THAT GIRL of JOHNSON'S

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CHAPTER XVIII .-- Continued.

'The deputies?" Dolores repeated slowly. The softened color and gentle expression disappeared from her face; she drew her hands away from Dora's clinging fingers; she pushed back the hair that had slipped down on her forehead. Then the deputies had been searching for her father. That was what those men were there for that morning when they stopped and asked of her where he was,

And if those men of the law came for him when he was not there, when every one knew that he was not there, and sought for him over on the opposite mountain among its dangers. would they not come at any time for him to prove their case? Might they not even insist upon taking him over to the town in spite of his condition? Unconsciously her fingers closed over the flowers in her lap, crushing them relentlessly.

Two soft hands released the flowers, and as Dora wiped away the red stains of the blossoms from her cousin's hands, she said, with a sweet laugh: "Dotores, what is the matter? See

what you have done to the poor, pretty flowers-you have killed them; their blood is on your hands, and your hands have stained mine.

The effect of her words on Dolores was startling. She drew away her nands sternly and arose to her feet. clutching the door post to steady herself; her face was white, and her eyes wide and terrified. Young Green, returning from up the mountain, heard Dora's last words and turned away with a face as pallid as Dolores'.

Dora arose quickly, and clasped her hands around her cousin's arm, raising her sweet, penitent face to hers.

"Dolores, Dolores, I did not mean that-I was only joking-I could not have meant it-I would not have said such a thing for the world-I forgot you were not used to me, and-

The words ended in a violet fit of coughing that racked the slender frame pitifully. Raising her handker-4 chief to her lips she sank upon the

Young Green entered the house unnoticed and spoke to Mrs. Allen, who came out at once and sat down beside Dora, placing her arm around her with low, tender words of comfort.

Young Green came out with a cup of water, and Mrs. Allen thanked him with a grateful glance, but as she took it and placed it to Dora's lips she glanced at Dolores, and her glance was full of hate; while young Green himself for the moment dared not meet her eyes for fear of betraying what was in his mind and heart.

Delores, presently, still standing at a ing a guitar, its broad ribbon across distance from her, speaking as though her lips were stiff.

At sound of her voice Dora opened her eyes slowly and looked up at her with a faint smile; but Mrs. Allen, without replying, motioned to Charlie, who, understanding her wish, crossed over to the bedroom and tapped lightly on the door. Dr. Dunwiddie opened it at once, and after a whispered word or two he went out to the girl, while young Green entered the quiet room.

Johnson lay in a stupor among the pillows, his sunken eyes closed, his cruel lips apart, showing the discolored teeth within; his short white beard was coarse and thin, and lent additional repulsiveness to the narrow face. The young man stood at the bedside tooking long and earnestly at the face of the other, until the expression of wonder and horror slowly gave place to one of pity.

"Poor fellow,"he said to himself; poor fellow! Surely he has suffered



"Dolores, I Did Not Mean That."

enough already; why not leave him in peace to God and his conscience; Forgive as ye would be forgiven." Friend, go in peace. Truly, I have ned of forgiveness, and should not pull down the bridge over which I myself must pass. But how such a woman as she could have come from sented itself to her that one of the such a nature as his is a problem. marble gods Dora had been telling her My poor, tender-hearted girl, how she suffered just now and I could do noth-

ingi." Dr. Dunwiddie meanwhile went out | marble men and women were capable to the group in the sunny doorway. of suffering as human men and wom-His grave, dark face was full of kind- en? And Dora continued in her low ness as he bent over the frail girl, voice, rising and pulling Dolores by and spoke to Mrs. Allen.

"She must lie down at once," he said,

she attempted to rise. "Allow me, Miss Johnson

He raised her in his arms as though she were in truth a child, and carried her to the settle between the south windows. She did not speak until Mrs. Allen brought her beef tea and fed her with tender care; then, half rising among the pillows, whiter than they, she asked faintly with a wistfulness in her eyes that sent an angry pang through the woman's heart:

"Where is-Dolores-Nurse Allen I -want-Dolores."

Mrs. Allen called sharply in a voice that caused Dora to look up at her in wonder:

"Come in at once, Dolores; Dora wishes you.'

Dr. Dunwiddie hearing the words and catching sight of the woman's face, crosesd the room and spoke to Dolores, his voice low with kindness. She started when he addressed her, and turned obediently with one swift, startled glance up into his face, and entered the room half hesitatingly.

