

NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

Burglar at London Given Ten Years in the Penitentiary.

A Scholarship in Colonial History For Queen's.

Blind Pig Keeper at Mitchell's Bay Fined \$100.

Police Commission Baker, of New York, has resigned.

The steamer *Moreland*, which was wrecked at the Soo, was run ashore owing to an error in her compass.

Wm. Lyman, Tamworth, a farmer, 65 years of age, was found dead in bed. Death was due to heart failure.

The London Board of Works faces a deficit this year, it is claimed, owing to the large number of local improvements.

Andrew Hayden, L.L.B., of Ottawa, has advised Queen's University trustees that he will endow a scholarship in colonial history.

James R. Keene, the millionaire horseman, has denied that he ever subscribed to a fund to fight the Hughes race track bills.

The population of Guelph will likely go over the 15,000 mark this year. Assessor Hart estimates that there will be an increase of over 200.

Thomas Coleman, an English actor, and Eliza Lemon were taken into custody at Toronto at the instance of immigration officers, who will ask for their deportation.

Another inmate of the Queen Street Asylum, Toronto, escaped from that institution, but after a brief spell of liberty he was captured and taken back to the asylum.

Frank Horsey, of Baltimore, who was convicted of four charges of robbery and burglary, was sentenced at London, Ont., to ten years in Kingston Penitentiary by Judge Macbeth.

The eight-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Heber, Huntville, was seized to death. The baby overturned a bowl of scalding water, suffering fearful burns about the head and body.

A. W. Wright, well known in Canada as a platform speaker, will leave for England at the end of November to address a number of meetings in favor of preferential trade with the Empire.

The C.P.R. has commenced work on the big improvements announced for the northeast end of London some time ago. A new station and roundhouse will be erected and the yards greatly improved.

Master Harold Weese has been presented with the Governor-General's medal for the puppi thirteen years of age who attained the highest number of marks in the public schools of Belleville.

Frank Joyce, foreman for the Northern Fish Company at their Black River, Man., station, fell from the dock and was drowned before his fellow employees, who witnessed the accident, but could not rescue him.

A letter from the prosecuting attorney of Bad Axe, Michigan, to Sheriff Cameron of London, states that John Robertson, who escaped from London jail some time ago, may be given five years on a burglary charge there.

May Dougherty, Lennoxville, who was charged with the murder of her newly-born child, but was found guilty at Sherbrooke, by the jury of consent of birth, has been sentenced to six months in jail, dating from October 2.

Evelyn Arthur Calcott's boast that he was related to His Excellency Earl Grey and Controller Thomas Foster led to his appearance in the Toronto Police Court charged with vagrancy, and to his detention for examination as to his sanity.

Licence Inspector Thomas French, of Chatham, successfully rounded up a blind pig at Mitchell's Bay, the proprietor of the establishment, William Bell, was fined \$100 and costs in the Police Court at Chatham. He pleaded guilty.

The French steam trawlers which have been operating on the shoals of the Atlantic during the summer have all been very successful. At Grand Bank and St. Peter's bank the fish were very plentiful, and to these two places the trawlers confined their operations.

At a meeting of the Brockville Board of Light Commissioners a resolution was adopted requesting the Town Council to submit a by-law to the ratifiers providing for the management of the light and water departments by one commission, consisting of five members.

Millers have been experimenting with the object of producing a wheat in England which would combine the quality of Canadian fine wheat with a good yield and good straw. As a result a new seed has been produced known as Burgoyne's fine.

Wm. Gargill and Wm. Gillespie, of Foley, for breaking into the summer cottage of Dr. Goldie, on Otter Lake, and stealing clothing and other articles, were convicted and sentenced at Parry Sound by Police Magistrate J. Parry to twelve months' imprisonment in the Central Prison.

Mayor Pettit, of Fort William, has been named as arbitrator by the street railway of Winnipeg in the approaching inquiry under the Lemieux Act into differences between the men and the company. Mayor Pettit has signified his willingness to act.

In order that accidents may be prevented at Windsor, the Michigan Central has instructed Detective Brennan to take immediate steps to keep pedestrians away from the deadly "third rail" of the tunnel, which, in the vicinity of Tecumseh road, is easily approached.

FARM GARDEN

THE COLT AFTER WEANING.

