

TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.



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CHAPTER VIII.

BY HENRY NEWBOLT.

"Do you know," he said, "I think, my dear Estcourt, it might be better for you if you made a clean breast of it. I'm an old confidential friend of your people, and you know I will keep your counsel."

"I give you my word," cried Dick, "there's nothing more to tell than this: I know Colonel de Montaut—the man who wrote this letter, you know—pretty well; and as for Madame de Montaut—"

"Yes?" inquired Mr. Wickerby. "And as for Madame—?"

"Oh, you understand," said Dick, with desperate embarrassment, "she's the only woman in the world; but no one could ever think me capable of disloyalty, and she least of all."

"Hm—m," said the lawyer. "I couldn't, perhaps; but women have a high estimate of their own power, and some of them love to exercise it, too."

"Some of them!" Dick burst out, indignantly; "she's not 'some of them.' She wouldn't accept the help of a traitor, much less ask for it."

He was becoming irritated beyond his self-control, and Mr. Wickerby hastened to leave this part of the subject.

"The question now is," he remarked, "what you are to do."

"What do you mean?" asked Dick. "How does it contain its own answer?"

"Silence, in this case, was to give refusal; consent was only to be inferred from a particular act."

Dick was thunderstruck at this, and lost his head.

"But I went," he stammered. "Went where?" asked the other, sharply.

"To Great Russell street." "You went to Great Russell street? And what, in the name of goodness, did you do that for?"

Dick looked nervous and sulky, but said nothing, and Mr. Wickerby went on in a clear, precise tone, marking off the points on the fingers of his left hand as he proceeded:

"An English officer," he began, "makes friends with a Frenchman—a strong Bonapartist—and falls in love with a relative of this gentleman, much attached to the same cause. He goes often to their house, and is frequently seen in their society."

"On Saturday, March 24, 1821, he leaves home at 10:30 in the morning. Immediately afterward a letter from his Imperial friend arrives, referring to previous conversations, and asking him to join in a treasonable plot. A refusal is to be easily implied by mere silence, but the consent, which is plainly expected, is to be evidenced by attendance at 11 o'clock at a certain place for the purpose of meeting two fellow-conspirators."

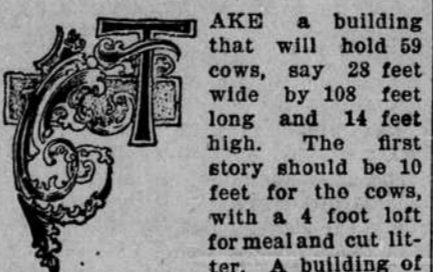
"By 11 o'clock this letter has been opened and read. No one has entered the house since our friend left it, unless, indeed, he returned himself. The maid who received the note, with seal intact, is positive on this point; and to save herself would probably, under pressure, swear that she heard him come in again."

"At 11 o'clock he is at the place named—for quite a different purpose, he says, but admittedly at the invitation of these same Bonapartists. The other conspirators are there too, and a cordial introduction takes place. His conduct does not appear to have aroused any doubt in their minds as to his acceptance of their overtures."

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



TAKE a building that will hold 50 cows, say 28 feet wide by 108 feet long and 14 feet high. The first story should be 10 feet for the cows, with a 4 foot loft for meal and cut litter. A building of this width and size can be built of light timbers, say 2 by 4 inch studding, balloon frame. As the roof is narrow the rafters can be light and need no purlins. Board it with neat siding and line it or plaster inside. With well arranged windows and air ducts you have light and ventilation as thoroughly under your control as in the living room of your house. Such a building as this can be put up for one-third the cost of a 55 by 60 foot bank barn and be infinitely better as a place to house cows. Two objections will probably be urged against this single purpose barn—first, that you will need a large barn anyhow, for the storage of hay and grain, and, secondly, that it will be inconvenient to get the coarse provender from the storage barn to the cow barn. In answer to the first objection I can say if new buildings are to be put up, build them long and narrow, as in the case of the cow barn before described, for the same saving in the cost of the smaller sized lumber can be made. Lumber of what we call yard sizes costs \$12 to 15 per thousand. Sawed sizes cost \$18 to \$20, and quite large sizes, which have to be of good pine, may cost \$30. Such a building as above indicated can be built of yard sizes and would not cost over half as much as a square bank barn of the Chester county pattern of the same capacity. If your old barn is good, take our your basement stables, drop your bays and so increase the storage capacity.

As to the second objection, every farmer with land enough to put on 40 or 50 cows to 100 acres will surely have a silo and cut his fodder and his hay, and with well arranged hanging tracks can take his cut feed across his barnyard into his cow barn with more satisfaction than in the old way of taking forkfuls of hay and sheaves of fodder through the dark and narrow entries.

