KING OLAF

Or, Kinship Between Man and Horse

CHAPTER V.

The crisp brown leaves were falling fast. Their short span of life was ended, and as fluttering softly one by one to the ground they rested peacefully on the bosom of mother earth. The hedges began to droop and their foliage to wither; the luxuriant woodbine's long tendrils shrivelled and shrank, the flowers hid their pretty heads, and the hardy bramble, clothed in autumnal tints of red and yellow, did its best to enliven the aspect of vegetable decline, while already clusters of wizened scarlet barries betokened the early approach of another hunting season.

And who amongst us, loving the "sport of kings," and enjoying health and fortune wherewith to participate in its delights, has not ere now rejoiced in such yearly recurring symptoms of nature's wintry sleep? Rejoiced with a glad heart at the gradual clearing of ditches, and thinning of hedges, and stripping of bough and bush, and welcomed as an old friend the first crisp frosty mornings, which recall many a well-remembered run and stirring thirty minutes over the broad and undulating pastures for which Huntingshire is justly celebrated—mornings when the trusty steed has had to strain every nerve in order to keep within view of the flying pack, as with a breast-high scent the beauties tore along, close in pursuit of their travel-stained fox.

It wanted still ten days, however, to the regular inauguration of the hunting season—ten days to that formal and ceremonious epoch, the first publicly advertised meet, when men, doffing the distinct comforts of pot hats, blucher boots, gaiters, and eccentric checks, affording any amount of scope to the individual fancy of the wearer, appeared in all the glory of glossy tiles, scarlet coats, spotless leathers, immaculate tops of the last fashionable hue, and ties whose scrupulous neatness compelled admiration for the deftness of the masculine fingers that had tied them; while the fair sex, not to be outdone, donned the latest triumph in the way of exquisitely fitting habits, moulded to the figure by artists of such repute as Messrs. Holme, Creed, Stechlebach, and Co.

Nevertheless cub-hunting was in full swing, and so great had been the sport already shown even at this early period by Sir Beauchamp Lenard's hounds, that several of his staunchest supporters and keenest brother-sportsmen, congregating from different parts of the world, had put in an appearance in the hopes of a few preparatory gallops before the opening day.

Therefore the little town of Foxington was waking up from its normal condition of stagnation, throwing off its summer slumbers, and putting on that air of life and general activity which characterized it during the months of the hunting season. For some weeks past, every morning, weather permitting, at an early hour, long strings of sleek conditioning horses, enveloped from ear to quarter in warm hoods and monogramed clothing, were to be seen sniffing the keen air through their distended nostrils, and looking wearily around with sidelong glances, as giving an occasional switch of the tail they marched demurely by. Late on in the day, somewhere between morning and afternoon feeds, grooms and helpers were wont to assemble in small knots of twos and threes, hanging about the angles of the principal street, interchanging words of welcome, imparting the last piece of gossip or scandal, and failing that falling back on a severely impartial discussion of the studs under their charge, and the merits and demerits of their employers.

The inhabitants of Foxington just now seemed to have been seized with a sudden fit of cleanliness, and on all sides the scrubbing of doorsteps grown green through damp and disuse, the forcing open of paint-stuck windows, their adornment with smart white curtains, and the free application of white-wash, betokened the expected arrival of visitors.

The town of Foxington itself was a small, old-fashioned, unpretentious place situated on a level flat, round which the country rose gently in every direction. It was bounded on the north and east by a sluggish brook, which in summer time revealed a muddy, unsavory bottom, but which during heavy rains was apt to overflow its banks and inundate the principal thoroughfare, in which the best-patronized shops were situated. At these, thanks chiefly to the ignorance of the bachelor element of the community, who so long as its wants were gratified cared little for the cost, most of the necessaries of life could be purchased at truly exortionate prices, greatly exceeding those of the metropolis.

If some individual, more venturesome or long-lived than his fellows, attempted to remonstrate on this preposterous state of affairs, he was well snubbed for his pains, the sleek tradesmen either explaining blandly or expostulating indignantly, but in either case with similar results. The foe retired discomfited, the honest vendor of goods triumphed and continued his prosperous career; for, as Mr. Merton the saddler, who, having contrived to amass a large fortune, was looked upon as a great authority, sagely remarked to his friend and neighbor Mr. Cowley, the opulent grocer, when discussing the matter confidentially over an evening glass of whiskey-punch, "The long and short of the ole thing is this, Cowley: them as can afford to, an' can hafford to pay like gentlemen, and them as can't had better keep away. They're no good to nobody, and nobody wants 'em in this part of the world. It's all very well in your provincial countries, but we"—with an unmistakable intonation of pride—"we are a cut habove that."

