

KING OLAF

Or, Kinship Between Man and Horse

"Certainly," she repeated, with a feeling of pleasing expectation stirring the sluggish depths of her heart. "What can I do?"

"Why," said he ruthlessly, "you can give that young lady in front of you a little more room at her fences, and not ride quite so horribly jealous."

Poor thing! The reaction was terrible, severe, and in the first shock of it she felt surprised even for indignation. She drew in her breath with a gasp that resembled the gurgle of a drowning man, and emitted the single monosyllabic "Oh!"

"Yes," continued Colonel Clinker, pointedly, for someone else, "never could bring himself to 'reproduce' Miss Palliser as a woman, and therefore felt little compunction in tramping with her feelings. 'Yes, and simply because Miss Brewster happened to be leading a ride on the horse's very tail.' If he had been the least peck or the ghost of a nibe take at the face you would have seen on the top of his head a certainty that he had done a wrong and that it was his duty to right it."

"That's just the way I should have liked to see him," said Mrs. Paget, "retreating friend duobly." "She's very crusty. I wonder what's gone on now? It's a pity she's got such an unamovable temper, but one really never feels sure what she may say and do next."

CHAPTER XX.

Thus, varied by hunting, heartburnings, sport, petty jealousies, and gossip, the day glided by until at length that source of infinitely mixed pleasure and pain, the ladies' steeplechase, was to be decided. It had been settled for a Tuesday, and though supposed a profound secret, the knowledge of it had leaked out in some way or another. The comparatively early hour of one o'clock was definitely fixed for the start, several far-seeing individuals declaring that in any attempt to bring the jockeys to the post a considerable delay was sure to arise, partly through their inexperienced riders, and partly through the difficulties of the fair competitors, arranging the exigencies of toilette to their satisfaction. The kind of horse, which had thoroughly entered into the spirit of the thing from first to last, had signified his intention of entertaining the riders and their friends, which was over, to a sumptuous lunch, immediately after which the cup would be presented to the fortunate winner and all the formal postpositivity of speech-making and health-drinking.

The morning luckily broke fair and still. Soft grey clouds filled the sky, gently eddying by a mild, south-westerly breeze. It had rained fast during the night, leaving a carpet of green and faded russet leaf trembling under the silvery weight of the crystal burden imposed on it, and every one of which shone like a sparkling gem on the pale face of the sun, struggling bravely out from amongst the misty shroud encircling it, while those hardy birds, who scorned to forsake their storm-swept home for milder climes, lured by the genial atmosphere, strutted about the moist grass, head on one side, seeking here and there a precarious livelihood with a cheerfulness and an activity which seemed to say, "After all, there is no place like old England." Our companions are fools to fly away. Poor little creatures, when they sat shivering and shaking under the cold, cruel, but to-day, they told a different story. They were very young and very beautiful, and as they glided over the meadow, they were as quick and as true as any of the little creatures that inhabit the air. They were not in the least afraid of the little creatures that inhabit the air. They were not in the least afraid of the little creatures that inhabit the air.

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"A fool?" said Mrs. Paget. "In what manner? I have seen nothing to justify such a remark on your part."

"You are as blind as a bat, my dear," returned Miss Palliser contemptuously. "I tell you the man is quite gone of his head. To say the least, indeed, that he can't see a cent of civility to anybody else."

"I had a deal with him some little time ago, and he appeared much as usual."

"You are a goose, and never could see a thing, even when it was going on under your very nose. My eyes are considerably sharper; they can't hoodwink me in a hurry."

"But, my dear Miss Palliser, who wants to hoodwink you? After all, wouldn't be nothing so very wonderful even if Colonel Clinker were to fall in love with Miss Brewster? Rank united to wealth is not an uncommon occurrence. One sees it every day of one's life."

"There I agree; but don't talk of love. It's a perfect profanation to call such calculating, mercenary transactions love. Colonel Clinker's no more in love with Miss Brewster than I am."

Kidney Disease, Bad Circulation.

A License Commissioner, Who Suffered Dreadfully From These Ailments, Entirely Cured by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Bad circulation of the blood, the usual cause of extremely painful and dangerous diseases, arises from defective action of the kidneys. The blood cannot possibly be pure and in a fit condition to nourish the body when the kidneys are diseased and fail to filter from it the poisonous waste matter.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, by their direct and healthful action on the kidneys, not only overcome the disease of the kidneys, but by doing so ensure a purifying of the blood.