On most farms the sucking colt has recently been, or is now being, weaned, and this is one of the most critical periods of its life. Heretofore, its sustenance has been furnished by the mother, though it has indulged to a considerable extent in supplementing that supply by grazing at pleasure. But when the process of weaning is instituted, the hitherto chief food supply is cut off, and the colt is forced to develop the incidental into its only mainstay. Some farmers have prepared the colt for this critical turn in its manner of living by having it learn to eat oats and fresh hay, and gradually accustoming it to depend largely on these foods before finally taking away the mother. But the great majority of farmers have let the mare and colt run at large on pasture with little, if any, supplementary feeding; and when silo-feeding time has come to hand, they decide at once to wean the colt and put the mare to work too frequently the colt is turned with other young stock in a back pasture, and allowed to rustle for itself until late fall.

Such a system is essentially wrong. The colt should be taught to eat grain and hay. If it has not learned to do so, that accomplishment at once. While it must not be too heavily fed, yet it should be fed liberally and regularly. The one thing to be kept in mind and zealously striven after is to keep the colt thrifty and constantly and rapidly growing.

With horses as with other live stock, we wish them to make the greatest growth possible at the earliest age, and this must not be measured in pounds of fat, but in frame, height, bone and muscle.

Up-to weaning time, the colt is very little of a problem, as far as his feeding and growth is concerned, but from that time on, the making of a colt into a horse lies in the hands of its owner or feeder. If it is starved after weaning, it will take the colt about two years longer to reach maturity, and it will be very doubtful if it will ever grow into a large horse as good care at the proper time would have made of it. That man shows that he knows something about horse production who plans to do his best for the young colt during the second six months of its life.

A moderate amount of clean, fresh, mixed hay, and a grain ration of oats, with a little oil meal, and a twice-a-week ration of bran, will go far towards applying the colt's needs. There is nothing better for the colt at this time. Most farmers can readily supply this commodity, and the user of it will find the returns completely gratifying. Whole milk may be used, or milk from which half the fat has been removed, or even skim milk. The milk, of course, should be sweet, wholesome, and freshly drawn.

BUYING HORSES UNSEEN.

One of the newest developments in the great business of handling horses is that reported by the Live Stock World - a Chicago, in which it is announced that a big firm, requiring a lot of horses in carrying on its business, have undertaken to buy their supplies of horses direct, without seeing them. The cause of this movement is said to be in the fact that expert horsemen, employed to purchase their supplies of horses, have not given them entire satisfaction. So far, only limited consignments have been purchased by this plan, and they are reported to have given entire satisfaction to the buyers. Such an arrangement would scarcely have been expected, and others will probably wait a little while before adopting the same system.

WHAT IS A GOOD BULL WORTH?

(Canadian Farmer.)

If a high-class Short-horn bull is worth \$100, when 1,000-lb. stockers are quoted at \$25 each, how much ought he to be worth when these same cattle command \$50 and upward apiece? This is a problem for the average farmer to grapple with at the present time. There is an object lesson in it for him. With such high market values for the better quality, with scarcity of cattle of all kinds, but especially of the better kinds, it is a good time for the farmer to sit up and take some notice.

There is no time like the present to get rid of all inferior animals, for they will sell for all they are worth, more than they are worth to keep. At the same time, prices for first-class pure-bred stock have not as yet responded to the same degree, to the upward trend as have market goods. But they are moving in that direction, and moving fast. Now is the time to buy.

TURKEYS SCARCE.

Disease Cutting Off the Annual Thanksgiving Bird.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—The Dominion Government, which proclaimed Thanksgiving on the 1st of this month, is now at work trying to save the holiday from disappointment by reason of the extension of the necessary Thanksgiving turkey. Dr. Charles Higgins, Dominionologist, states that the high price of turkeys is not the result of a combine, but is due to a great mortality among turkeys all over Canada, caused by a parasitic and contagious disease commonly known as "blackhead."

The disease, which manifests itself by black spots on the comb, is raging throughout the Dominion. The only efficient remedy is to keep the birds for 48 hours, and then administer a diluted solution of mercuric iodine, or a solution of acid to a quart of water. Dr. Higgins, however, is at work upon some plan, by which the disease may be stopped out of the country. The disease is reported from every province of the Dominion.

DRIVING FARMER FROM HIS FARM

Some Black Hand Doings in the County of Haldimand.

Barn Burned Down and Threats of Death Made by Unknown.

Attorney General's Department Notified and May Take Action.

