Jacqueline of Golden River

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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"I MARRIED THEM."

Paul Bonifort, laboring at night in Madison square, New York, is persuaded by a pretty girl to elope. He leaves the day in a stupefied torpor and meets the animal's mournful eyes. Jacqueline is a beautiful girl, good, else is insulted and in distress and he follows her. After several days of search he finds her and persuades her to elope, and plans for her to his own rooms for the rest of the night. He secures a minister to tie a knot and a witness to see that the minister does it, and then, for modesty's sake, Jacqueline goes to a room in the house of Simon Levine, assisting for Jacqueline's sake. Bonifort goes to his own room. Soon after, Jacqueline awakes him. Hewlett tells the girl that he has married them, and that she is the daughter of a widow by the name, Charles Durbaine.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

—of—

I could not but connect him with our present affairs. Leroux was due at the house at any moment. I realized that great issues were at stake, that the man would never cease in his attempts to get hold of Jacqueline. Only why I had returned to her to fathom Simon would I feel safe from him.

After dinner I had some conversation with one of the hotel clerks. I discovered that St. Boniface was well known, the only occupants of those parts being trappers and Indians.

"You could hire dogs and a sleigh at St. Boniface for wherever your final destination is," he said, "because the dog mail has been suspended, and as the new government contract is not yet awarded, I suppose I think Captain Pelissin would take you on that line as far as that point, and I believe he makes his next trip in a couple of days."

He gave me the captain's address, and I resolved to call on him early the following day and make arrangements.

I took Jacqueline for a stroll on the terrace, and while we walked I pondered over the problem. Jacqueline was very quiet, and I wondered what she remembered. I dreaded always awakening her memory, lest, with that of her home, came that other of the dead man.

Our rooms were on the side of the house facing the river, and as we passed beneath the arch I saw two men standing no great distance away and watching us. It seemed to me—

Our wake the rasorch of a priest, and I could have sworn that he was Pere Antoine; the other resembled the suspicious stranger. As we drew near they moved behind a pillar. Thus, in morality, the chase drew near.

My suspicions received confirmation a few minutes later, for we had hardly reached our rooms, and I was, in fact, standing at the door of Jacqueline's bedding her good night when a bellboy came along the passage and announced that the gentleman whom I was expecting had arrived and was waiting.

I said good night to Jacqueline and went into my room and waited. I had thought it would be the stranger but it was the priest.

I invited him to enter and he came in and stood with his fur cap on his head, looking drolly at me.

"Well, monsieur, what is the purpose of this visit?" I asked.

"To tell you," he thundered, "that you must give up the unhappy woman who has accompanied you here."

"That is growing short I intend to do," I answered.

"Not at once," said the priest. "Her husband—"

"Is not living, I believe," I interrupted. "I am sorry to have to tell you now that I have always cherished a hope, despite the rumor—that a fool I had been!"

"I married them," continued Pere Antoine.

"Where is he?" I demanded.

He appeared disconcerted. I gathered from his manner that he had supposed I knew.

"This is a Catholic country," he went on more quietly. "There is no divorce. Her husband is dead, therefore she is a sacrament. Standing as she does, she is under my hand on his shoulder. I will see her every time I pass this way."

"Do!" I pointed toward the door.

"I am going to take her away with me," he said, and crossing the threshold into the corridor gave three knocks on the door of Jacqueline's room.

I got there first. I threw him violently aside—it was like pushing a monument—turned the key, which happily was still outside, and put it in my pocket.

"I am ready to deal with her hereafter," I said. "I am not ready to deal with you. Leave it once or you will be thrown down the stairs." I suppose. How do I know she has a husband? How do I know you are not in league with her persecutors? How do I know you are a priest at all?"

He seemed amazed at the violence of my manner.

"This is the first time my priesthood has been denied," he said quietly.

"Well, I have offered you your chance; I cannot use violence. If you refuse you will bring your own punishment upon your head, and here on that of the unhappy woman whom you have led into sin."

"Sin!" I shouted, pointing down the passage.

He turned and went, his sonsaw sweeping against the door of Jacqueline's room as he went by.

I ordered the door of Jacqueline's room. I saw her standing at the foot of the bed. Her face was white. But I entered she looked up piteously at me.

"Who—was—that?" she asked in a faint, frightened voice.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Who—Was—That?"

THOUGHT OLD MAN WAS POOR

Will Shows Since City Carpenter Had an Estate in Excess of $100,000.

Sioux City, Ia.—Samuel C. Crosby, a carpenter, aged eighty-five years, a resident of Sioux City, Iowa, died recently at a local hotel whereat he had been his home for many years. He had no intimate friends and those who did know him promised him to possess little if any property. However, a will of the said supposed pauper has been filed for probate in the district court. It revealed he had an estate worth considerably in excess of $100,000, consisting of Iowa real estate, bonds, mortgages and other property.

The will bequeaths $90,000 to Smith W. Todd of Industry, Pa.; $10,000 to another nephew, John W. Todd of Eaglemere, Pa., and $10 each to two nieces, Mrs. D. Crosby and Mrs. Josie F. Mitchell of Los Angeles, Cal. By the terms of the instrument, Smith W. Todd was made executor without bond. Notice of probate was given and the heirs have been named forthwith executor with bond fixed at $100,000.

