

The Trail of the Dead:

THE STRANGE EXPERIENCE
OF DR. ROBERT HARLAND

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CHAPTER III.

In two strides my cousin was on the steep and narrow stairs. For a man of his age and size he mounted them with a surprising activity. Indeed, when I gained the landing he was already standing at the door of the room. He held up his hand with a warning gesture. I stepped up to him softly and peeped over his shoulder.

By the side of an old sofa placed against the wall of a room, half bedroom, half study, Professor Marnac crouched on his hands and knees. A lamp stood on the floor at his elbow. He was working with feverish haste, yet with a certain method, moving the lamp on and off as his examination of the section lit by its immediate rays was completed. It was an odd sight, this silver-haired figure that crept about, peeping and peering, like some species of elderly ape. So absorbed was he that it was with a minute before, with a swift sideways turn of the head, he caught sight of our faces in the doorway and rose to his feet.

"I can find no trace of it," said he, smoothing back his hair with a sigh. "It is excessively annoying."

"Of what, may I ask, sir?" I queried. "Of my signet ring, Mr. Harland. A valued possession which I would not lose for fifty pounds."

"Pray let me assist you," said I, stepping forward and raising the lamp, which the professor had replaced on the table.

"No, no, Mr. Harland. Enough has been done; in the presence of death we must forget such trivialities. Besides, although it was on my finger when I entered the house, it may have been dropped in the hall or on the stairs. I do not doubt that Hans will find it."

The professor spoke in so resolute a fashion that politeness did not demand that I should press the matter. My cousin had already passed behind a great screen of stamped leather that cut off the bed from the rest of the apartment. Marnac had stepped after him, and I, though at a slower pace, followed them. To be honest, the events of the evening had disturbed me not a little. I had grown suspicious, uneasy; and this annoyed me in that I was without reasonable cause for such a frame of mind.

Granted that the professor had displayed oddities of demeanor, yet he was notoriously an eccentric. And if my cousin had become taciturn, if his politeness rang insincerely, the death of his old friend—

"Stand back, Herr professor! stand back, I say!"

It was Graden's voice, stern and decisive. I sprang to the corner of the screen and peered into the darkened alcove beyond.

Upon his death-bed pillows the calm and simple face of poor Von Stockmar gleamed like a mask carved in white marble. But neither of the two men who confronted each other across the body looked upon it. Graden, a grim and resolute figure, stood holding a common wooden match-box in his huge hands. He had opened it carelessly, for cheap sulphur matches were scattered on the sheet before him. Marnac's face I could not see, but in the pose of his back and shoulders there was something feline—something suggestive of an animal about to spring.

For a second or two the three of us stood in silence. My cousin was the first to break it.

"Pray do not let us detain you, Professor Marnac," said he. "Should we chance upon your ring, believe me, it will be safe."

The professor straightened himself with a little gesture of submission and stepped back into the lamplight. His hand was on the latch, when he turned upon us—for we had followed him—with a face deformed with the most malignant fury.

"Au revoir, my friends," he cried. "I wish you a pleasant evening."

And then a fit of laughter took him—smothered, diabolical merriment that broke out in oily chuckles like water gurgling from a bottle. The door closed upon it. We stood listening as it grew fainter, fainter, until it died away in silence on the lower stairs.

"Turn the key, Cousin Robert. But no; after him, lad, and bolt him out of the house. He'll be burning it down, else."

Graden was inexplicable; but I ran to obey. As I reached the hall, I heard the clang of the street door and the squeaking of the bolts as Hans shot them behind the departing visitor.

When I re-entered the room I found the screen pushed back against the wall, and my cousin, in his shirt-sleeves, leaning over the bed. He skirted at me over his shoulder to sit down and keep quiet, and I humbly obeyed him. Once or twice he turned to the lamp which he had at his elbow, and I caught a glimpse of a magnifying glass. Presently he rose, and, carrying the lamp in his hand, commenced a circuit of the room, lingering now and again to examine some object. At the dressing-table he paused for several minutes, using the magnifying glass repeatedly. But shortly afterwards he threw himself into a chair beside me with the air of a man whose work is done.