Hagersville despatch.—A bold attempt to terrorize a family and drive them from the farm which they have occupied for 22 years is being perpetrated in Haldimand County, near the village of Selkirk, where the household of Mr. Fred Smelser lives in deadly fear of impending disaster. Three weeks ago their barn, filled with the season's crop, was fired and destroyed under strange circumstances, and since that occurrence Mr. Smelser has received an anonymous letter warning him to give up the farm, and move away or his life will be taken. Five letters have been received to date, in which the writer represents himself as the involuntary agent of an unrelenting enemy of Smelser who will brook no interference with his plans.

The members of the family are not only terrified, but mystified. They have hitherto believed that they possessed the friendly regard of their neighbors far and near, and they are at a loss to know whom to accuse of the crime. Two of the threatening letters have been forwarded to the Attorney-General's Department, two have been stolen from the Smelser home, and the fifth is in the possession of Mr. Joseph W. Holmes, of Selkirk. Mr. Smelser has taken the mysterious mandate very seriously. He has advertised a sale of his stock on November 1, and is preparing to abandon the farm.

The Smelser family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smelser, two daughters, and four sons, three of whom are at home: Ernest, aged 23; Lloyd, aged 19; and a boy aged 12, who is attending school. They live about a mile north of Selkirk in the Hagersville road, and about 11 miles south of this town. There are two men employed on the farm just now, Harvey Schwever and Maynard Wilkinson. Mr. Smelser rented the farm 22 years ago from Joseph W. Holmes, of Selkirk, and has been a continuous tenant. Besides running the farm Smelser owned a thrashing machine and a clover seed-cleaning machine which he hires out to neighboring farmers.

Unusual occurrences commenced to happen at the Smelser home about the middle of September. Belts, sieves and other parts were stolen from the seed-cleaning machine. Some of the missing parts were later found on the premises. Saturday, September 24, found the machine ready for business again, and on Sunday evening it occurred to Mr. Smelser that as they were to begin using the cleaner on Monday morning it would be a wise move to watch it during the night. Lloyd Smelser was accordingly assigned for watch duty at the barn, and thither he went armed with a shot gun. About a starting tale. He said he had shot twice at a man whom he had seen running away from the barn with two pulleys in his hand. The boy was positive he had felled the man with the second shot as the latter was rushing away through the cornfield in the direction of a woods, but on proceeding to the spot no trace was found of either the thief or the pulleys.

On Monday morning, Sept. 26, soon after 7 o'clock, Fred Smelser and one of his hired men, while working in the basement of the barn, smelled smoke, and rushing up found flames rising from the side of the snow. The blaze had started several feet from the floor in the hay, and burst up so rapidly that nothing could be done towards extinguishing it. A wagon load of grain standing in the barn caught fire, and the men wheeled it out on the grass and upset it in order to save the wagon. Curiously enough, the missing pulleys dropped out of the load.

The fire was believed by the Smelsers from the first to have been of incendiary origin, and they asked for an investigation. The barn was valued at \$2,200, on which the owner, Holmes, had \$800 insurance, and the crop at \$1,500, on which Smelser had \$700 insurance. County Crown Attorney John Murphy, of Cayuga, conducted the inquiry, which resulted in nothing other than a complete exoneration of a farmer in the neighborhood who was supposed to have been the man shot at by Lloyd Smelser.

Interest in the case was reawakened on Monday, October 9, when a letter was found by Smelser on his veranda containing a warning that if another barn were erected by Holmes while Smelser was on his premises it would be burned at once. This letter was written with an indelible pencil in a round, legible hand. Another was found the next day, containing a threat that unless Fred Smelser abandoned the farm he would be killed. Both of these letters were stolen from the house, one from Smelser's coat pocket and the other from a bureau drawer. The next two letters were in substance practically the same as the others. "I will have to carry out my instructions or be killed myself," it said. The last letter was found by Mrs. Smelser on October 16, and was as follows:

"From You Know: Who—I have received further instructions, namely, sell your thrashing outfit, advertise it for three weeks in the advertiser & you can sell it. Don't fail. Do it at once. Get out your bills I was bothering you some last night and your wife for a short time. Mailed at 3 p.m. Don't worry, for it is of no use. It pains me to do this, but I must. For F. & S. Smelser."

The last three letters were crudely printed on scribbling paper with a pen.

County Attorney Murphy has been apprised of the developments, and is preparing to reopen the investigations.

MAY GO ON STAGE.

Wellman and His Airship Crew Are Considering Several Offers.

New York, Oct. 24.—"We've got just a glimpse of what I want," said Walter Wellman to-day as he sat in his room at the Waldorf and stroked the white linen of his bandaged right hand thoughtfully.

