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WOODROW WILSON AND T. R. MARSHALL ARE RENOMINATED

National Democratic Convention Acclaims Leader of Four Years as Party's Choice for Another Four Years. Bryan Speaks to Delegates for 45 Minutes.— Marshall Opposition Melts. Suffragists Active.

NO DISCORD MARS WORK OF THE BIG CONVENTION

Delegates Growing Weary of Waiting, The Rules Committee Changed the Program by a Unanimous Vote and the Nomination Took Place Thursday Night—Only one Vote Against President Woodrow Wilson.

PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

Washington.—President Wilson was notified at 1 o'clock Friday morning by Secretary Tumulty that he and Vice President Marshall had been nominated by acclamation at the St. Louis convention. His only comment was:

"I am very grateful to my generous friends."

Coliseum, St. Louis.—President Wilson and Vice President Marshall were nominated by acclamation by the Democratic National Convention, the ticket being completed four minutes before Friday.

Marshall Opposition Melted.

There never was any doubt of President Wilson's nomination but there was a possibility that some vice presidental booms might be brought out in opposition to Vice President Marshall. They melted away, however when the convention got in session, and as soon as President Wilson's nomination had been made a roaring chorus of acclamation, Senator Kern, who renominated Mr. Marshall, cast aside a long prepared speech and simply declared:

"I nominate Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana for vice president."

To President Wilson's nomination there was only one dissenting vote, Robert Emmett Burke of Illinois, who came to the convention announcing that he was opposed to the president. His vote technically made the president's nomination, 1,091 to 1.

Firemen Halt Bryan.

The Coliseum was so full that the fire department took charge of the entrances and permitted no more to come in. William J. Bryan, however, managed to get by and got an uproarous reception. Senator James learned of the Nebraskan's plight and rescued him.

At 9:15 o'clock Chairman James rapped the convention to order. The Rev. W. J. Hardesty, chaplain of the Missouri senate, offered prayer. After the prayer the crowd renewed its demands for a speech from Bryan.

Senator Thompson moved a suspension of the rules to permit Mr. Bryan to speak. There were some "noes" but the chairman ruled two-thirds had voted in favor.

A committee headed by Senator Kern escorted Mr. Bryan to the speaker's place while the floor and galleries roared their approval.

Speaks 45 Minutes.

Senator James introduced Mr. Bryan as "one of the leading citizens of the world and America's greatest Democrat." Bryan after speaking 45 minutes, was loudly cheered.

Then the roll of the states was called for nominations. Alabama yielded to New Jersey and Judge John W. Wescott nominated President Wilson.

Judge Wescott spoke very slowly. At the rate he uttered his first 300 words it would require about one hour and twenty minutes to conclude.

The delegates were attentive and quiet as Judge Wescott proceeded but the galleries were impatient.

"Name him, name him," came cries from the galleries, and Judge Wescott hurried his speech.

As he closed at 10:49 with a mention of the name of "Woodrow Wilson" the crowd broke into a great demonstration. Moving picture flashlights blazed and flags were paraded in front of the stand. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" while a huge banner bearing the President's likeness was unfurled from the roof.

Demonstration for Wilson.

The delegates began a parade bearing state stanchions. The crowd rose to its feet. Many delegates stood on their chairs. "Dixie" and other melodies by the band evoked fresh bursts of cheering.

Chairman James yielded the chair during the demonstration to Representative Heflin of Alabama. Women delegates were among the paraders. Senators and representatives helped carry banners. Senator Hughes personally bore the New Jersey flag.

Sergeant-at-Arms Martin stirred up the enthusiasm by waving the Texas "Lone Star" flag, handed over the heads of the crowd from the chairman's rostrum. Other state flags were taken to the platform. The crowd joined in singing a melody, including "How Dry I Am," "Old Black Joe," "The Red, White and Blue," and others.

After the demonstration had been underway 30 minutes, New York and some other delegates resumed their seats.

Waving a cane over the rail at the chairman's desk, Senator Hughes renewed the clamor by leading three cheers for the President.

No Effort at Control.