Dora put out her hand as she crossed the room.

"Dolores!" she said, entreatingly. Dr. Dunwiddle turned quickly away and entered the inner room where his friend was waiting for him.

By and by, when she was better, Dora sat up among the pillows, and drew Dolores down beside her, holding her hands caressingly between her own, smoothing the tense, slender fingers now and then with pathetic tenderness as though to atone or soften her careless, wounding words. She leaned her pure, pale face against the gray window casing that the soft, low wind with its subtle odor of pines should blow upon her. Her large gray eyes, grown black with a half shy love and pleading, rested on her cousin's grave face. And she did not know that the slender shred of pale blue ribbon lay safely bidden in the depths of the doctor's pocket as he re-entered the sick room beyond.

They talked long there at the cool south window, she, smaller girl, holding her cousin's hands closely in hers, telling her of the world beyond the chained mountains, of the life that throbbed and pulsed out of her sight.

Dolores listened in silence, wondering more and more how this girl could care to love her, could care to have her for her cousin.

"We will paint together, Dolores," she said, "and sew and play. You shall sing and I will accompany you on my guitar, and you shall sing and accompany yourself, for the guitar will just suit your voice; and how you would look in an old gold gown with "Will she lie down and rest?" asked | warm colored roses about you, playyour shoulders, your eyes-just as they are now. Oh, such a soul as there is in them at this minute, Dolores Johnson! The men will love you, and the women-must. Dolores, Dolores, I cannot wait. I wish I might take you right now.

> She paused, breathless, smiling, sitting erect, holding Dolores by her two young arms, her sweet face flushed with excitement.

At that moment Dr. Dunwiddle opened the bedroom door and spoke to Mrs. Allen, and she entered with

him, young Green coming out. Dora flushed as she saw him, and she aroused from the settle, shaking her head sunnily.

"Mr. Green, I beg your pardon for detaining you-I do, indeed. Truly, I did not think."

He smiled reassuringly at her. "It has been pleasant to me. Miss Johnson-so pleasant that I had forgotten the case on at eleven at home. It is now ten minutes of that hour, and if you will pardon my leaving you I will send the carriage for you at

Dolores did not move or speak. The case on hand. Her cars seemed sharp to catch and hold such sentences. These words only were clear, the rest were distant and jumbled. Even when he spoke to her she seemed incapable of hearing or replying. That her silence was caused by anything he said he did not imagine, but he was grow-

any time you name."

ing accustomed to her silence. "I wish I could stay with you al ways," Dora said softly when the young man had gone, "but I cannot leave father. Dolores, you know. You do not blame me, I am sure. And I will come over every day or whenever I can. Father would have come over with me this morning, but Judge Green wished him to be in court. They have a strange case on hand, and I am so interested in it; aren't you, Dolores? About the laming of young Mr. Green's beautiful mare, you know? I believe they have some new evidence to be heard this morning. Young Mr. Green was to have been there early to attend to some important matter before court opened, and here I have

detained him." Still Dolores did not move or speak In a vague manner the thought preabout could scarcely be more like stone than she, and she wondered, too, in that strange half sense if these

the hand for her to follow. "Let us go out of doors, cousin and be kept perfectly quiet for a mine; it is so beautiful there with the while. No. you must not walk," as pines and the mountains. I feel as

though God were very in the silence of the hills, and 'to be alone with silence is to be alone with God;' but I think he is somehow nearer in the hearts of his humanity. You have not even a church here, Dolores. Why what do you do with no church, no schools, nor anything?"

And Dolores, driven at last to speak, asked mechanically: "Why should we have a church, and what is a church?"

CHAPTER XIX.

Time's Developments.

Johnson slowly recovered; the days passed, and the weeks, while he lingered weak and complaining. Dolores presence annoyed him, and drove him to fits of temper, until Dr. Dunwiddie advised her to remain away from him as much as possible.