"It's no disrespect to our little Hermann that I mean," said he, pulling out a big briar, "but smoke I must."

He sat there puffing for a minute or two, his head sunk forward, his eyes on the floor. I watched him expectantly.

"It's a great gift, is observation," he began. "It makes just the difference between mediocrity and success in game-hunters and novel-writers, in painters of pictures and explorers of the unknown lands, where a man has never a map to help him. And this same trick of observation has given me some very remarkable results this evening; and how remarkable you will realize when I set them out in proper order. You've a logical head, Cousin Robert, and I want you to give me your fullest attention. Contradict me if I overstate the case."

"Fact the first: That a certain celebrated scientist, Rudolf Marnac, had an ill feeling—a very ill and evil feeling—towards a certain brother-professor, one Hermann Von Stockmar. Fact the second: That Von Stockmar died suddenly."

"Of a natural cause, as certified by a competent physician," I added quickly.

"Exactly. Fact the third: Marnac, who considers you a deserter to the Stockmar camp—as, indeed, I gather from your own story—appears in your rooms to inform you of the sudden death of his enemy. Now, why should he do that?"

"He is an eccentric. A sudden whim, perhaps. We were very intimate once, you must remember."

"Though hardly so now, from his manner of regarding you when he first announced himself this evening."

"He might have caught what we were saying. Listeners hear no good of themselves, but that does not tend to improve their tempers."

"Well, let that pass. It brings us to fact number four: He tells a deliberate lie."

"A lie! But when?"

"The man was worth studying. When I first saw him this evening, I ran my eye over him. I especially noticed his hands—their suppleness, their delicate color, their long prehensile fingers. I do not doubt that he is very proud of them. He wore no ring—it is not the custom of those who deal with germs to so adorn themselves. What was he looking for so anxiously in this room, if it were not a ring? Why did he leave us in the hall that he might conduct this search before our presence disturbed him?"

"I cannot suggest an explanation; but really, Cousin Graden, you seem to be weaving a most unnecessary tangle. I cannot imagine what result you expect to obtain."

"A conviction for murder."

CHAPTER IV.

I stared at him in the most profound amazement.

"Yes, murder, Cousin Robert; as deliberate and cold-blooded a doing to death of an innocent man as has ever befouled a corner of God's fair world."

He rose from his chair and plowed heavily up and down the room. The veins started in his forehead; his huge hands knotted themselves tensely.

"Listen. This afternoon a man lay asleep on that couch in the corner. We know the manner of man—a keen investigator, an indefatigable worker, an honest fighter; but one who had never done in all his life a mean or ignoble action. There comes a creak upon the stairs, the door is opened softly, a head peers in. He—the murderer—enters the room. He knew the custom of the house in this warm September weather: the doors open, the old servant asleep, the master taking his regular siesta, how far is he a criminal, how far a lunatic? Is this act premeditated, or the sudden tempting of opportunity? Who can say? It is enough that in his diseased imagination he has come to regard the sleeper as an enemy who maliciously set himself to destroy his theories and to bring ridicule on the laborious work of years. His desire for revenge is concentrated on the man before him."

"How the 'thing' came into his possession I cannot guess, though that should be a point easily discovered. He himself may have obtained it from Africa, or it may have come into his hands by chance, as the chief of the Entomological Museum. But he has it safe enough shut up in the tin box which fell from his pocket in your rooms. The spring of the lid was defective, you may remember: it is that same defective spring that will hang him."

"He stands over there, listening and watching. There is no sound; the sleeper will not wake. He opens the case upon the dressing-table and lifts the 'thing' with tweezers—for every hair of it has its poison. With scissors he cuts off some score of hairs, catching them in the crease of a folded sheet of note-paper. He replaces it in the case and closes the lid. Like an ugly shadow he fits across to the couch, kneels by its side, and one, two, three times blows the hairs from the creased paper across the intake of the sleeper's breath. He turns, snatches up the case from the table, and is gone. In five hours Professor Von Stockmar is dead of inflammation of the lungs. There is not a doctor in all Germany who would challenge that diagnosis. In nine hours Professor Rudolf Marnac is accused by me, Henry Graden, of murder."

