

Mistress Rosemary Allyn

By MILLICENT E. MANN
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CHAPTER XVI—Continued.
I dropped lightly to the floor again, sat upon the stool and resumed my thoughts. Time 'tis said passeth as quickly as a weaver's shuttle. Under some circumstances I could mention no doubt, but that day after receiving the message time crawled.

I watched the fading away of those last faint rays of light with but one satisfaction. Then I again mounted the stool and again looked abroad. Night had drawn her mantle over the land—not even a star gleamed in the sky.

I listened to hear sounds outside my door, knowing my father must come with my evening meal. "Yes, I had not long to wait ere I heard the shuffling footsteps of the man. He opened his door and came into the room—not even a star gleamed in the sky.

"A little oil on the hinges, sirrah," I said, "would render it not so grating on the nerves. Fench! Is this the food to serve a gentleman?" I added as I picked up the loaf of bread from the door where he had set it together with a jug of water. "My supper!" I ordered him to take it away.

"Is the usual prison fare," he snuffed, "if you want better you can pay for it." Then he backed toward the door.

Now the old nasal had drained me as dry as any sallow of sparkling wine was ever drained by horsemen, and as I had bought and paid most liberally for every meal I had eaten since I had entered the doors of this beastly place, this was adding insult to injury. Knowing this, he dared place before me bread and water. It broke the camel's back.

"Out of my sight, you miserable renegade," I cried, starting up.

I never saw man make quicker time in getting through a doorway than did that jailer, although I was unarmed and he knew it, since my sword had been taken away the night of my arrest.

"You won't be so high and mighty in a few weeks," he said, retreating down the hall.

I could not bear the looks of this bloated old hypocrite. In Cromwell's time he had been one of those to persecute any Cavalier who happened from various reasons to come under his care. To save his neck he now paid the same considerate attention to his old friends who stood to their convictions. He was intensely repulsive to me. His lank stiff hair, which no doubt was slick enough when slick hair was the fashion, now stood up about his head, and in protest against his new arrangement.

I could afford to scoff at the prison fare since I now lived on hope. Gil had said, "To-night—it might mean many things, but to me it meant but one—that it would bring my release; how I knew not and cared less.

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"Did you see him?" I questioned.
"Yes," he said. "God rest his soul. I stopped long enough for that and only that. He lies in state in the chapel. Master Basil prays over him day and night. Your father left him his last messages for you."
"We will go on to-night," I said.
"But you are tired—will you not drop back and rest?"
"Not I," he replied.

I saw as he stretched out his legs and could scarce forbear a groan at the pain, how sore and weary he was, but I knew better than to say so. I sat with my back to the door. I had been intent upon my supper and the tale of my release, in both of which I had taken an equal relish until hearing of my father's death I had lost both. I pushed back my chair from the table and leaning back sat thinking sadly. The men had been so cheerful, knowing the cause of my depression. Too late, he had died unknown! In the land where he had gone, I wondered, if all things were made clear to him.

I was aroused from my reverie by an exclamation from Gil. I turned toward the door at which he was standing. In his excitement stood Rosemary Allyn, Lady of Felton.

Her eyes were wide and dark with excitement. Her hair was blown into wild tendrils about her face. She was flushed from exertion.

"I am come to tell you, sir," she said, "that before twenty minutes will have passed the King's Blues will be here."
(To be continued.)

WOODEN SHOES IN KENTUCKY.

Dutch Settlers Around Louisville Import 200 Pairs of Them.

The very mention of the idea that wooden shoes are worn in and around Louisville seems a bit preposterous to the modern citizenship of this section, but they must be worn hereabouts—for they are shipped here.

Two hundred pairs of these unique specimens of footwear passed through the Louisville port yesterday. They came directly from Rotterdam, consigned to a local firm.

The Hollanders are famous for making and wearing wooden shoes and never lose their desire for wearing them, even when they come to this country. Scattered around in this section there is a pretty good sprinkling of these old-time Dutch, and they must have their wooden shoes.

The shoes received yesterday will be disposed of to these foreign-born Dutch. The shoes are not only unique in their make, but are extremely light. They are worn mostly during the winter and in extreme wet weather.

