

In the Days of Poor Richard

By IRVING BACHELLER
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"A THOUSAN' POUNDS"

SYNOPSIS.—Solomon Binkus, veteran scout and interpreter, and his young companion, Jack Irons, passing through Horse Valley, New York, in September, 1788, to warn settlers of an Indian uprising, rescue from a band of redskins the wife and daughter of Colonel Hare of England. Jack distinguishes himself in the fight and later rescues Margaret Hare from the river. Jack and Margaret fall in love. On reaching Fort Stanwix, Colonel Hare says both are too young to marry. The Hare family sail for England, and the Irons family move to Albany. Unrest grows in the colonies because of the oppressive measures of the English government. Solomon and Jack visit Boston. In November, 1776, Jack goes to Philadelphia and works in Benjamin Franklin's printing plant. Nearly three years later Margaret writes him from London, reminding him that her youth is passing and saying she has appealed to Doctor Franklin.

CHAPTER III—Continued.

This letter went to the heart of the young man. She had deftly set before him the gross unfairness of delay. He felt it. Ever since the parting he had been eager to go, but his father was not a rich man and the family was large. His own salary had been little more than was needed for clothing and books. That autumn it had been doubled and the editor had assured him that higher pay would be forthcoming. He hesitated to tell the girl how little he earned and how small, when measured in money, his progress had seemed to be. He was in despair when his friend Solomon Binkus arrived from Virginia. For two years the latter had been looking after the interests of Major Washington out in the Ohio river country. They dined together that evening at the Crooked Billet and Solomon told him of his adventures in the West and frontier stories of the notorious one-legged robber, Micah Harpe, and his den on the shore of the Ohio and of the cunning of the outlaw in evading capture.

"Solomon read the girl's letter and said: "If I was you I'd swim the big pond if necessary. This 'ere is a real simon pure, four-masted woman an' she wants you for captain. As the feller said when he seen a black fox, 'Come on, boys, it's time fer to wear out yer boots.' " "I'm tied to my job."

"Thep break yer halter," said Solomon. "I haven't money enough to get married an' keep a wife."

"What an ignorant cuss you be!" Solomon exclaimed. "You don't pear to know when ye're well off."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that ye're wuth at least a thousand' pounds cash money."

"I would not ask my father for help and I have only forty pounds in the bank," Jack answered.

Solomon took out his wallet and removed from it a worn and soiled piece of paper and studied the memoranda it contained. Then he did some ciphering with a piece of lead. In a moment he said:

"You have got a thousand an' fifteen pounds an' six shillin' fer to do with as ye please an' no questions asked—rare one."

"You mean ye've got it?"

"Which means that Jack Irons owns it? He's horns an' taller."

Tears came to the boy's eyes. He looked down for a moment without speaking. "Thank you, Solomon," he said presently. "I can't use your money. It wouldn't be right."

Solomon shut one eye an' squinted with the other as if he were taking aim along the top of a gun barrel. Then he shook his head and drawled:

"Cat's blood—an' powder! That 'ere slaps me in the face an' kicks me on the shin." Solomon answered. "I've walked an' paddled eighty mile in a day an' been stabbed an' shot at an' had to run fer my life, which it ain't no fun—ye hear to me. Who do ye s'pose I done it fer but you an' my kintry? There ain't nobody of my name an' blood on this side of the ocean—not nobody at all. An' if I kin't work fer you, Jack, I'd just eroub as some quit. This 'ere money ain't no good to me 'cept fer body cover an' powder an' balls. I'd as leave 'em drop in the river. It bothers me. I don't need it. When I git hum I go an' hide it in the bush some wares—just to git it out of my way. I been thinkin' all up the road from Virginia of this 'ere god-damn money an' what I were a-goin' to do with it an' what it could do to me. An', sez I, I'm ergain' to ask Jack to take it an' use it fer 'wall' twixt him an' trouble, an' the idee hurried me along—honest! Kind of made me happy. Course, if I had a wife an' children, 'twould be different, but I ain't got no one. An' now ye tell me ye don't want it, which it makes me feel lonesomer 'n a tarred Tory—an' kind o' sorrowful—ayes, sir, it does."

Solomon's voice sank to a whisper. "Forgive me," said Jack. "I didn't know you felt that way. But I'm glad you do. I'll take it on the understanding that as long as I live what I have shall also be yours."

