"That's finished with," said she; yet the sewing was not nearly done,

Afterward she put on her hat and

That was curiously quiet, and there was a fog; it was but one short year since Margot had quarreled with her husband and gone away.

She found her way through the streets and round the corners just as surely as he had done; but she was not unconscious of the way she wound. The consciousness of that shook her through and through, and would have shaken her still more had she but had heart left with which to feel.

David's pane made a little disk of light, which greeted her kindly, yet it hurt, for it reminded her of the yelow gold in her breast.

But he was singing, this time in the

light; and she paused to hear: Sing me to sleep, and let me rest, In all the world I loved you hest; Nothing is faithful, nothing is true In Heav'n or earth but God and you.

It was not true, that song of David's; she had not been true to him, or faithbrushed the tears from her eyes, "Well, ful; but she would be so now. Tears came into her eyes, and as they ran down her cheeks something broke in her breast and melted away.

David's light smiled kindly at her as she opened the door and stepped into The Indiana Farmer. it, leaving the fog and gloom

"Davie," she said simply.-Agues G.

"Don'ts" in House Decoration.

A New Orleans woman who has gone in for house decorating-a field, by the way, which seems peculiarry adapted to women, although comparatively few women adopt it-has been offering some suggestions relative to the house beautiful. Among other things she says:

"A woman of Empire type of feature should never choose a mediaeval background, or a man with a porkthe man to whom she had not yet been brary. They will be unhappy and not show to advantage, and never realize the reason why.

"The important things to be considered in decorating a room are; "What it is to be used for.

"Size. "How lighted. "Who the people are that will occupy

"There are 'dont's' in house decoration as well as in everything else. "Don't put a dark paper on the walls

of a badly lighted room. "Don't fill to overflowing with brica-brac and furniture a room of small

"If you own your home, have your book shelves built to the walls. They are cleaner, cheaper, and last, but not least, more artistic."-Massachussets Ploughman.

By the Beard of the Prophet. A new form of oath was administered in Special Sessions yesterday, when two Arabs were before Justice Wyatt, one on a charge of assault and the other as complainant. Clerk Fuller was about to administer the regular oath when the defendant exclaimed:

"He's an intidel and he would swear my life away. Don's swear him that

"It's the usual form," remarked Justice Wyatt. "Well, he's got to swear by the Prophet, that's the only oath we recog-

nize."

An interpreter then administered the Mohammedan oath, as follows: "I swear by the beard of the Prophet, by the Kaaba, by the black hen. If our birds were not well sup-

stone and the virtue of my harem to plied with limy substances, such as tell the truth, all the truth and only the truth." The defendant beamed with satisfaction.

"He'll tell the truth sure now," he said. After the examination the defendant was discharged.

"Didn't I tell you?" he remarked to he Court .- New York Sun.

Preserving Flowers. "Professor Constantine Gregory, of Naples, has invented a new chemical process for the preservation of flowers and foliage," says the Scientific American. "When the professor submitted the results of his first experiments to "He has done well, and has come the Neapolitan Institute for the Adback right. Margot," said the old wo- vancement of Science, a few weeks man. She looked at her daughter-in- ago, the association, after carefully examining them, requested the preservation of some plants which they described, and which in their opinion Then, for the first time, was Mar- presented the greatest difficulties got's calm broken, and she was moved owing to their peculiar nature. The to speech. "I will never go back to professor completed the trial set before him, and he has presented some splendid examples of begonia and or-How was Jane to know that in that chid leaves which have a remarkably moment her heart was stolen from her, natural appearance. In recognition of and she felt in its place but a lump of this work he has been awarded the seavy gold that tore her breast. Where silver medal of the institute. The ever she went she felt it there, and it professor is now engaged upon the extension of his invention to fungi, and