They are made of one piece of wood and there is no such thing as a heel. There has been but slight change in their make for centuries.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Our Mothers.

Col. Higginson, when once asked to name the incident of the civil war that he considered the most remarkable for bravery, said that there was in his mind a man whom every one liked—a man who was brave and noble, whose name was pure in his daily life, absolutely free from the dissipation in which most of the other men indulged. One night at a champagne supper, when many were intoxicated, some one in jest called for a toast from this young man. Col. Higginson said that the man was a good, pale, but with perfect self-possession, and said: "God bless him! He will give you a toast which you may drink as you will, but which I will drink, if you please, in water. The toast that I have to give is: 'Our Mothers.'"

Instantly a strange spell seemed to come over all those present. They drank the toast in silence; there was no more laughter, no more song, and one by one they slunk out of the room. The lamp of memory had begun to burn, and the name of "Mother" touched every man's heart.—Independent.

It Wasn't for Sale.

The young man who sells violets on the street corner was about to end his day's work and start for home when a man and woman stopped before him and asked for a bunch of flowers.

"Sorry, boss," replied the lad, "but I'm all sold out."

"Why," replied the man, "there's still one bunch left, the one you are wrapping up in the tinfol."

"Oh," replied the lad, "that's not for sale."

"But why not?" insisted the man.

"I'll pay you double price. I want the flowers."

"Well, you see, boss, I always keep one bunch for the little girl at home. That bunch ain't for sale at any price."

At that the woman touched the man on the arm, and slipping a coin into his hand, the two departed.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

To the Point.

For many years a traveling pedler named Luce has been a well known character in the country towns of New England. His route has mostly within Maine and New Hampshire, where he sells needles, pins, soap, and other articles, and is always a welcome guest at the isolated farmhouse where he calls.

One day he was passing through a town where he is a man of few words. Last winter while driving down one of his routes he was frightened, ran, finally bringing up at the foot of the hill with an overturned cart, he was unable to extricate himself from it. A mountaineer approaching, asked, with typical brevity, "What's wrong?" responded the Yankee, "Luce."—Harpers Weekly.

Proper Method of Resting.

Do you ache in the morning? If that is the case the chances are that it is due to a habit of lying in bed in a wrong position. The only advantage of lying in bed is that which relieves the muscles and joints; this is the one called "extension." People curl themselves up to get warm and keep warm. If the bed foot were thoroughly warm on retiring there would be no temptation to pursue this plan.

Very few persons realize that to rest thoroughly the muscles should be relaxed. Another mistake is to have the bed hard. If it causes aching, be very sure that you need to have it softer. Do not make a martyr of yourself for the opinions set forth by some spectacled professor. He will not bear your aches and pains.

We All Know What He Meant.

Jacob Rils tells an anecdote of a young lady who devoted a good deal of her time to settlement work and who was a particular favorite with all the children.

"Why do you love Miss Mary so?" they asked a little lad one day.

"I like her," he replied, "because she looks as though she didn't see the holes in my shoes."—New York Times.

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN



Mr. Wragg invites contributions of new ideas that would be of benefit to the farmer. Send them to M. J. Wragg, 200 Good Street, New York, N. Y.

FLORAL NOTES FOR APRIL.

If you have no hotbed, seeds of an annual, such as asters, ixols, etc., may be sown in the living room this month. If the seed pans are not available, use tin basins or cigar boxes. Let the soil be light, moist, and fairly rich. Cover the pans with glass or paper. Water but once, but over each box, and keep it well moistened. Do not pour water on the soil. If it becomes thoroughly dry, put the box in a pan of water, and remove when moisture shows on top. Give the seedlings a position near the glass, but be sure to let a little light reach them. When they are ready for sowing, being the time when they are the brightest or the plants may come off.

House plants that are making a good growth should be given fertilizer now; but plants that are at a standstill should not be given rich food, as it would do more harm than good. Semi-dormant plants do not need so much fertilizer. Give them a little water, and let them grow naturally. Do not be in too great a hurry to remove the covering of leaves from the tulip and hyacinth beds. It is a mistake to expose the tender shoots to sudden cold snaps. Wait until they are well above ground, and have been frosted once or twice, then the protection may be removed with safety.

