## A PANE OF GLASS.

By Mrs. E. H. Hough.

"I am very sorry, Fred. I had got to like the girl very much, and she has been very faithful to her duties and a good saleswoman, and all that-but I cannot permit this pilfering to go onit will lead to something worse before long. I think the best way to save her feelings will be to tell her at the end of the week that we don't require her services any longer, and in that way get quietly rid of her without any direct accusation. You know we took her solely on her own recommendation, without asking for any references-in fact, I'll do her the justice to admit that she frankly told us she could not furnish any, being a stranger in the place. But this stealing has been going on for a month now, and as far as we know or can find out, she is the first one here in the morning, and is here alone long enough to give her an op-portunity to help herself. Another thing I have noticed, and that is that she has had several little trinkets lately which seem to me decidedly more extravagant than a girl with her means could afford to indulge in, unless she has come by them through such means as I begin to fear she is guilty of."

Fred bit his lip, and was silent.
It would not have helped the case any for him to have told his father just then that he knew the source from whence she had derived those little gifts, which he had contrived to convey to her in such a way that she would not be able to detect the giver, and so return them, and which it had afforded him such delight to see her wear, little dreaming at the time that they would only serve as additional means strengthening suspicion against her.

He had been only waiting a favorable opportunity to speak to her of his feelings, and assure himself of her senti-ments, before telling his father of the hopes he had been cherishing; but before that opportunity arrived this unex-pected trouble had threatened disgrace had cast a shadow over the fair name of the girl he secretly loved.
"I'll stake my life, father, that she

hasn't a trinket about her but what is honestly come by," he exclaimed, after a moment's embarrassed silence. "and that she is a thoroughly honest and trustworthy girl. Don't discharge her this week, father. Give her-give me one week more and let me see if I cannot discover the thief. I promise that if I find that it is indeed she, I will not try to shield her. But let me have that much time to try and discover the real culprit."

"I don't see how you are going to do it," replied Mr. Adams, looking around the apartment. "There is no way that I can see but by getting here ahead of the thief, whoever it is-and, of course, the money will not be taken with you looking on, and there is no way for you to conceal yourself in the You know I have been accustomed to leave money in that drawer for the convenience of making change if it should be needed, before I get down in the morning, but nobody knows but you that I am in the habit of counting it every night before leaving, and that for the last month it has not balanced with the cashier's account, but constantly shows a deficiency. It must be taken in the morning, before we get here, and Miss Allen is, as she has said herself, the first one hereindeed, she has a key of her own, so

Fred's eyes had been roving around the room while his father was speaking. There was, as he said, no possible chance for his concealing himself anywhere in the room without making the fact of that concealment evident, and thus defeating his purpose; but as he the window, and in one drawer of which was kept the money for such miscellaneous expenses as postage, telegrams, and other incidental small cxpenditures, and from which sums that could not be accounted for had been missing for a month past, his face lightened. The window faced another window of a large building, the side of which was separated only by a narrow court, and which was for the time vacant, and a suggestion occurred to him, which he seized upon at once.

that she can get in as early as she

"I'll admit it does look against her, father," he said. "But I believe I can find a way in a week's time either to vindicate her, or prove that your suspicions are just; but I believe that it will vindicate her. Just let me have one more week, and if I don't discover the culprit by that time, I will make no

"All right, my boy," said Mr. Adams. smiling, and perhaps not altogether without an intuition as to the cause of his son's earnestness. "I can stand the of a few dollars more, I guess. Find the culprit, and you may name your own reward." "I don't desire any reward," replied

Fred. But his troubled face told another

story, and one that his father was not slow to detect.

Not only Margery Allen, but the three other girls in the employ of Mr. Adams' photographic establishment missed the frank, bright smile and pleasant word with which his son had been wont to greet them, and into Margery's pretty eyes crept a look of hurt surprise, mingled with a deeper feeling. that went to Fred's very heart. But he maintained his demeanor unshakingly-meanwhile, however, studyiny each face and act of the girls with a scrutiny he had never bestowed upon them be fore, and by night he had pretty well settled in his own mind as to the culprit; but to make that suspicion a certainty was the task that remained.