A Little Free With the Judge. Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama, has a weakness for gambling stories. "He is rich now," said Margot; and One that he tells is of a time when she was careful that she did not meet a spasmodic attempt was being made to drive gamesters out of Mobile. A witness was on the stand testifying for the defence, it being well known that the Judge was a skilful poker she was sewing when Jane Greet came player. The witness talked of "going blind," "raising," "passing" and so on, and finally his honor said gravely: 'Mr. Jackson, you are using a good many of what I presume are technical terms. Will you be good enough to explain some of them?" The witness, with equal gravity, replied: "I shall will kindly let me have your poker

deck for a few moments."-Kansar City Journal. Word Tricks. Behead and curtail a word meaning situated in the East, and leave a flower. Behead and curtail trustworthy, and leave to corrode. Behend and curtail tests, and leave the top covering of a building. Behead and curtail desired eagerly, and leave a church steeple. Behead and curtail gaudy, and leave an adverb of man-

A New York dairyman writes that it into jars, covering the top neatly with cloth, putting on salt and pressing down hard with the hand so that no air can get in. Often a paper is put

How to Detect Spavin. When the buyer suspects that a spavin, large or small, is present, yet finds lameness absent, possibly due to conmeasure adopted for the occasion, he can speedly ascertain whether it is un assistant lead the horse out to halter and prepare to trot him instantly at the word "go." Now lift up the foot of the suspected hind leg and hold it you will not be able to raise them profas close to the horse's belly as possible for a few minutes. Suddenly drop It and immediately trot the horse, when he will, for the first few steps or even rods, go intensely lame, but soon re cover. This is an unfailing test and should be practiced in every case where there is the slightest suspicion

The Cow Stables.

The stables where the cows are to be kept should receive first attention. They should be made sufficiently should have means for ventilation. Then the floor under the cows should portion on which they stand should be and of just sufficient slant to allow the liquids to run off freely. The floor should be smooth and even and not full of cracks and holes. A cement floor, if from these defects, more durable than wood and altogether cheaper in the end.

Cows should not be too crowded in their stalls. There should be room enough for the animals and for a man to get between them comfortably and

milk or clean them. Putting Away Potatoes. One of your correspondents recently Farmer.

proposed a method of bousing this useful crop. I want to suggest that all discussion on that subject is out of order. The tubers are already put away, housed or cared for where they grew. Leave them in the ground till frosty weather and then dis them. If |ing stock: dug too soon they are in the way; they subject to atmospheric action and some will rot; they are exposed to sunlight which turns them green and bitter. The moles may eat a few of them in the hill, and the weeds may multiply to as to make them hard to dig, but a little extra care will govern all this, and the loss will be lighter than after they are taken out of the

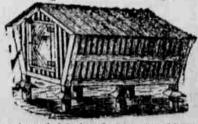
If they are dug the very best thing to do with them is to pile them up and cover them with dirt. That is their natural element, and they cannot be so healthy anywhere eise.-W. S. S., in *he Indiana Farmer.

Hens Earling Eggs.

Egg-eating hous are a puisance, and after many years of experience in poultry raising the writer feels that when his hens are discovered at the trick the best way of stopping it is to kill the oyster shells and the like and all the grit they desire, we would furnish these before killing the hen. As a rule, the habit is merely a habit, and is not due to any lack of a food element except that of lime.

Usually the egg-cating hen gets into the habit of eating an egg that has become accidentally broken; liking the taste, she acquires the habit, and once. acquired it is almost impossible to break it. We have found it the better plan to have both grit and the lime material so placed that the hens may help themselves at will. Some hens require more of these than do other hens, so it is hard to dole it out properly. It is better to let them decide as to their needs whenever possible,

A correspondent to The Indiana Farmer asks how a corn crib may be constructed so as to be proof against We give reply to this by the cut of a crib on this page. The crib may be built cheaply, and of any size desired. The cut fully explains the contruction. It is set either on wooden



posts or brick foundations, put fifteen inches in the ground, as shown in the cut, and two and a half feet from the ground to the crib sills. Two-thirds of the distance from ground to the sill are galvanized iron boods, projecting out and downward around the dation posts four inches in width. Rats can never pass over this bood, which they would have to do to reach the crib. Such a crib is absolutely proof against rats. It is constructed of inch number, open for air to reach the corn. rule, and this number is sumil enoug but with flaring sides for protection against rain.