The band exhausted the list of popular national airs, then turned to "Tipperary," and the crowd joined in the chorus. Then the musicians went back to American airs. Some of the delegates stopped long enough to drain pop bottles and then went back to it again. The band was so vigorous keeping up the din that the musicians went short of breath, and they laid back and let the bass drummer perform alone for a while. He belabored his drum industriously until the bandsmen got their second wind and then went back to "Tipperary."

There was no attempt to control the crowd. Men and women over-ran the platform and the press sections at will. The passages to the telegraph rooms were so packed with persons who had no business in the vicinity that only those who had their telegraph instruments on the platform could send the news of the convention to the outside world. The police made no effort to control the situation.

The crowd roared when several women suffrage workers with golden umbrellas and yellow sweaters mounted the platform and held a suffrage umbrella over the head of Representative Heflin, one of the most vigorous "antis" in Congress. He apparently enjoyed the situation.

The New York delegation, who had been seated, were again forced to arise by insistent clamor from nearby delegations.

The band, its repertoire taxed, finally turned to "On the Banks of the Wabash" and "Turkey in the Straw."

Seconding Speeches Made.

At 11:30 all but a few delegates had taken their seats and at 11:33 Chairman James sounded the first gavel rap. The demonstration had lasted 45 minutes.

The roll call of states was resumed and Arizona yielded to Ohio. Former Governor Harmon made the first seconding speech.

"I came on behalf of the Ohio delegation," he said, "representing the unanimous wish of the Ohio Democracy to second the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States."

The second seconding speech was made by Governor Stuart of Virginia, to whom the Arkansis delegation yielded.

Referring to Virginia "as the mother of Presidents," Governor Stuart referred to the President as "her illustrious son."

After Governor Stuart concluded the delegates wanted to wait no longer and cried "vote, vote."

On motion of Senator Hughes the rules were suspended and no ballots whatever were taken. The delegates simply roared "aye" when the names of Wilson and Marshall were called and Chairman James declared them nominated by acclamation.

Crowds Rushes Out.

Many delegates and spectators made a rush for the exits when the vice presidential nomination was made and Senator James with great difficulty restored order.

Practically all of the delegates remained but the galleries emptied quickly.

Resolutions were then adopted appointing Chairman James and former Governor Glynn of New York, chairman of committees, respectively, to notify the President and Vice President of their nominations.

Senator Hughes, Taggart and Vardaman were appointed to confer with the platform committee which still was in session to learn if it was ready to report.

Renominated For President

WOODROW WILSON

THOMAS R. MARSHALL
Renominated for Vice President.

DEMOCRATS WERE JOLLY.

St. Louis.—The predominating feature of the St. Louis convention is the jollity of the Democrats. This jollity might have been forced and artificial when they arrived here, but it became real after Glynn's famous keynote speech, and in earnest after the address of Ollie James. They are going home with deep-seated convictions that victory is certain in November for Peace, Prosperity and Preparedness.

The convention scenes have been of a spontaneously enthusiastic character. On two occasions, when hurrahing was at its best, Colonel Bryan shed tears, giving public manifestation to his emotional disposition. He was treated by the convention as a good fellow, and no doubt is entertained that his promise to do campaign work for Wilson will be performed wholeheartedly. Colonel Bryan has occupied a seat with the newspaper correspondents to one side of the platrespondents and his black-fringed, bald pate has been a conspicuous feature in the animated landscape.

Gracious Manners.

The charm of gracious manner and consideration for other human beings is a quality that develops rapidly if given half a chance. The woman who is always kind creates an atmosphere of loveliness that is like a halo about her head. If you are naturally shy and reticent it is all the more necessary that you should endeavor to shine a bit. It is not lack of pleasant thoughts that worries the self-conscious, but the fear of giving expression to them. You must try to make yourself companionable to others.

French Politeness.

As a polite nation the French undoubtedly lead the world, thinks a contributor to a British weekly. The other day a Paris dentist's servant opened the door to a woebegone patient. "And who, monsieur," he queried in a tender tone, "shall I have the misery of announcing?"

Keeping Cheese.

To keep cheese from molding in a wet season spread the cut surface thinly with butter.

Swiss Cowbells in Himalayas.