Mr. William B. Best, License Commissioner for the County of Hamilton, and who lives in Cayuga, Ont., writes:—"I have been troubled with cramps in my legs. I would awake from sleep in keener distress. The pain would seize me at the ankle and work up the leg almost to the body."

"Believing this trouble to arise from kidney derangements and bad circulation of the blood, I bought some of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at W. J. Quinsey's drug store and began using them. They benefited me from a very first, and by continuing their use I have been completely cured. I would recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to all suffering as I did. I was so bad that I would have to jump out of bed two or three times during the night."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and name of Dr. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Clinker and his companion were victims not likely to escape their most favorable predictions.

"Cross my hand, pretty lady, with a silver sapphire," the woman said to Kate with whining insistence. "It will bring yer luck, nothing but luck."

"Get away, my good soul, don't you see you're bothering the lady," said Colonel Clinker, frowning, she might annoy the girl.

"Not I," answered she, with intrusive confidence. "The lady has a good kind heart of her own behind that sweet face, but the poor gipsy can see that's not in it. There are clouds, and darkness, and crossings, but the fair gentleman with the blue eyes stands out clear among them all. The end will be marriage. Oh, yes, the poor-gipsy woman knows."

"For heaven's sake let us come," said Kate, turning suddenly scarlet, and reaching her hand away from the other's clinging grasp. "I never listened to such nonsense in my life."

"Nonsense, is it?" called the woman after them indignantly. "The fair gentleman's eyes are full of love. 'She's very crusty.' I wonder what's gone on now? It's a pity she's got such an unamovable temper, but one really never feels sure what she may say and do next."

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FOR FARMERS

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

LOSS OF YOUNG PIGS.

At this season many farmers are losing pigs, and are often at a loss to know the cause.

The loss of young pigs is frequently due to the lack of shelter, care and feed of the sow. Prof. Henry, in his "Feeds and Feeding," tells the farmer how to manage the sows and pigs, and his instructions are followed with care, and the loss is avoided.

Prof. Henry does not agree with some breeders, who hold that no corn should be used, but that meals rich in protein—oats, peas, middlings and barley—should supply most of the nourishment. Feed for that sow before farrowing should be "nutritious but not concentrated, and roots, chaffed clover or alfalfa hay, softened with boiling water, are all highly recommended.

Good flesh is not to be denied under proper conditions and regulations of exercise. The question of exercise is an important one. In summer it should be a rule to get the sows out to exercise in the use of pasture, but in winter it is often necessary to drive them about a large lot or up and down a lane for a time every day. After or straw thrown in the yard, through which the sows can waste time, will stimulate the sows to exercise in searching for food, but some means should be used to prevent the sows from lying idle and taking on too much soft flesh.

The feed just before farrowing time should be starchy and limited in quantity, and most breeders agree that the sow should be fed nothing but twenty-four hours after farrowing.

Prof. Henry says that, for two three days only a limited quantity of feed should be given. A thin, warm slop, made of middlings, oatmeal and a very little oil meal, poured a little at a time into the feeding trough, will quench the thirst of the sow and answer all requirements.

She should never be given cold water. After two or three days the quantity of feed should be gradually increased. Sows in good condition should be heavily fed, because the gains made by young pigs are made at a very low cost in this way. Experiments conducted along this line show that the sow and pigs together before weaning required almost the identical quantity of milk and meal for the production of 100 pounds net gain, the pigs alone required after weaning.

When the young pigs are a day or two old their mouths should be examined, and all sharp or rough pointed teeth clipped with a pair of nippers. Within two or three weeks the young pigs will begin to take a little nourishment.

THE WIRE WORM.

A little, little, slender, active yellowish white worm, hidden in the soil, does mighty mischief, and, up to date, defies the farmers and gardeners of the world. Latent tests at an experiment station for three fighting years, showed that coating the seed with tar before planting is useless, and soaking it in solution of salt, copperas, chloride of lime, formalin, or turpentine, is equally ineffectual.

