I see the fairy dancers glide, In cloth of gold, in gown of green, My lord and lady side by side.

But who has hung from leaf to leaf-From flower to flower a rilken twine, A cloud of gray that holds the dew In globes of clear enchanted wine?

Or stretches far from branch to branch, From thorn to thorn, in diamond rain, Who caught the cop of crystal pure And hung so far the shining chain?

"Tis death, the spider, in his net, Who lures the dancers as they glide, In cloth of gold, in gown of green, My lord and lady side by side. -Waverley Magazine.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* DISINHERITED.

I T was a dim, old-fashioned room, with furniture that with furniture that added to the old-world air of the place, but Dalsy Black paid little heed to anything but the great old bureau with its many drawers, that stood in the corner. With quick and nervous fingers, she searched drawer after drawer. The twilight deepened and still she had not found what she sought. The door opened, and she turned with a startled scream, real terror showing itself in her fair young face.

The intruder looked on her sarcastically

'Miss Black, rifling my drawers! To what am I indebted for this honor?" Daisy stared at him ,and tried in vain to speak until he had repeated his ques-

"I-I thought-I was looking-I thought my uncle-

And then, as his mocking glance stirred her to keener resolution, she spoked out plainly and collectedly:

'My uncle always assured me that he would provide amply for our future, and as no will of his has been produced I feel sure that one is hidden somewhere among his papers. No one knows so well as I how he used to arrange his papers, and no one would be so likely to discover this. I could not ask your permission, Mr. Wallace-

"Certainly not, as you evidently ac credit me with the intention of de frauding you of an inheritance. preferred to attempt to steal the document from amongst my property. Are you aware, Miss Black, that you have broken feloniously into my house, and that I should be quite justified in handing you over to the police?"

Daisy stood silent and aghast. She knew not what to say. It was her brother who had urged and taunted her into this proceeding, sorely against her own judgment, and thus delivered her over into the power of her enemy. What he said was bitterly true-she had broken into his house on the mistaken assurance that he was far away.

Edward watched her confusion with a certain satisfaction. He was pleased to find her more or less in his power. and for the time being he was, and intended to be, merciless.

"We will have a little conversation, if you please, Miss Black. Be so good as to sit there," he said authoritatively. You imagined that your late uncle left you a large share of his property, as, indeed, he had intended to do. Shall I tell you why he altered his inten-

Daisy's white lips would neither say yes nor no, and he went on without it "About a month before his death he found your brother, Lieutenant Charles Black, engaged precisely as you have been engaged—in rifling this bureau. He had entered precisely as you have entered, and was seeking the same thing. He wanted to know his chances of a future inheritance with a view to successful speculation, Mr. Wallace was naturally indignant. He sent for law, gave me certain injunctions, and destroyed his will in my presence. If you had been sufficiently courteous to accord me the interview I asked last week after the funeral, you would have spared yourself this unpleasantness; but you prefer to seek your information in your brother's way.

Dalsy moved uneasily. "I think I had a right-

'Not to break into my house. Perhaps you would like to read the letter your uncle wrote me concerning Lieutenant Black? You may judge from that what the world in general will think of your conduct when it comes to

It is something in the blood, no doubt.

Dalsy read the letter. Every wordwas a stab to her, and she sat sick with despair. Edward took it back from her helpless fingers, and spoke on more gently:

"I do not wish to make this matter public; I do not wish to make you ac quainted with the police, as you imagine. Your family is too closely connected with mine. But I wish to be justified in the eyes of the world in taking all my rightful property, and it would suit me to make you my wife. If you wish to preserve your own and your brother's credit, you can do it at that

'But I hate you, Edward Wallace!" cried she, springing up in hot amazement. "And how could you marry a woman you cannot trust-a woman with 'something in her blood?'

"Your hatred does not much signify," he returned calmly, "and as to the rest I shall take care that my wife conducts herself as she should. I give you twenty minutes for decision-marry me, or let all Glasgow know the reason of your Inheritance.

And with that he went out and left her, with the door locked upon her.