The cowbells used in Switzerland have a peculiar sound, rather mournful in their droning prolongation. It has been discovered that tigers fear it and run when they hear it, Therefore, Swiss cowbells have been introduced into the Himalayas as a protection for cattle.

Heavier Than Water.

Gold weighs nearly twenty times as much as its own bulk of water.

PRESIDENT CALLS OUT ALL MILITIA

100,000 STATE TROOPS ORDERED TO MOBILIZE AND PREPARE FOR SERVICE.

TO GUARD MEXICAN BORDER

This Move Will Release 30,000 More Regular Soldiers To Be Used As Invaders.—Secretary Daniels Orders War Vessels to Mexico.

Washington.—Virtually the entire mobile strength of the National Guard of all states and the District of Columbia has been ordered mustered into the Federal service by President Wilson. About 100,000 men are expected to respond to the call. They will be mobilized immediately for such service on the Mexican border as may later be assigned to them.

Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the border forces will designate the time and place for movements of guardsmen to the international line as the occasion shall require.

In announcing the orders Secretary Baker said the state forces would be employed only to guard the border and that no additional troop movements into Mexico were contemplated except in pursuit of raiders.

Simultaneously with the National Guard call, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department ordered additional war vessels to Mexican waters on both coasts to safegard American lives.

At the War, Navy and State Departments it was stated that no new advices as to the situation in Mexico had come to precipitate the new orders.

Within the last two weeks, however, tension has been increasing steadily. The crisis presented by General Carranza's note demanding the recall of General Pershing's expeditionary force has been followed by a virtual ultimatum served on the American offcer by General Trevino, Mexican commander in Chihuahua. To this was added the possibility that American and Mexican troops had clashed across the border from San Benito, Texas.

Administration officials made no attempt to conceal their relief over the safe return of Major Anderson's cavalry squadron to Brownsville, after their successful bandit chase. The troopers crossed in pursuit of bandits in the face of intimations that they would be attacked if they did so. General Funston himself reported that he anticipated fighting, presumably with Carranza troops.

Mobilization of the National Guardsmen to support General Funston's line will pave the way for releasing 30,000 regulars for immediate service in Mexico in the event of open hostilities with the Carranza government. The guardsmen themselves could not be used beyond the line without authority of Congress and until they had volunteered for that duty, as they are called out under the old militia law. The new law, which would make them available for any duty under the Federal government goes into effect July 1.

Funston Now Has 40,000.

The entire mobile regular army in the United States, several provisioal regiments of regular coast artillery, serving as infantry, and the National Guard of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona are now on the border or in Mexico. Definite figures never have been made public, but it is understood General Funston has about 40,000 regulars, and probably 5,000 or more gardsmen of whom 10,000 regulars are with General Pershing or scattered along his line of communications from Naminquipa, Mexico, to Columbus, N. M.

Telegrams calling for the militia were sent to the Governors of all states except the three whose guardsmen already have been mustered in, after all-day conferences at the War Department attended by Secretary Baker, Major General Scott, Chief of Staff, Major General Bliss, Chief of the Mobile Army, and Brigadier General Mills, chief of the militia division general staff.

750 MEXICAN TROOPS GO TO NUEVO LAREDO

Laredo, Texas.—Five hundred infantrymen and 250 artillerymen of the Mexican army arrived in Neuvo Laredo, Mexico, opposite here, and paraded through the streets of that town. The parade was witnessed by a large but orderly crowd.

An anti-American demonstration is reported to have been prevented in Neuvo Laredo by General de la Garza.

RUSSIANS FORCE AUSTRIANS TO EVACUATE CZERNOWITZ

London.—Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian Crowland of Bukowina, is in the hands of the Russians, and the Austrians who had been holding it are in retreat toward the Carpathian Mountains. Hard fighting took place in the capture of the Czernowitz bridgehead and in the passage of the River Pruth, but when finally the Russians gained the right bank of the river the Austrians evacuated the capital.

Resigned.

The Minister's Wife—"The new cook left this morning, the one you said the Lord must have sent." The Minister—"Well, dear, the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."—Puck.

Sad Fact.

Age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite sadness of entries on the right-hand page of the bank book.—Ohio State Journal.

STATE UNIVERSITY ENDS NOTABLE YEAR

OVER ONE HUNDRED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN RECEIVE DEGREES.