"The one most important thing that our voyage showed us was that an equilibrator weighing 1½ tons as the America's did, will never work in water as rough as we encountered. We will find a way to solve the problem, however."

With the other members of his crew, Wellman had a busy time to-day with his visitors. Not the smallest portion of the list was made up of those who sought to entice the America's managers on to the lecture platform or into vaudeville. Wellman said he was considering a number of offers. The others had been told that if they wanted to pick up a few brilliant dollars of somebody's money they could go as far as they liked.

THE SMALL LOAF.

Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.P.P., Talks on Bread Legislation.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.P.P., for Kingston, will stand by his guns in the matter of Provincial bread legislation, despite the recent decision of Judge Morson declaring that small bread may be sold in connected loaves under the prescribed weight of 24 ounces.

"Perhaps," said Mr. Nickle, when interviewed, "it would be out of place for me to criticize Judge Morson's decision beyond saying that, in my judgment, he failed to grasp the obvious intent of the Legislature, clearly expressed."

"But, of course," continued the father of the bread bill, "when the Legislature grants a privilege to the few for their convenience, which is abused by them to the disadvantage of the many, there is only one thing the Legislature should do—withdraw the privilege."

"From all that has been said and written I am more convinced than ever that the people desired and are entitled to a standard of weight and food value in bread, milk and other commodities."

GERMAN PRINCE

Hunting in Canada Says it is a Beautiful Country.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 24.—Prince Frederick Alexander von Hessen, whose wife, Margareta, is a sister to Wilhelm II., Emperor of Germany, arrived last night from Duluth, accompanied by Baron Schenk and five other noblemen, and Chairman James J. Hill and President Louis W. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad.

"We are making a private trip through the United States," the prince said. "We have been hunting in Canada for six weeks. It is a beautiful country and I am greatly impressed with what I have seen. I expect to stay in St. Paul two days and then go east by way of Chicago to New York and take a steamer for Germany."

CITIES MAY UNITE.

Public Meeting at Fort William Discusses Amalgamation.

Fort William despatch: At a representative gathering of business and professional men of Fort William and Port Arthur, held here, the question of the union of the two cities as one corporation was discussed in all its phases, and the general sentiment developed favored amalgamation, despite the fact that several of the Fort William delegates were inclined to be lukewarm.

Mr. James Connee, local member in the Dominion House, went on record as strongly in favor of amalgamation, and suggested the name of Fort William for the united cities.

GOT THE REWARD.

Young Charlottetown Man Gets \$18,000 and a Fine Residence.

Charlottetown, Oct. 24.—Because he showed kindness to Dr. Fleming, of Boston, when the latter was in Charlottetown in 1909, suffering from a paralytic stroke, Frank McDonald, a prominent young man of this city, has just received \$18,000 in cash and a residence on Colman's avenue, Boston. He was summoned to Boston a few days ago by the doctor, where the presentation was made.

BARGE LOST.

Had Nine Men on Board When the Hawser Parted from Steamer.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 24.—The steaming Northfield, Captain Anderson, from Providence for Port Arthur, Texas, put into the signal station at Tybee to-day to repair the loss of the oil barge *Dallas*, which was in tow, and on which there was a crew of nine men. The hawser was parted on Tuesday, 43 miles north-northeast of Jacksonville, with the wind blowing 90 miles an hour. He never saw the barge after the hawser snapped. After reporting his loss here, the Northfield continued north in search of the barge.

CRIPPEN GUILTY OF MURDER.

Explains to the Jury Why He Told Lies About His Wife.

Wanted to Cover Up the Scandal of Her Running Away.

London Cable.—The Crown completed its case against Dr. Crippen to-day in the celebrated murder case, and after his counsel had made an impassioned address to the jury the prisoner himself entered the witness-box. To the first formal question as to his age he answered in a quiet tone hardly audible, and was requested to speak up. He said he had a theoretical training in surgery, but had never had any practical experience nor had ever performed a post-mortem.

He had practised as a specialist in eye, also ear, nose and throat troubles. In the same quiet tones, with an occasional smile, Crippen told the story of his marriage to Belle Elmore in America.

His wife was always somewhat hasty in temper. They lived as man and wife till January 11, 1904. After his return from America he found her quite changed. She was always finding fault and quarrelling. He found her about during his absence. However, they continued to live as man and wife, as she got over her fits and temper.

Speaking of his connection with Munyon's in America, Crippen said he had compounded their remedies there. In England he had bought drugs for persons to compound, in private practice.