Water For Ducks.

The writer has had many years of experience in raising ducks and has been although preferring other lines of poultry. Still, ducks are profitable if raised under proper conditions and within easy reach of a market which of years since we located the duck-hatching bouses on a portion of the farm where there was no water, in Dairyman.

creek later on. Pressure of other

It was then noticed that while some of the young ones were in very poor health, most of them were doing as well as we could wish and had shown no desire for water, except to drink it. This seemed so contrary to what had been the understanding of the requirements of ducks that we investigated by going to the man from whom the eggs were bought. It was then found that for some five years the ducks raised by this man had had no access

The desire for a pond had been bred out of them, so to speak. In raising roundings their ancestors have had; if they have been raised on ponds, water must be supplied your ducks or itably.-Indianapolis News.

Shredded Fodder Come to Stay.

unless it is a very wet season. A very which do about as well on whole fodder as they do not waste it as badly. four to six inches higher than the rest | fodder is worth two tons of bright straw.

I find it almost equal to timothy hay for all stock in winter except milk cows, which do better on shredded properly constructed and kept well fodder. What the stock refuse to eat covered with bedding, will be free makes the best of bedding and is easily spread when hauled out.

In short, you get the value of your fodder at once, there are no stalks accumulating in the stables, or wasting in the fields, but is in the best condition to get the best results. There are also some disadvantages connected with shredding. Fodder shredded before it is well cured after cutting is a total loss .- P. P. E., in Indiana

Turkey Bulletin (No. 200) by the De partment of Agriculture, now on the Government press, contains the following three general rules for select-

First-Always use as breeders turkey hens over one year old. Be sure they are strong, healthy and vigorous, and of good nedium size. Do not strive to have them unnaturally large Second-The male may be a yearling or older. Do not imagine that the large overgrown males are the best. Strength, health and vigor, with wellproportioned medium size, are the

main points of excellence. Third-Avoid close breeding. New blood is of vital importance to turkeys. Better send a thousand miles for a new male than to risk the chances of inbreeding. Secure one in the fall so as to be assured of his health and vigor prior to the breeding season.

Regarding the kind of hens to select the following advice is given: No matter what variety of turkeys may be selected for keeping, they should, above all things, be strong, vigorous, healthy and well matured, but not akin. Better secure the females from one locality and the male from another to insure their non-relationship, rather than run the risk of inbreeding. In all fowls it is well to remember that size is influenced largely by the female and the color and finish by the male. Securing over-large males to pair with small, weakly hens is not wise policy. A medium sized male with good, fair-sized females of good constitutional vigor and mature age, will do far better than the largest with the smallest females.

Lessons From Swiss Dairying.

lessons from Swiss dairying. Probably this industry in Switzerland is the oldest occupation of man there; at least, it has been the principal industry since the narrow valleys were occupied by the first settlers. So many centuries has dairying been carried or in these mountains that the records de not go back it the commencement We only know that long ago-centuries ago-the Government of the can ons of Switzerlands concluded that the people of Switzerland, as a whole had a right to say how the pastures at least the pastures on the mountain heights, should be handled. So laws were passed governing both the pas tures owned by the public and the pastures owned by the individual dairy men. To these laws the Swiss ap parently owe the preservation of their The Alpine pastures are leased to the

effective.

New York City.-Evening coats that, cule, hidden at and below the belt by a

are made full and ample below fitted yokes are among the most fashionable

SHIRRED COAT.

of the season, and are both eminently

ceinture of mousse velvel, the most no ticeable thing was the sleeve. A gauntlet cuff reached almost to the elbow, and from this up to the shoulder puffs the sleeves are formed of up-ended tucks, which are bound to suggest their ability to catch and hold dust to the bourgeois mind. They stand out rak ishing as well as up, the whole effect being rather broad. Novel Yoke Effect. A new skirt model made up for a

young girl displays a novel yoke effect. The skirt has two narrow box pleats as a panel front, and each side of this is a prolonged yoke effect, produced by pleating the skirt below a panel yoke piece, which extends to the knees, overlies three box pleat tops and is continued as a single box pleat to foot of skirt. The next gore gives us the same yoke effect, but panel only reaches two luches below the hips. This is scalloped as it overlies the top of three more box pleats, finishing with single long one, which reaches to hem. This effect is continued with ever graduating yoke to the middle of

Little Fan Heads.

the back, where the skirt is finished by

two broad box pleats.

