Chincok winds down the gulehes came singing soft and low, "White flowers of the North Wind, "tis time for you to go!" And lover-wise he wood them with many a breath and sigh; Said man, the fire-builder, "Chinook is passing by."

Down many a misty canon the sunbeams danced their way; Before them slunk the shadows, behind them swept the day, And past the orient colorings of buttes decrept and sear The young Chinook came singing the life-dawn of the years

By many a stream torrential, down guleh and canon hurled, The white flowers went to lourgeon the tides that sweep the world: Up to the smoke mesas the coyote climbed to see The sickle of the new moon of the summer yet to be.

Beneath the soil frost-girdled the windflower, sleeping, stirred; The mighty cry of living its sentient heart had heard; And through the bunch-grass creeping, came shyly, one by one, The children of the earth-mold—the flowers of the sun.

Came teal, and gray goese honking adown the sloping wind; The wild-rice lakes before them, a thousand miles behind. Far through the misty mornings to the fire-builder's house With breath of sod that quickens came the booming of the grouse

So came the ancient summer—the summer ever new— To the gulches, and the mesas, and the fire-builders few Who laughed within their houses—O little race of men "Chinook is blowing softly; the summer comes again"

-Youth's Companion

is not here himself to overlook it."

so made up my mind."

"A fat lot of good he'd be if he

Mr. Courtenay Pile's face reddened

"So it's a very high hand you'll

# \*\*\***\*\*\*\*** JOHN WAKELYN'S WIFE.

Mr. Courtenay Pile alighted from | lines. I don't profess to be a saint, the train at the small station at Lit- but the stuff that's being put into this tiston March, his handsome face house is the limit, if I may borrow much trouble to make the things poswearing a somewhat troubled expres-

passed through the bookingoffice and found an open trap of the type usually to be hired at village were here. So it doesn't come up to inns, awaiting his orders. He had specification?" wired for it because his visit was unreception. It was a mild February according to the orders they've reday, with a suggestion of spring in ceived privately from you and Mr. one another across the dappled sky, that's all, and I'm quite ready to leave Mr. Pile looked critically at the somewhat sorry old crock between the shafts of the village fly and ruefully very deeply. shook his head.

"How much for the lot, Simon? and how long before we get hauled fangled delicacy of conscience? warning, and he did not seem to mind up to March Manor?"

"Matter o' 'arf an hour, sir," re plied Simon, without blinking an eye. "There's more go in that there old fall short of specifications. It's done every day; you know that." crock than you think."

Mr. Pile swung himself up beside the driver, drew the emaciated rug gingerly over his well-cut trousers, and the old crock, laying his ears able air, which had the effect of raiswell back, set off in a weird amble that was half gallop and half trot.

Ted, and brought him a great parcel of books, new books, from the Stores; think of Uncle Edgar being

'They be gittin' on, sir, up to the Manor," said the driver, inclined for a little friendly talk. "Every day the walls gits a little bit 'igher, so to speak. It'll look tip-top when it's

"Is it approved in these parts then?" inquired Mr. Pile with some interest.

"Oh, yes, sir; they says there won't be anything to touch the new 'ouse in this part o' the country."

That's good, Simon, and as it should be," remarked Mr. Pile, and relapsed into silence as they began to ascend the road to the downs, which dipped again to the sheltered valley in which the new Manor house of March was being erected for an ab-

They reached it under thirty minutes, and long before they turned in at the avenue gates the red pile of the masonry was visible between the spaces of the leafless trees.

"You can let me down here. Simon. and go round by the back way to the stables," said Mr. Pile when they were well within the gates; "and I require you to wait there for me. I for the three-ten."

"Right, sir." alighted, and at once cut across the park in a slanting direction towards job." the house. Once only he stopped to made himself master of the contents, which had angered him greatly.