Dr. Dunwiddie regularly drove over to see Johnson once a week, and Mrs. Allen remained in the low, unpainted house in the miast of its desolate gar den, filling the rooms with her presence, but daily growing more hardened toward the quiet girl who was winning



"It Is So Beautiful There."

told herself. in excuse for her unfriendly feeling, but the girl herself, buried in other thoughts, believed it was from the kindness of her heart that she talked to her so often during the long evenings of the life outside of the quiet settlement and of the manners she would there be expected to copy, and she accepted in silence the many words of advice as to her lack of pride in allowing young Green to see so clearly her feelings toward him, and the cautioning uttered with a kindly smile or soft touch on her arm against allowing herself to be so influenced by almost an utter stranger who was kind to her only out of pity, and who could never care for her other than as the merest acquaintance, she, the daughter of the blacksmith who was waited for to prove the malice in the laming of his mare,

The woman knew well the stories adrift in the settlement that had somehow come to her she scarcely knew how herself, and of the girl's dread of what might follow the proving of the case waiting in the town for her father's presence. That the girl had never done her harm to cause this feeling of hatred she would not believe. Had she not won Dora's heart in a fashion she could never do? Could she accept this unmurmuringly? Was there nothing she could do to hurt the girl in Dora's eyes? And if that were impossible-and she soon learned that it was-was it impossible for her to wound the girl herself in every way conceivable to a narrow mind. (To be continued.)

PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE DARK.

German Professor Says Light Is Not

Needed for Making Pictures. The light is not needed for the printing of photographs is a discovery which has been made by Dr. Wilhelm Oswald, professor of chemistry in the University of Leipsic. He produces the required changes in the sensitized paper by the use of silver on negatives treated with a solution of peroxide of hydrogen. The presence of silver causes the elements of the solution to react against each other. In a very short time in those places where there is silver in the negative the solution will disappear; in the other spots remain. This invisible picture is then transferred to gelatine paper and finally developed by iron sulphate in solution. Gallic acid is then applied and the result is a genuine ink picture. Dr. Oswald declares that in this method the sensitized paper will keep indefinitely and the silver can be used over any number of times. He says the process is far cheaper and quicker than any now in use, besides requiring no light. By it any design or drawing can be quickly copied.

One At a Time.

A fond father was giving advice to his young son the other day. Among other things he said: "If you try to do more than one thing at a time you can't do anything well."

"Oh, yes, I can," said the young hopeful. "I've tried. I did three things the other day, all at one time, and did 'em all well." "How was that?" asked the father.

"Well, you see, I swung on the gate

and whistled and threw a stone at

Tommy Brown-and hit him, too." Had Often Been Kicked.

"John Jones, the patient who came in a little while ago," said the attendant in the out-patient department, 'didn't give his occupation.'

"What was the nature of his trouble?" asked the resident physician. "Injury at the base of the spine." "Put him down as a book agent."

HISTORY OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Enlarged and Reduced at Necessity's Demand, It Has Gone Through Many Fluctuations-The Various Commanders.

The army of the United States, depending upon and governed by the national legislature more directly than from the very beginning of our nationof the country by the way in which it has expanded or contracted to meet ed if any other army went through so many fluctuations of size as ours has

After Washington gave up his command at Fraunce's Tayern in December, 1783, Gen. Henry Knox as senior officer became commander-in-chief, holding office until June, 1784, when he was mustered out along with most of the army. The rest, consisting of



MAJ.-GEN. HENRY DEARBORN.

regiment of infantry and a battalion of foot artillery, was placed under the senior officer, Major Josiah Harmer, commander-in-chief by brevet as lieutenant-colonel. There were 700 men in the army then.

In 1789, after the constitutional government had got into working order. the army was enlarged to forty-six officers and 840 men. In March, 1791, the army was still further increased until it consisted of 104 officers and 2,128 men. Arthur St. Clair was commissioned Major General, and ipso facto became commander-in-chief, whereupon Col. Harmer resigned.

In March, 1792, the legion was brought into our army. It consisted of four regiments of infantry, four companies of dragoons and four companies of riflemen, with a total of 258 officers and 5,136 men. Major General Anthony Wayne became general-inchief of the Army of the Frontier, a post which he held until Dec. 15, 1796, when he died. He was followed by Major-Gen. James Wilkinson, who remained senior officer until July 2, 1798.

There was fear of a war with France, and Washington, who had left the presidency fifteen months earlier, was made lieutenant general and con mander-in-chief; and on March 3, 1799 the army was enlarged, and the rank of general was created for him. He never was commissioned in that rank, however, and died lieutenant-general

The army had been enlarged meantime, its authorized strength being placed at two regiments of artillerists and engineers, four regiments of dragoons, forty regiments of infantry and one regiment and one battalion of riflemen. Its total was 2,447 officers and 49,244 men. Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton was senior officer.