And Mr. Merton inflated his capacious chest, and looked as if really thought himself and Mr. Cowley, as Foxingtonians born and bred, superior to all the rest of mankind.

Such sentiments, however, appeared to Mr. Cowley fraught with so much common-sense, that they elicited his entire approval and most cordial sympathy, at the same time encouraging him to maintain his tariff of prices unaltered, and by no means to make that change in the cost of black pepper and loaf sugar which in a weak moment he had rashly contemplated, but which he now clearly perceived was quite unworthy of him.

Mr. Cowley's shop occupied a prominent position half-way down the High Street, which terminated abruptly in an open space or sort of square surrounded by red-brick houses, in the centre of which stood the church, a building laying claim to great antiquity and architectural beauty. It was built of solid grey stone, from whose crevices sprang bunches of green moss and lichen. The windows were quaintly latticed with ivy-grown arches, and the massive doors curiously wrought in iron, while the tall, slender spire stood out as a beacon for miles around. Some couple of hundred yards further off you came upon the market-place. Here, every Thursday, rested droves of meek-eyed, long-horned cattle, fat porkers, whose shrill, squeaking voices were loudly raised in self-defence each time the blue-bloused butcher attempted to prod them in the ribs, timid sheep huddled together in crowded pens, rough-coated, shaggy-tailed colts, quacking ducks, cackling hens, smelling fish, hardened cheeses, meat, bloaters, gingerbread, cheap crockery and female finery, boots shoes, toys, sweets, oranges, apples, lemons, in short, goods and chattels of every description, displayed either on the ground or on rudely constructed booths, round which the neighboring farmers with their wives and daughters congregated. Here, too—presumably for the sake of cheerfulness, that of cleanliness or quietude being out of the question for this one day in every week—were situated the ma-pretentious-looking dwellings, overshadowed by palatial stables some six times their own size, which in Foxington were considered the hunting box proper.

Some of these houses had been oddly named by their inmates. The Snuggery and The Retreat were only divided by a handsome stone-faced seminary for young ladies, whereat the daughters of opulent graziers received a liberal education; while some eccentric individual, doubtless of the masculine sex, had actually so far outraged the proprieties as to christen his abode "The Loose-Box." Others again rejoiced in the high-sounding, and it must be confessed somewhat inappropriate, titles of Bellevue Mansion, Beauchamp House, etc., while the sporting element found vent in Fox Villa, Covert Lodge, and Hunt Hall.

On the evening of Thursday, October the 22nd, 188—, four sportsmen were seated round the dinner-table of the hospitable residence known as "The Retreat." A bottle of sixty-eight Lafitte—warmed to a nicety—was being freely discussed, while the quartette, rendered thoroughly comfortable in mind and body by a most excellent repast, gave themselves up to the pleasure—no slight one—of talking over in all its bearings, and from every point of view, the brilliant sport afforded that very morning during a racing five-and-twenty minutes over the cream of the country by the flying ladies of Sir Beauchamp Lenard's pack, who by good luck had happened on an old dog-fox in an outlying field, and were not to be denied.

"By Jove! Clinker, my boy!" exclaimed Terence McGrath, a plump, volatile little man about five or six-and-thirty years of age, speaking in a strong brogue, which displayed his nationality, addressing himself to his host, a tall, good-looking young fellow, "that's what I call something like a run—a downright clipper from start to finish. Could not have been better had it taken place in the middle of the season instead of during the cub-hunting. Bedad! but I never thought for one moment, when Pretty Lass stole through the hedge into the stubble beyond, and enticed all the young hounds after her, that there was going to be such a deice of a scent! Why, the beauties flew, literally flew," concluded Mr. McGrath with Hibernian enthusiasm.

"They certainly went an uncommon pace," assented the others. "It's not often one sees hounds travel faster, even in this country, than they did to-day."

"Faith! but that's true enough. The pace was something terrific. Gad!" and Mr. McGrath thumped the mahogany triumphantly by way of giving forcible expression to his words, "did Juniper had to bustle along and put his best leg foremost to live with them at all, at all."