Hyoscin, Crippen said, was largely used as a drug in America. He had used it in England as a nerve remedy in homeopathic preparations.

Questioned about the Martinetti dinner party, Crippen said his wife was in a fearful rage because she had not gone upstairs with Mr. Martinetti. During the evening his wife declared she had had enough of it, and would leave him, and that he could cover the scandal the best way he could. He went to business leaving his wife as usual; when he returned she was gone.

The prisoner said he had made statements to friends that she was dead to cover up the scandal of her going off. The statement made to Inspector Dew was true.

Questioned as to an arrangement said to have been made with the Quartermaster of the steamer *Montrose*, Crippen said the Quartermaster had told him he was to be arrested, and together they had arranged a plan to escape. The Quartermaster was to throw something overboard and report to the captain that it was Crippen who had jumped from the deck. Crippen was then to be smuggled ashore with the baggage. The plan miscarried through the arrival of Inspector Dew at Father Point.

Crippen denied categorically ever having administered hyoscin to his wife or knowing anything of the remains in the cellar until his return to England.

He admitted that there was a scar on the body of his wife four and a half inches in length. It was caused, he said, by an operation twelve years ago. He had told Miss Leneve first that his wife had gone away. Later he had told her Mrs. Crippen was dead.

London cable: Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, accused of the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore, matched wits to-day with Richard Muir, one of the cleverest criminal lawyers in England.

The fact that the defendant was to undergo cross-examination by this representative of the Crown increased interest in the proceedings, and when Lord Chief Justice Alverstone always remained to the minute entered the new Bailey court room and the prisoner at the same time took his place in the dock, the spectators were already in their seats awaiting the opening of the contest between the keen lawyer and the doctor.

Before Crippen re-entered the witness box from which he gave his direct testimony yesterday, the Lord Chief Justice announced that at its own request the jury would be allowed later in the day to examine microscopically the shirt from the part found in the Hilldrop Green cellar, which bears, it is alleged, by the prosecution, a scar such as Belle Elmore there is no scar, but that what appears to be such was caused by a fold in the skin.

Although the steamer *Montrose* is at sea, the quartermaster, who Crippen testified yesterday, entered into a conspiracy to hide him during the flight to Canada, is now in London, and Mr. Muir had a long talk with him last night.

When Crippen was escorted to the witness box to-day he assumed the same characteristic attitude, as he did when he faced his own counsel. He rested his elbows on the railing, clasping his hands and looked inquiringly about the court room.

Mr. Muir, losing no time in preliminaries, asked Crippen whether he had seen or heard anything of his wife since early on the morning of February 1. He replied in the negative and in answer to further questions that were rapidly fired at him, said that he could not prove any fact showing that she left the house alive. He supposed that she had gone to Bruce Miller, her professional acquaintance, who lives in Chicago. That was the only guess he could make. He made no inquiries. The witness said that he last saw his wife between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning of February 1, when they retired as usual. That morning he prepared his own breakfast. Returning home in the evening he found that Mrs. Crippen had disappeared, as she had threatened to do. He made no inquiries regarding the passengers listed on vessels sailing for America, nor had he since suggested that inquiries regarding the whereabouts of his wife should be made.

Mr. Muir suggested that if the witness's wife were alive, she would call upon her sisters in the United States.

Crippen's reply to this was that if his wife had given with another man, she would not have "the face" to go to her sisters. This opinion from the witness soon drew forth a chorus of "Oh's" from the spectators.

The doctor could not say whether his wife took any of her firm with her or if she had any quantity of furs and dresses.

Regarding the disposition of Belle Elmore's jewelry, the witness said that he considered that he was quite entitled to tell Inspector Dew that he had not pawned his wife's valuables, as these had been purchased with his money and he considered them his. He had used the proceeds of the sales to pay for advertising. He did not know what cash his wife had at the time she left him.

"I asked her," said the witness, "if she wanted any money. She replied, 'I want nothing.'"

Counsell took up the subject of the letters and statements to Belle Elmore's friends, which the husband had made regarding her death. Crippen admitted that all were lies and smilingly assented to the suggestion that he had to play the role of a bereaved husband. When Mr. Muir asked Crippen if he thought that he had played the part of a bereaved husband well, the witness smiled and replied: "That is for others to judge."

The witness suggested that it was impossible that the human parts found in the cellar of his home had been placed there during a periodical absence of himself and wife.