An extension of this idea of single purpose barns would suggest a horse barn also, which in many ways would be preferable to stabling them in the basements of bank barns. We used to imagine that great straw sheds were needed for the storage of litter, the shelter of the stock and the protection of the manure. Now we haul our manure directly to the fields, our cows are not let out when they require shelter, and the straw should be cut into inch lengths at the time of thrashing, in which case it can be housed in one-third the usual space, and actually costs less than to store it away uncut.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Western Pastures. One of the foremost considerations with the dairyman is the matter of cheap and effective food. In the West here, even at this comparatively early day, the cry is for more pasture room. As a matter of fact the absence of good pasturage for the cows at about this time of the year, as a rule, is complained about a good deal more in this section than it is further East where they have learned to depend upon something better. It is now conceded by dairymen who have studied all sides of the question that the corn field will furnish more of the right kind of food for the dairy cow than will the pasture. That is to say, turn the pastures into corn fields and clover and alfalfa meadows, then prepare the food for the cows for every month the year around, and it will be discovered that milk and butter are produced at a lessened cost. This manner of feeding necessarily brings into requisition the silo. By this means several advantages are had. It is possible to feed through a long drouth just the same as though the pastures were green and without any increase of cost. It is also possible to feed through the long winter on a milk producing ration that is grown on the farm and is as cheap as grass itself. With the right kind of ration for winter feeding it encourages more of winter dairying, and consequently greater profits to the butter maker. This branch of conducting the dairy is but one branch of what is known as intensive farming. It is found to be in keeping with the idea of cutting down the acreage of the farm, and of putting more of both brain and brawn labor into those acres. This system is working well in practice further east, and it is but a matter of time when it will be found more thoroughly engrafted into our Western ways.—Nebraska Farmer.

Amateur Tests.—We once knew of a man that bought a good many cows every year for his city dairy. It was before the advent of the Babcock test, and for that reason he was very excusable in using a more primitive mode. He would get the milk of the cow offered for sale and set it over night in a goblet. If it showed a good thick cream in the morning, he bought the cow, provided her milking capacity was fairly good. This might do for cows to be used in a milk dairy, but it would be very unreliable for cows to be used in a creamery or for the private dairy. This, for two reasons: First, some cream is much more compact than others, and a cow whose cream was five-sixteenths of an inch

thick might really contain less butterfat than one four-sixteenths inches thick. Second, the cream in some milk rises very much slower than in other lots, due largely to the size of the butter globule.

Uncertainty of Scores. A writer in Ohio Poultry Journal says: There is no doubt but that the A. P. A. can recommend certain persons as judges, and require them, before that is done to be examined as to their qualifications for such position, but in that event will all societies and associations employ them? If they did not, would it not lead to another rebellion, in comparison to which the score card affair would be a pigmy? Would it not furnish a pabulum for poultry writers to ventilate their literary attainments pro and con for a long time? The judge, to suit all, must be especially endowed with certain qualities, among which might be mentioned well versed in the business, which means tact and experience; he must be quick-agreeable, absolutely accurate, unvarying in judgment, have a retentive memory, possessed of patience, and to be able to measure up defeated exhibitors he must be a phenologist, a physiologist, and a psychologist or hypnotizer. In fact, such a man cannot be found, and therefore, resort must be had to those possessing fewer virtues. If a judge is required to use a score card he will have between twenty and twenty-five subdivisions of a fowl to examine, each of which may be defective in from one to six or more places, and all such defects will vary in valuation, and in a class of twenty fowls his mind or attention, it is possible, will be or may be brought into direct operation over 7,000 times, and what is expected is that he shall go over and over the same specimens time and time again and have the results exactly alike; or if after a week has elapsed a few of the specimens included in the twenty named meet him elsewhere, he is expected to place them in the same notches again as a test of his expert skill, ability and honesty, no matter what changes may have been made in the circumstances and conditions surrounding them—a thing impossible, and its like or analogy is not found in all nature, a thing which cannot be done whatever system of scoring he uses, or whatever committees or associations recommend him; and it is safe to say that it is impossible for a judge to score fowls in any considerable numbers, or at different times and places, and make the scores exactly alike when done twice or more, but with a few extra or fine fowls he may score sufficiently close to have the results approximately alike.

Greater Poultry Profits. Years ago, says E. H. Davis in The Poultry Monthly, the poultry business was not as lucrative as it is at the present time. During the winter months, although our poultry was well sheltered and fed and great care used to keep the buildings clean, giving plenty of fresh water, etc., we found at the opening of the spring we had no remuneration for our labor, as cost of grain, scraps, potatoes, etc., far exceeded the income of eggs.

We have now a better way of feeding, and most excellent results have followed. We feed cut green bones in fair quantity every other day, and some of the time every day. They are inexpensive, and with a good bone cutter they make when cut fresh every day so nice a food that we can only liken it to a nice rare steak to a hungry man. The fowls love it. They thrive, and the chickens grow rapidly when fed on it. The mineral part of this food gives chickens material for their growing bones, and for the laying hens the shells, while the meat, gristle and juices in these green bones give material for the flesh to the growing chickens and interior of the egg in abundance.