"Without wishing to wound the natural pride of a master possessing so distinguished an animal," returned Colonel Clinker with a good-humored sarcasm, "may I be allowed to inquire which is old Juniper's best leg? It strikes me any selection would be most invidious under the circumstances."

"Come, shut up, Jack. None of your chaff."

"Well, but Terry," returned the other laughing, "you must admit that old Juniper's understandings are not much to boast of."

"Nor are a good many folks," replied Mr. McGrath, with severe reprisal. "However, I'll tell you exactly how it was. You know, Jack"—and his voice here dropped somewhat of its severity, and assumed a semi-apologetic tone—"that poor old Juniper's hocks were originally fired over in Ireland, when he was only a four-year-old. In my native country they consider prevention better than cure, and last winter, when he got that infernal splinter of wood in the off-fore-fetlock joint, which literally played the divil with it, firing seemed the last resource. So says I to the vet. when he came, 'Begorrah! my man, but we had better make a clean job this time all round, for it would be a damned unhandsome thing of us to leave one leg out in the cold, and render it conspicuous-like.' So we'll make 'em all match, and then they can start quite fair and square again.' The vet. looked me full in the face and said, 'Sir, I honor you. Your humanity is truly beautiful.' Whereupon the operation was performed without much more ado. It took place last spring, and this is the first time I have been on the old horse's back since then, but he galloped in rare good form, and if he only stands sound after to-day will serve me faithfully for many a year to come. Bedad! but he's not likely to have such a breather again in a hurry. Lord, how we raced!"

Mr. McGrath chuckled audibly as he complacently recalled the doughty deeds performed that morning, for self-satisfaction happened to be one of this gentleman's idiosyncrasies. He chose, however, utterly to ignore the fact that his varied exploits, feats, marvellous doings, and escapes in the hunting-field proved a source of constant amusement to the Foxington world, which was ill-natured enough to assert that most of Mr. McGrath's statements were highly colored, and often devoid the smallest substratum of truth.

His imagination might command a certain amount of admiration, but only at the expense of his veracity. Such was the verdict passed upon Mr. McGrath's sporting adventures by the public at large, who it is to be feared regarded the loquacious and quick-witted Irishman in the light of an impostor, at least so far as riding was concerned.

"You've made a capital start anyhow, old man," said Jack Clinker, who knew his friend's little harmless weakness by heart, and regarded it with magnanimous indulgence. "It is very evident, Terry, that the brilliant nerve for which you are so renowned has not disappeared since last winter. I only wish I could say the same for mine. Increasing years, heavy dinners, late nights and long cigars are not particularly conducive to courage, so it is pleasant in your case to witness so gallant an exception. I'm awfully glad, old chap,"—with a covert wink at the other guests—"that, according to your own account, you were so well up, and really saw something of the run. It would be hard to say which of the two deserves the most credit, you or old Juniper."

"Honors are easy," returned Mr. McGrath. "But"—after a moment's reflection, during which he appeared to detect some hidden irony in his companion's speech—"I like your cheek. What do you mean by saying, 'according to my own account?' Isn't it good enough for you? Do you doubt my word? Do you consider me capable of exaggeration? Have you ever known me distort facts or speak anything but the truth on all occasions?"

"Never," replied Jack Clinker with ludicrous solemnity. "You are a perfect specimen of candor and honesty."

"Very well, then," continued Terry, working himself up into a state of excitement, "perhaps you'll admit I've not, hunted here all these years without knowing as much about hunting as my neighbors. Faith! but there are some people born so sceptical that they will hardly believe their own mother brought them into the world, and I really think you are one of them, Jack. Once for all, let me tell you it's not in my nature to magnify anybody's performances in the hunting-field, least of all my own; and what's more, it is not always those who talk the most, and who puff themselves up, who are the best sportsmen."

(To be continued.)

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FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

CROSS BREEDING FRUITS AND GRAINS.

In the breeding of plants the term cross-bred is used when referring to the crosses produced between different varieties of the same species, and the word hybrid when speaking of new forms, obtained by crossing such plants as are generally regarded as distinct species. The results obtained from efforts at crossing or hybridizing depend much on the care taken in conducting the operation. In a general way, it is believed by many experimenters that crosses in fruit inherit their constitution largely from the pistillate or female parent, while the quality and flavor of the fruit is much influenced by the other sex writes Prof. Wm. Saunders.