Smart new hatpins have the heads made in shape of a spreading fan instead of in the familiar bead shape. In jet, silver or gilt they are extremely modish. More expensive hatpins in smart and eminently comfortable, this good shape are enameled in col-This one is suited to many materials, ors to match fashionable winter mil-

A Late Design by May Manton.



soft finished cloth, silk and velvet, but linery. as illustrated is made of Burlingham sacking in mahogany color and is combined with self-colored lace and trimmed with handsome banding, frills of Lierre lace finishing the sleeves.

The coat is made with the voke which is cut in two portions and fitted by means of shoulder seams, fronts, back and sleeves. The sleeves and coat are shirred at their upper edges to form a band, finished with tiny frills at each edge, and are joined to the yoke beneath the upper heading. The cuffs are wide and flaring and can be made to roll over onto the sleeves or in the small view.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and threequarter yards twenty-seven inches four and seven-eighth yards three-eighth yards fifty-two inches wide, with seven-eighth yards eighteen inches wide for yoke and cuffs, five yards of banding and three yards

How to Fit a Sleeve. sometimes give a lot of trouble to the amateur dressmaker. The correct way to fit them is to put the underpart in first. Tack the full portion of the sleeves into small pleats and make them perfectly fit the size of the armiole. The effect is prettier if the plents are loosened after the bolero is fitted. but if desired they can be left stitched for a few inches from the armhole. There are many devices for obtaining the long shoulder effect without act ually cutting the long seam, which is o difficult. For example, embroider and lace can be arranged so as to have the points running down over the tep of the arm, and this will be found very

Some hatpins show fancy heads mounted with colored beadwork or imitation jewels.

Shirred Mousquetaire Sleeves Fancy sleeves have already become established facts and are necessary to the fashionable gown. These very graceful ones are quite new and are peculiarly well adapted to all the soft and pliable materials of the season. As illustrated the sleeve to the left is made of willow green crepe poplin, the one to the right of mahogany colored messaline but appropriate materials are many. The sleeve to the left is one to the right is more monfant. Which is better depends entirely upon the special figure to be considered.

The sleeves consist of the fitted lining, which is the same for both, and forty-four inches wide or three and the outer sleeve, on which the different shirrings are indicated. Each sleeve is cut in one piece the one to the left being shirred in several rows at its upper and seam edges, while the draped sleeve is gathered once only at its edges and shirred on vertical lines. for a short distance from the shoulder, forming a draped puff.



Sorrowful -sorrowful -sorrowful." -Elizabeth Akers. ***** Sing Me to Sleep * **** HE little fishing village lay it with Margot. But she thought it enwrapt in a gloomy mist. was the other kind of way, the weak

village it was dark and show himself a man, if he's to remain purpusit, giving thick velvety out- one." lines to the bedges and lending to the

houses unaccustomed shapes. But there was one man in Keston who did not see the fog or feel its folks can't talk to any great length," moisture. David Greet swung open the door of his house and looked out; but the cloudy street might not have existed for all the impression it made upon his brain. After a few seconds of that duil stare he pulled the door roughly to behind him and strode

down the street. The sound of his footsteps fell sharply in the slience. The fishers were all in, so were the laboring people. Each tiny house turned upon the darkness a little yellow eye of light. That eye looked askance at any person foolish enough to leave a comfortable home on such a night; for its glance did not travel far. The for covered

it with an evelid of dusky gloom. Keston might have lain in the glare of the sunlight for all the difference it made to David Greet, but the fog was more in accord with his mood. With a sure foot he traversed streets and turned corners. When he found the house he wanted he paused just ered face. a moment at the door. That was not the pause of hesitation. On the man's dark face no wavering showed itself, only a dull foreboding. His lips moved as if he were formulating some speech of which he wished to make himself word certain before entering. Finally he turned the handle of the door and