BENNETT DELIVERS ADDRESS

Strong Appeal for Life Plan Built Upon High Ideals is Urged by The Eminent Divine.

Columbia.—The 111th year of the University of South Carolina came to an end with the annual graduating exercises and the June ball.

The Rev. R. H. Bennett, D.D., of Emory University presented a strong lesson in his literary address before the graduating class. "I am going to give you a few arrow heads pointing to success," said Dr. Bennett, and he urged that the young men and young women go forth on the battlefield of life with a fixed purpose, with a fixed motive, with the idea of service securely lodged in their minds, with an everlasting determination to succeed, regardless of obstacles, and always remembering that only a pure character is a strong one.

The Joseph Daniel Pope medal for the best essay on "Equity," written by a member of the senior law class, was won by Shannon Wallace. The presentation was made by J. Nelson Frierson, professor in the school of law.

Two honorary degrees were conferred. Prof. James I. McCain of Erskine College was given a doctor of letter and Prof. William Cain of the University of North Carolina was given a doctor of laws degree.

William Spenser Currell, president of the university, said that he could not let the fine body of young men and young women leave the university without a final word from him, and he paid tribute to their work and to their part in making this year at Carolina what it has been.

Dr. Currell announced that hereafter students would be admitted on 12 units but that the other two to make a total of 14 units must be made up in the college in addition to the regular college work before a degree would be conferred. In case a student comes from a school of 14 or more units, then 14 units will be required for entrance.

New Concrete Pier Accepted.

Charleston.—The new concrete pier and berthing slip constructed at the Charleston navy yard at a cost of $300,000 to the United States government has been finished and finally accepted by the federal authorities after an inspection by a board of officers at the head of whom was Civil Engineer Reid, public works officer at the yard. Along with the pier has been built a concrete retaining wall against the shore which thus provides a protected basin which will be dredged so as to provide berthing and docking facilities for vessels of the torpedo boat destroyer type.

This pier projects out for a distance of 300 feet. It then turns at right angles down stream for a disance of 450 feet. It is built almost entirely of concrete, the piles being of that material, reinforced with steel rods. The flooring is also of concrete. Some of the piles are close to 90 feet in length. The inclosed basin between the arm of the L and the retaining wall will be dredged. It now varies from 3 to 20 feet in depth.

The pier is not as long as originally planned. The cause of this is that the piles had to be sunk to a depth of 80 and 90 feet in most places instead of the orginal 30 and 40 as estimated.

Boy Drowns In River.

Spartanburg.—Harry Taylor, the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor of this city, was drowned in Linville river, near Linvills Falls, N. C., according to a message received here. He was a member of a camping party of boys accompanied by the Rev. H. K. Pendleton, rector of the Church of the Advent of this city.

Diplomas Given Cadet Menfl

Charleston.—Despite bad weather, many friends and relatives of the graduating class of the Citadel gathered at the German Artillery hall to witness the exercises which marked the climax of the academic careers of 31 young men, the recipients of diplomas. The cadet band added to the occasion by dispensing music. Dr. W. T. Ellis of the faculty of Swarthmore College delivered an exceptionally strong address upon "The World War's Challenge to American Patriotism." Medals were presented.

Woman Killed in Accident.

Rock Hill.—Mrs. Belle Phillips, widow of the late Vander Phillips of Rockingham, N. C., was almost instantly killed when train No. 114, Charlotte to Columbia, crashed into an automobile at Steele's crossing near the city limits. The rear of the machine was demolished, but the other occupants escaped injury of consequence. Mrs. Phillips, with her two children, a boy of 13 years and a girl of 7 years, was coming to Rock Hill to visit her brother, George McKenzie, of the Aragon village.

Seek to Set Good Example.

The blossom cannot tell what becomes of the odor, and no man can tell what becomes of his example, that rolls away from him, and goes beyond his ken on its perilous mission.—H. W. Beecher.

Have a Care.

The Ohio preacher who was fined for auto speeding at least should have the consolation that in the next world he'll never be accused of scorching in devil wagons.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

MEXICO THREATENS NEW HOSTILITIES

FRESH SHOW OF ENMITY IN CARRANZA'S NEW THREAT TO PERSHING.

