like it very much indeed. Bismarck was probably its most famous devotee. One gathers from Busch that the fron Chanceflor was prepared to talk caviare to any extent if the subject came up, treating of its varieties and merits with minute knowledge. And twice it comes out that one of his principal grievances against "fat Borck, the holder of the King's private purse, was concerning caviare. Bismarck had sent forty pounds of a choice variety to King William as a present and was astonished to get no present, nor even a "Thank you" in return. But some friend, dropping in to Borok's room, saw a barrel in caviare there with a spoon standing in it and told Bismarck. The Chancellor could not forget or forgive Borck's interception of his gift to the King

Dog Ghosts. The phantom dog spectre was one the hardiest of old English superstitions. Almost every county had its black dog which haunted its lonely spots and was the fread of every native. Most of them were regarded as devils, but some were held to be the spirits of human beings. transformed thus as a punishment. Lady Howard, a Devon notable of the days of James I., for instance, was said to be compelled to haun ture of far sickness that has been Okehampton in the form of a dog as fre to punishment for her creeky to be mustar .- London Chronicle

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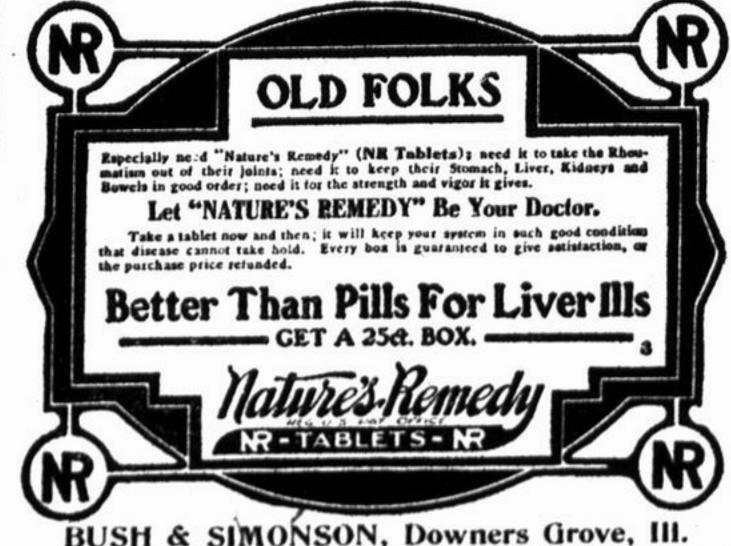


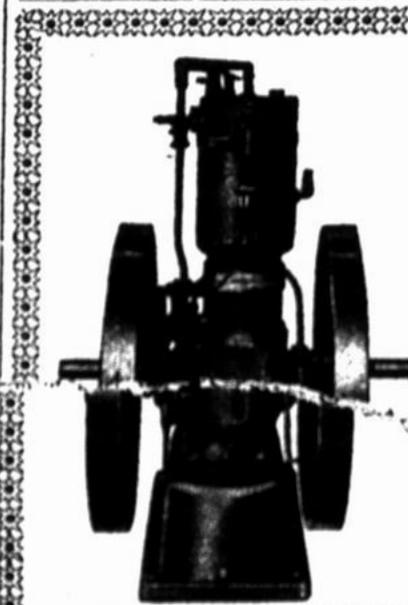
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