For twenty minutes Daisy sat in m tal anguish, her arms on the table and her head buried in her arms. She knew her brother's necessities, but she had not known till this time the depth of his meanness. She saw it now, she understood what he had done, and she understood the words with which he had taunted her into what she had done. But she could not bear the scandal that must follow on his total ruln, nor the scandal that must follow if Edward Wallace fulfilled his threat. Her little fortune might save Charleswould at least enable him to get off to America. She would make it over to him, and then, if Edward Wallace chose to marry her-why, let him! The time was up, and Wallace re-

"Have you decided, Miss Black?" "Yes," replied Dalsy, without mov-"I am perfectly helpless. I must

marry you if you choose." He sat down by her and issued his directions-not unkindly, but in a manner that admitted no appeal. Daisy was to marry him in a month; she was not to return to her home but to spend that month with his aunt, Mrs. Tenant, who would see to all her preparations and act the part of guardian to her during the time. Mrs. Tenant would arrange all the particulars of her trousseau and charge herself with the payment for it, and in the meantime Edward would see his betrothed every day.

So he took her away to Mrs. Tenant's and came day by day to see her; and all sorts of dainty garments were sent in from the best shops, and Daisy signed papers that her lawyer drew up for her, and continually her eyes grew duller and her lips grew drier; and half the month had gone away when Edward came in his turn with papers to be signed.

Then he explained to her that these legal documents represented the fulfillment of her uncle's last wish. After the destruction of his will his heart had melted toward Daisy, and he had decided to make over to her a sum suffieient to keep her in comfort all the days of her life. No a penny was to go to her brother. He did not live to carry out his intentions, but Edward felt it a duty incumbent on him to do what he knew to be his cousin's wish. He made over the specified sum to Daisy, and considered himself thereby absolved from drawing up marriage settlements.

Daisy heard, in the dead-alive way in which she heard everything in those days. She neither cared nor understood and she did not see the inquisitorial glance that her betrothed bent upon

Gradually-not that day nor the next it dawned on her dulled brain that this money was absolutely hers, to dispose of if she would, and for a short while she was her own mistress, to act as she pleased. This, too, she would give to Charles; and again she wrote secretly to her lawyer. If Edward were angry his anger could not kill her, and if it did, there was nobody true and honest left in the world, and she would oon be out of it.

Delays, tiresome and vexatious, kept the mater unsettled till within two days of the wedding. It was Sunday, and Edward had taken her to church, where she had heard a sermon. Something in that sermon stirred Daisy uncomfortably, and she felt a certain kindness in her tyrant's manner that she had never noticed before.

She left him for a minute, and returned with a paper torn to shreds in her hand. Her face burnt feverishly, and her manner was hot and excited. "Edward," she said, "this is the paper

that you gave me a fortnight ago. ou have torn it!" said he, after bending to discover what it was. does not matter; you can have another

зору "But I tore it to destroy it. I do not want to have the money. I was going to do what I ought not with it."

"It was only a copy, Daisy," he said gently. "Your lawyer has the real deed. The money is your own, and you cannot get rid of it."

sobbed. "I was going to give it to Charles without your knowing. You see I cannot be honest; there is 'something in the blood."

"Poor Daisy," he said, in a voice of "You cannot learn to trust me. and I cannot torture you any further. You shall be free altogether, dear, You need not fear any talk or scandal. 1 will arrange that no blame falls upor you. My aunt will take care of you. Do not make over that money to any one, Daisy; let Charles have the interest if you like, but keep the principal in your own hands. You may want it."

He kissed her hand, drew off the plendid ring that had marked the engagement, and left her far too much bewildered to know what had befallen

All night long Daisy lay awake, thinking and weeping and praying. Everything was a puzzle to her-Edward most of all. Since the first day they had met they had been focs; she had taken no pains to disguise her enmity, and he had done his utmost to provoke her to outbursts of wrath. He had treated her hardly and contemptuously when she fell into his hands, yet surely he had in reality been noble and generou beyond the generality of men; and now at this last, when he set her free, he had seemed as if he loved her-loved her who stood alone in the worldalone except for Charles, whom she knew too well ever to trust again.

Edward Wallace had scarcely break fasted on the following morning when Dalsy Black was ushered into his room "You here!" he exclaimed in annoyance. "If you wanted me you should

have sent for me." "I could not walt," she faltered. "I vant to know if you meant what you said yesterday?"

"Certainly I did," he replied, "You shrank from your bondage, and I set

"But I do not want to be free," pleaded Daisy. "I am not good; but if you will bear with me and take me back

I will try---To tolerate me?" he asked. there was something in his voice that made her look up with surprise. "Daisy, little Daisy! Have you come to me a last?" he said, drawing her close up to "I have been trying to win you since the first day long ago when you insulted me out of pure malice, little spitfire that you are. Is it all right now? Will you tolerate me?"