BANDITS AND TROOPS CLASH

Soldiers Sleep on Arms.—U. S. Commander Told That Any Movement of Troops Except Toward Border Would be Considered Hostile.

THREATENS WARFARE.

Chihuahua City, Mexico.—Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the North advised General Pershing, American expeditionary commander, that any movement of American troops from their present lines to the south, east, or west would be considered a hostile act and a signal to commence warfare. General Trevino acted upon specific instructions from Carranza.

Washington.—There were no indications here that the Administration's determination to continue the campaign against bandits in Mexico would in any way be altered by General Trecino's reported threat to begin hostilities if the American troops move from their present positions in any direction except toward the border.

General Pershing's orders authorize him to move in any directions he finds necessary. Secretary Baker was in St. Louis but the general impression prevailed that these orders would not be changed.

There is no fear of an immediate clash, however, for officials believe General Pershing would avoid taking any steps that might lead to serious consequences until he had communicated with Washington. The war department had no word from his or from any other source to confirm the report of General Trevino's action.

Recent troop movements in Chihuahua state have led officials here to fear that the de facto commanders were preparing for some hostile move. The Mexican forces now are distributed in detachments of considerable strength on two lines, converging from points near the border east and west of General Pershing's line and meeting at a point south of his field base at Naminquipa. The effect has been to enclose the American troops in a gigantic V.

This disposition of Carranza's forces has been one of the bases of suspicion here as to his friendly intentions. While the Mexicans are so posted, officials declare they cannot be in good faith conducting any campaign against bandits. The breakup of these forces into small parties to scour the country for outlaws is one of the conditions which would be demanded by the United States before the American expedition could be recalled.

PROGRESSIVES OPEN PEACE TREATY WITH REPUBLICANS

Perkins and Whitman Confer Respectively with Roosevelt and Hughes and Compare Notes.

New York.—George W. Perkins, after a series of conferences with Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Whitman announced that negotiations were under way looking to a "restoration of the good feeling" between the Progressive and Republican parties.

Mr. Perkins saw Governor Whitman just after the governor had called upon Charles E. Hughes. The Progressive leader then returned to call upon Colonel Roosevelt. He had long talks with both.

Colonel Roosevelt appeared to be surprised when told of Mr. Perkins' statement.

"I know nothing whatever about that," he declared. "I have nothing to say. If I have anything to say I will say it under my own signature."

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE HELD UNDER ARMS

El Paso, Texas. — All American troops stationed in El Paso and its environs were ordered to quarters to be held under arms until further notice. The orders followed reports to military headquarters that placards printed in Spanish had been posted in Juarez instructing citizens to gather at designated points daily to receive military instructions that they may be prepared to repel possible invasion.

STRIKE SITUATION IS NOT HOPELESS, SAYS LEADERS

New York.—Although 500,000 strike ballots were ordered printed here by the delegates of the four railroad brotherhoods who failed to reach an agreement with the railroads in their demands for shorter hours and higher overtime pay, leaders of the men and representatives of the railroads both said that while the situation is serious it is not hopeless. All leaders were in secret day-long conferences.

Nothing to Be Proud Of.

Those who say they will forgive but can't forget an injury simply bury the hatchet while they leave the handle out ready for immediate use. —Dwight L. Moody.

No Need to Worry.

Girlie—"I've been reading, Harold, that kissing is hygienically unsafe, and think of the number of times you have kissed me." Harold—"Oh, well, 'there's safety in numbers,' you know." —Life.

EPWORTH LEAGUE DIVIDES

Last State Conference Adjourns at Laurens—Each Conference Elects New Officers.

Laurens.—With a soul stirring address on the theme, "The Response of Youth to the Call of Christ Today," delivered by Chas. G. Hounshell of New York, traveling secretary of the Christian Volunteer Movement of America the 23rd annual session of the South Carolina State Epworth League conference came to a close at the First Methodist church at Laurens, where all the sessions of the conference were held. A peculiar sadness pervaded the closing exercises of the league meetings because of the fact that this is the last conference that the state league as a whole will be privileged to hold, the conference having voted for a division of the state league.