Roses, especially the old and hybrid tea varieties, should not be exposed to inclement weather much before the middle of the month, unless the season is forward. A good way is to remove the protecting material a little at a time, keeping it handy, so that it may be replaced if cold comes on. If the roses are not in flower, they may be used if it seems likely to freeze hard enough to do harm. The same rule may be applied to bulb beds and to the shrubs and vines you protected last fall.

If you have time this spring construct a hotbed. Next to a greenhouse, a hotbed is the most useful possession of a wide-awake grower. April is usually the best month to start seed in a hotbed. Keep a thermometer in one corner of the bed, and see that the temperature does not get above seventy degrees. Give daily attention to watering, etc.

If you do not get a hotbed, you may use a box or a tub, and cover it with straw or hay. Let the soil be well watered, and keep it at a temperature of about seventy degrees. Give daily attention to watering, etc.

Secret pea seed should be sown as soon as the ground can be worked. Usually the earlier they are sown, the better they will be. If the ground is not yet open, you may sow the seed in a trench about eight inches apart. Fill in around the young plants as they grow upward, and give early support. Wire netting is generally best to use, although stout beech branches are also serviceable.

Keep the blossoms picked off, and see that the soil is well watered until such time as you care to save the seed. Generally, however, it is advisable not to bother with saving one's own seed.

If you intend to raise canna, castor oil beans and Japanese morning glories this year, try soaking the seed for a day or so in lukewarm water. This is done to soften the seed, and it will sprout much earlier than when planted in the usual way. It is a good plan to start the seed in the house in boxes and thus encourage a strong, stocky growth. Set them out when danger from frost is past. The morning glories should not be set closer together than two inches, and the soil should be mellow and rich.

Get the spading fork, hoe, weeder and rake in good condition for future work. All these are indispensable, and should be well cared for. And don't forget the lawn mower, while you are about it.

The usual rule for planting gladioli is to set them out in corn-planting time; but if you are anxious to get them started early and care to risk it, they may often be planted the last of April if the ground is suitable and the weather favorable, however, that you have much land in that condition in these Northwestern states.

Late potatoes should not be planted too early. Neither should early potatoes be planted too late. In my experience in raising between 41 and 42 degrees north I have found about the last week in May to be a good time. The early crop of weeds has started and there is not so great a liability of drought at a time when the tubers are setting on the vines.

Get the meat smoked and out of the way of flies. It is most provoking to spend time and labor getting the meat ready and then by a little delay or carelessness permit it to become infested with skippers.

THE ORCHARD.

Lowest of trees, the cherry, now is being with blossom about the house. And starts about the woodland wide. Waiting white for Easter. The cherry is now in full bloom. The cherry is now in full bloom. The cherry is now in full bloom.

Plant a few good cherries. Spray as you have never sprayed before. Pruning should be the rule in the orchard.

If you have some thrifty fruit trees that do not bear good fruit—and you have—regret to better sorts. Do it now. In three years you will get new fruit.

If trees come from the nursery with dry feet stand them in mud for a week. Grafting of the apple can be continued all through April in this latitude, and later still, further north. The requisite is, of course, that the scion have its buds quite dormant.

The best location for an apple orchard is on a hill, its advantage over a plain being that the trees are more open to light and air, giving a better color and flavor to the fruit, better natural drainage, and freedom from injury by frosts.

J. A. Gage, Neb., says that the best way to prevent the depredations of rabbits in the orchard and nursery is to wrap the stem of each tree with willow paper, leaving air space between paper and tree. The food and liver business answers only temporarily.

The Stringfellow method of setting a tree ought to be tried. It is to cut the roots all off to a ball and ram around it as you would in planting a post. Stringfellow holds that the tree will do better than if the roots are left on. We are inclined to think there is something in it, if the idea is not carried too far. Of course the tree should not be planted deeper than it stood in the nursery row.