"Confounded cheek on Wakelyn's part - confounded!" he repeated. drawing out the word with emphasis: "but he's a clinking good servant, and we can't afford to dismiss him at this point. It would create suspicion, which is what we must avoid. When he reached the new building,

which was being crected on the site of the old one, consumed a few months before by one of the most disastrous fires of the century, all the signs of a big undertaking being carried merrily through to its legitimate finish, met his eye. Cranes were at work to assist the bricklayers, great piles of dry mortar and stacks of bricks covered the short sward, seeming to destroy for a moment the fine old turf in the immediate vicinity; the air was filled with the din of labor being heartily pursued.

caught sight of Mr. Pile approaching, and immediately began to descend to the ground. He was a big, slow man, with a somewhat inscrutable face, careless of his dress, but never slovenly; a man whose expression and whole bearing suggested both power and determination. A brief greetbetween the two men, and Wakelyn in contact. waited for his superior to speak fur-

"I came on account of the some what unusual letter I received from you yesterday, Wakelyn. I started to answer it this morning, but found it difficult; where can we talk?"

'In the little office; it is empty at the present moment," answered Wakelyn imperturbably, and they turned together to the small wooder shanty that had been erected for the transaction of business which required attention on the spot. It was quite comfortable within and warmed by a small stove which sent out a bright glow. Pile closed the door, and his face hardened as he looked

"You exceeded your privilege, I think, this time, Wakelyn. I've stood, we've all stood, a good deal from you, but this is the limit. What have you

dust of the day's work from his face and hands, and then sat down to his solitary tea. He enjoyed it after a fashion, then, pushing his chair back, sat down on the old monk's bench by the fire. That done, he cut open the envelope of his wife's letter with great deliberation, and drew forth the written sheet within. He imagined at once that it was not long, because the outer page was quite When he turned it to the other side, his face flushed a little and his eye shone. It was a long time since Lucy had begun a letter to him in such endearing terms. She was undemonstrative, a woman of few words at all times. But for once she had laid aside all her reserve.

"Darling," it began. "Your letter is lying spread out before me as I write, and I have waited a whole day before answering it, so as to be quite sure of all I wished to say. The impulse was on me when it came to sit down at once and pour out all my heart; but Ted was not so well this morning, and other things I will tell you presently intervened.

"I felt so glad when I read your letter, John, that every other worry seemed to fade away. I just slipped up to our room and knelt down, and thanked God because He had made you so good and so strong. You have done right, quite right. I understand every word of what you wrote, and it was more than kind of you to take so your expression. It's dishonest, and itively clear to me, but dear, it was all the more so that Lord Trammere not needed. My faith in you is so is not here himself to overlook it." great that I should never have questioned your decision, whatever it had been. I understand all you say about the things that are done in business, "No, and you know it; when I but I am thankful beyond any words expected by those who might have complained, the Garrods have as good of mine to express that you will not seen that he had a more comfortable as told me they're within their rights, lend yourself to these methods, and that you will suffer rather than lend your countenance to dishonest practhe gentle air, soft clouds chasing Gladwyn. I won't be a party to it, tices. I will suffer with you gladly, John, and be proud of it, and I am The roads were soft and muddy, and at the end of the week. In fact, I've sure the children, if they were asked, would say the same.

"But, happily, I think there will not be any need. Who do you think came to see me to-day but Uncle Edtake, Wakelyn? Whence all this new- gar, from Bristol, without a word of You've been in the building trade a a cold meat lunch? He was so nice, good many years, and I suppose this so different from any time I have ever isn't the first time you've seen things seen him before, that I couldn't quite make it out. He is aging, too; I can't help thinking that God has spoken to "I don't know it, but as I said, I his hard heart, and that he is beginwon't be a party to it," replied Wake- ning to realize some of the things he lyn, with the same quiet, imperturb- has missed in life. He was lovely to

### GAMBLERS.

Gamblers, like lovers, are known by the company they keep. The only difference between a gambler and a lover is that the gambler usually knows beforehand the extent of the risk he is running.

All men are gamblers. Some gamble on the stock ex-change, some in dives and some in immorality. When a man marries he gambles with himself that he will

when a man marries he gambles with himself that he will be as happy or more so than if he remained single. All around him he sees people losing at the same game. The greater the risk the more fun there is in gambling.