The South Carolina State league accepted the invitation of the First Methodist church at Sumter to hold its first annual session with it in 1917. The executive committee of the Upper South Carolina conference league has the matter of selecting a meeting place for its 1917 session.

The two conferences elected officers for another year. For the South Carolina State Conference League Dr. S. J. Summers of Cameron was elected president, J. M. Ariail of Columbia vice president, Miss Emma Moss of Norway secretary, N. E. Nesmith of Kingstree treasurer, Miss Mary E. Winn of Columbia editor, Mrs. W. H. McCormick of Charleston junior superintendent, Miss Estelle Williams of Charleston Era agent.

For the Upper South Carolina Epworth League J. Casper Smith of Waterloo was elected president, Jas. E. Ellis of Columbia vice president, Miss Sallie Bell Watt of Columbia secretary, Miss Bessie Reed of Columbia treasurer, Miss Marie L. Zimmerman of Columbia editor, Miss Grace Killingsworth of Columbia Era agent, Mrs. J. P. Gray of Woodruff junior superintendent. As will be noted, the officers for the Upper South Carolina league are practically the same who have served the state conference league the past year and for some years back, as in the case of Mr. Smith, who has been president for three years.

Evans Succeeds on Committee

Columbia—John Gary Evans, of Spartanburg, has been elected Democratic national committeemen from South Carolina according to advices received in Columbia Mr. Evans is also state chairman. Mr. Evans succeeds Senator B. R. Tillman, who desired to retire from the national committe.

Committee assignments of the South Carolina delegation to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis were contained in a telegram received at the governor's office.

The delegation meeting in St Louis elected Gov. Manning as chairman

The following are the committee assignments: Committee on platform, E. D. Smith; committee on rules, Tristram T. Hyde; committee on credentials, W. P. Pollock; committee on permanent organization, L. D. Jennings. W. P. Pollock was named to second the nomination of President Wilson.

Bright Williamson was named as a member of the committee to notify President Wilson of his nomination. John P. Thomas, Jr., of Columba was named as a member of the committee to notify the vice president.

Contract For Library Let.

Sumter.—The contract for Sumter's Carnegie library, has been awarded to a Sumter contractor, the building and equipment to cost $10,000. The plans have been submitted to the Carnegie board and as soon as they and the contract are approved the work is to be commenced. It is expected that the building will be completed and ready for use within six months.

Charter Orangeburg Packing House.

Orangeburg.—That a packing house will be established at Orangeburg is now assured, as $150,00 capital has been subscribed. The Orangeburg Packing Company has secured a commission from the secretary of state and pursuant to same books of subscription were opened on June 14 at offices of Moss & Lide for the purpose of stock subscribing. The authorized capital stock of the company is $200,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

The Woman's Missionary union of the Upper South Carolina Methodist conference, in session at Union, voted to accept the invitation of Rock Hill to hold the 1917 meeting in that city.

Information just received would indicate that Fred D. MacLean, the young tutor at Newberry College who mysteriously disappeared May 14, has crossed the border of the United States into Canada and has joined the forces of the Dominion in either Ottawa or Toronto.

Congressman Ragsdale has secured another free delivery route for his district, this time at Hemmingway, Williamsburg county. It will become effective August 1.

The institute for the members of the girls' canning clubs of Sumter county and 70 girls in attendance.

In an election at Graniteville for compulsory education, 33 votes were cast for and only one against.

Miss Annie Mae McLendon, agent of the home economics work in Florence county, is arranging to have all of her canning club girls in Florence for a short course in July.

Fish as Fertilizing Material.

Herring, great quantities of which are caught in Japan each year, are used chiefly to fertilize rice fields.

Optimistic Thought.

There is sometimes more to be feared from the physician than from the disease.

Truth About the Poor.

A great deal of undeveloped and lost talent has belonged among God's poor.

BECAUSE OF BRUIN

By CATHARINE CRANMER.

The most confirmed case of blues will fly in the face of a sunny spring morning, especially when the sufferer is a pretty girl of twenty.

Dorothy swung along over the smooth slopes, stooping often to gather wood violets or to listen to the singing of the birds.