When the danger of war was over the army was cut down with great rapidity, the act of May 14, 1800, lopping men off right and left, until only two regiments of artillerists and engincers, two companies of light dragoons and four regiments of infantry remained; and of these James Wilkinson again took command as senior officer. The army consisted then of 318 officers and 4,118 men; but only a year later this number was further reduced to one regiment of artillerists and two regiments of infantry, with a strength ot 241 officers and 3,046 men.

The army remained at this size for six years, with Wilkinson still in command, until on April 12, 1808, the strength was placed at 774 officers and 9,147 men, divided among a regiment of light artillery, a regiment of artil-



BRIG.-GEN JOSIAH HARMAR

lerists, a regiment of dragoons, seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of riflemen.

Gen. Wilkinson was relieved as commander-in-chief in January, 1812. Gen. Dearborn succeeding him for the war with Great Britain. Many additions to the army were authorized during that war, the greatest strength reached being 3,495 officers and 59,179 men, in one regiment of light artillery, a corps of artillery, a regiment of rangers and sea fencibles.

the war the strength At the end was fixed at 674 officers and 11,170 men, in a corps of engineers, a regiment of light artillery, a corps of artillery, eight regiments of infantry,

UNCLE SAM'S FORCES and one regiment of riffemen; and Major-Gen. Jacob Brown because senior officer,

After another six years the army was reorganized, with a staff corps, four regiments of artillery and seven of infantry, the total strength being 540 officers and 5,580 men. When Gon. Brown died in 1828 Gen. Macomb was directed to take command of the army the first officer ordered to that duty, the earlier commanders-in-chief, except Washington, being merely seniors

for the time being. Macomb held office for thirteen the army of any other country, has years. In 1832 a battalion of mounted rangers was authorized, the strength al existence reflected the necessities of the army being 589 officers and 6.540 men; in 1833 the riflemen were discontinued and a regiment of draexisting conditions. It may be doubt- goens enlisted, the authorized strength being placed at 599 officers and 6,595 men; three years later, when a second regiment of dragoons was provided, the strength became 647 officers and 7,310 men, and two years later still, in 1838 anotheru (eighth) regiment of infantry having been formed, it was placed at 735 officers and 11,804 men.

The Mexican war was fought very largely by volunteers, but the regular army was increased until it consisted of 1,353 officers and 29,512 men, in three regiments of dragoons, a regiment of mounted riflemen, four regiments of artillery, sixteen of infantry, and a regiment of volunteers. This last body was not the same as the state volunteer organizations. Gen. Scott had succeeded Macomb in 1841, and held office until Nov. 6, 1861, when he retired.

After the Mexican war the piping times of peace returned and the army was cut down by two-thirds, so that it consisted of 882 officers and 9,435 men. In 1855 it was increased to 1,040 officers and 17,278 men. This was the strength of the old army.

It was just about doubled for the civil war, reaching a total of 2,009 officers and 37,264 men, divided among a staff corps, six cavalry, five artillery and nineteen infantry regi ments. The end of the war did not cause a reduction, however. Instead, the army was increased until, in the staff corps, ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, and forty-five of infantry, it had 3,036 officers and 54,641

Three years later, in 1869, twenty regiments of infantry were disbanded, and the authorized strength was fixed at 2,277 officers and 35,036 men; and in 1874, with the same number of regiments, only 25,000 men were permitted.

Twenty-four years passed without a



MAJ OEN GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN

change in the army strength. March, 1898, two regiments of artillery was added, the officers then numbering 2,137 and the men 26,610; and six weeks later the strength was increased for the Spanish war to 2,246 officers and 62,473 men.

This was increased in 1899 to 2,285 officers and 65,000 men, and then, in 1901, came a reorganization which has given us, besides the staff corps, fifteen regiments of cavalry, a corps of artillery and thirty regiments of infantry, with 3,820 officers and a maximum enlisted strength of 100,000 men. The actual strength at present is fixed at 59,866 men.

Since Gen. Scott retired, the army has been commanded by Major-Gen. McClellan, Major-Gen. Halleck, Gen. Grant, lieutenant-general and general; Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, as lieutenant-general and general; Gen. Schofield as major general and lieutenant general, and Gen. Miles as major-general and lieutenant-general. -New York Sun.