Wire-worms reared on sand rolled in a mixture of flour and Paris green, and also steeped in a strychnine solution, are equally effective. Worms do not disturb their wire, unless used in a quantity, destructive of all vegetation. It has been claimed that kaint, muriate of potash, and lime in different forms, had an injurious effect on the worms, but this has been found impracticable. There is no encouragement to attempt other means, unless universal belief among farmers, that buckwheat is fatal to the pests. Experiments have proved that the worms will eat the root of buckwheat and thrive upon it as long and well as on a clover or timothy diet. To starve the worms by clean fallowing is shown to be impossible, as they can live for an indefinite time upon any decaying matter in any soil. Fortunately farmers are not utterly helpless in this matter. After three years the full grown wire-worm change to beetles, and in August take them to their cells to liberate until spring, then to emerge as click beetles, or snapping bugs. If the ground will, late in any time in the fall the little cartons may be broken and their occupants destroyed. The more thoroughly the soil is pulverized the more complete will be the destruction. Farmers who have faith in fall plowing as a good thing on general principles, may find in this added incentive to continue the practice.

RAISING CALVES ON SKIM MILK.

A number of dairymen pay no attention to the calf because they reason that it will not pay to raise it. They can get more money out of the milk. But others find the raising of a calf raising profitable, and have from six to a dozen heads to sell every year. They make butter, and by using a hand separator get the skim milk up for the separator. The milk or oil meal is mixed with the separated milk and fed to the calves, increasing the quantity gradually, and giving them some clover hay, and over as soon as they show any disposition to eat it. In this way the cost of raising a calf is not all heavy, and they will sell, if not

AN ANTI-SEA-SICK VESSEL.

Lieutenant Turc, of the French navy, has after much study devised a plan for a ship the passengers on which will not get seasick. He has caught the idea from the motion of the sea. As a general rule, vessels are only set rolling from ten to fifteen seconds at a time, and as his would have a regular interval of twenty-two seconds, waves would take the effect of the Turc's model ship would be of about 6,000 tons burden, and would sail at a speed of nineteen knots. All the cabins would be well out of the water, and more than 30 feet above the sea-level.

"Can your wife keep a secret?" "Yes, if she has a dozen or so of her friends to help her."

DR. A. V. CHASE'S 25c GATARRH CUR...

is cure direct to the bladder, and works out at the rate of one pill per hour. According to the report furnished by the railway men to the British Board of Trade, 600 railway employes are injured in England every year.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Every day in the week, far in and year out, forty-two railway employes are killed or injured, and the British Board of Trade reports that the rate of injury is 6.5 per cent. per hour.

Some men are so weak and how they are given willing to work a honest day's work.

WHAT BIRMINGHAM DID

UNDER YOUNG MAYOR JOS. EPH. CHAMBERLAIN

Reclamation of an Area of Squared Houses—Now a Square of Wealth.

In 1873 the Birmingham Improvement Commission, appointed by Birmingham City Council, reported to the Mayor a plan for the reclamation of the area of Squared Houses—now a Square of Wealth.

The plan was to demolish the old houses and build new ones, to be called the "Square of Wealth." The plan was adopted by the City Council, and the work was carried out by the Birmingham Improvement Commission.

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INTERESTING ITEMS OF KNOWLEDGE.

From the World Over.

Telegraph posts along the railway lines are arranged thirty to forty feet apart. In Ireland about 200 horses are used to pull the telegraph posts in the Alps over five miles a day. At private schools a teacher is paid about eight times more frequently than among women.

The United States produces more wheat than any other country in the world. In Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand, the staple of the food is wool. In the United States, the staple of the food is wheat.

In a billiard-room in London, a billiard-table made of glass, instead of slate, is used. The children of the Emperor of Austria are born white. They become pale yellow, brown, and at last, dirty black.

The rate at which Zulu soldiers, in an emergency, are able to march is six miles in six hours. Fish-hooks used to-day are exactly the same form as those of thousands of years ago.

In France, when a convicted criminal is sentenced to death, he is usually executed by guillotining. In Japan, when a convicted criminal is sentenced to death, he is usually executed by hanging.

LITTLE THOUGHTS.

The best kind of love is the kind that makes you a better person.

The trifling man never attains to greatness.

Disappointment is not a reason for discouragement.

Be satisfied with yourself, if you will, but do not be self-satisfied.

All things come to those who wait and go after them.

The claims to wisdom of most men rest upon their own ignorance.

Good qualities, like good habits, grow dull of edge unless they are used.

Many a man who is offered a chance of a lifetime for a mere trifle, says "No, thank you."

Your grip on success depends on the other things you will let go.

When a man sees popularity in his eyes he is likely to let it out of his heart.

If we had no failings ourselves, we should not take so much pleasure in finding out those of others.

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FIGHTING ON

Japs Drive the

HEAVY FIGHTING

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GLOOM IN RUSIA

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