"But this deadly 'thing'!" I cried, with a sinking horror at my heart. "This beast, reptile, insect—what is it? Where is it now?"

For answer he thrust his fingers into his pocket and drew out the same wooden match-box that I had seen him with by the bedside of the dead man. He slid it half open and tapped it sideways on the table under the lamp. A round, fluffy ball rolled out and lay motionless. Suddenly a little black head protruded, a score of tiny feet paddled into motion, and across the table there crept a hairy caterpillar—a loathsome, disreputable object, for across its back lay a ragged scar, where the hairs had been shorn away.

"Do you recognize the species?"

In a faint-hearted way I leaned across to grasp it, but with a sudden motion he brushed my hand aside.

"I see you do not," said he grimly. "It is common enough in South Africa."

With the end of a match he carefully pushed the insect back into the box, and replaced it in his pocket.

"The luck was against Marnac," he continued. "Not for one moment do I suggest that otherwise I should have suspected the truth. To begin with, the defective spring of the case allowed the caterpillar to escape while he was bending over poor Hermann. After he had done his awful work he slipped it back

hastily into his pocket. He never realized what had occurred until, upon accidentally pulling it out with his handkerchief in your lodgings, he found it empty. It was for that reason he searched so anxiously. What became of it did not matter so long as it was not found in this room; though, as a matter of fact, there was very small danger even then of its affording a clue.

"And now we come to a stroke of abominable luck, of which Marnac has every right to complain. I found the caterpillar on the sheet of the bed, where it had crawled in its wanderings. But that was not the worst of it, for I happened to be the one man in all Heidelberg who knew of its peculiar properties; who knew that its hairs are slightly poisoned, sufficient indeed to raise a nasty rash on the hand; who knew that the old-time Hottentots employed it for removing their enemies by blowing the hairs into their lungs. I took out a match-box, emptied it, and collected the caterpillar. I was closing the box when I looked up and saw Marnac watching me with a shocking expression, which could hardly have distorted the face of a perfectly sane man, however provoked. Nearly every murderer has a screw loose somewhere; but, in my opinion, Marnac is in an unusually bad way. It may turn out more of an asylum than a gallow's business, after all."

"But the details of the scene you picture; how did you obtain them?"

"I am a quick thinker, and the events of the evening began to arrange themselves in a sort of sequence, crowned by the discovery of the caterpillar. The inference to be gathered from them was obvious. I examined the nostrils of the dead man, and found four of the caterpillar hairs caught therein. On the dressing-table lay an ordinary pair of nail scissors. Two hairs were jammed where the blades met. On the creased sheet of paper, which I found behind the couch, there was no sign; but the use to which it had been put was plain. From Hans I knew the custom of the house: the sleep after the midday meal, the open doors, the opportunity. Is the matter plain to you?"

"What are you going to do?" It was all that I could say.

"Nothing to-night. To appear at a German police-station at this hour with such an extraordinary story would be for two foreigners, at least—the height of absurdity. Besides, there is no hurry; Marnac won't budge. He'll sit it out, never fear."

One o'clock clanged out from the steeples as I bade good-night to Graden at the door of my lodgings. He had already secured a room in a neighboring hotel.

"Have you a lock on your bedroom door?" said he.

"I believe so."

"Well, use it to-night. We've an ugly customer to deal with; and the worst of it is that, unless I am much mistaken, he knows how much we know."

I watched him as he rolled away, a gigantic figure in the moonlight, waving the thick stick he carried. Never had my stairs seemed so uncomfortably dark, never had they creaked behind me so mysteriously. It was with a sigh of relief that I gained my room and by a quick glance assured myself that I was alone.

It seemed that I had only just dropped off into dreamland—for, indeed, sleep had been hard to woo that night—when a knocking at my door brought me from my bed. I unlocked and opened it. Cousin Graden filled the foreground.

"I didn't think he'd throw up the less," Marnac has bolted!"

"And you?"