The tools required in cross breeding are few, but a steady hand has an important bearing on the success of the work. The following is all that is needed: A pair of finely pointed forceps, some camel's hair pencils, paper and gauze bags large enough to inclose the branches on which the blossoms to be worked are situated, twine for tying these bags in place, and a few wired labels to attach to the branches on which the number of the cross or other particulars may be written.

In all efforts at cross fertilizing paper bags are recommended for covering the flowers on account of the closeness of their texture. Pollen grains are sometimes blown about by the wind, and are in most instances so very minute that they would pass readily through the finest gauze. With grain, the paper bags have been allowed to remain on until the close of the season, but with fruits or flowers after the fruit or seed is so far advanced as to be beyond the possibility of further influence from pollen, the practice has been to replace the paper bag with one of fine gauze which will give free access of air and light and thus produce healthy development.

In choosing flower buds to work on all those which are partially open should be rejected, also those which are very immature, the aim being to work on those which are so far advanced as to be nearly ready to open. Having chosen the flowers to be operated on, remove carefully with the finely pointed forceps the floral coverings, calyx and corolla, without bruising or injuring the internal organs. The stamens with their anthers are then torn away, leaving the pistil or pistils exposed. When all the flowers selected have been thus prepared, they are at once inclosed in a paper bag, which is tied to the branch until pollen from the other variety to be used in the cross is secured.

HOW TO WORK WITH FRUITS.

In obtaining pollen from the apple, pear, plum, cherry, strawberry, blackberry, gooseberry, etc., it can generally be had in sufficient quantity and often in abundance, if branches well provided with blossom buds which are just about to open, are cut and placed in a vessel of water, in a sunny place indoors. The anthers usually discharge their pollen in the morning, and by lightly pinching them between the finger and thumb, the fertilizing powder can be seen in small patches on the surface and with care can be transferred by the hand to the flowers awaiting fertilization. Where one depends on obtaining pollen from flowers outside, it will often be found that bees and other insects have preceded the hybridist, and in their efforts to gather nectar from the flowers the anthers have been so knocked about that much of the pollen has been scattered.

If the variety from which it is desired to obtain the pollen is later in blooming than the individual to be crossed, the opening of the flowers may be hastened by cutting small branches well furnished with blossom buds a few days before the pollen is needed, placing them in water and exposing them to heat and sunlight in a greenhouse.

IN OPERATING ON CEREALS.

With wheat, barley and oats, the process is much more difficult than with fruits. In working with wheat the head should be selected soon after it has pushed out from the sheath. This head consists of a series of clusters known as spikelets, which are arranged alternately on opposite sides of the stalk. Later each spikelet will contain from two to five kernels of wheat. In the early stages of the growth of the head, the kernels are not formed, but the hollow centers they are destined to fill are occupied by the more or less developed flowers of the plant.

When operating on wheat to effect a cross, the outer layer of chaff is torn off with the finely pointed forceps, and the inner coating pulled back, by seizing it near the tip and bending it downward, which exposes the flower. The anthers are then carefully examined and if their condition is sufficiently advanced to offer the possibility of any of the pollen having been shed, the spikelet to which it belongs is torn off, and other flowers opened until some are found in the desired condition with the stamens green but almost mature. These are removed with much care, as the slightest injury to the soft and delicate pistil will cause it to, wither. The flower is then covered by replacing the inner coating of chaff in its natural position. After the removal of the stamens from a sufficient number of selected flowers all other portions of the head are torn off and rejected.

MUST BE HANDLED CAREFULLY

Having previously selected a head of the variety of species which is to serve as the male, flowers are sought for which contain anthers fully matured and covered with pollen. Then the individual flowers which have been prepared for fertilization are opened again in succession and the soft feathery pistil is gently touched with one or more of the pollen laden anthers from the other variety, until a sufficient quantity of the fertilizing powder has been applied, when the flower case is again closed.

After all the flowers in a panicle or head have been operated on, the whole is wrapped in thin paper and secured by tying as to prevent the possibility of access of other pollen. As a further precaution the panicle or head is then tied to a piece of stout bamboo cane where it will remain untouched until harvest time, when any kernels which have been crossed will be mature and may be carefully gathered. Each kernel when sown the following season will form the starting point of a new variety.

In crossing different sorts of barley, the head should be worked before it is fully out of the sheath, as the natural fertilization taken place earlier with this grain than with wheat. In cereals the single plant grown the first year will produce heads all alike, and these will usually be closely the variety on which the kernel has been produced. Occasionally, however, it will take after the plant on which the pollen has been grown.