"I am so lonely, so weak; I cannot live alone-

"And I am better than nobody? Will you marry me to-morrow, Daisy? She spoke no answer, but she lifted her head slowly from its resting place

on his shoulder and offered her lips to "If you wish it very much," she whis-

pered. "And about the money I will do what you wish. I want to be trusted; I want you not to think that there is 'something in the blood,' '

"Not even self-sacrifice? Oh, Daisy, what a sharp eye I shall have to keep upon my wife."-Weekly Welcome.

MANNERS IN PUBLIC.

Things that Weaken Man's Gallant Admiration of Women.

consequences of a woman's adopting customs unbecoming to herself are manifold, says M. E. W. Sherwood in Success. In the first place she strikes at the most sacred thing in the universe, man's love and reverence for women. She strikes at that primeval instinct, which is that the strong should protect the weak; that the lover should seek the maid, and that he should kiss whilst she holds the cheek. Who could in the fashionable circles of to-day have inspired Shakspeare to create Viola? or have made fair Rosalind say, when fainting, "I have no doublet and hose in my disposition." A young girl of to-day would be apt to call for sweeter, and, alas! would bet in the race course language of Saratoga instead of saying, with Jessica, charming crea-"I am never merry when I hear sweet music," or some such refined remark. It would seem sometimes as if that primeval Eve had been eradicated, and that Catherine of Russia, Nell Gwynne and less illustrious exam ples had ben installed in her place. A very clever literary artist of to-day. who has written in French of Eve Vic torieuse, has painted, with most consummate skill, the beautiful young American woman in Paris, her who, partly spoiled by her indulgent and most chivalrous American husband thinks whatever she does is (who right), is not rightly comprehended in the old world, where her mannerisms

are misunderstood. True delicacy exhibits itself most significantly in little things; in the attitude, the way of standing and of sitting down. Watch a famous dancer and see how well, how modestly she sits down. Fanny Ellsler said she gave five years' study to the art of sitting down gracefully. It is a great thing to do a little thing well, and we may be sure that the art of taking a seat "like a lady" is not too much studied by women in public places. As a young woman should remember, as she enters a crowded theater, that she should produce a murmur of satisfaction from her modest, shrinking beauty, not a congratulatory gurgle of pleasure at her air of impudence and independence.

Qualified to Travel.

In his "Confessions of a Carlcaturist," Harry Furniss tells the following story of his brother-in-law, a man who had spent his life in London:

He was also an inveterate and clever story teller, and of course occasionally made a slip, as, for instance, on a railway journey to Brighton once, when he found himself alone with a pleasures that are supplied by nature stranger. The stranger, in conversation, happened to ask my relative, casually, if he were fond of traveling,

"Traveling? I should rather think so," he replied, airily; and, imagining he was impressing some one who was something in the city," he continued: Yes, sir, I'm a pretty experienced traveler. Been mostly round the world and all that kind of thing, you know, and had my share of adventures, I can tell you!"

After a bit he gained more confilence and launched into details, giving the stranger the benefit of his expe-"Why, sir, you read in books rience. that hunters of big game, such as tigers, watch their eyes. Not a bit of it. What you have to do is to watch the tail. That's the thing! It mesmerizes the animal, so to speak, and you have him at your mercy.'

On arriving at the hotel he for that his traveling companion had just signed his name in the visitors' book. It was Richard F. Burton-one of the greatest travelers of the age! brother-in-law hastened to apologize to Sir Richard for his absurd tales. He had no idea, of course, to whom he was retailing his varns.

Burton laughed. "My dear sir, not word, please. I was more entertained than I can tell you. You might have traveled-you lie so well."

Facts, Not Opinions.

The thoughtful man or woman of 50 odd years does not deal in opinions, but in facts based on a lifetime of ob servation, and that younger persons should be loth to accept these facts, adhering even in important matters, to their own unsupported theories, is a never ending marvel.

The greatest trouble with the average reformer is that he begins work too far away from home.

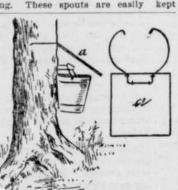
The success of one man is sometimes due to the fallure of many.