"I shall follow."

So commenced those strange wanderings which I shall entitle "The Trail of the Dead."

(To be continued.)

Thoughts Do Much Harm.

We should be appalled if we could see pass before us, in vivid panorama, the wrecks caused in a lifetime by cruel thought. A step here, a thrust there, a malicious sarcasm, bitter irony, ungenerous criticism, a jealous, envious, or revengeful thought, hatred and anger are all going out constantly from many a mind on deadly missions.

Servants have actually been made dishonest by other persons perpetually holding the suspicion that they were dishonest. This thought suggests dishonesty to the suspected perhaps for the first time, and being constantly held, takes root and grows, and bears the fruits of theft. The old proverb, "If you have the name, you might as well have the game," is put into action many times. It is simply cruel to hold a suspicious thought of another until you have positive proof. That other person's mind is sacred; you have no right to invade it with your miserable thoughts and pictures of suspicion.

Many people scatter fear thoughts, doubt thoughts, failure thoughts wherever they go; and these take root in minds that might otherwise be free from them and, therefore, happy, confident and successful.—*Societas Magazine.*

Narrow Escape.

"I can cure you, I believe," said the young doctor, "but you must drink no coffee."

"I never do drink coffee," interrupted the patient.

"Er, don't interrupt me. As I was saying, you must drink no coffee but purest Mocha. You must drink a little of that every morning."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Deep One.

"Senator Slye advise all young men to be honest."

"Well?"

"But he's an old grafter."

"Just so. And he wants to reduce competition in his line."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Ample Cause.

"But then, he had good grounds for divorcing his wife."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, indeed. Her complexion didn't match the color of his new auto."—*Judge.*



Clod Masher, Leveler and Drag.

This clod masher, leveler and drag can also be used for mashing down cornstalks and weeds. Cut off a log about twelve inches in diameter that will split straight through the middle nicely, take off the bark from both sides, that will leave one flat side and one rounding side to each piece; get some old half-inch rod irons, six pieces about fifteen inches long, have taps on one end and hook about two inches long, bent on the other end; bore two auger holes in each piece a foot from each end; put the books with taps through holes. Get two pieces of old log chains, with three links each, which will fasten the two pieces of timber together. Bore two more holes in one of the pieces about two feet from each end, and take one long trace chain and fasten to doubletree. Letter A shows shape of the rods. If you want to

make it heavier, drop a pole on the chains between the logs. This will make as fine a drag, clod crusher, land leveler, stalk and weed knocker as you would wish to use.

Grading Cream.

The establishment of creameries has done much to put the dairy business on a stable and profitable basis, as well as to provide consumers with a uniform quality of good butter. The introduction of the hand separator, by enabling the farmer to feed skim-milk in prime condition and minimizing transportation expense, has also done much for the business. This has not been without a drawback, however, in that the separated cream is not always kept under proper conditions, and that delivered to the creameries differs greatly in quality. When all are paid the same rate for butter fat there is no incentive to careful preservation of the cream. At the experiment station, Manhattan, Kan., a system of grading cream was adopted about two years ago, the prices paid varying with the quality of the cream. This has resulted in great improvement in the cream delivered and enables the butter maker to do his part better. Bulletin No. 135, "Grading Cream," treats of this subject, and can be obtained by addressing the station as above.

The Way to Make Hens Moul.

One of the achievements of modern poultry-keeping is that of forcing a hen to doff her old coat, and grow a new one before the time when she would do so naturally. Many hens shed their feathers so late in the season, naturally, that cold weather overtakes them before they get new suits, consequently they seldom begin laying before spring. If the moult can be hastened so that a new coat of feathers is grown and the laying can be started before cold weather, the prospect is good for a supply of eggs during fall and winter.

The result is usually accomplished by cutting off all meat and mash foods, putting the hens on short rations of grain for a week or so to stop the laying, then allow more liberty and feed a full ration high in protein. This loosens the old feathers, which drop off quickly and starts a rapid growth of the new. A liberal allowance of beef scrap is essential, and linseed meal is an advantage. Sunflower seeds are also good during the moult.