If any of the girls, in passing near the window where the desk stood, had charced to glance at the building op-posite, they might have noticed that it had been provided with a shade, with the exception of one pane of glass, where the shade had been cut away. But they either did not notice it, or did not think it of sufficient consequence to mention-if they did-and the day's work went on as usual, except that Margery remarked to herself, with a little faster beating of her heart, that it was the first day since her finding the employment that had been to her such a boon, that Fred's eyes had failed to meet hers with an encouraging or friendly smile, into which, of late, she had imagined she could detect a

The next morning the girls were at their work as usual when Mr. Adams and his son entered the establishment.

Both gentlemen looked serious, but on Fred's face was also clearly manifest a look of triumphant satisfaction.

"Young ladies," said Mr. Adams, addressing his employes, "I have rather an unpleasant subject to introduce this morning, but it is not of my choosing, and I would prefer to give you an op-portunity to acknowledge your act, than to charge you with it. Which of you is first here in the morning?"

"I believe I am, sir," answered Mar-

gery, to which the others assented.
"Well, I am sorry to report that for some time past I have been missing small sums of money from the drawer where I keep the change for incidental expenses, and to which you all have ac-cess, as occasion requires," continued Mr. Adams. "Now I will put it to you formally, Miss Adams, do you know anything in regard to the missing

"I do not, sir," she replied, lifting her yes to his face, with a look of perfect innocence and truthfulness, while Fred, in his delight and joy, could scarce retain himself from hugging her on the

"Miss Wilson. do you?-or you, Miss Smith? or you, Miss Ferris?" A most emphatic denial was the

manimous response. "Well," said Mr. Adams, "it seems then we must resort to some other means to ascertain the culprit. What have you to say, Fred?"
"Merely to ask the young ladies if

any of them recognize any one they know in this," responded Fred, draw-ing out a small plate and laying it be fore them. There was an excellent photograph of the interior of the room. and bending over the open drawer of the desk, in the act of taking some sil ver from it was the unmistakable pro-file face and figure of Lottie Smith. With a startled cry she drew back, covering her burning face with her

"If you will tell me the whole story I will let you off with no greater pun-ishment than being discharged from my service," said Mr. Adams, sternly. Otherwise I shall call an officer and hand you over to him forthwith."

Overcome with terror at this threat Lottle sobbingly confessed that she had been the thief, having coaxed the jani-tress to let her in on the plea that she wanted to get work early, and then slipping out again, and not returning until after Margery had arrived, so that if the theft was discovered, sus picion would fall upon her. Mr. Adams heard her to the end; then quietly requesting her to get her hat and cloak, attended her to the door and bowed her out; then returning to Margery who was standing a little apart from the rest, he said in a tone of more than wonted kindness:

"There is a little story connected with this discovery, which there is not a fitting opportunity to tell here; but if you will allow my son to escort you to our house this evening to dinner, I will be happy to make you acquainted with my wife, and you can hear the sequel to this affair."

Margery bowed, too happy to speak after one eloquent look from Fred's eyes, and went back to her duties with heart bounding high. At the appoint ed hour Fred accompanied her to his home, where, after being introduced to his mother, who took the orphan girl to her heart and embrace at once, they

told her the story.

"The moment I looked at that window of the building opposite," Fred said in conclusion, "it occurred to me that I might make use of if as a point, and only of characteristics but from which not only of observation but from which l could obtain a view of the place and the culprit. By investigating and experimenting I found that I could photograph the room accurately. And I had a shade put up—leaving only one pane of glass exposed, in front of which I could place my machine and do the work without being seen in return.

I was there this morning by dayi'g glanced over at the desk, which stood half an hour before your time of comat the opposite side of the room, near ing, the door opened and Lottie Smith came in. I waited until she was in the very act of taking the money, as you see, and then secured my snap shot, that vindicated you, my darling, and has made me the happiest man alive-

> He had not intended to make his avowel of love ir such a fashion, but his joy and affection burst from him simultaneously, and the next moment he had her in a rapturous embrace from which she made no effort to disengage herself.
> "Good-by, my dear daughter." Mrs.

> all by the aid of that blessed pane of

Adams whispered, as she bade her good-by before resigning her to Fred's care to escort her home. "You shall be my daughter in a very few weeks, if I have anything to say about it."