Salmon and Sermon.

A clergyman in the north of Scotland, having finished his preparation for Sabbath duty, went on the Saturday afternoon to recreate himself by fishing in the river which flowed within a short distance of his manse. Having caught a fine salmon, he was proceeding home with it, when he met one of his parishloners, to whom he said: "James, I've done a good day's work to-day; I've finished my sermon, and I've caught a fine salmon." "Well. sir," said the parishloner, "for my pairt I wud raither hae the salmon than the sermon."

Hardly Diplomatic. Mrs. Fitz-Bile-Of course I know you do not care for me. Why, you even forgot my birthday. Fitz-Bile-A bit of delicacy on my part, madam. I did not fail to remember that you had come to the point where your birthday ought to be forgotten.

Married Sixty-three Years.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tillotson of Orange, Vt., are declared the oldest married couple in New England. Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson have been married sixty-three years.

Reward for Long Marriage. The Russian government gives

golden medal to every couple that celebrates its golden or diamond wedding. Last year 614 couples received medals.

HIS SALARY \$200 A WEEK.

Lores Grinn Highest Paid Child Actor on the Stage.

Lores Grinn is paid a weekly salary of \$200, making him the highest-paid child actor in the country. This little chap, now nine years old,

is the son of a prominent organ manufacturer of Cincinnati, and has been on the stage ever since he was four. In the last three years he has ap-

peared in all of Charles Frohman's productions requiring the services of



a small boy. In the few years of his stage career he has saved enough money to purchase a piece of real estate in Cincinnati that brings him in a fixed income of \$30 a month.

This Master Lores is permitted to spend on clothes, for it has always been his ambition to be the bestdressed boy on Broadway. For two seasons this little Beau Brummel has actually set the fashions for boys' clothing.

At the Children's theatre, Cincinnati, he was paid \$50 a performance, which is a far greater amount than is usually paid to grown stars on Broadway. He also has an enviable reputation of playing string instruments by

Canary That Talks.

A Blackburn man has a remarkable canary which never sings, but can 'talk" as fluently and distinctly as any parrot. It reels off quite articulately sentence after sentence, such as "Pretty Polly Cressed in green, coming home to see the queen." 'Polly's sick; run for the doctor, quick." "What do you want here?" These are only a few samples of the linguistic attainments of this wonderful little bird, which is certainly the feathered marvel of the age, and is believed to be the only authentic instance of a talking canary known.

Largest Tree in the World.

In the public square of Nassau, the capital of the Bahama islands, there is only one tree, but that tree literally fills the square and spreads its shade over all the public buildings in the neighborhood, for it is the largest tree in the world at its base, although it is hardly taller than a three-story house. It is usually known as a ceiba, or a silk-cotton tree, but the people of the low islands of the West Indies call it the hurricane tree. Even the oldest negro in the island can not remember when it was a bit smaller than it is at present.



The schoolmaster and his pupils squat on the ground outdoors.

Incident of Maxim's Boyhood. The Piscataquis, Me., Observer of April 26, 1860, contained the following legal notice: "Freedom notice: For a valuable consideration, I have this day relinquished to my son, Hiram S. Maxim, his time during his minority. I shall claim none of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date, Isaac Maxim. Witness, D. D. Flynt Abbott, April 18, 1860." The lad who was given his liberty is now Sir Hiram Maxim, of London, Eng., the great inventor of rapidfire guns and airships.

Philanthropy Indeed.

"Well," said the dripping fellow citzen to the other dripping fellow citizen on the twenty-ninth day of the rain, "there's one thing about this weather. It's good for the crops." And then and there the other dripping fellow citizen did raise and otherwise elevate his umbrella, and did with the said umbrella slay, murder, kill, destroy and otherwise eradicate the first dripping fellow citizen, and it was a blamed good thing.

Hen Lays Enormous Egg.

A hen owned by Dwight Fish Avon, Conn., recently presented him with an egg measuring 814 inches in its largest circumference by 6% inches in its smaller circumference.

Gave a Baby Parade.

The tenants of a New York residential block resented the criticism that they were "babyless' and members of the race-suicide society, and gave a baby parade, 200 strong.

To Prohibit Smoking by Boys. The Japanese house of representatives has passed a proposal to prohibit people below the age of from smoking.