LONG WAIT FOR TIEEM TO GROW

If the cross has been successfully made, the grain obtained from the plant of the first year's sowing when sown the next season usually becomes fairly permanent. Variations will, however, appear in some cases occasionally and these should be watched for and selected whenever they appear if the character of the grain is to be preserved true to the chosen type.

In efforts to cross cereals failures may be looked for, and all the skill which trained experience can bring to bear on the work will not always be successful. Ripened kernels are always found to be prepared with the number of flowers operated on. A partial result in the crossing of wheat at the Canadian experimental farms shows that from 1,200 flowers carefully worked, on which 150 kernels were obtained, about one in every eight.

CITY WITH A RENT ROLL

London Owns Houses Inhabited by Many Classes.

The municipal ownership of dwelling houses in London, England, is making rapid progress, to judge by the annual report of the London County council.

During the past year the council completed and opened seven new blocks of dwellings, and two groups of cottages, sufficient to accommodate 4,368 persons. At the end of the year it owned 3,881 tenements (containing 9,532 rooms) and 324 cubic feet of lodging accommodation for 1,000 persons. That is a population enough to fill a town like Canterbury or Winchester.

The gross rent-roll of the council is $105,435, an increase for the year of $91,535. The year's working showed a surplus as regards the dwellings of $29,510. Interest and sinking fund absorb nearly half the rent. Taxpayers will not be required to learn that an additional expenditure of $1,000, has been necessary this year above the sum that would have been payable had the rents remained at the same figure as in 1901-2.

Loss through houses remaining empty was equal to only 2 per cent. of the gross rent roll, although removals were very numerous. Irrecoverable rents amounted to $515.

An interesting tabulated statement shows the class of people who live in the houses:—

Actors	
Bakers	
Bookbinders	
Bookseller	
Bootmakers	
Cabinetmakers	
Carmen	
Clergymen	
Clerks	
Costermongers	
Customs officer	
Doctors	
Dressmakers	
Engineers	
Laborers	
Law writers	
Librarian	
Lightermen	
Market porters	
Motor drivers	
Musicians	
Office cleaners	
Packers	
Painters	
Pensioners	
Policemen	
Porters	
Postmen	
Post Office porters	
Post Office sorters	
Printers	
Railwaymen	
Salesmen	
Tailors	
Teachers	
Travelers	
Waiters	

The average of persons per room is given as 145.

TELEPHONE TO ARCTIC

Telephonic communication is now complete to the Arctic Sea. The little Norwegian town of Vardo, which is the terminus of the most northern railway, and is in the Arctic circle, has been put up from to-day telephonically to the Swedish capital, Stockholm, a distance of 600 miles. It is also put into connection with Copenhagen, the distance in the latter case being somewhat greater than that from Copenhagen to Rome.

THE WEST WAY TO THE POLE

PEARY WILL TRY THE BERING SEA ROUTE.

Hopes to Get Valuable Tips From the Whaling Fleet.

"I have been trying to buy the [illegible] for my expedition to the North Pole," said Capt. Bernier to a New York newspaper reporter recently. "The Norwegian Government, however, declined to sell the vessel. I am now negotiating for the purchase of the Russ, in which the Germans [illegible] Lake just returned from the Antarctic. I hope to get her, but if I fail I shall build a vessel that will combine the best points of both ships. I have now secured $37,000 and need to raise only $12,000 more to claim the grant with which the Canadian Government will help my enterprise. Parliament agreed to give me $90,000 as soon as I had raised a similar amount. With the financial feature so nearly assured I think I shall have little difficulty in raising the $13,000 I still need. Then I shall have $120,000 which is all I require.

"You know my purpose is to [illegible] the Arctic Ocean through Behring Strait, to get into the [illegible] and drift [illegible] I shall be [illegible] other explorers have done in [illegible] so far as for the [illegible] I shall travel to the [illegible] and wait for the [illegible] which has been [illegible] previous to [illegible] As soon as the [illegible] I shall start [illegible] the new Siberian [illegible] was [illegible] at once from the [illegible] I will, after [illegible] finally [illegible] to avoid all [illegible] By [illegible] of the [illegible] it I have [illegible] can all the [illegible] gained in [illegible] vessel will [illegible] to [illegible] the drift [illegible] across the North Pole [illegible] journey to the [illegible] over 700 miles.