Tape Worm in Turkeys.

The presence of the tapeworm may be recognized through the indolent, drowsy spirits of turkeys infested by it; a careful examination of voidings will reveal its presence, as those infested will pass small portions of the worm. Powdered male fern is an effective remedy, and may be administered in doses of from thirty grains to one dram of the powder; or of the liquid extract, fifteen to thirty drops. This should be administered morning and evening before feeding; the minimum dose to the younger, increasing the dose as they grow older. Oil of turpentine is an excellent remedy against worms of all kinds which inhabit the digestive organs of poultry. A common remedy for the removal of worms from fowls is one drop of kerosene oil night and morning. This should not be administered to the very young, but may be used with impunity after they are a few weeks old.

Dangerous Corn Pest.

The cornstalk borer has infested various parts of the county for many years, but has not done great damage in most parts of the corn belt. It has begun to appear in Iowa and Kansas in the last two or three years.

It is a large, white, brown-spotted caterpillar which bores into a stalk of young corn. When fully grown it burrows down into the tap-root, and in the spring transforms to a pupa, from which the adult soon emerges and lays its eggs on the young corn near the axils.

The young larvae hatching from them bore into the stalk and upward through the pith. When fully grown they bore outwards to the surface, making a hole, from which the moth escapes and transforms to pupa in the burrow. This insect is two-brooded, the second brood feeding on the old stalks, generally between the second joint and the ground, and becoming full grown about harvest time, when they go into winter quarters.

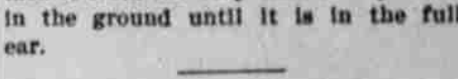
When corn was seriously infested last year and the stalks left standing a second infestation may be expected this year unless the farmer has raked and burned, a method which we have always suggested when the cornstalks were known to harbor any kind of insect pests. Corn is too good to be without its full supply of enemies, which attack it from the very time it is planted in the ground until it is in the full ear.

Cheap Fuel Alcohol.

Denatured alcohol will probably become another great product of the southern states. It is claimed that cottonseed oil machinery is perfectly adapted to making industrial alcohol from the potato. If this is successfully proven, the many cottonseed oil mills of the south, which are idle each summer season for lack of material, will be able to operate all the time and keep their employes together. Furthermore, being already equipped with the machinery, they will, no doubt, be able to manufacture the alcohol very cheaply. Farmers would also be benefited by the immense demand for potatoes that would result. In Cuba alcohol is produced and sold from twelve to fifteen cents a gallon, and it is said to make an excellent fuel for running engines. It produces no soot or disagreeable odors. When the law recently passed by congress to denaturize alcohol in the United States becomes operative it is expected greatly to increase the use of the article both for fuel and other purposes.

Arranging Large Kettle.

This illustration gives a plan to set up a kettle in butchering time which is much better than the old way with posts and pole. Take one and one-half



GOOD FIELD CONTRIVANCE.

inch old wagon tire to the blacksmith shop and get a ring made the size of your kettle, with three legs welded to it, and you can move your kettle any place where wanted, and nothing is in your way to go around it.

Cutting Asparagus Stalks.

The right way in cutting asparagus stalks, says an expert in answer to a question, is to cut everything clean up to the end of the asparagus season, or up to about the time that green peas are fit to gather. After that we let all the stalks grow, but if we were to cut any, we would remove the little ones rather than the big ones. This clean cutting is also the best remedy for the asparagus beetle, which gives us some trouble here. As long as all the stalks are cut, the insect is given no chance to breed, and later on, when we stop cutting, we can spray the plants with the Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead combination which makes an end to the beetle attacks for a while, and also checks the rust if that gives trouble. For ridding the stalks of slugs alone, dusting with freshly slaked lime while the plants are still wet with dew will answer.

Value of Dairy Products.