So now our fowls, instead of being overfat in winter, are giving us eggs. Instead of being a sorry looking, dejected, unprofitable lot during the molting period, they are wide awake and strong, and many of them go so far as to give us eggs regularly at this time. The grain bill being largely reduced, the egg yield being increased and no loss from sickness, all aid in making our winter and spring record very encouraging, and no one could induce us to neglect the feeding of green bone freshly cut at all seasons of the year.

Silks. Manly Miles has this to say of the above named breed: This breed, sometimes called Silky, or Negro fowls, have a very peculiar appearance; their plumage being so unlike that of other fowls, as to be scarcely recognized as feathers; while the skin of the fowl is a deep violet color, almost black, the surface bones being of the same hue also, which gives it a rather uninviting look when prepared for the table. The flesh, however, is very delicate and white, and superior to that of many breeds. The plumage has a soft, glossy appearance, the filaments being separate or single, and has been represented by ancient naturalists as resembling wool. In describing this peculiar breed of fowls some say, "They were covered with wool instead of feathers"; others say, they were covered with "hair like cats."

These fowls are supposed to be natives of India, though some say they originated in China. They are bred in England to some extent. The cocks weigh about four pounds, and the hen about two and one-half pounds.

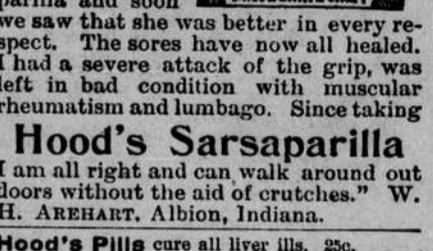
Scavenger Sheep.—The too common opinion in regard to sheep is that they are but scavengers, and fitted only to consume the weeds and other wastes on the farm; but out of nothing comes nothing. If there is no proper food, care and shelter provided, we must expect our sheep to pine away and perish.—E.

Saved by Her Corset. New York Press: Edward Kempton, a young man employed for the last year year in this city, called at the home of Miss Laura Johnson to bid her goodbye before leaving to accept a position in Brooklyn. While taking his leave he pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired at the girl's heart, but the bullet struck a corset steel, glanced and did no harm. He immediately raised the revolver and shot himself through the temple, dying a half hour later without regaining consciousness. It is thought he was deranged.

A wrong desire overcome is a temptation resisted.

Scrofula from Infancy

Troubled my daughter. At times her head would be covered with scabs and running sores. We were afraid she would become blind. We had to keep her in a dark room.



We began to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon we saw that she was better in every respect. The sores have now all healed. I had a severe attack of the grip, was left in bad condition with muscular rheumatism and lumbago. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I am all right and can walk around our doors without the aid of crutches." W. H. AREHART, Albion, Indiana.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

Advertisement for Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills. Includes text: "Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Troubles, caused by overwork, worry, excesses, etc., and all Blood Troubles (Rheumatism, Gout, Anaemia, Skin Diseases, etc.) caused by sick Kidneys." Also mentions "A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure." and "Solely by all druggists, or by mail prepaid for 50c. a box. Write for pamphlet." Includes address: "HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Chicago, San Francisco."

Advertisement for Columbia Bicycles. Includes text: "COLUMBIA BICYCLES POPE MFG CO. HARTFORD, CONN." and "CATALOGUE FREE FROM ANY DEALER OR BY MAIL FOR TWO 2c STAMPS."

Advertisement for THE LAND OF THE BIG RED APPLE. Includes text: "The Last Good Land to be had in the 'Corn Belt' at Low Prices." and "For INFORMATION regarding land in Barry Co., S. W. MISSOURI, write to CARL G. A. PURDY, Farm 317, Mo.; J. G. HANFORD, Purdy, Mo.; T. S. FROST, Canville, Mo., or L. B. SHAW & CO., 602 Monmouth Bldg., Chicago, Ill."

Advertisement for OMAHA BUSINESS COLLEGE. Includes text: "OMAHA OLDEST LARGEST & FINEST IN THE WEST. BUSINESS COLLEGE. CATALOGUE FREE. SEND QUOINTS OF 10c. TO THE COLLEGE."

Advertisement for Patents, Trade-Marks. Includes text: "Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for 'Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent.' PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C."

Advertisement for PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Includes text: "PARKER'S HAIR BALM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & Itching. 5c, and 25c. at all Druggists."

Advertisement for Zachary T. Lindsey, Wholesale Rubber Goods. Includes text: "Zachary T. Lindsey, Wholesale RUBBER GOODS. Dealers send for Catalogues, Omaha, Neb."

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Advertisement for W. N. U. Omaha. Includes text: "W. N. U., OMAHA, 46, 1895. When writing to advertisers mention this paper."

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Includes text: "PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Cures Where All Else Fails. Best Cough Syrup. Takes Grip. Use in time. Sold by druggists."