



The Doctor's Dilemma

By Hesba Stretton

CHAPTER XXVIII.

I do not know why terror always strikes me dumb and motionless. I did not stir or speak, but looked steadily, with a fascinated gaze, into my husband's face...

and shouted gleefully through the key-hole. "Come down, Aunt Nelly," she cried; "Monsieur Laurence is come home again!"

I sank down on the seat beside me, with an air of exhaustion, yet with a low, fiendish laugh which sounded hideously loud in my ears. His fingers were still about my arm, but he had to wait to recover from the first shock of his success...

"Come, come, madame!" he said, his own voice faltering a little; "I am here, my child; behold me! There is no place for you here; I am king in Ville-en-Boc."

"I've found you," he said, his hand tightening its hold—and at the first sound of his voice the spell which bound me snapped—"I've tracked you out at last to this cursed hole. The game is up, my little lady. By heaven! you'll repent of this. You are mine, and no man shall come between us."

"If that is the case," he continued, "Madame is perfectly secure in my castle. You do not ask me what brings me back again so soon. But I will tell you, madame. At Noireau, the proprietor of the omnibus to Granville told me that an Englishman had gone that morning to visit my little parish. Good! We do not have the goodness to tell me the Englishman's name. It is written in the book at the bureau. Monsieur Fostere. I remember that name well, very well. That is the name of the husband of my little English daughter, Fostere! I see in a



"THIS MAN IS MY ENEMY."

ing here in the presbytery, and you can't force me away with you. "The silly raving of an ignorant girl!" he sneered. "The law will compel you to return to me. I will take the law into my own hands, and compel you to go with me at once. If there is no conveyance to be hired in this confounded hole, we will walk down the road together, like two lovers, and wait for the omnibus. Come, Olivia."

"Monsieur le Cure, you are emperor," he said. "I will not go with you, my little lady. In the same hoarse whisper, 'I am here, my child; behold me! There is no place for you here; I am king in Ville-en-Boc.'"

"Thank God I am here," he said. "I lost no time, madame, after your letter reached me. I will save Monsieur le Cure; I will save them both, if I can. He is a good man, this cure, and we must not let him perish. He has no authority over me, and I will go this moment and force my way in, if the door is fastened. Adieu, my dear little madame."

"The cure's return, and his presence under the same roof, gave me a sense of security. When the chirping of the birds awoke me in the morning, I could not at first believe that the events of the day were real. I thought myself in a dream. The sun shone not, the villagers were scattering about their farms and households, when I noticed Pierre loitering stealthily about the presbytery, as if anxious not to be seen. He made me a sign to follow him, and in an instant he was at the corner of the church."

"What had he to say? What could impel him to break through the strict rule which had interdicted all dangerous contact with himself? His face was pale, and his eyes were heavy as if with want of rest, but they looked into mine as if they could read my inmost soul."

"Why We Need Hobbies. Business is not inseparable from higher things. Men may be born grocers, but need not live only as grocers. Solon and Thales, wise men of the Greeks, were merchants; Plato peddled oil; Spinoza, the philosopher, mended spectacles. Linnaeus was a cobbler as well as a botanist. Shakespeare prided himself more upon his success as a stage manager than as a dramatist. Spenser was a sheriff. It might require a rather strong wrench of the imagination to imagine a sheriff of to-day writing another 'Faerie Queen'—but why? Milton taught school, as have almost all great men. Walter Scott, the wizard of the North, was circuit clerk and practical man of affairs; Grote was a London banker, Ricardo a stock jobber and Sir Isaac Newton master of the English mint. Paul was a tent-maker and the Great Gentleman an apprentice at a carpenter's bench."

"I dragged myself to the seat under the sycamore tree, and hid my face in my hands, while shudder after shudder crept through me. I seemed to be watching him again, as he strode wearily down the street, leaning with bent shoulders on his stick, and turned away from every door at which he asked for rest and shelter for the night. Oh! that the time could but come back again, that I might send Jean to find some safe place for him where he could sleep! Back to my memory rushed the old days, when he screened me from the unkindness of my step-mother, and when he seemed to love me. For the sake of those times, would I have the evening that was gone,

and the sultry, breathless night, could only come back again! "I felt as if I had passed through an immeasurable spell, both of memory and anguish, before Monsieur Laurence came, though he had responded to my summons immediately. I then told him in hurried, broken sentences, what Pierre had confessed to me. His face grew overcast and troubled, and he at once started for the factory. He returned after a long, long suspense. "My child," he said, "monsieur is ill! attacked. I am afraid, by the fever. I shall remain with him all this day. You must bring us what we have need of, and leave it on the stone there, as it used to be."

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS



Perhaps the "fierce light that beats upon the throne" blinds people to political faults and failings of the German Crown Prince, but he really seems to be a manly, attractive young fellow who deserves to be liked for his own sake.