The tendency with those who engage in improving corn some years ago was to try to secure long ears, without so much regard to the character of the cob as to the length of the ear. It is now becoming apparent that in corn growing, as in other things, what may be termed the medium ear is the best, other things being equal.

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The man who feels that he must plant butts and tips to get perfect corn should remember that he does not plant the cobs, and yet his corn always has a cob. Shell off the butts and tips because they are not so strong in vitality and they do not drop evenly.

SPRAYING TO THIN FRUIT.

Trees sprayed at the time they are in bloom will not set as much fruit as those sprayed either before or after bloom. The pollen that is struck with an insect spray of common strength is doored practically. It may set out a feeble effort toward germination. When trees are sprayed in blossom of course the pollen in a good many flowers escape for the reason that all flowers do not open at the same time and many will not have opened sufficiently to receive the spray. It has been suggested that this is a good way to thin the fruit on trees. The suggestion has been entertained by scientists, and if it is ever put into practice it may result in the finding of an easy method of thinning. At the present time thinning is not generally practiced on account of the immense amount of work required, and because at the end of the season the added value of the apples is almost offset by the cost of thinning. Men dislike to do work that gives them no gain. In the case of peaches, thinning pays even when men have to be employed to do the thinning. There is one advantage in attempting to thin by means of killing pollen, and that is the blossoms and that is the irregularity with which the fruit would set. Hand work does the business in the most approved fashion, leaving the fruit at regular intervals. No experiment that we know of have attempted to prove the value of spray as a thinner of fruit.

We have been asked by a correspondent to give the causes of seedless grapes, plums, etc. While this knowledge might be of some value to the scientist, yet we believe to the ordinary fruit grower the facts will be of much more value than the theory of some eminent theorist. For our correspondent's benefit we quote Prof. Mueller-Thurgau:

"German investigation attributes the absence of seeds in some grapes to two causes, namely, the pollen grains may be well developed, but the ovules incapable of impregnation; either the pollen does not reach the ovules or the ovules itself is sterile. In the class below the Sultanas and currants of commerce.

"In the second class the ovules are capable of impregnation, but the pollen grains are degenerated, either the pollen tubes do not germinate or are incapable of impregnating the ovule cell. Grapes which do not contain seeds are always smaller than those of the same variety containing them."

Special Hospitals for Consumptives. A hundred years ago the city of Naples, Italy, erected a large hospital for consumptives, and required the isolation of all persons suffering from this disease. It is only recently, however, that the authorities of modern cities have become awakened to the importance of this sanitary measure. Recently a number of cities have taken steps for the establishment of hospitals especially for the treatment of cases of consumption by the so-called "open-air method." Excellent results are reported from this method of treatment.

The German government has a large central committee numbering more than thirteen hundred persons, organized for the purpose of erecting hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis. This committee has under its supervision seventy-four such hospitals, and last year treated over thirty thousand patients, of whom eighty per cent were returned to their homes practically cured after remaining in the hospitals on an average of a little less than three months.

An Extra Good Appetite. A good appetite is a symptom of good health. An extra good appetite is sometimes a symptom of constitutional disturbance somewhere. A sample letter sent to the Questions and Answers column of our prominent health journal was something like this:

"I am troubled with pimples, not to a great extent, but still very annoying. They appear principally on the forehead, but occasionally on other parts. I often feel it hard to get rid of them, and I cannot get them off. I have an extra good appetite. Still I am not sick, and have not been in bed for a day in my life. Age, nineteen years. Will you kindly advise me what you think would remove these pimples?"

There is little doubt but that the extra good appetite is a result of the pimples being on the forehead. The digestive organs have more than they can take care of, and consequently do not properly take care of anything else. There will be frequent headaches, skin disorders and alternate constipation and diarrhea with such a result. Pimples are a natural result of such depraved blood conditions.

With many people the habit of hearty eating is continued when the warm spring days come. Food which was appropriate when the thermometer was at zero is continued in the same quality and quantity when the thermometer rises to ninety degrees in the sun, and averages above sixty all day and night. The person who loses his appetite under such a condition is on safe ground. The person with an extra good appetite will have to exercise self-control or be placed on the retired list to learn wisdom by experience.