And that she not only had considerable to say about it, but said it, was evidenced by the modest but delightful little wedding that took place not long after, at which Fred and Margery were the principal parties in earnest, and, if their faces were any indication, the very happiest people that could be found anywhere.

Lace Capes for Summer Wear. Lace capes, fashioned very much like the winter models, with velvet or jetted yokes and collars, have made their appearance, like many other of the season's fashions, long before they are required. These capes are very handsome, indeed, especially those which are only garnitured with expensive cut jet ornaments and fringes. Some costly French capes have yokes and collars gold and jet met, dotted with cabochons, and a few models are lined throughout with rows of jetted galloon in stripes falling over the cape from the yoke. The cape is thus stiffened to such an extent that it falls in lines that are altogether different from the soft natural folds in which lace should fall

Gending His Hand In. First Pickpocket-Hullo, Tuffy! Where

you been lately? Second Pickpocket-I've been sick

abed. First Pickpecket-That's too bad. Interfere with your work much? Second Pickpocket-It did for a while, but I'm getting my hand in again.

She Wanted to Know.

Servant-Mrs. Clamwhooper sent me over to ask how poor Mr. Doosenbury

is this morning.

Mrs. Doosenbury—He is a great deal worse. There is no telling how soon he may pass away, Servant-Shall I wait a little while and see?

DICTATES OF FASHION. THE STYLES FOR STREET AND HOUSE.

General Gossip Pertaining to Latest Fads in Women's Appar-el--A Short Dissertation on the Subject of Jackets.

"The Bolero" is the name modistes of the day, and when they pronounce it correctly the "e" has a long a sound, and the "r" is given a decided roll. Whichever way its name is pro-



nounced though, all wear the jacket It makes the tall person jaunty, the short person taller. When the quips and frills are put on, the lean ones look plump; when they are left off, the fat ones look trim. That we have an Americanized edition of it makes no difference; the comfort of it is there the same.

A bewildering little affair, worn by a young hostess at a dinner, had a skirt of pale blue bengaline, dashed with black lines, and having five small flounces at intervals of twelve inches of gathered blue ribbon. The shirt waist of the same material was made extravagantly full, with the newest of large sleeves. Over this she wore a genuine Spanish bolero of dark blue velvet, wrought with gold braids and passamenteries. The neck of the jacket followend the line of the gown-neck, which was in round "baby" fashion just low enough to show to good advantage a pretty, graceful throat, and was finished with a small upright ruf-

fle of bengaline.

The jackets worn in the house are cleeveless; those on the street, as a rule, have sleeves, but this is left entirely to the wearer, whether she wishes to be cool or not.

The bolero proper should have no



sleeves; still many tailors are putting them in, and very large ones at that, and are also giving full revers over the shoulders. The bolero differs from the Eton, the Figaro and the zouave, in that it comes entirely to the waist line, both back and front.

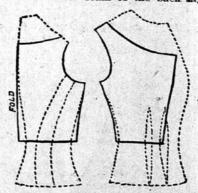
A dainty jacket of cut jet designed for house and theater wear, is made in in the same shape as the dark blue velvet just described, excepting that it comes up about the neck and has a flaring Marie Stuart collar.

Another theater jacket of cut jet is

fashioned to wear with a girdle and collar piece.

The first diagram shows how a dinner jacket like the dark blue velvet one can be cut from a plain basque pat-

On the center seam of the back lay



How to Cut a Jacket From que Pattern.

your goods folded. Cut as shown in the diagram, making very little curve for the under-arm seam. The front is so simple as to need no explanations. Indeed, the whole jacket is simplicity itself, as it requires only the under-arm and shoulder seams. The outline can easily be varied to suit all tastes by cutting it round instead of square,

and higt-necked instead of low, etc. Most women would greatly enjoy having one or two jaunty house jackets of cloth. Such a one of chocolate brown ladies' cloth can be cut by the second diagram. It is at its prettiest when worn over a silk blouse of cream or light blue. The blouse shown in the picture fastens Russian fashion a little side, and the crush collar and belt both terminate in loose knots with "donkey car" ends. The silk has broken lines of brown. The jacket may

be either Eton or bolero length. The front of the chocolate

jacket is more complicated than that of the dinner jacket, but the back

cut in the same way.