The tie between Wilhelm and his eldest son and heir is an unusually close one. The Kaiser looks personally after every detail of his son's life, not only at the university, but also in his service with the Guards at Potsdam. Instead of making the Crown Prince believe that he is not old enough to understand the deepest secrets of statecraft, he has for many years discussed all public questions with him with the greatest frankness, believing that this is just as important a part of his son's education as the book knowledge. And it is.

The result is that while the Prince has a sunny disposition, he yet takes a serious view of life and is conscientiously fitting himself for the duties that will come to him, if he outlives his father. In addition to regular studies and statecraft, and military service, the Crown Prince has had plenty of opportunities to become a good shot, a splendid horseman and a fine tennis player. He also plays the violin exceedingly well and draws and paints with skill.

Emperor William has five other sons and while they do not receive the special training in statecraft that has been given to the Crown Prince, the Emperor has laid out plans for their practical education that is a little unusual. August William and Oscar, the third and fourth sons, with six companions, have been established on a little farm of twenty-eight acres, and the boys do all the work. The house is the little peasant's but that was there originally, and it has merely been made comfortable for the new tenants, with matting, red chairs and whitewashed walls. In the cupboard are plain earthenware dishes. A young peasant and his wife are all the attendants on the boys, who often brew their own coffee when their work in the garden has made them thirsty.

The boys themselves planted the potatoes, corn and other vegetables, cultivated them, and when ready for market gathered them and sent them to the royal kitchen, receiving regular market values for everything.

If more royal fathers had such sensible, delightful ideas, royal boys would not find it so hard after all to be born so close to a throne.—Minneapolis Journal.

One day in huckleberry time, when little Johnny Fluke and half a dozen other boys were starting with their pals to gather berries, Johnny's pa, in talking with him, said:

"First find your bush," said Johnny's pa, "and then stick to it till you've picked it clean. Let those go chasing all about who will. They're in search of better bushes; but it's picking tells, my son—To look at fifty bushes doesn't count like picking one."

And Johnny did as he was told; and sure enough, he found, by sticking to his bush while all the others chased around, in search of better picking, 'twas as his father said. For, while all the others looked, he worked and so came out ahead.

And Johnny recollected this when he became a man; and first of all he laid him out a well chosen bush of berries. So, while the brilliant triflers failed with all their brains and push, Wise, steady-going Johnny won by "sticking to his bush." —St. Nicholas.

If you want to ride so fast on the ice as to lose your breath, you should make an ice whiz. When the ice gets strong cut a hole in it, sharpen a pole six inches in diameter and with a beetle drive it into the mud. With stones block it so it will freeze in the ice exactly vertical. Then saw it off four feet above the surface of the ice, and bore an inch hole in the top. Now get a long light pole (20 feet or more) and balance it on the post. Next bore a hole so a pin can run through it into the post. Attach sleds to one end of the sweep and let skaters push the other end "round and round." Be careful not to get hurt. It is a powerful and dangerous playing thing.

Never President, but Best Blacksmith. There once lived in a Western village a woman who was anxious that her only son should achieve some great success in life, and lift himself above "the common run of men," as she said. When she reflected that even the Presidency of the United States is within the reach of the poorest and

humblest boy, she did not wish her son to fall far below that station in life. Long after the son was a man, an acquaintance met the ambitious old lady, then visiting in a distant State, and asked her about her son's success in life. "Well," she said cheerily, "he ain't the President of the United States yet; he ain't a Senator, nor a Congressman, nor Governor, nor Mayor; but I tell you he's the very best blacksmith there is in our part of the country. Indeed he is!"

Stealing "Whiteaways." At a church recently there was a song service, and one mother took her little 5-year-old daughter to it. One of the selections was "I Love to Steal Whiteaways." It was drawn out to the end, and the little miss, after the first line, seemed to be lost in study.

In the midst of the prayer that followed, she climbed up on the seat beside her mother, and in a stage whisper asked: "Mamma, what are 'whiteaways,' and what do good people want to steal them for?"

Apple Tree Borers.

Apple growers through the country lose annually many trees from the ravages of the apple tree borer. There are two species, one of which is known as the flat-headed borer and the other the round-headed borer. Both are shown in the accompanying illustration. By taking proper precaution many apple trees could be saved if watched carefully.

All trees should be closely examined early in the fall, when the young larvae or worms, if present, may be detected by the discoloration of the bark, which sometimes has a flattened and dried appearance. Exuding sap and the presence of sawdust-like castings give the clew to their whereabouts. Whenever such indications are seen, the insects should be dug out with a knife or other sharp-pointed instrument. Those which have bored deeply into the wood may be reached by a sharp, stiff wire thrust into the hole. They can also be destroyed by cutting away the bark at the upper end of the

chamber and pouring scalding water into the opening so that it will soak through the castings.