People are continually putting up all their happiness to win or lose on the red and black. There is always a continuous rake-off for the bank.

Rulers and financiers gamble with men chips, some white, some black and some copper colored. When their chips give out they are furnished free with a new pile.

We are all sports, whether we want to be or not. An unknown dealer hands us the cards. Some of us play them in fear and trembling and others recklessly. Some bluff.

But in the end all bluffs are called .- From Life.

"There isn't anything so very bad; | guilty of such extravagance! it won't affect the foundations of the asked very kindly about you, and he

You must know that." want to get back to Littleton in time years' time," was the reply. "But we have a holiday together at Morethat isn't the point-my point at cambe at Easter. The trap stopped. Mr. Pile something he's not getting, and be- ing desperately to tell somebody how. hand. cause I know that I want to quit the proud and glad I was about you, I

necessary, because he had already other job? A word from us will go do you think he said all of a sudden? a long way, and we can't afford, as mealy-mouthed; nobody knows that wonder that he's chosen the better better than you.'

lyn quietly. "My mind's made up."

cursed his subordinate in no meas- at my place I can trust, who won't ured terms. But it made very little buy and sell me the moment my impression, and two hours later Pile back's turned. I could trust your had to return to town to report the John Wakelyn, so bring him down." ill success of his interview, and to Of course, I said I would, I hope look out for a successor to Wakelyn. your interview with your firm won't

about the rest of his day's work ap- have you been so welcome as you will parently undisturbed. He had counted be this time to the happy and loving heavy he had never hidden from him- self, Your Wife." self.

A man high up on the gable wall heavy private obligations—a wife and him. The part concerning Uncle Edfamily, including an invalid son. It gar did not greatly uplift him. that kept him tied to a sick bed while ing else mattered. others carried on the work of life. There occurred in his memory, as he might have been cheered had he he sat there in the slience, a passage known how mighty was the influence he had read from Isaiah before he ing, rather curt on Pile's part, passed be wielded on all with whom he came slept the night after the momentous

> When Wakelyn got back to his simple, bare quarters at the viliage inn that night, two letters waited way of holiness; the unclean shall for him, both from his home.

He opened the boy's letter first, the redeemed; the wayfaring men and when he read it a tender smile though fools, shall not err therein." hovered about his lips, and something And again, "They shall obtain joy very like tears veiled his eyes. It had and gladness, and sorrow and signathing to do with the case that had ing shall flee away."—David Lyall in been decided that day; it was merely, as Wakelyn expressed it later, a love-letter from the boy, who missed his father and his chum more than he had words to tell. It warmed Wakelyn's heart; but while he fingered the other one, he was conscious of a re-luctance so great that he feared to reak the seal. It was Lucy's answer, his wife's deliverance upon the contents of the letter he had sent to one carrot, picture of a mock turtle her early in the week. He had not on the outside of the can. we've all stood, a good deal from you, saked any advice in that letter, only! Calves' Head—Two quarts water, but this is the limit. What have you to say for yourself?"

"Nothing more than I put in my letter, sir. I can't stop here and see the work through or the present pocket, unopened, went to wash the of the can.—New York Times.

house, nor its lasting qualities, idiot. said I was beginning to look rather old and tired, and that I must take "There'll be trouble in about five better care of myself, and couldn't

Lord Trammere is paying for "Finding him like this, and wantgave him your letter to read. He took "You're a fool to yourself, Wake- a long time to read it, and blew his draw a letter from his pocket and lyn, if you do any such thing," said nose several times over it, and was read it through. It was almost un- Pile sourly. "Where'll you get an- a little gruff at the end. Then what

> "'Your husband's a fool, Lucy, as business is in these days, to be so the world counts folly, but I shouldn't part. Tell him I said so, and if he "I can't help that," replied Wake- comes home next week, as he seems to expect, out of a job, bring him to Then Mr. Courtenay Pile's admir- Bristol for the week-end, and we'll able composure gave way, and he talk things over. I need somebody The man who had faced a difficult be very disagreeable, dear, but if it situation for conscience's sake went is, never mind. Come home. Never the cost. That it was likely to be woman, who is so proud to sign her-

> Wakelyn's lips twitched as Lucrative situations were not going turned the sheet to read it all over begging, and he was now a middle- again, and a joy filled his heart so aged man; further, he had many great as to well-night overwhelm was for the boy's sake he had done was the knowledge that he had his this. If Ted Wakelyn had ever been wife's sympathy and trust that filled tempted to rebel against the destiny and covered his whole horizon; noth-

> > letters had been written.