"I've two hundred pound an' six shillin' in my pocket an' a lot more hid in the bush. It's all yours to the last round penny. I reckon I'll purty nigh bridge the slough. I want ye to be married respectable like a gentleman"

"—sleek duds, plenty o' cakes an' pies an' no slightin' the minister er the rum bar."

"Major Washington give me a letter to take to Ben Franklin on nother side o' the ocean. Ye see ev'ry letter that's sent ercros is opened an' read afore it gits to him essen it's guarded keerful. This 'ere one, I guess, has suthin' powerful secret in it. He pays all the bills. So I'll be goin' erlong with ye on the nex' ship an' when we git thar I want to shake hands with the gal and tell her-how-to make ye behave."

That evening Jack went to the manager of the Gazette and asked for a six month's leave of absence.

CHAPTER IV

The Crossing.

There were curious events in the voyage of Jack and Solomon. They sailed on or about the eleventh of October, 1773. Their ship was the Snow which had arrived the week before with some fifty Irish servants, indentured for their passage. The food was of poor quality, the cooking a tax upon jaw, palate and digestion, the service unclean. When good weather came, by and by, and those who had not tasted food for days began to feel the pangs of hunger the ship was filled with a most passionate lot of pilgrims. It was then that Solomon presented the petition of the passengers to the captain.

"Cap'n, we're bout wore out with whale meat an' slobgolion. We're all down by the head."

"So'm I," said the captain. "This 'ere man had a good recommend an' said he could cook perfect."

"A man like that kin cook the passengers with their own heat," said Solomon. "I feel like my belly was full o' rocks. If you'll let me into the galley, I'll right ye up an' shift the way o' the wind an' the course o' the ship. I'll swing the bow toward heaven 'stead o' hell an' keep her p'nted straight—'t won't cost ye a penny. They's too much swearin' on this 'ere ship. Can't nobody be a Christian with his guts a-billin'. His tongue'll break loose an' make his soul look like a waggin wheel an' a bu'sted ex. A cook could do more good here than a minister."

"Can you cook?"

"You try me an' I'll agree to happy ye up so ye won't know yerself. Yer



meant won't be raw-ner petrified an' there won't be no insects in the biscuit."

So Solomon was installed as cook and happiness returned to the ship.

In the course of the voyage they overhauled the Star, a four-masted ship bound from New York to Dover. For hours the two vessels were so close that the passengers engaged in a kind of battle. Those on the Star beat it by hurling turpins at the men on the other ship who responded with a volley of apples. Solomon discerned on the deck of the stranger Captain Preston and an English officer of the name of Hawk whom he had known at Oswego and hailed them. Then said Solomon:

"It's a shipload o' Tories who've had enough o' Ameriky. They's a cuss on that tub that I helped put a coat o' tar an' feathers on in the Ohio kentry. He's the one with the black pipe in his mouth. I don't know his name but, they use to call him Slops—the dirtiest, low-downest, d—n Tory traitor that ever lived. Helped the Injuns out thar in the West. See that 'ere black pipe? Allus carries it in his mouth 'cept when he's eatin'. I guess he features o' his face. We tarred him plenty now ye hear to me."

That evening a boat was lowered and the captain of the Snow crossed a hundred yards of quiet sea to dine with the captain of the Star in the cabin of the latter. Next day a stiff wind came out of the west.

Because he had to take off his coat while he was working in the galley, Solomon gave the precious letter into Jack's keeping.

About noon on the twenty-ninth of November they made Dover and anchored in the Downs. Deal was about three miles away and its boats came for them. They made a circuit and

sailed close in shore. Each boat that went for passengers had its own landing. Its men threw a rope across the breakers. This was quickly put on a windlass. With the rope winding on its windlass the boat was slowly hauled through the surge, its occupants being drenched and sprinkled with salt water. They made their way to the inn of the Three Kings where two men stood watching as they approached. One of them Jack recognized as the man Slops with the black pipe in his mouth.

"That's him," said the man with the black pipe, pointing at Solomon, whereupon the latter was promptly arrested.

"What have I done?" he asked.

"You'll learn directly at 'eadquarters," said the officer.

Solomon shook hands with Jack and said: "I'm glad I met ye," and turned and walked away with the two men.

Jack was tempted to follow them, but feeling a hidden purpose in Solomon's conduct went into the inn.