The first footstep took him into the one lighted room in the house, for the

front door gave upon it. It was occupied by two women-one. slight and beat as a withered bough, looked up from the fire and the compound she was stirring to greet the tall figure in the doorway; the other did not raised her head from the work

at which she sewed. She was quite a young woman, tall rather than otherwise, dark skinned and dark eyed. About her was a regal air that seemed to fill the small

room and dwarf all it contained. The man's gaze was upon her, but the showed no consciousness of the fact. She went on sewing, sewing, pulling the needle out with a deliberate movement that in some subtle way spoke of nerves all awry. Her lips said, in their settled curves, that the silence might remain unbroken forever before she would brenk it. After one uneasy giance at her face the old and turned again to her son, "It's you, David, is it?" she said, stiffly, "Shut the door at your back. You're lettin'

all the mist in, and the air is chill." The man shut the door. When he turned again there was an added sombreness on his face. "I'm not going to wait long, mother," he said, quietly,

"I have come to fetch Margot home."

There wasa silence. "Do you hear, Margot?" said Jane Greet. The other woman did not reply. But

for the moving needle she might have been carved from stone. The old woman looked from the girl

to her son, from one dark face to the other. They were curiously alike, those two faces, both showing the impress of a strong and stubborn will; they were curiously alike, too, the varying fires in the girl's eyes leaping out to meet a sober practicality and steadfastness to those of the man. "Margot, are you ready?" said

He waited again, and again the needie went in and out, his only reply. After a pause, "She says she is not goin' back to you," said Jane Greet un-

willingly. "She has said that to me, too," said David Greet; "that is to say, she has written it. She wrote it in a hard, ernel letter, which she left for me to read when I came in." In spite of himself his voice shook.

He paused for a moment to steady it.

"I shall not believe that letter, Mar-It was unworthy of you, I shall not believe that you mean to do any thing so cruel and wicked." The word came out with a jerk. "Margot, I am waiting to take you home." She would not answer. With a quick stride he crossed the

"By God, you shall speak to me" he cried. "I am not a dog that I do not deserve a word-though you are not a woman, but a stone, or you would not sit there and refuse to utter It! Speak-are you or are you not coming home?

Without raising her eyes, "I am not coming," said Margot Greet. These were her only words: she could not be induced to speak again. Jane Greet went with her son out-

come round," she said. He shook his head, his face hardening. "You do not know Margot. If

she says she will not come, she will The old woman caught his arm. "What was it all about? You were foolish to cross her. You knew her, you say; you might have known better

han to set her contrary like this." David turned away, breathing heav-

Over the sea it hung like way, and she's had to learn different. a gray curtain, but in the There are times when a man must

> He strode away, and Jane Greet she's with me-his mother-anyway; she thought, with a sigh. Then she went back to the stubborn girl who

> was her son's wife. Margo: was sitting where she had eft her, still sewing.

"What are you going to do?" asked Herbertson, in Black and White, Jane; a barshness had crept into ber

"I have already told you. I shall find something to do; and I am not going back," said the younger woman, "If you are not going back, you shall find nothing to do. You must stay here with me," said Jane Greet, "I canna have the whole of Keston talkin'

about my son's wife." And so things went on. Margot worked for her mother-in-law only; and her passivity ate into her very soul. But she would not go back to packing face insist on a Louis Seize li-

wedded a year. There came a day when Jane Greet met her with an odd look on her with-

She had not mentioned the name of the girl's husband since that dark night, deeming it better so; but today she spoke.