"And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called, The not pass over it; but it shall be for the redeemed; the wayfaring men,

Recipes For Canned Soups. Chicken Gumbo—Two quarts wa ter, one carrot, picture of a chicken on the outside of the can.

Clam Chowder-Two quarts water one carrot, picture of a clam on the outside of the can.

It May Be Profitably Employed in Many Ways About the House and Farm and Costs But Little.

By J. E. Bridgeman. The proper use of cement supplies so many needs on the farm that the following article on cement brick making is sure to be of great value to every ingenious farmer.

Cement brick may be easily made on the farm, and used for all purposes for which clay brick or stone are now used, and they may also be used for some things that clay brick or stone could not be used for. The cost in most cases will be less than the clay brick.



The illustrations show the mold for making the brick, also six of the finished brick on the drying palette or board

The two sides of this mold are formed of 2x6-inch timber; the twelve centre cross pieces are of 1x6 boards, while almost any lumber may be used Hard wood, however, if smooth and straight is preferable.

The brick are supposed to be 2x4x inches and set as shown on one This permits the molder to face the brick with a very rich cement mixture-say about one inch, and the remaining space in the mold is filled with a leaner or weaker mixture.

While it is true that a mixture of one part cement and four parts coarse sand will make a brick that will support a great amount of weight, it will not be waterproof, so by filling the first one inch with a mixture of one part cement and one or two parts sand we get a waterproof brick on the face at greatly reduced cost.

The various parts of this mold are as shown, interchangeable, and must all be of the same size. The mold is held together by the two bolts C C, loosened. The mold sets on a bottom place by the four blocks, A A A A.

Many failures have been made trying to make cement brick with molds held together with hinges, hooks, etc., as almost all of these molds are con-

the palette or drying board is placed on top of the mold and all turned upedges.

shed or at least in the shade.

Keep the palettes under water for several hours before using them, but be sure that all the surplus water has been drained off.

The entire operation of molding the brick is quickly and easily done. consistency of thick



tirely hardened for several months.

# Electricity On the Farm.

A few weeks ago the New York Tribune mentioned the enterprise of an Illinois farmer, who utilized a stream which flowed through his land for the development of electricity. With the current so obtained he operated a variety of machines and secured light for his house and dairy barn. Since then we have seen reports of a few similar ventures in other parts of the country. It seems probable, however, that a wider use of electricity will be made on the farm when companies having big faster in proportion to the food they plants in cities reach out for additional custom. There are certain hours in the night and months in the year when the demand for electric lights and electric power for railways is greatly below the maximum. Companies can afford to offer favorable terms to customers who will consume the surplus output of their dynamos, and the farmer can be spared the necessity of spending money for that kind of machinery and for water wheels to run it.

An instance of this kind is afforded in Western New York. From a paper read at the meeting of the National Electric Light Association a fortnight ago it appears that a company doing a large business in Rochester found that a great part of its apparatus stood idle from April I to October 1. and it began an active canvass for new patrons. Already it furnishes joining towns, but it has also discov-

day—pumping water to irrigation.

It might be supposed that irrigation would be uncalled for in the vicinity of Rochester, because the rainfall there is more abundant than in most parts of the country. So variable, however, is the precipitation in ocalities which are usually well sup-lied that crops frequently suffer rom drouth where the normal conditions are favorable. If provision should be made for supplementing the natural supply, a more uniform crop could be secured. With that ar-portation a few fruit growers near

orchards. A year or two hence the result of the experiment will be known, and it may prove a valuable object lesson both to the farmer and to other electric companies than the one having headquarters in Monros County.