So the friends parted, Jack being puzzled and distressed by the swift change in the color of their affairs. The letter to Doctor Franklin was in his pocket—a lucky circumstance. He decided to go to London and deliver the letter and seek advice regarding the relief of Solomon. At the desk in the lobby of the Three Kings he learned that he must take the post chaise for Canterbury, which would not be leaving until 6 p. m. This gave him time to take counsel in behalf of his friend. Turning toward the door, he met Captain Preston, who greeted him with great warmth and wished to know where was Major Binkus.

Jack told the captain of the arrest of his friend.

"I expected it," said Preston. "So I have waited here for your ship. It's that mongrel chap on the Star who got a tarrin from Binkus and his friends. He saw Binkus on your deck, as I did, and proclaimed his purpose. So I am here to do what I can to help you. I cannot forget that you two men saved my life. Are there any papers on his person which are likely to make him trouble?"

"No," said Jack, thinking of the letter lying safely in his own pocket.

"That's the important thing," Preston resumed. "Binkus is a famous scout who is known to be anti-British. Such a man coming here is supposed to be carrying papers. Between ourselves, they would arrest him on any pretext. You leave this matter in my hands. If he had no papers he'll be coming on in a day or two."

"I'd like to go with you to find him," said Jack.

"Better not," Preston answered with a smile.

"Why?"

"Because I suspect you have the papers. They'll get you, too, if they learn you are his friend. Keep away from him. Sit quietly here in the inn until the post chaise starts for Canterbury. Don't let anyone pick a quarrel with you, and remember this is all a sacred confidence between friends."

"I thank you and my heart is in every word," said Jack as he pressed the hand of the captain. "After all, friendship is a thing above politics—even the politics of these bitter days."

He sat down with a sense of relief and spent the rest of the afternoon reading the London papers, although he longed to go and look at the fortress of Deal Castle. He had tea at five and set out on the mail carriage, with his box and bag, an hour later. The road was rough and muddy, with deep holes in it. At one point the chaise rattled and bumped over a plowed field. Before dark he saw a man hanging in a gibbet by the roadside. At ten o'clock they passed the huge gate of Canterbury and drew up at an inn called the King's Head. The landlady and two waiters attended for orders. He had some supper and went to bed. Awakened at 5 a. m. by the sound of a bugle, he arose and dressed hurriedly and found the post chaise waiting. They went on the King's road from Canterbury and a mile out they came to a big, white gate in the dim light of the early morning.

A young man clasped his mouth to the window and shouted:

"Sixpence, yer honor."

It was a real turnpike and Jack stuck his head out of the window for a look at it. They stopped for breakfast at an inn far down the pike and went on through Sittingdown, Faversham, Rochester and the lovely valley of the River Medway, of which Jack had read.

At every stop it amused him to hear the words "chaise an' pair" flying from host to waiter and waiter to hostler and back in the wink of an eye.

Jack spent the night at the Rose in Dartford and went on next morning over Gadshill and Shootershill and Blackheath. Then the Thames and Greenwich and Deptford, from which he could see the crowds and domes and towers of the big city. A little past two o'clock he rode over London bridge and was set down at the Spread Eagle, where he paid a shilling a mile for his passage and ate his dinner.

Such, in those days, was the crossing and the trip up to London, as Jack describes it in his letters.

"She is a lovely girl, Jack. I congratulate you."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

RADIO

(Edited by G. Douglas Wardrop, Editor of Radio Merchandising.)

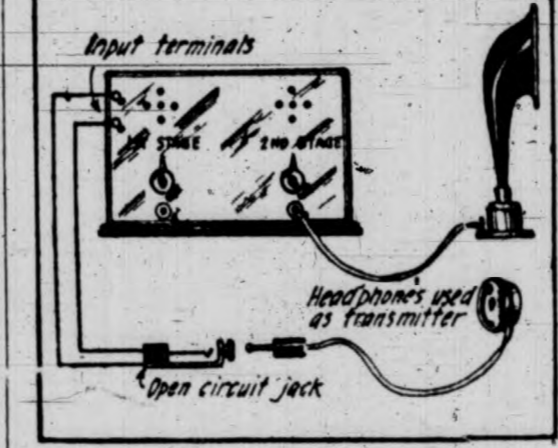
By C. E. HAMANN

The following experiments, while involving no new principles or theories, may nevertheless prove interesting to the broadcast listener; particularly when a little variety in the evening program is desired.

All the apparatus required is a two-stage audio amplifier, a single head phone and a loud speaker (a single phone with a horn attached to it will do for a loud speaker).