In cutting the front place the material so that you will have fourteen inches above the neck of the basque pat ern. Beginning with the armhole at side seam then cut the shoulder seam just as long as the one for the back is cut—say two and a half inches. From the shoulder seam cut to form

revers as shown in line b, slightly curvgive to the popular short waist-jackets of the back to which it is to be joined. This revers piece is to be just half the width of the back. The seam at the center of the back of this piece is cut very slightly on the bias so that in the joining there is a slight flare

at the bottom of the collar.

For the edge of the collar and rever cut from the upper edge of collar scam a curving line parallel to the curved line "b" continuing to the bottom of jacket. It will look very much like a quarter of a circle, but if kne A and B are properly joined and the seam in the back of collar be neatly finished the result will be a very pretty combination of collar and rever, the rever being in one piece with the jacket and the collar joined to the back with a seam.

The very daring and brilliant jacket designed for mountain wear was sent out by Rausdintz from Paris two weeks The cut is of no especial name, for it comes at least six inches below the waist. It is of blue mottled basket cloth, the seams in the back flaring out sharply below the waist, falling into large flutes. The straight revers are cut in with the front pieces, then pressed back and narrowly edged and also faced with a red and brown figured straw silk exactly resembling a bandana handkerchief. The armholes are also piped with this silk and it makes the finish around the jacket. This jacket is to be worn over a blouse of straw-colored bandana, fig-

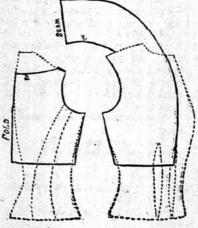


Chocolnte Cloth Jacket.

ured with a very small palmleaf pat tern in red and brown and the front is crossed with some of the broad woven border that edges the handker chiefs, in which the colors of the palm leaves are repeated. These bands are edged with fine black thread lace half an inch wide sewed to ruffle slightly. The same lace edges the band at the

For outdoor wear serge beleros will be popular. They can be worn over full silk shirt waists with all their bravery of jabot and fancy belts, or equally well over a regular gentleman's vest of heavy silk, white pique of cassimere. With the vest goes the white linen collar and four-in-band tie

When the street bolero has no sleeves the soutache edges the armhole match the double revers. Some of these jackets seem at swell importers' are piped with a contrasting color. Soutache is confined to the reverse,



cuffs and collar; piping edges the entire jacket.

The trimmings of the house beleron are more dressy. Gold, silver and jeweled passameteres are used on all the dark velvets either as an edging or, in larger ornaments, appliqued onto the front and in "V"-fashion in the back Some very handsome boleros are edged with small gold sequins which shimmer and shine in the most delightful fashion making them quite like the genuine Spanish article. Others are studded all over with small jet cabochons. A. very few are quite without ornamenta-



Parisian Mountain Jacket. tion except for the brilliant rich linings of which one catches an occasional

RURAL READERS.

A Strong Plea For System in Farm-ing—Sulphur for Fowls—Sheep in Utah--Preparing Potato Seed - Something Worth Knowing--Pointers.

A Strong Plea for System in Farming

Drifting, drifting, drifting! Floating along with the current; dropping into the ruts; slipping into the paths pointed out by existing circumstances! This is as I see the great mass of farmers moving; this is the cause of so many failures, of "straightened circumstances," of mediocre results and almost fruitless labor. This it is that makes farm life the "hundrum" extense so many realists haven of saiis. istence so many realize, barren of satisfactory results, fruitless in much that helps to render life pleasant and attractive. Many a farmer is there who never dreaming of planning for more than the single season, while there are others who permit conditions as they find them to dictate their course of action. One will go out over his fields in the spring, select a little spot of an acre or two where the grass is failing and "guess I will put a little corn here." Some other spot for like reason will be selected for potatoes, and so it goes in a series of "patch work" all over the farm and all through the season. The plowing, harrowing, cultivating, etc., are all performed at a cost augmented because of the small scale upon which the work is done. A little corn is pro-duced and fed to the hogs; a small crop of oats for the horses; a little wheat and a few bushels of potatoes for family use, and nothing to put into market to be converted into cash. Now to those farmers who are always "hard up," who never have any money to spend for the pleasure that makes life attractive, let me urge you to give up your aimless life and learn to do .omething, to accomplish results. Give up "playing at farming;" drop the little boy manner of doing things, and work with some aim in view and some system as a guide.

