

"But that I confess I cannot do."

"Neither can I," said, "I know the man who is with her, and can help fearing that he is her bitter enemy—that he is acting in concert with the Baron."

"Then why is he taking her capital—beyond the jurisdiction of governor general?"

"I am going straight to Petersburg to ascertain," I said, "I have come to thank you for your kindness in this matter. Truth to tell, I have been somewhat surprised that should have interested yourself on behalf," I added, looking straight at the uniformed official.

"It is not on yours, but on his," he answered, somewhat enigmatically. "I know something of the affair."

"It was my duty as a man to help poor girl to escape from that terrible place. She has, I know, been unjustly condemned for the attempted assassination of the wife of a general—condemned with a purpose, of course. Such a thing is not unusual in this land."

"Abominable!" I cried. "Oberg is a veritable fiend."

But the man only shrugged his shoulders, saying—

"The orders of his excellency, governor general have to be obeyed whatever they are. We often do but we dare not refuse to carry

[illegible]

On the long, dark, narrow door with an apologetic that the gas was not lighted. But, striking a match, he led me up the broad staircase and into a small, cozy, well-furnished room on the second floor, evidently the sitting room of some aristocratic person, judging from the books and critical reviews lying about.

For a few minutes I waited there, until the door opened, and there entered a man of most elegant bearing, a shock of long, snow-white hair and almost patriarchal beard, whose dark eyes that age had dimmed flashed out at me with a look of curious inquiry, and whose manner was that of a person not quite at his ease.

"I have called on behalf of Mademoiselle Elvina Heath, to give this letter to Madame Stassulevitch, or if she is absent: to place it in the hands of the 'Red Priest.' I explained to my best Russian.

"Very well, sir," the old man responded in quite good English. "I am the person you seek," and taking the letter he opened and read it carefully. Then, with the expression on his furrowed face that his contents caused him the utmost consternation. His countenance, already pale, blanched to the lips, while in his eyes there shot a fire of quick apprehension. Then, almost transparent hand holding the letter trembled visibly.

"You know mademoiselle—eh?" he asked in a hoarse, strained voice as he turned to me. "You will help her to escape?"

"I will risk my own life in order to save hers," I declared.

"And your devotion to her is prompted by what?" he inquired suspiciously.

"I was silent for a moment. Then I confessed the truth.

"My affection."

"Ah!" he sighed deeply. "Poor young lady! She, who has enemies on every hand, badly needs a friend. But can we trust you—have you no fear?"

"Of what?"

"Of being implicated in the coming revolution in Russia? Remember, I am the Red Priest. Have you no Otto Kampf?"

Otto Kampf! (TO BE CONTINUED)

How Much Accidents Cost.

The actual number of workmen killed and injured annually in the United States is not known definitely. The best authorities, however, have estimated fatalities at about 10,000 annually, and non-fatal accidents producing an annual loss of 200,000,000 working days. Estimating the value to society of each man killed at \$5,000, and of each non-fatally injured, the economic annual loss sustained by the nation amounts to approximately \$600,000,000. This is the amount which, some way or other, must be charged against the production cost in the various industries where the accidents occurred.

Records in Deep-Sea Diving.

The deep diving is a practical procedure not accompanied by great danger when the proper precautions are taken. In the case of the United States Navy, the records show that during the fall of 1914 off the coast of New England. In these tests only such apparatus as is supplied with the diving outfit of all naval vessels was used. The divers were charged with the made, and although great depths were reached, no mishaps or difficulties were experienced. One diver went to a depth of 274 feet, and it is believed by the officers in charge that a depth of 300 feet or more can be reached without serious danger.

Household Hints.

Take a glass of common white chalk, scrape it to a powder, and add as much water as will produce a paste and apply the paste to the surface of stained ivory. If stains are very deep two, three or more applications will be required.

If you wish to preserve cloths and have them look nice and new, wash them with wine thoroughly dry, wrap each cloth away from clothing, wrap each in stuff brown paper, secure all around, either with gum, string or close stitching. In fact, make as air-tight as possible. Put packages in box and keep tightly closed.

Blood Money.

There was a crash on the slump as Mr. Timothy fell on a grunty old yard. He landed on his back for several days and died about the third of old Tiddeley spoke.

"I will give you a shilling if you will give that untelling little wretch a good thrashing," said the man in black, and I don't want your bob; but I'll halp his little if you'll give him an inch of his life 'e'll be glad to show all over again!"—Answers.

Primitive "Timepieces."

One of the most primitive time-keeping devices employed by Chinese and Japanese was a knotted wick about two feet in length which smoldered without breaking into flame, and indicated the passage of an hour by the time consumed in burning between two marks. King Alfred is credited with having established a system whereby twelve-inch wax candles were divided into equal distances; relatively to a third of an hour the length of this type, but only two inches in length, is exhibited in the collection in the Wax-lantern museum.

Dairy Facts

NO PLACE FOR COUNTERFEIT

Difficulty of Replenishing and Starting Herds With Good Animals Worries Dairy Farmer.

The development of the increased demand for well-bred dairy cattle, based upon the recognition of the fact that under present production conditions, the counterfeit dairy cow has replaced on the pasture or in the feed yard.

During the past few years, difficulty in replenishing and starting herds with good animals has confronted the

Select Animals on Wisconsin Dairy Farm.

dairy farmer at every turn. High prices have demonstrated the futility of expecting satisfactory returns from keeping poor producers, and the wise, awake, progressive, business dairyman is centering their demands on cows of which there must be a greater supply to meet this demand. Fore competition has created a well-founded impression that the most effective way of evading it is by greater production per animal and better prices.

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Not Necessary to Go to Great Expense, but Few Years of Time Are Required for Purpose.

Are you satisfied with your present herd of nonpaying common cows? Do not why not begin now to improve them and get out of the old herd? When developing the dairy herd the common stock it is not necessary to go to great expense, but a few years of time are necessary in which to accomplish this.

The amount of time called for to some extent, be dependent upon the character of the stock that you have, or the one you intend to use as a foundation herd.

In some instances two or three generations of correct breeding will give you a common herd to a fine paid herd. In other instances a few years will be required, but the time will require more than four or five generations to effect the change.

NEED OF WATER FOR A COW

Necessity Not Generally Understood, and Young Animal Is Quite Frequently Painfully Thirsty.

The young calf does not receive the moisture it needs from the milk which it gets on a regular basis. A very early age it will drink the water if it has an opportunity to do so this a number of times during the day.

It is a good plan to have water for the calf at all times. This need of calf for water is not generally understood and the young animals usually painfully thirsty as we observe their feeding habit. The calf is that it gorges itself with milk or drinks too rapidly when it has chance. Thus it does not get the benefit of the milk and digestive troubles will result. Remember that it is the calf's food. Water should be its drink.

Care of Calf After Weaning.

Milk supply the calf does not get the cow again, upon it is rated from her and put on the milk diet, as it will tend to spoil the calf, but will cause the calf to worry after the calf and reduce milk flow.

Leave Calf With Cow.

It is a good practice to let the calf suck the cow for about four hours after birth, after which it may be taken from its mother. In the case of a weak calf, however, it is better to let it remain two or three hours longer.

Cleanliness Is Necessary.

In raising calves, remember cleanliness in all of the feed arrangements is extremely necessary.

Use Artificial Coloring.

If it is desired to use artificial coloring, it should be added to the feed just before churning.

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