What a Farmer Should Know. In agriculture, as in manufactures

ss consists in securing the largest and best production at the smallest expenditure of force, time and money. Evidently the farmer who alms at such success must have an understanding of plant life and what ing." proportion of its sustenance it draws respectiveely from the air and the soil. He must know the chemical constituents of the latter and the treatment which it requires to restore the plant food exhausted by his crops. He must have a knowledge of the climates demanded by different cereals, vegetables and fruits. He must be acquainted with the diseases and insect pests which endanger both plant and animal life, and should know how to treat them. He should be familiar with the principles of animal nutrition and the value of food. In addition to all the expert knowledge required, there are those mental qualities which are developed by scientific training, a keen perception and an alert habit of mind. a full appreciation of the value of facts and hospitality to new ideas, together with that flexibility which enables its possessor to adapt himself more readily to changed conditions. Evidently the farmer of the future will not be "the man with the hoe." Josiah Strong, in Success.

Tapping Maple Trees.
Improved bits are now used for tapping trees, instead of the rough old augers. Galvanized fron spouts are now much in use, having their wings to hold them firmly in the hole, without interrupting the sap flow. have a flange on the end to fit the bark end of the hole, to prevent leak-



MODERN SPOUT AND ATTACHMENT

clean-a very important item in the preservation of sap. Sap pails may be bung to them as portrayed and covers placed over both pail and spout, as shown at a, to keep out dirt and rain keep them in upright position, and water. Sanitary conditions are thus thus prevent breaking. If tin caps are very much improved over old ways, trees protected from damage and the first part of maple sugar making ren- first, then a little water-experience dered considerably more cleanly and will determine how much-then place scientific.-W. M. Johnson, in Farm and Home.

Country Life. Country life has ever been celebrated in song and story for its freedom from the many shams and demoralizing influences of city life which tend so largely to narrow the sympathies of the city-bred person, and to make him callous, seifish and artificial, says the Small Farmer. Life in the country enables the mind to expand and the capacities for enjoyment to grow in a natural and healthy manner. are not only more accessible than the they are also more refining in their influence. The lives of America's great men bear a striking tribute to this Most, if not all, of our illustrious men were born in simple country homes where "plain living and high thinking" early developed those sturdy, upright qualities of mind and heart which in after years helped to make them mighty leaders in every department of human effort.-Green's Fruit

The Road to Success.

Farm success depends on knowledge. on industry, enterprise and thrift, or saving and making the income exceed the outgo, on good financiering and management, on ready adjustment to new conditions, on love of the business and on good wife, who takes an Interest in her husband's work, says H. Gleason, in New England armer. There is no dividing line Farmer. between the kome and the farm. The presiding genius of the farm and the household are the two factors which makes complete whole; one pulls and the other pushes. To be a successful farmer one must be a good citizen and his life radiate the community.

To the Farm Dairyman,

I want to advise you about apparatus for making butter. If necessary for a little while, use what you have, but as soon as possible get a good separator and a good churn, and when you get tired of a hand separator use some kind of power and build a suitable room for it. I have used a twohorse tread power for six or seven years, but last spring got a four-horse gasoline engine, and I like it best .-John Patterson.

Practical Ventilation Many farmers neglect ventilation berause they cannot adopt scientific ways when really they could do some

C. Cubertson says: "I know of lots of farmers' stables where, when the door is open, a great steam comes out that is almost suffocating. I do not know anything about scientific methods, but I took some footboards and made boxes extending from the sill up to the roof, about thirty feet high, running above the ridge of the barn outside. This plan has done away with a large portion of the bad odors and all the steam, and the cost was simply noth-

Plant Trees on Farms. The fuel situation in the Northwest the past winter further emphasizes the necessity for planting trees on the arms of the West. Corn has been burned in many localities where wood could not be had, where farmers have heretofore depended wholly upon coal. In other places hay, straw and beans were used for fuel. None of these products make good fuel and many of them are expensive. Probably nowhere in the West has the success of planting trees been more apparent than in South Dakota, and this State is an example of what may be done Twenty-five years by tree culture. ago the State was practically barren of timber. The timber claim law was the favorite with landseekers, who were after government land in those days, and this law is responsible for the great growth of trees that is now found in that State, and which places the farmers beyond dependence upon the railroads or coal barons.-St. Paul

Growing Catch Crops. Less attention seems to be given to catch crops of late than their value In certain sections where warrants. the grain crops are harvested by the middle or last of June, both peas and sey beans may be sown and will furnish good food during the fall. In colder sections buckwheat may be made the catch crop and will be especially valuable on poor land where the straw may be plowed under after harvest to furnish much needed humus to the soil. Buckwheat is not appreciated as it should be, especially on poor soils. It is an excellent crop to raise where bees are a part of the farm outfit, and if grown after a grain crop or after an early hoed crop it will greatly benefit the poorest soil by disposing of the straw as suggested, the root growth by its nature also adding humus to the soil.