Among the preventive remedies, alkaline washes or solutions are probably the most useful. Soft soap made to the consistency of thick paint by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda in water, is a good formula for application. It should be painted over the bark, especially about the base of the trees and upward to the main branches. A small quantity of gas tar added to the solution will also assist in repelling the insect and will not injure the tree.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Winter Protection of Bee Hives.

After the bees have stopped their fall flying the hives should be set in a row, facing south, with about six inches of space between the hives. Drive a few stakes between and in front of the hives at an angle of about forty-five degrees, so that when boards are placed across them the lower edges of the boards will rest against the hives just above the entrance. Then pack leaves over the hives and between them, doing the work thoroughly; the board will prevent the packing material from closing the entrance. Cover the hives with straw to a considerable depth. Dig a trench along the back of the hives, forming a ridge against the hives that will shed water and keep it from getting in at the bottom of the hives. This is a very simple plan, yet gives ample protection, while, by using the board in front, the opening of the hive receives all the sunlight there may be during the winter. Should the winter be unusually severe, more straw may be added from time to time during the winter to obtain the needed warmth.

Building a Small Ice House.

If ice is readily obtainable during the winter, there should be a small ice house on every farm, holding enough to last through the summer. A cheap house may be built by making an excavation, in circular form, ten feet deep, walling it with brick or stone, or even heavy planking, and having the wall come up two or three feet above the surface of the ground. On this wall is built the top, which may be round or octagon and running to a sharp point. This wooden portion may be built of rough lumber. A door is fitted in one side and around the outside the soil is mounded up under the eaves and back for several feet to form a perfect watershed. In packing the ice air must be excluded, and this rule is as applicable to an expensive ice house as to a cheap one. Sawdust is the best packing material and should be used in liberal quantities both between the cakes of ice and as a layer over the top. If the ice is properly packed it will keep well in the very inexpensive structure described.

Success in Dairying.

If experience in dairying does not make a man or woman wise, it counts for but little. We often see cases where people grown gray in the care of cows realize only meager profits from the business. This is because years ago they decided that they had mastered all there was to be known relative to dairying and have since never tried to get out of the rut. The most conscientious attention to detail work in the care of cows, care of milk and the routine of labor required in butter and cheese making is necessary to success in any or all of these branches.—Farm and Ranch.

Shipping Poultry to Market.

There are two errors most poultry shippers fall into which have considerably bearing on the results obtained. One is the use of improper crates, and the other crowding of the fowls in the crates. In the first case, sometimes the crates used are too heavy and sometimes too light. The latter error is made usually by poultrymen who have been in the habit of shipping more or less breeding stock and who use light crates to save transportation charges over long distances. The heavy crates are generally used by farmers and are made of any loose material they happen to have on the farm. The crates should always be as light as it is possible, and still have it strong enough to bear rough handling, and each fowl in it should have a space equal to that required for it to turn around in comfort. If this sort of packing is done the fowls will reach the market in good condition, and there will be none smothered, as is usually the case when too many are packed in a crate. Don't ship the culls and half-starved fowls to the city market, but send only the plump birds and those in good physical condition, if you would get the highest prices.

Saving Garden Seeds.

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The best hog watering device we know of for winter use is composed of two barrels. Barrel A should be set in the line of pipe coming from the supply of water. The float should be adjusted to a point on a water level line, as seen in the illustration. Barrel B is let down in the ground so the water line will come near the top, but not flow over. At C is seen a lid composed of two-inch plank or heavy lumber built

Brains in the Dairy.

How many dairymen can tell how many pounds of milk each cow gives, the percentage of butter fat in each cow's milk and the average for the herd, how many pounds of butter to each hundred pounds of milk, how much it costs to feed each cow, how much it costs to make a pound of butter and a few things like that? Yet this is just what many up to date dairymen know to a nicety. A scale, a Babcock test, a lead pencil and a little brains are the chief requisites.

Hints About the Horse.

Teach a horse what you want him to do and he will always do it. Plaster scattered on the stable floor keeps down bad odors and purifies the air. Don't put your horse's feet in unskilled hands. Good feet are spoiled by bad shoeing. Keep your horse feeling good by proper food and care and he will more than repay you for the little extra time you give him. Feed your horse as near the ground as possible; when eating low down more saliva becomes mixed with the food, aiding digestion. Always treat the nervous horse with kindness, patience, forbearance, and never make any quick or sudden movement or loud talking if it can be avoided. The your horse so that he can lie down comfortably at night. It is a practice with some groomers to tie a horse so he can't lie down, to save work in cleaning him the next morning. Don't bring your horse in hot from a drive if you can help it; if you do, rub him thoroughly dry. A slow jog or walk for a short distance before up hitching will cool him off quicker and save much work.