Pulls a New One.

Kansas City, Mo.—Here's reward for that 60 cents when I was down and out," said a brown-eyed stranger tonight during a free spot. Mrs. C. M. McKnight didn't recall the incident, but professing $2 change. Money a stranger disappeared to an alien

Long Railway Tunnel.

The longest railway tunnel on the American continent is the Rogers Pass tunnel on the Rocky Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific, which is five miles in length and runs at an average grade of 1 per cent. It is 30 feet wide and 22 feet high, and is constructed at a cost of more than $10,000,000. Previous to its being put through, the Hosmer has used on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad, 4¾ miles in length, was the longest tunnel in America.

Another Use for Concrete.

In the novel restoration of the frontage of a wooden trestle at Port Angeles, Wash., piles dangerously rotted by marine borers were encased by concrete coverings. Interruption of traffic across the trestle was avoided by letting thinly grouted. Forms six feet long and two feet square inside were placed around the old piles and were filled with concrete during the night hours of lowest tide. For greater height of concrete the forms were raised for further filling.

HORSE POWER NOT ALWAYS UTILIZED OR DISTRIBUTED TO GREATEST ADVANTAGE

The Use of Large Teams Saves Man Power.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More efficient utilization of horse power on the average farm will assist in the solution of the labor problem.

The average horse power is about 1 horsepower, and the average farm has available for the efficient operation of the average American farm, but this power is not always utilized or distributed to the greatest advantage.

The practice of plowing as much land as possible with the largest team in use then in the spring, when work is pressing, will result in labor being wasted, as this method utilizes both horse power and labor to a season when it would either also be practically idle.

It is better that the entire cotton belt the one-horse breaking plow is in general use. Such plows require the time of a man per horse in the operation of the plow, and as a rule the man walks the entire distance. The same labor could be made more land and at the same time with less fatigue to the horse.

Labor Is Plentiful.

Planting and cultivating are still done by hand in some parts of the cotton belt, and the distribution of fertilizers and manure is largely done in the same manner. This custom has prevailed no doubt because the labor has been plentiful and cheap. The introduction of improvements, a great saving of labor could be effected.

In the cultivation of crops in many parts of the South the two-horse plow and sweep prevails, and the one-horse cultivator is not in use to the extent it should be used to handle most continually in order to keep the soil in the best condition. This can be improved upon by using the light horse sweep and cultivator. The use of this implement does not require the skill that the two-horse single-row cultivator does. The average corn belt farm more horse power per man can be utilized in many instances. The use of four or five horses on the double gang plow would accomplish a much greater amount of work than is now performed per man on a majority of farms where the two-horse walking plow is used. The preparation of the seedbed one man can readily handle with the use of the double gang plow. If left in the shock, it will be damaged by every rain, even to some extent by the dew. Corn should not be shocked as early in the season as it is now the practice, but should be well matured before cutting. Cold must put the corn in the shock.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

My thoughts come flying forth in rhyme,
The scare-crow of mind bear,
But oh, the little winged things
That will not flutter there!

The little lovely wistful things
That vanish and then draw back
With fear!
Those are the best of all
The little timid things.
—Constance Dudley.

SANDWICH FILLING OF VARIOUS KINDS.

A sandwich may be filled with meat, chicken or fish, making a sandwich which is in itself a meal, or with cheese, a dozen kinds of which can be had, or with sweets, a delicious variety of which can be made.

Chop cooked meat very fine, add a little chopped, with a sweet pickle or two and bound together with a mild dressing, makes a good sandwich and one which leftovers may be used with.

Veal and Tongue Sandwiches—Put the veal and tongue through the meat chopper and mash with a small amount of soup stock; season with pepper and salt, and spread on thin buttered bread after chilling the meat. Any kind of meat, fowl or fish may be served with various seasonings with a little ingenuity and a sharp knife, a combination nearly always of good and delicious flavor.

Thinly sliced radishes, cucumbers, tomatoes and lettuce leaves with mayonnaise make most tasty sandwich fillings.

Olives, either stuffed, green or ripe ones, may be used with any kind of dressing, or added to cream cheese or butter.

Cottage cheese with chopped candied fruit makes a most tasty sandwich for a luncheon.

Chopped celery and cheese like the above with mayonnaise is delicious.

A club sandwich is enjoyed by the most fastidious when prepared as follows: Have of tomato with salted dressing on the bottom slice of thin bread, then a piece of cheese cut the size of the bread, a piece of lettuce, and a piece of crisp broiled bacon, then a slice of toasted bread, and then the top slice of bread.

Chopped hard-cooked egg mixed with butter, a pinch of mustard, salt and pepper, makes a delicious egg sandwich.

Such tender bits of food must—such careful seasoning! Chef Louise of Libby's Vienna Sausage, served piping hot, will tell you it was prepared by master chefs! Ask your grocer for a package today.

Contents will serve two.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

One Thing Spoiled.

He—"What do you think of those luxury taxes?" She—"Well, thank goodness, they didn't tax a good cry!"—Judge.