Cooling Milk. Bottled milk cools quickly in a tank of ice water and can be kept cool by a small expenditure of ice. If bottles with pasteboard caps are used, they may be entirely submerged. In fact, several tiers may be placed in a vat, with thin boards between the tlers to used for closing bottles, submerge them up to the necks. Place the ice in the bottles of milk and fill up with water to the desired height. Do not let the ice melt entirely. It is preserved somewhat longer by throwing a canvas or board covering over the top.-Denver Field and Farm.

When to Plaw for Corn. Usually it is better to plow for corn in the spring, because if the land is plowed in the fall it has a tendency to become solid-that is, "run togeth er" more or less by the winter and spring rains, and this results in keeping the ground cold in the spring. Corn, above most other plants raised er early in the season. Plow two to tions explaining matters satisfied three weeks, if the land is in good conto the men who have worked have dition, before the time of planting, and allow the furrows to lie for this period without being harrowed,-Country Gentleman.

Feeding of Farm Animals, Requests for the bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture entitled "The Feeding of Farm Animals" have been so numerous that a reprint has become necessary. This little book makes a dozen or more suggestions and pointed remarks regarding the wants and desires of stock and what conduces to their happiness and contentment, and therefore to their best condition, which could probably be read with profit by almost every farmer in the country, certainly by those who do not make a specialty and a study of stock raising and breeding.

Farm Notes,

Damp poultry houses may be made dry by placing lumps of stone lime in the corners of the house. The lime will absorb the moisture and also assist in warding off disease.

Former Governor J. S. Hogg has be ome the largest cabbage grower in Texas. He said to-day that he had 186,000 head of cabbages growing on his plantation in Brazoria County, which would be ready for shipment to Northern markets next month.

In raising chickens for the spring market it is not necessary that they should run outside in the cold. Many breeders who use incubators and brooders find the chicks may be hatched and raised to the age for brollers inside the building exclusively.

It is a fact that the farmer is properous wheen he combines with his farming the manufacture of pork and beef. The corn, grass, hay and fodder are his raw materials; the pork and beef and wool his finishing product.



Mrs. Laura L. Barnes. ington, D. C., Ladies Auxili Burnside Post, No. 4, G. 1 recommends Lydia E. Pinki Vegetable Compound.

"In diseases that come to we as a rule, the doctor is call times several doctors, but still go from bad to worse; but never known of a case of fema never known of a case of reasons which was not beloed Lydia E. Pinkham's Ven Compound was used faithful young women who are subheadaches, backache, irregular headaches, backache and nervous attach ful periods, and nervous attack the severe strain on the so the severe strain on the spice some organic trouble, and for so of advanced years in the most time of life, it serves to correct trouble and restore a healthy at all organs of the body.

"Lydia E.Pinkham's Veget Compound is a household.

"Lydia E. Finkham's Veget Compound is a household me in my home, and I would not be out it. In all my experience win medicine, which covers year, I found nothing to equal it at ways recommend it."—Max Lin Barkes, 607 Second St., N. E. W. ington, D. C. - \$6000 forfeit if all above letter proving genulmeness cansulter

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you are afraid of women? Second Moure-No, I'm not als them, but they have such an screaming, you know. just upsets me completely.

For coughs and colds there is no medicine than Piso's Cure for Con tion. Price 25 cents.

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"Right you are," comments
man with the jimmy in his "Here we have worked all a opening this safe and there's a in it."—Philadelphia North Am

Beware of Cintments for Calari

Contain Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy its smell and completely derange the x tem when entering it through the sifaces. Such articles should never be cept on prescriptions from regular cisus, as the damage they will do is the soot will do is a surely support the soot of the soo

Calls for Explanation. Philosophers like Mr. Perkin Morgan's partner, who declared modern conditions the young me works hard must win success, requires a warm soil rath- add a few foot notes to their

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