#### Stock Water On the Farm.

Having had much experience and dissatisfaction in regard to stock water for hogs on the farm, I think I have solved the problem that to me is very satisfactory. I am so fortunate as to own a farm with no other facilities for water than a well and to provide water at all times gave me much trouble, as I went over the long list of fountains on the market, many of which are worthless and very troublesome

The fountains for barrels and tanks that are usually sold by dealers are all right so long as clean water is kept inside and not in daily use by stock, and will show up much better than when in actual use. The life of them in my experience is short and frequently you find your hogs wallowing in a mud hole near by where the float or valve has failed to do its work and then to get inside of that barrel and repair it (if you can) is no small job. In winter you have no good from them without a tank heater, and once the water becomes frozen your float is ruined, and next season you are in the market for a new system of waterworks. While looking for something to do the work more satisfactorily I happened onto a catalogue and saw a cut of a stock fountain. I bought one in 1906, used it that year, and next season ordered two more, and ended the trouble in my case. It is simple and any one can repair any part of it, except the float, in a few minutes, and can instantly get at any part of it, and a Give it a coat of raw linseed all. With little care in winter will insure water all the time, as well as in summer.

I have one on a barrel and one on a tank, both on sleds, ready to move which have hand taps that are quickly any time or anywhere with a horse. of glass and use a very sharp knife. I have a windpump at the corner of. This keeps the under side of the cut board, B, and is squared and held in four twenty-acre fields in eighty acres clean and free from ragged edges. on my farm, and a cattle tank that I When finished the stencil should be can change to suit my convenience; then a tank six by two by two feet for hogs; on it is attached a fountain so placed that water will run from the occur, the openings alone make the structed in a way that it is impossible pump into either tank, and it is alto keep them square or sufficiently rigid to tamp the cement in the molds. hog tank covered. Last fall I turned rounds each creation that the paper must be so When the molds have been filled eighty head of spring shoats into a care is used in planning the design corn field and put my tank in the it may fall apart when it is finished. corner next the pump and sold the side down, the bottom removed, the hogs the last of November. At no bolts loosened and the parts may then | time did we have any trouble to keep be easily taken away from the brick water in readiness further than to without spolling or chipping the turn on or off the windmill. My spring pigs now know the location of The mold must be smoothed with the water tank and visit it quite sandpaper and kept well oiled. Af- often, even before weaning. I have ter the mixture is well tamped in had as many as 160 hogs and pigs place level off the top with a straight use one tank in summer and be well board and place the brick under some supplied .- S. Martin, in the Indiana Farmer.

# Silo is Dairy Savings Bank.

The advantages of the silo are attracting more and more attention in these times of high priced feed for For all ordinary work use a mix- cows. Of course clover and alfalfa ture of one part cement to three or hay to balance the cow ration with Fig. 1. When this figure is cut, the four parts coarse, clean sand. Mix sliage must not be forgotten. But dry and add water until it is of the one of our live stock exchanges puts 2 this fault is corrected. In other the silo question strongly in this words, the parts that make the destatement: The silo is the savings sign must in each case be separated bank of the dairy industry. Filled with corn ensilage, it is a sure source of steady milk production and repreduced on the farm for dairy hushold its shape when squeezed in the bandry. It assists the dairyman to determine if the figure is made so it produce milk, butter and cheap fer-Before laying the brick in the wall tilizers economically. It is more conwet them thoroughly and keep them veniently handled than is dry fodder well dampened while drying for at and makes palatable large quantities least ten days. While it will be pos- of feed that otherwise would be sible to handle them, and if necessary wasted. With a herd of good cows lay them in the wall when only ten or and a silo the farmer can achieve all fifteen days old, they will not be en- the possibilities of the dairy industry and by proper management of the droppings of the herd can also ananally increase the fertility of his land .- Indiana Farmer.