For experiment No. 1: Connect the head phone to the input terminals of the amplifier, i. e., across the primary of the first-audio transformer. Light the tubes and plug in the loud speaker on the second stage in the usual manner. (See sketch.) Hold the head phone with hands cupped around it to form a mouthpiece and talk into it in a low voice. The voice will be reproduced in the loud speaker with greatly increased volume.

The reader can easily think of a dozen different ways of amusing himself with this at his next party. Set



How to Connect the Apparatus for the Experiments Described in This Article.

up the loud speaker in the parlor where the guests are assembled and run a long telephone cord to the radio set in some other part of the house. Tune in a selection from some local broadcast station and plug in the loud speaker. At the end of the selection switch off the detector circuit and do your own "announcing," giving the

201-A Tubes Use Less Current Than Old Style

Thousands of broadcast listeners who have radio receivers consisting of detector and two stages of audio-frequency amplification are still using the original UV-201 tubes purchased when they installed their sets. These tubes have been superseded by the UV-201-A's which consume much less current than the old-style tubes. Consequently, when the inevitable change is made to the new tubes, a greater resistance must be provided in the rheostats. If the amplifying unit has a rheostat for each tube, as is usually the case, there



How the Low Resistance Rheostats of a Standard Amplifier Are Connected Up to Be Used With 201-A Vacuum Tubes.

is a simple way to do this without substituting new rheostats, adding outside resistances, or changing the appearance of the set.

Audio-frequency amplifying tubes are not critical; one control will, therefore, do for both tubes.

Remove all connecting wires from both rheostats except the current supply wire to the first rheostat. Connect the rheostats together as shown, bridging across the adjacent posts with bus wire or (if more resistance is wanted than is afforded by the combined rheostats) with a section of resistance wire from a discarded resistance unit. A connection is then run from the remaining binding post of the joined rheostats to each of the two sockets, taking the place of the original connections.

The combined resistances of the rheostats will make the proper resistance for two 201-A tubes when connected in this manner, besides allowing ample variation, using either or both knobs to secure brilliancy of the filaments.

Use Proper Tube in Right Place in Set

It has often been said that no two watches run alike. This can be extended to take in vacuum tubes even, to a greater degree. There are hundreds of things that may make one tube function differently from another.

True as it may be that a "soft" or "gassy" tube will make a better detector, it has been proved that some "hard" tubes are unexcelled for detection even where a "soft" tube was recommended in the original hookup. It is quite probable that some of the amplifying tubes in your set are better suited for detectors. It is also probable that your results might be bettered by placing the tube now in the second stage of audio in the first stage and vice versa.

Like many other things in radio, this is best determined by a trial test. The problem that arises during these tests is: It may be easy enough to determine which tube works best here and which one works best there, but how

station as "England," "Australia" or "Honolulu" (the sky is the limit). The effect on the audience will be startling, to say the least.

As a precautionary measure, however, first make sure that there are no "hard-bolled hams" among the guests; otherwise, you may start a riot.

Getting back again to the actual application: If the audio amplifier is a separate unit, the connections are very simple, as seen by the accompanying sketch. If, however, the amplifier is in the same cabinet with the receiver it will be necessary to connect two wires to the primary of the first amplifying transformer and bring them out to the phone which is to be used as a transmitter.

A telephone jack and plug will simplify cutting the "transmitter" in and out of the circuit. Use a double pole, open-circuit jack. This can be left permanently connected to the set, as it will not affect its operation in any way, except when the head phone is plugged in.

If a broadcast program is being received and it is desired to intercept a little "homemade" announcing, first cut off the detector circuit by turning the detector rheostat to the "off" position and then plug in the head phone "transmitter."