There were 12,147,304,550 pounds of milk and 588,186,471 pounds of cream used in 1904 in the manufacture of 551,278,141 pounds of butter, 312,985,290 pounds of cheese and 303,485,182 pounds of condensed milk. These figures are part of the census of manufactures for 1905. The total cost of the materials used in the industry was \$142,920,277, while the value of the products was \$168,182,780, an increase of the former of 81.3 per cent, and of the latter of 28.6 per cent. The number of establishments dropped from 9,242 to 8,920, while the capital increased 80 per cent to \$47,255,556. There were 3,507 salaried officials and clerks and 17,557 engaged in the manufacture of these articles. These received salaries and wages amounting to \$6,780,066.

THE WEEKLY HISTORICAL



1130—Alphonse I. vanquished the battle of Arique.

1261—Constantinople taken by the end of Latin empire.

1304—English, under Edward II, captured city of Caen, in France.

1410—Town hall of Prague taken by Hussites; Hussite war.

1540—Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex beheaded on Tower hill.

1554—Marriage of Philip of Spain and Mary of England.

1505—Mary, Queen of Scots, married Lord Darnley.

1603—King James and his son crowned at Westminster.

1670—Battle of Bridgewater, in King Philip's war.

1700—Legislative union of England and Scotland completed.

1759—English took Fort Mifflin from the French. . . . Fort Mifflin New York, surrendered to British.

1780—Pittsburg Gazette, first newspaper west of Alleghenies, appeared.

1704—Robespierre and seventy-two guillotined in Paris. . . . End of reign of terror in Paris.

1821—Peru issued declaration of independence.

1830—Charles X. of France expelled from the press. . . . Barricades in Paris began.

1852—Steamboat Henry Clay wrecked on Hudson river; 26 lives lost.

1854—Yellow fever becomes epidemic in New Orleans.

1856—Several lives lost and many less by fire in Boston.

1858—Third attempt to lay Atlantic cable commences in midwinter.

1861—Gen. George B. McClellan command of the Army of the Potomac.

1862—Ship Golden Gate lost on coast; 204 lives lost.

1863—Surrender of Morgan, the Confederate, at New Lisbon, Ohio.

1864—Chambersburg, Pa., burned by Confederates.

1868—Wyoming territory admitted to Congress. . . . Fourteenth amendment to Constitution of United States declared in force. . . . Alaska declared as a territory.

1871—Boiler explosion on Westfield in New York killed 100 perished.

1873—Serious fire at Portland, Ore.

1874—Many lives lost in flood at Burg, Pa.

1880—Revolt in City of Mexico prevented installation of Gen. Gomez as president.

1884—Henry M. Stanley arrived in land from exploring tour in Africa.

1894—War declared between China and Japan. . . . Japanese victories at the battle of Yon-Hwan, Korea.

1898—Ponce, Porto Rico, taken by United States troops. . . . United States opened negotiations between Spain and United States. President McKinley transmitted terms of peace to Spain.

1890—Heraux, president of Domingo, killed.

1901—Battle of Maine fought at Philadelphia.

1904—Newchwang evacuated by Chinese. . . . Von Plehve, Russian minister of the interior, assassinated. England demanded indemnity from Russia.

Missed the White.

When the summer resident of show his new automobile to Ephraim Dodge of Cynwau, he plain all the workings of the machine. His offer was promptly accepted.

The old man's face wore its usual passive look as he listened to the explanations and descriptions of the new details; he felt of handles, wheels and boxes as he was requested to do; lay flat to inspect the workings of mysterious machinery; bent double and squinted at half-hidden gears, and put his fingers in several designated places.

At last the inspection was over, the owner, flushed and full of pride, waited for Uncle Ephraim to speak.

"Going to run that up here, inquired the old man, after a moment's pause.

"Yes, indeed, these roads are a good deal better than they were for it," said the owner.

"Um-m" and Uncle Ephraim's his beard reflectively. "Well, you suppose to get rid of it, that'll be on the back of your shirt? Strikes me there's a chance of a lack that way."

Hereditary Resemblance.

"What you chilton been doing?" "We ain't been doing nothing."

"Deah me! You grow up young pa every day."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Received Merciful Treatment. Poet—I want you to know, this poem cost me a week's labor. Editor—The judge certainly ad justice with mercy.—*Philadelphia Record.*