# Ducks and Geese.

A friend of ours says geese should not be allowed in a young orchard, as they damage the bark on young trees

Little ducks will not stand as much heat as chicks. Keep ducklings too warm and some of them will be very likely to develop leg weakness.

Don't begrudge the young ducks or goslings what they eat. They grow eat than any of our domestic fowls.

When a dashing rain comes up young ducks must be looked after. Ducklings or goslings will chill and sometimes die the same as chicks when they get wet to the skin if not given proper attention.

It is a saistake to allow goslings or ducklings to get into the water before they are full feathered on their

Water vessels should be arranged so ducklings may drink freely without getting wet by dabbling in the water. A small trough with a slatted cover makes a good drinking vessel for ducks,-Inland Farmer.

# Hog Pasture.

Every spring I sow two or three acres of rape and then I have ten acres of alfalfa all fenced hog tight. current for forty farm motors in ad- I turn the hogs on that and then on the rape, and that is all they get to ered a class of work which can be per- eat during the summer. They do well formed quite as well by night as by on it, too—as well as the neighbors hogs, which receive some corn and have no pasture to run on. I think every farmer ought to at least have some pasture for his hogs. They do much better on green feed during the summer after being shut up all winter, and they do much better than when shut up in small yards during he warm months. Every man ca afford to sow some rape, even though he has no alfalfa. Renters some-times live where there is no alfalfa, and I believe rape is a good thing for them.—R. L. Scott, in Nebraska



Teach School Children to Swim. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent schools, assisted by officers of the M. C. A., started a movement to teach every school child in Chicago to swim. Instruction began at bathing beaches along the shores of Lake Michigan.

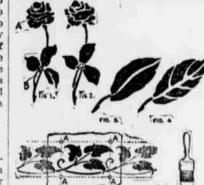
Character. Character gives weight to one's words and permanence to one's acts. Character secures the confidence of those who employ us, the respect of rules: those above us, the love of those on our level, the loyalty of those beneath. Character is the guinea stamp on the gold, the signature at the edge of the portrait, the ring of the genuine coin, the accent of the speech of the New Jerusalem, which is found only on the lips of the true citizen .- Woman's Life

Making and Using Steneffs. The use of the stencil for wall decoration, or for ornamenting curtains. scarfs and even dresses, is effective and not difficult. Whether the effect is cheap and tawdry or beautiful and dignified will depend upon the design

and colors selected. To make the steneil, procure some fairly heavy Manila wrapping paper. a cloth wipe off the superfluous oil and hang the paper to dry. It should

be used when fresh. To cut, lay the paper upon a sheet given a coat of shellac.

It will be easily seen that since the friendly offer of hospitality, even design shows only where the openings though it be not by acceptance .design, and the paper must be so rounds each opening; that is, unless This can readily be seen by studying



pieces A and B will fall out. In Fig. from each other by the background

of paper. If, when the design is drawn, and sents the cheapest efficient feed pro- before it is cut, the spaces are filled in with pencil or ink, it will be easy to will not fall apart.

Those stencils are best which avoid long, loose connecting parts (Fig. 3), as they are likely to be pushed aside by the brush and the design blurred.

Fig. 4 shows the proper arrangement. The space to be decorated must first be marked off into rectangles the size of unit in the stencil. Four holes cut in corners of the stencil will enable one to see where to place the design (Fig. 5).

If more than one color is desired. the parts intended for each color musp gen lady cannot mend her broken be cut on a different piece of paper, heart with coin of the realm -Berlin and if three colors are wanted a third stencil must be made. These are used one after the other, allowing each to dry thoroughly before using the next.

If, however, the different colors are quite removed from each other in the design, or if one color is a small portion of the design, sometimes it is possible to cut them on the same sheet, and then with a separate small brush the extra color may be worked in at the time the first color is applied. The stencils must be wiped with a clean cloth from time to time and care must be taken not to let the color get on the front of the paper. The brush should be stiff and with short hairs. If a regular stencil brush cannot be procured, bind an ordinary brush with twine for an incu or more, and then cut off the hair three-quarters of an inch below this binding. (See cut.)