"He is going away-my son, and your man," she said, fiercely. "Mayhap the cruise will take him far, and keep him long; mayhap it will take so far and keep him so long that he will never return. And to-morrow he goes." She went away, trying to hide her tears; but the lad's wife spoke never a word. Jane never knew that that night Margot went to look at her old home. For a few short moments she stood in the darkness, looking at the windows of the little house which had seen her greatest happiness and her passionate rebellion. There was no light in it and she thought David was out until she heard him begin to sing. That was

an old trick of his-to sing in the dark: and on the old harmonium he could pick out just the few notes he needed. How well she knew the song! He sang it with a little break in his voice; and she knew who had put that break

Love, I am lonely, years are so long,

Leave me no more, love, sing me to sleep. For a moment after the deep voice woman set down her porridge stick had died away she stood there, one hand pressed close upon her breast, shaken with the conflict between pride

and passionate regret. But pride won, and she moved at last only to go back to his mother's house. He was gone long, and Margot grew

pale and thin, but she uttered never a "Girl, you have no heart-you are as cold us a stone" old Jane burst out passionately one day-that day when news came that David Greet would never return to the little fishing village, but lie instead in the lonely sea! Still, David's wife would not speak; but at night she stood by her window

and looked up at the clear stars with a white face. "I think I must have a heart, for I can feel it break," she said, when there was none to hear her.

But the rumor was a lie and he law with uncomprehending eyes. "He could give you fine ciothes now and the

best looking house in Keston." him!" she cried fiercely. She threw

down her work and left the room, hurt sorely. When she passed David In the street her fingers shook; but in the event of his achieving success that weight in her bosom pressed, and he will be presented with the society's she remembered his gold, and passed gold medal." on. Oh! it was ill to be without a heart and have only a lump of gold

that must always stand between herself and the man she joved! him again. She speat much time in planning, that her ways might not

touch his. In the evenings she sewed still, and to her with the news which she thought so III.

"Oh, you are a wise woman, Mar got," she said, "to keep away from such a fool. No one but a fool would lose all his money in going security for such a man as John Stanton is. David is a rich man no more: every penny that he brought back with him is frittered away and all else that he had besides. Be thankfut, Margot Greet, that you are not my son's wife

in anything but name." went away, a red eyed and furious old woman; but Margot sat on, like

Then she grose and put away her sewing. She did not set it on the lit-tle table, as she always did, but rolled it up and with a curiously impatient set it away in old Jane's

he has kept butter successfully both in work prevented the transfer until the summer and winter by simply filling ducks were nearly half grown.

over the top. During warm weather it may be necessary to add more salt once in four or five weeks.

tinuous exercise or some preventive to water, except for drinking purposes indeed present by a simple test. Have ducks, therefore, ascertain what sur-

Well shocked fodder will not damage much if not shredded for weeks, important item to be considered is the condition of the fodder when shredded. of a spavin.-Dr. A. S. Alexander, in If dry it will be bright and sweet and will not heat, but if shredded when wet or much damp, will heat and mould, and a large per cent, of its food value lost. When properly put up shredded fodder will feed one-third longer than when fed whole for cattle warm, should be well lighted and and any kind of stock except sheep, be properly constructed. The raised As to the feeding value compared with other roughage, one ton of shredded

Turkey Italsing,

It is possible for us to draw many

highest bidder, and the men that se cure them are prevented from sub leasing. This acts against a few mer getting control of all the pastures and subletting at figures that would be s hardship to the men owning cows The lessee agrees to so handle the pastures that they will not only be kept in as good condition as when he took charge of them, but that they will be even better. The communities that own the pastures have them sur veyed and their capacity determined The number of cows or other animal that can be kept on them is fixed by so that the pastures will not be injure by being fed too close. This is a rule that might be profitably adopted by our American farmers. The pastur season endures for about four months and not till the grass is well started I more or less successful in the work, the spring are the animals permitte to be driven on. Trees dot the pature here and there, and these trees are no allowed to be cut on any pretext, us less indeed they become too numerou demands them. Several correspondents in certain localities. Where there i have asked if water is necessary to duck-raising and the reply is that it trees are not permitted to be cut a is and it isn't. To explain: A number all, but are left to bind the soil, which ulus and the melting snows.-Hoard

to turn down over the hands as shown snug just at the shoulder, while the

of lace for frills to make as illsutrated. The long shoulders of the moment