If you own a farm of fifty or one hundred acres or more, and it is fenced off into small fields, the first step necessary will be to make a good substantial. fence around your pasture land and (if you can do no better) between your own and your neighbors', and stack your other fences out of the way. You cannot afford to spend your time with short furrows, hacking weeds in fence corners, etc. So arrange your work as to reduce useless expenditure of strength. The outside of a field always costs the most (proportionately) to keep clean. The larger the field un-der cultivation, the greater the economy in producing the crops. Decide what proportion of your land you de sire to plow each year. If one-fourth, then take it all up in one piece. Crops will not quarrel. You can just as wel put your potatoes the whole length by the side of the corn or upon the end of the corn rows, and your garden truck upon the end of the potato rows, as to make a separate patch of each vari-

I have lost much time for want of proper system in arrangement of crops. I now find it a great convenience to put them all together as far as practicable. If I am cultivating my potatoes and wish to work in the garden truck an hour, the tools, horses and crops are all together. I don't have to load up my tools and fool away time going some other part of the farm before I can begin to convert my labor into money. It is well to bear in mind in all your operations upon the farm that time is money, that you cannot af-ford to do any work that can as well will be its subsequent growth. It also be avoided, and that a carefully arranged system of work to be followed out year after year will trim off the useless or worse than useless work that cuts off the profits wherever the work of the farm has not been carefully mapped out.-Ohio Farmer.

Sheep for Utah.

In 1892 Utah had 2,800,000 sheep, and it is by all odds the leading live stock industry of the territory. The ranges are about all fully stocked, however, and the increase from this time on will be slow. Utah has over 52,000. 000 acres of land, and fittle more than 2,000,000 can be used for agricultural purposes, even with irrigation. There 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 acres of range land, mountain and desert, which furnishes a variety of feed-sage brush, bunch grass, etc., and on the mountain sides wild wheat, peavine, bushes and shrubs. The sheep are mainly of the Merino type, and will average 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 pounds to the fleece of wool. Shearing in done from the middle of April to the middle of June. It is done, as elsewhere on the ranges, by gangs of men who make a business of it, and who are experts. A man who cannot shear 100 sheep in a day is not wanted. Owners run their flocks in 2,000 to

2,500, placed in charge of a competent man, who is paid \$35 to \$45 per month, man, who is paid \$50 to \$50 per month, including board. A company outfit is provided, consisting of team and wagon, tent, feed, provisions, etc. It takes one man to look after the outfit, do the cooking, and look after changing location. tion occasionally. A company outfit goes with from one to three flocks. A good, careful, steady man is put in charge, as upon him depends the suc-cess of the flock and the profits of the business. The engraiving on the first page is from a photograph of one of herders' camps. The ruling price for Utah wool last year was 15 to 20 cents. Charles Crane of Millard county, who ranges about 20,000 French Merino grades, estimates the cost of keeping each sheep one year to be about 70 cents, and the elip of his flock runs from 81-2 to 14 pounds.

Some English Experiments.

Last year's field experiments of the Nerfolk chamber of agriculture afford information which may be useful at the present time. The plots of barley to which one hundred and fifty pounds per acre of nitrate of soda was applied yielded an increase of nearly nine bushels per acre over those which received no manure. The addition of minerals only increased the yield two and a half bushels per acre. Sait did not improve the crop. In every case where more than 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, or sulphate of ammonia, was applied, the crop went down more or less, and 200 pounds per acre caused birds to all your neighbors. There is the barley to be badly laid. In soils profit in it.

THE AGRICULTURAL WORLD of fair quality, not too strong, a dressing of 150 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre in April has increased the crop of barley fifteen bushels per acre, besides the increase of straw.

It is well known that wet weather during the winter and early spring months has the effect of washing out of the soil the more soluble constituents of plant food, especially the nitrogen, reducing the value of sheepfolds and other methods of dressing the land.

We may expect to see some yellow grain this spring, both wheat and bar-ley, and the Norfolk experiments may has a magical effect in restoring yellow grain to health and vigor. April and May are the months that these soluble dressings should be applied.—London Chronicle.