"My vessel may [illegible] year before I [illegible] prepared [illegible] all the way if [illegible] men is going [illegible] have a first [illegible] outfit, sixteen [illegible] I shall have [illegible] a large supply of [illegible] and wood. I [illegible] specimens of [illegible] and to carry on [illegible] work."

Capt. Bernier's [illegible] is very high [illegible] much experience [illegible] and other [illegible] the Atlantic. Nansen [illegible] he [illegible] and to [illegible] superintendent of the Canadian Geological Survey. Mr. Bernier also has the [illegible] of the leading Arctic authorities of Great Britain. He has certainly shown energy and resourcefulness in securing the cooperation [illegible] his undertaking.

TO DISPOSE OF ITS DEAD.

Scheme to Encourage Cremation Amongst People.

A crematorium about to be erected in London, of which the foundation stone will be laid in a few days by the chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the City Corporation, will be provided and maintained out of public money. It is to be [illegible] and will be the most [illegible] building of its kind in the country, marking a great advance on any other that we have.

The new building will be erected in the city of London cemetery at Little Ilford, which is in the parish of East Ham, and is reserved for the use of all, whether residents of the city or not.

The object of the scheme is to bring cremation within the means of the poorer classes. Naturally bodies cannot be cremated as speedily as they can be buried in earth graves, but the cost of cremation in the city cemetery will amount to only a little over actual expenses.

Although the city cemetery has a subsoil admirably suited for the speedy decomposition of bodies, it is felt that, in the interests of health, every encouragement should be given to persons to adopt cremation as the most sanitary method of disposing of dead bodies.

When the buildings are complete the bodies intended for cremation will be taken first to the chapels where the ordinary service will be held.

The coffin will be conveyed in the usual way, and passed, as the [illegible] part of the service is read, through doors where the [illegible] of the furnaces can be seen. In fact, the building is so designed that the mourners have no knowledge of the actual position of the furnaces.

Neat and commodious [illegible] rooms are to be provided, and every effort made to overcome the natural repugnance on the part of relatives to cremation.

"Why don't you marry that girl? She is a real pearl." "Ah, yes, but I don't like mother-of-pearl."

HOW ROYALTIES GO TO LAW

THE KING CANNOT APPEAR AS A WITNESS.

Nor Institute a Civil Action, the Prince of Wales Can.

It is a well-known fact that Sovereign is above what is common law—that is, the ordinary law which is binding on every subject in the realm. The King cannot be sued as a trespasser or a debtor or can he be cited to appear as a witness; but, on the other hand, the Sovereign is unable to take proceedings against any person in the realm, but he cannot appear as a witness in the case.

The other day a man was committed for forging His Majesty's name to a cheque drawn on the Bank of England, which had to do business with the Royal Household. The question arose whether the King would be required to appear as a witness in the case. Sporty after this Majesty's decease, Prince of Wales, who was [illegible] the head of the Sandringham estate, became involved in a dispute with the tenants on the property. Legal handlords [illegible] from the inconvenience of the law. Usually [illegible] certainly without [illegible]

Recently King Edward's [illegible] inquiry to be made into the [illegible] matters under which the Prince was said to have [illegible] the doings of [illegible] that failed. The [illegible] conducted the inquiry [illegible] sisted the King's [illegible] whatsoever was [illegible] Royal prince in [illegible] ings of the company was King Edward [illegible] that the prince [illegible] swerable in the ordinary [illegible] his share in the concessions.

The Sultan of Turkey [illegible] by any one of his [illegible] civil action, but the [illegible] taken through a Minister. This is the letter of reality being that, if [illegible] ted to do so, he would [illegible] his head. Actions of [illegible] therefore unheard of.

BRIDAL SPECIALTIES

The Scandinavian [illegible] sents to his betrothed [illegible] and many other gifts [illegible] gives him, especially in [illegible] shirt, and this he [illegible] on his wedding-day [illegible] puts it away, and in [illegible] would he wear it as [illegible] But he wears it in bed, [illegible] there are Swedes who [illegible] believe not only in the [illegible] the body, but in the [illegible] rection of the betrothed [illegible] such husbands as have [illegible] their marriage vows. [illegible] widower must destroy all [illegible] of his second marriage [illegible] shirt which his first wife [illegible]

Bessie—"Let's play we're [illegible] Johnny—"No, I shan't [illegible] ger'n me. Aw'd, besides, [illegible] me I mussn't fight."