Two Were Mistaken.

Brown—Back to town again. I thought you were a farmer?" Green—"I used to be, some months."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Adversity never has to spit on its hands in order to get a straggle hold on a loss.

In life's great structure don't pull the props till the concrete's dry.

Delicate Mechanism

Despite its scope Swift & Company is a business of infinite details, requiring infinite attention.

Experienced men must know livestock buying with a knowledge of weight, price, the amount and quality of meat the live animals will yield.

Each manufacturing operation must be done with expert skill and scientific precision. A highly perishable product must be handled with speed and care to avoid loss.

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Alert wisdom and judgment must be used in getting stocks of goods into the open channels of demand through our four hundred branch houses. Branch House managers must show activity and energy to sell at the market in the face of acute competition from other large packers, and hundreds of small ones.

All these requirements of intelligence, loyalty, attention to task, are met in the personnel of Swift & Company. Yet the profit is only a fraction of a cent per pound with costs at minimum.

How can the workings of this delicate human mechanism be improved upon?

Do you believe that Government direction would add to our efficiency or improve the service rendered the producer and consumer?

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar". It will interest you.
Address Department 5
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Swift & Company, U.S.A.

RAISING HEALTHY CHICKENS

Lack of Vigor in Newly Hatched Chicks Often Traceable to Weak Vitality of Parent Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To be successful in raising chickens it is necessary to start with healthy, vigorous breeding stock, for the lack of vigor shown by many chicks can often be traced to weak parents. Only the strongest chicks from the best specimens should be put in the breeding pens, and they should be mated to produce eggs during the early winter, and consequently to be ready for market as soon as the weather is favorable. The average hen will lay more eggs during the early winter, and consequently the chicks hatched will be ready for the market before the hot weather sets in. Pullets that are hatched too late to lay during the winter months are usually stunted and do not develop into profitable layers. Such pullets are also more subject to disease than those that are hatched early enough to develop properly before the cold weather sets in.

The usual distance is four by six feet. A commercial poultryman finds such shelter sufficient for his flock, but in the home garden considerably more room should be allowed, for the chickens will be more contented and will not be so likely to fight. Where the chickens are confined in small yards, they should be provided with boxes filled with dry earth, coal ashes, or sand, in which they can dust themselves. This dusting is necessary to keep the chickens free from lice and mites.

RICH SOIL FOR GOOSEBERRY

Land Should Be Well Supplied With Humus, Deeply Plowed and Given Clean Cultivation.

Gooseberries prefer a rich, deep, mellow soil. The soil should be well supplied with humus and be deeply plowed and well fitted. The ground should be set as early in the spring as it can be worked, for the gooseberry is a cool soil, as they are among the first plants to start in the spring.

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SYMPTOM OF SEVERAL ILLS

Limbermeck Is Due to Absorption of Poisons From Intestines Causing Paralysis.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The condition known as limbermeck, or "limber neck," is a symptom of several diseases which are caused by poisons in the blood. The muscles of the neck, which support the head, become relaxed, so that the head droops or is borne as a mere weight on the end of the neck, which is unable to retain its erect position.

Limbermeck is due to absorption of poisons from the intestines causing paralysis. This is due to the absorption of poisonous substances which have a direct effect upon the nervous system and cause paralysis. It is frequently associated with indigestion or the eating of moldy grain or corn, but is not always the case.

The best treatment is to give a full dose of purgative medicine—that is, from a pint to a quart of raw linseed oil, or four teaspoonfuls of castor oil for a horse, and from one to two pints of raw linseed oil for a cow, according to the size of the animal. Follow the oil doses with a tablespoonful of salt, pork or a few olives every two hours. Feed bran mashes with the sassafras uncovered until the animal is able to eat grain. Feed a couple of pounds of bran mashes per day for each 100 pounds of weight of animal.

HARVESTING BIG WHEAT CROP

Department of Agriculture Advises to Consider Question of Stacking.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the largest crop of wheat on record about to be harvested, it is probable that in many northwestern threshers will not be able to make their machines keep pace with the considerable quantities of wheat will have to be stacked in the fields to wait for the thresher. If left in the shock, it will be damaged by every rain, even to some extent by the dew. Wheat should not be shocked as early in the season as it is now the practice, but should be well matured before cutting. Cold must put the corn in the shock.

Shocks of various kinds, using both grain and stover, are now most acceptable hot weather dishes.

Nellie Maxwell

SUCCESSFUL SHEEP FARMING

Neither Wool nor Mutton Can Be Ignored—Two Products Worthy of Equal Consideration.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A system of sheep farming that is to be successful must recognize the fact that neither wool nor mutton alone in many cases does the two products will be found to be complementary to each other either one may be emphasized to the exclusion of the other, according to the conditions, management, and marketing

Anti-Climax.

She clung closer to him. He held the white warmth of her burning face his soul. Something within him stirred. He touched her hair with kisses and the tips of his fingers, for the breath was gone.

"My Gosh!" he said, trembling. "Maybe we're going to have a baby."

The effect was instantaneous. She which turned an inevitable fire, which burned an inevitable fire, which burned an inevitable fire, which bur