"It's too lovely a world to be unhappy in," she murmured. A squirrel gave a harsh and saucy bark. "That's right, little fellow," retorted Dorothy, seating herself on a park bench; "just scold when things don't suit you. I'm going to scold, too, and give mother and daddy to understand that I don't care how blue John Mowbray's blood is or how big his bank account or how good his chances to become governor."

Suddenly the chorus of birds ended in a quavering chit-chat. Dorothy looked about and saw a full-grown black bear leisurely sauntering toward her. She sprang from her seat and ran for the nearest roadway.

She looked back once and saw the bear galloping toward her, but she did not see two park laborers bearing down on him. Neither did she see a lone young golfer strolling cityward until she rushed directly into him. The force of their collision sent the young man's glasses flying and they broke into bits.

"The devil!" he muttered.

"Oh, I'm sorry," she gasped, "but it's really coming right after me."

"What's coming? The devil?"

"No, you stupid; the bear!" Dorothy's high-wrought tension almost snapped and the tears hung on her lashes. Seeing no bear or other cause for her agitation, the young man looked puzzled, but the next instant perplexity gave way to a riotous smile. Down the road came the two park laborers with the captive bear. Dorothy quickly snatched a bill from her purse and flung it at the astonished young man.

"There! Pay for your old glasses and stop laughing at me!" She fled behind the shrubbery and after her went the young man.

"I say!" he stammered, as he reached her side and trotted along with her, "I'm sorry I was nasty about the glasses, and you must take this back."

His laugh was too infectious to be resisted, and Dorothy laughed, too. They slowed up as they reached the seat she had vacated and dropped into it. Between bursts of laughter, she explained that when the bear had frightened her it was galloping toward her, with never a keeper in sight.

"If I hadn't already been wrought up, maybe it wouldn't have frightened me so." Then she surprised him by suddenly asking: "If somebody tried to make you marry a woman twice as old as you just because she was rich and influential, what would you do?"

"I'm afraid I should decline."

"But because I'm young and silly and want to stay that way, daddy won't take me seriously when I decline; so I'm going to run away."

"Oh, don't do that," he pleaded. "Why not head off the old man by marrying a young one?"

"Well, I'm sure I don't want to marry anybody just now," plaintively. A moment later she stamped her small foot defiantly. "And daddy needn't try to thrust me upon old John Mowbray."

"John Mowbray!" exclaimed the young man. Dorothy clapped her hand over her mouth and fled.

All day Dorothy avoided her parents because of the scene at breakfast following their announcement that they had invited John Mowbray and his widowed sister and her children to an informal dinner that evening. They also openly admitted that they had hopes of having John Mowbray for a son-in-law and had reason to believe that he also had such an ambition. Their precipitate mention of the plans caused Dorothy to begin at once to find excuse for despising her father's professional friend, whom she had hitherto regarded with polite indifference. She passed an uncomfortable day, and as the dinner hour approached she mentally pictured their guests as a tiresome lot, although she hadn't even inquired about their number, their age or their sex.

In a simple dinner gown of white net with a blue girdle, with her blond hair softly knotted at the back and with her blue eyes deeply serious, she entered the living room from the rear just as her mother was greeting the arriving guests. First, her mother presented her to Mrs. Elwood, a woman of fifty; then came Miss Elsie Elwood, in her early teens, and then from the hall entered John Mowbray and Dorothy's father and with them came the young man whose glasses she had shivered that morning in the park.

"My nephew, Jack Elwood, Miss Dorothy," said John Mowbray, and the embarrassment of the young people was happily unnoticed.

When John Mowbray became governor that fall, Dorothy's father was appeased at losing him as a son-in-law and rewarded for the political aid given him by seeing Dorothy, as the wife of his favorite nephew, preside as the mistress of the governor's mansion. But, except themselves, nobody ever knew why the locket that Dorothy gave Jack on their wedding day had a tiny black bear enameled on one side of it.

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Positively Unreasonable.

French servant (to marketman)—"What! Ten francs for a chicken! Are you mad? Why, that's equal to the price I've been charging my mistress for the fowl!"—L'Illustration.

Forgotten for the Moment.

People who profess to be tender-hearted are quite as selfish as others. The man who says he couldn't stand it to kill a chicken does his full share to a chicken dinner, just the same.