It developed during the action that no time was lost in establishing Ethel Clare Leneve, the doctor's typist, who is now charged as an accessory after the fact in the murder of Mrs. Crippen, in the Hilldrop Green house. Crippen admitted that Miss Leneve had slept in the house on the night of February 2, within 24 hours after his wife's disappearance.

Witness said that he resolved to go away on July 9 after realizing that suspicion had been directed against him. He feared that he might be arrested and jailed until she was found. He wished also to spare Miss Leneve, whom he persuaded to disguise herself, and quit London by explaining that the statement which he had made to Inspector Dew involved her as well as himself. He told the girl that there would be a scandal, and if his wife was not located that there would be trouble. The only way of escape was for both to start a new home together abroad.

Crippen was under cross-examination for practically four hours. Throughout that time he was the personification of coolness. He responded to the rapidly put and searching questions promptly, sometimes smilingly, and always in a calm tone of voice, such as would be natural to a man ready to explain a series of events concerning which he had nothing to hide.

When the defendant was excused from the box, Dr. Turnbull, director of the Pathological Institute of the Gordon Hospital, was called as the next witness for the defence. He bluntly declared that this so-called scar on the body of the victim could not possibly be a scar.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone and Counsel Muir joined the witness with questions regarding his use of hyoscin, a poison which the prosecution alleges was administered to Belle Elmore and caused her death. Crippen admitted that he had not purchased any hyoscin before or after the occasion proven by the Crown, and on which he admitted buying the drug. He could not name any patients for whom he had prescribed hyoscin.

Dr. Turnbull said a microscopic examination had convinced him that the mark on the body had been caused by a folding skin under pressure.

Dr. Reginald C. Wall, assistant physician at London hospital, and to Brompton Hospital for diseases of the chest, was called next by the defence. He testified that as a result of three examinations he had concluded that the disputed mark was not a scar. He had found hair follicles and a sebaceous gland within the area of the so-called scar.

UNREGENERATE.

It was to satisfy your extravagant tastes," cried the desperate man, "that I committed the forgery. The crime is upon your head."

The woman started, and went on in wondering. "Is my crime on straight?" she asked. "Success Crispin."

Joan looked away with a vague trouble in her mind, almost of doubt, almost of fear. "Is it too much to whisper 'are you a give it me unless you 'It is of no use,' and trying to laugh away on her lips, 'I do not care.' It now that you have eyes to him with the stercory marked."

"I meant that I dearly thought it a me."

Joan took the flower of her dress, her hair, she did not notice of her to conceal eyes of any who them.

"There it is," she to him. "Poor fellow, a very happy evening."

"Not happy, and you!" he said, trying "Ah, thanks, thank but gently, indeed."

"Come, Joan," said "where's your stay suppose? Right? rove and look you to let you give us."

"There is no fever, quite. 'But do quietly. I want you to come to the Wome your advice, some of the room."

"Good news! I am come, and I am line will; won't you?"

"Oh, delighted!" breath, with their hands."

"Thanks," he said. Joan, I hope she formed a study for her."

"Eh?" said the boy. "I'm afraid Mr. for that kind of the Joan stood with 'Miss Joan is to fuse her assistance in a matter-of-fact thought Joan to tones of a moment."

"You will come, he put the fringe whispered: 'Say And Joan faintly ed: 'Yes!'"

Mr. Craddock ne in the city, but few people live in as early say as the roughness of the day so through ting, crowd, it made one's men's are so you are observant tually running aw."

But Mr. Cradd because he liked and he liked quite. His office was dingy court lead street, and here the Joan had seen World lived, it ex by nine, which se drawing room, and he called living."

Mr. Craddock did not do much. He was reported and some persons fly as to how he he employed by."

As a matter of dock was a mon Of course, it was that he was a by the late Earl's stance, he had an account of old live in a diffi because well, he found the amou lam."

One evening, at Restalple, M stood in his of then he looked clock that hung creaking, and as out the hour of the stool, when the door, and t man."

He was tall, a having black hair, dark mustache, too, and brilliant so that when h so he did when dock's office, on of having been p haps he knew it, ness, for after glances, he love black, sharp eye."

"Just an hour dock, pulling ou

Ri

Every word she ut beat faster, and sen ther from him.

"You will not ha 'No,' she said, 'N ever is a long knows? There un gifts for you. I at will indulge in prof and add that I am 'Ah, you do not with a wistful little 'We shall see' and almost in a w Joan, will you grant 'I?' she said, of full upon him. 'Wl you?'"

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