Sulphur for Fowls.

There is no remedy and assistant so easily and cheaply obtained, so harmless to the fowls, and so satisfactory in its results, says an exchange, as sul-phur. It being in the system of animals a small degree, there is a greater affinity for it than there otherwise would be. It can be administered to the fowls by having it in a small box, so that they can help themselves, or by mixing it with their food once 2 week, or as often as there are indications of vermin. Penetrating, as it does, to every part of the system, all parasites are quickly and surely destroyed; also gapes are said to be pre-vented in chickens. Fowls need it more than animals, their feathers containing between 4 and 5 per cent of sulphur. Their eggs also have a small quantity which is noticed by the discoloring of a silver spoon when it comes in contact with a boiled egg. Applied externally to the fowls when on the nest; to the nest itself, or mixed with the soil in the dusting box, it is equally efficacious in destroying vermin.

Something Worth Knowing.

During the dry season of mid-summer the tires of the farmers' wagons become loose, and is the cause of much delay and vexation. A writer in the Ohio Farmer suggests a remedy that avoids taking the wagons to the black-smith's shop to have the tire cut. His remedy consists in making a trough a little wider and deeper than the felloes of the wheel. Then heat linseed oil to boiling point and pour it in the trough. Have everything so arranged that you can immediately turn the wheel slowly through the boiling oil. Two or three revolutions of each wheel in the boiling oil is sufficient. If the business is quickly done one heating of the oil is ample for four wheels, but usually a little boiling oil is added after treating the second wheel. The important point in this process is that enough boiling oil is in the trough to cover the felloes as the wheel revolves—when there is a better job performed than the one done by the blacksmith. The whole cost will be a few cents' worth of oil and a few minutes' work. The oil can be returned back into the can to be retained for a future occasion.

Preparing Potato Seed.

If the eye of the potato is allowed to grow in a warm, dark place it quickly saps all the vigor from the shoot and also from the tuber, says American Cultivator. The slender white shoot is good for nothing to begin a healthy growth, and it has taken so much of the substance of the potato that it is valueless for seed or for eating. Exposure to the sunlight and drying winds, however, make the seed better. Put the potatoes in a light, cool room, but one that will not freeze. slower the green shoot pushes and themakes a great difference in earliness. Some market gardeners who havelearned this secret always get early potatoes in market before their neigh bors. They often cut the seed and spread it thickly so that it may dry out more than uncut seed and become more thoroughly greened. A sunburned because of that fact, all the better, seed.

Feeding Little Pigs.

Teach little pigs to eat and drink when three or four weeks old, by putting fresh milk into a shallow pan where the dam cannot overturn it, scattering some soaked corn around the pan. When the pigs will eat from the trough, give them a ration three times a day, made from 50 per cent midlings, 25 per cent corn meal. 15 per cent bran and 10 per cent oil meal, well moistened with skim milk or fresh swill. crease the proportion of meal to the age of the pigs, until at six to ten months the ration may consist of half meal, 25 per cent middlings, 15 per cent bran and 10 per cent oil meal.

Some Agricultural Pointers.

Fresh milch cows in the fall of theyear are about as profitable as any stock that one can go into winter quarters with. Don't get it into your head that the only dairy worth having is the summer dairy.

Pasture in summer, clover and roots in winter, will improve the health and vigor of the stock. At ten months of age, or butchering time, stock cared for as about outlined will average 300. pounds.

Grow some carrots among other root crops. They may be put in as late as July, as they make the best growth after the nights become cool. All sorts of stock relish them and will make good use of a good big supply.

The credit system in small dealings has about outlived its usefulness. The farmer who buys and sells for cash will come out at the end of the year in much better shape than the man who pays his store bill after his crops are sold-or worse yet, with his crops.

Winter feeding is always an expensive matter, especially if it is not planned for betimes. In every crop that you plant now, consider the cattle and their needs for the winter. Successful farming always demands a long look ahead.

Turkeys are good farm property if the stock is vigorous and the birds heavy. Some of us breed them so long without changing the male that they become delicate and difficult to rear as as well as of light weight. Send away and get a pair or trio of right good birds this spring, and sell eggs or tall