How the Players Protect Themselves on the Gridiron.

The player has three protections against injury, writes Julian Burroughs, in Leslie's Weekly. First and best of all is his muscle. When the season begins the men are given long hard work with the dumbbells, and this is kept up for some time. Most of the men begin to play in school. Years of training, not of football alone, of course, have covered them with hard muscle, which is like a suit of armor. It binds covers, braces, supports and wards off injury as nothing else can. Secondly, the covering of clothing protects the muscles themselves from bruising, and covers the points that the muscles do not. This is mostly leather—for the rules forbid any metal—and seeks to protect the points most subject to injury without hampering the player's movements. Ankle supports, laced up tight; shinguards, like the greaves of the ancient Greeks; a thick leather helmet for the head with cotton padded covers, braces, supports and wards off injury as nothing else can. Secondly, the covering of clothing protects the muscles themselves from bruising, and covers the points that the muscles do not. This is mostly leather—for the rules forbid any metal—and seeks to protect the points most subject to injury without hampering the player's movements. Ankle supports, laced up tight; shinguards, like the greaves of the ancient Greeks; a thick leather helmet for the head with cotton padded covers, braces, supports and wards off injury as nothing else can.

Attacked by a Heron.

"I've hunted everything from gray squirrels to grizzlies," said a veteran Philadelphia sportsman, "and the nearest I ever came to being seriously injured by any sort of game was one time when a wounded bird attacked and tried to kill me. "I was a boy then, and went down to a creek that flowed through my father's farm to watch for a mink. It was early in the evening and a blue heron came and sat within tempting gunshot. I knew it would spoil my chances at mink to shoot the bird, and I didn't intend to do it, but, kidlike, I raised my gun and took aim just to see how I could kill it if I would. I lowered the gun and then raised it again. Every time I raised it I would touch the trigger gently. After a while I touched it too hard, the gun went off and I started toward the heron, which was wounded. "I thought it would be a good scheme to catch the bird, and started to do so, when its bill shot out like a sledge hammer and struck me between the eyes. When I came to my senses it was dark, and it was several minutes longer before I could remember where I was or what had happened. A little harder," said the sportsman, according to the New York Times, "and the bird would have killed me. I shudder even yet when I think of what would have been the result if the bill had struck one of my eyes."

Ocean to Ocean Telephone.

With the construction of two short gaps, one from a point in North Dakota to Miles City and the other from Billings, Mont., to same place, there will be a telephone line from ocean to ocean, via Boston, New York, Chicago, Helena (Mont.), Portland to Los Angeles.

True Love doesn't cut much congealed aqua pura in a divorce case.



FARMERS CORNER

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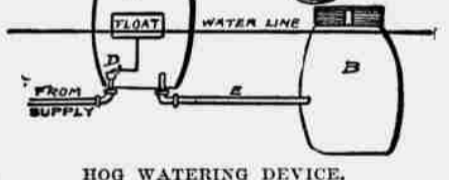
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HOG WATERING DEVICE.

In such a way as to make four drinking places, the hog sticking its snout through the hole to get the water. This barrel should be in a corner of the lot or near a fence where it will be protected to some extent from the coldest weather. At D will be seen a valve which regulates the supply of water and keeps barrel B full of water all the time. E is the line of pipe leading from the float barrel to as many watering places as may be placed on the litter. Barrel A should be covered with litter to prevent freezing.—Iowa Homestead.

Brains in the Dairy.

How many dairymen can tell how many pounds of milk each cow gives, the percentage of butter fat in each cow's milk and the average for the herd, how many pounds of butter to each hundred pounds of milk, how much it costs to feed each cow, how much it costs to make a pound of butter and a few things like that? Yet this is just what many up to date dairymen know to a nicety. A scale, a Babcock test, a lead pencil and a little brains are the chief requisites.

Hints About the Horse.

Teach a horse what you want him to do and he will always do it. Plaster scattered on the stable floor keeps down bad odors and purifies the air. Don't put your horse's feet in unskilled hands. Good feet are spoiled by bad shoeing. Keep your horse feeling good by proper food and care and he will more than repay you for the little extra time you give him. Feed your horse as near the ground as possible; when eating low down more saliva becomes mixed with the food, aiding digestion. Always treat the nervous horse with kindness, patience, forbearance, and never make any quick or sudden movement or loud talking if it can be avoided. The your horse so that he can lie down comfortably at night. It is a practice with some groomers to tie a horse so he can't lie down, to save work in cleaning him the next morning. Don't bring your horse in hot from a drive if you can help it; if you do, rub him thoroughly dry. A slow jog or walk for a short distance before up hitching will cool him off quicker and save much work.