The color should be the consistency of cream, and applied by stippling, that is, dabbing, not by moving brush backward and forward.

For stenciling on cloth it is neces sary to have the color free of oil de posit. Squeeze tube paint on to blotling paper. Then if thinning is necessary use benzine, which dries very quickly.

Although it is impossible to give any absolute rules about the combinations of color, yet to help those unfamiliar with colors to produce pleasing effects, we hazard a few combinations which have proved satis-

factory. These colors are given in the order of the proportion, that is, the first hould be used in the largest areas and the others in the order of

gray orange gray lemon-yellow dull orange or red yellow-green cream-white dull orange almon-yello

may be used in place of one in cases the design calls for more colors. Cream or ivory-white is always better than pure white. If the colors in a combination are kept in or near the same value they will be more likely to be agreeable. By "the same value" is meant neither darker nor lighter. -Youth's Companion.

Hints on Letter Writing. When writing letters a woman should keep in mind the following

Business letters should be concise and clear, because business people are supposed to be busy.

No letter is complete without the

In writing to solicit employment of any kind, on no account should personal perplexities or needs be mentioned. The world is full of unfortunate persons, and to a stranger the troubles of one are no more than those of a host of others.

Letters of introduction are left

open when written. Elaborately ornamented note paper and highly perfumed notes are vulgar. When answering letters remember: That written words stand as everlasting witnesses.

That an ambiguous sentence is likely to be misinterpreted.

That a friendly word never harms, That a written word of sympathy can sometimes do much good. That a letter written in a kindly

way, even though the message is disliked That business letters and invitations must be answered at once, That a lady acknowledges any

spirit should be answered in the same

Washington Herald. Rights of Fiancees. The law courts of Gottingen have

just delivered a weighty decision af-

fecting the rights and liberties of fiancees. Some weeks ago a young Berlin architect had a visit from his betrothed, a Gottingen lady. She stayed in the capital over the week end, and the architect escorted his sweetheart back to the station, where, he fondly thought, he saw her in the train safe-

ly bound for Gottingen. It appears, however, that the lady was reluctant to tear herself away from the joys of the metropolis. Sirenlike, Berlin beckoned her back, and at the second station she left the train and returned to the city, where

she stayed till the next morning. Some kind friend imparted intelligence of this to the architect, and added that his fiancee had been seen unescorted in the Friedrichstrasse. The architect at once wrote to his Receiving no reply, he broke off the engagement and instituted proceedings for a return of his presents and the money he had spent during his betrothal, including cab fares, railway tickets from Gottingen to Berlin, and the lady's board while she was

Her explanation of her conduct was that she was tired to the point of ennut of the intellectual life of Gottingen, and sighed for the renowned midnight revels of Berlin. The courts decided that she had done nothing to justify her lover breaking off the engagement, and dismissed the action, adding that there was no proof that least upon her character.

Breach of promise cases are unknown to German law, so the Gottin-Correspondence London Mail.



Changeable taffetas are in high favor for afternoon frocks. Tucked long gloves are in again,

and will stay for the season. Thin brown cloth gauntlets are good for the horsewoman.

Parasols and stockings match the gown, whether the shoes do or not The stitching itself is varied; a broad chain effect is new and pretty. Pink silk gloves are reversible to yellow, and just match the tearose gowns.

Yellow lisle gloves are cool and washable, and look like the fashionable but heavy chamois

Flowered net shirred over a white Neapolitan straw hat makes a novel and pretty effect for a dressy hat. White kid gloves are stitched in

colors to match the frock. Lavenders and pinks are especially favored. Chantecler gloves have come to match the chantecler handkerchiefs. A tiny rooster or a golden pheasant

is embroidered at the elbow. With the barnyard trimmings which are so much sought for, the straw braids -- so coarse that one wonders that they hang together-are the first choice.

Bilk flowers, made so exactly t it is difficult to tell them from the original models, are used for fasteners at the neck with the collarless af-

Very pretty afternoon gowns made of the sheer batiste, wi comes in the most fracinating shade