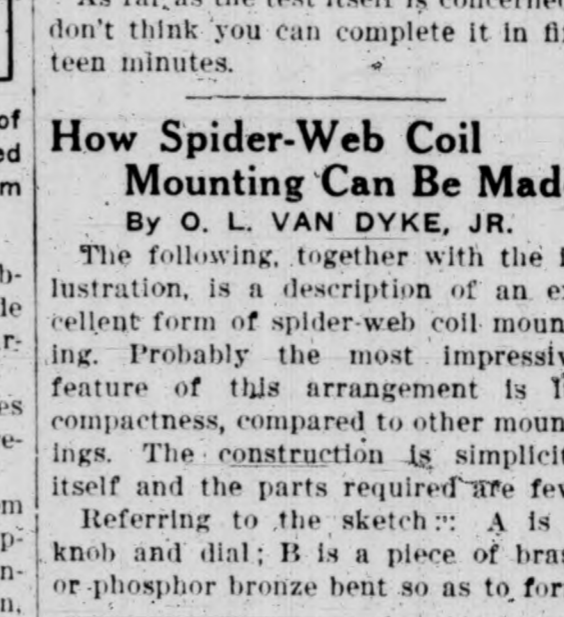
Another similar experiment which produces rather unexpected results consists of connecting the loud speaker to the input side of the amplifier and listening with a pair of headphones plugged into the second stage. The loud speaker will act as a microphone and pick up any sounds produced near it. These will be amplified and reproduced in the headphones with tremendous volume. If the loud speaker is located in some other part of the house it will pick up voices from the same room and reproduce them in the headphones as clearly as though the listener were in the room where the person was speaking.

This last experiment may prove highly entertaining, if conducted on a Wednesday evening when sister's beau is calling.—Radio News.

How Spider-Web Coil Mounting Can Be Made

The following, together with the illustration, is a description of an excellent form of spider-web coil mounting. Probably the most impressive feature of this arrangement is its compactness, compared to other mountings. The construction is simplicity itself and the parts required are few.

Referring to the sketch: A is a knob and dial; B is a piece of brass or phosphor bronze bent so as to form



Details of the Spider-Web Coil Mounting. The Coil Forms Can Be Made of Any Good Insulating Material.

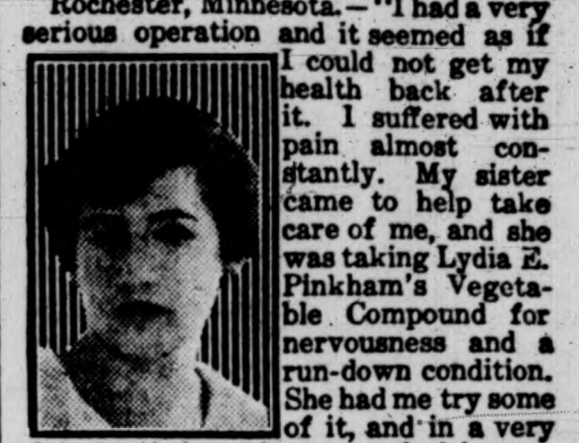
a support for the coil and shaft; C is a bushing which serves to prevent shaft D from sliding. The shaft, D, is a 1/2-inch brass rod about 3 1/2 inches long with a slit near its end to take the end of the spider-web coil from E. F is the base of the second coil form which is attached to the baseboard, H, by a brass bracket, G. Since the spider-web coils are not heavy, no trouble should be experienced in balancing the movable coil. If the weight of the coil is too great a counter-balance may be attached to the upper end of the form, as shown at J.—Radio News.

Removal of Tubes

Before changing the battery connections to a set, the bulbs should always be removed. The most careful of radio fans allow short circuits to occur, and even if the connection lasts only an instant, it is usually enough to blow the bulbs out, if the "B" batteries are in the circuit.

AFTER AN OPERATION

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Remember, the Vegetable Compound has a record of fifty years of service and thousands of women praise its merit, as does Mrs. Wilke.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Sheep Came to U. S. Early
Some of the sheep which roam the ranges today are Mayflower descendants, for Wiltschires of large size and fine wool came to Plymouth, says Nature Magazine. The Dutch brought to New York long-legged sheep, with coats of coarse wool, and the Swedish settlers of New Jersey came with rams and ewes to settle in the new land.

Heads Nurses in Slam

Miss Wan Piroshaw, a Filipino girl who served her educational apprenticeship in American hospitals and training schools, has been placed in charge of the first public health nursing center which has been opened at Bangkok, Slam.

Back Given Out?

It's hard to do one's work when every day brings morning lameness, throbbing backache and a dull, tired feeling. If you suffer thus, why not find out the cause? Likely it's your kidneys. Headaches, dizziness and bladder irregularities may give further proof that your kidneys need help. Don't risk neglect! Use Doan's Pills. Thousands have been helped by Doan's. They should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A South Carolina Case

J. P. Griffin, chief of police, North St., Belton, S. C., says: "I was troubled with my kidneys and was annoyed with sharp, piercing pains through my back. When I bent over, stitches caught me over my hips. My kidneys acted irregularly and the passages of the secretions were often painful. I bought a box of Doan's Pills. Every pain disappeared and I have had no further trouble."

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