

Between Two Fires

By ANTHONY HOPE

"A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds." —Francis Bacon.

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

Thus far the Signorina, I must beg to call special attention to the closing lines of her narrative. But before I relate the very startling occurrence to which she refers, we must return to the barracks, where, it will be remembered, matters were in a rather critical condition. When the officers saw their mess room suddenly filled with armed men, and heard the alarming order issued by the Colonel, their attention was effectually diverted from me. They crowded together on one side of the table, facing the Colonel and his men on the other. Assisted by the two men sent to my aid, I seized the opportunity to push my way through them and range myself by the side of my leader. After a moment's pause the Colonel began:

"The last thing we should desire, gentlemen," he said, "is to resort to force. But the time for explanation is short. The people of Aureatoland have at last risen against the tyranny they have so long endured. General Whittingham has proved a traitor to the cause of freedom; he was his position in the name of liberty; he has used it to destroy liberty. The voice of the people has declared him to have forfeited his high office. The people have placed in my hand the sword of vengeance. Armed with this mighty sanction, I have appealed to the army. The army has proved true to its traditions—true to its character of the people, not the oppressor, of the people. Gentlemen, will you who lead the army take your proper place?"

"There was no reply to this moving appeal. He advanced closer to them, and went on:

"There is no middle way. You are patriots or traitors—friends of liberty or friends of tyranny. I stand here to offer you either a traitor's death, or, if you will, life, honor and the satisfaction of all your just claims. Do you mistrust the people? I, as their representative, here offer you every just due the people owe you—debts which had long been paid but for the greed of that great traitor."

As he said this he took from his men some bags of money, and threw them on the table with a loud clink.

Major DeChair glanced at the bags, and glanced at his comrades, and said:

"In the cause of liberty, heaven forbid we should be behind! Down with the tyrant!"

And all the pack yelled in chorus:

"Then, gentlemen, to the head of your men!" said the Colonel, and going to the window, he cried to the throng:

"Men, your noble officers are with us. A cheer answered him. I wiped my forehead, and said to myself, "That's well over."

CHAPTER XVI.

I will not weary the reader with our further proceedings. Suffice to say we marched our host and marched down to the Piazza. The news had spread by now, and in the dimly breaking morning light we saw the Square full of people—men, women and children. As we marched in there was a cheer, not very hearty—a cheer propitiatory, for they did not know what we meant to do. The Colonel made them a brief speech, promising peace, security, liberty, plenty and all the goods of heaven. In a few stern words he cautioned them against "treachery" and announced that any rebellion against the Provisional government would meet with swift punishment. Then he posted his army in companies, to keep watch till all was quiet. And at last he said:

"Now, Martin, come back to the Golden House, and let's put that fellow in a safe place."

"Yes," said I, "and have a look for the money." For really in the excitement it seemed as if there was a danger of the most important thing of all being forgotten.

The dawn was now far advanced, and as we left the Piazza, we could see the Golden House at the other end of the avenue. All looked quiet, and the sentries were pacing to and fro. Drawing nearer, we saw two or three of the President's servants busied about their ordinary tasks. One woman was already removing Johnny Carr's life-guard with a mop and a pail of water; and a carpenter was at work repairing the front door. Standing by it was a doctor's brougham.

"Come to see Carr, I suppose," said I, leaving our horses to the care of the men who were with us, we entered the house. Just inside we met the doctor himself. He was a shrewd little fellow, named Anderson, generally popular, and although a personal friend of the President's, not openly identified with either political party.

"I have a request to make to you, sir," he said to me, "about Mr. Carr."

"Well, is he dead?" said the Colonel. "If he is, he's got himself to thank for it."

dining room, where we soon had an excellent meal. When we had got through most of it, I broke the silence by asking:

"What are you going to do with him?"

"I should like to shoot him," said the Colonel.

"On what charge?"

"Treachery," he replied.

"That would hardly do, would it?"

"Well, then, embezzlement of public funds."

We had a little talk about the President's destiny, and I tried to persuade the Colonel to milder measures. In fact, I was determined to prevent such a murder if I could without ruin to myself.

"Well, we'll consider it when we've seen him," said the Colonel, rising. "We've wasted an hour breakfasting—it's seven o'clock."

I followed him along the path, and we entered the little room where we had left the President. The sentries were still there, each seated in an armchair. They were not asleep, but looked a little drowsy.

"All right?" said the Colonel.

"Yes, excellency," said one of them. "He is there in bed."

He went into the inner room and began to undo the shutters, letting in the early sun. We passed through the half-opened door and saw a peaceful figure lying in the bed, whence proceeded a gentle snore.

"Good nerve, hasn't he?" said the Colonel.

"Yes; but what a queer nightcap!" I said, for the President's head was swathed in white linen.

The Colonel strode quickly up to the bed.

"Done!" he cried. "It's Johnny Carr!"

It was true; there lay Johnny. His excellency was nowhere to be seen. The Colonel shook Johnny roughly by the arm. The latter opened his eyes and said, sleepily:

"Steady there! Kindly remember I'm a trifle fragile."

"What's this plot? Where's Whittingham?"

"Ah, it's McGregor," said Johnny with a bland smile, "and Martin. How are you old fellow? Some beast's hit me on the head."

"Where's Whittingham?" reiterated the Colonel, savagely shaking Johnny's arm.

a stiff breeze, Johnny Carr's little yacht, with the Aureatoland flag floating defiantly at her mast-head.

We gazed at it blankly, with never a word to say, and turned our horses' heads. Our attention was attracted by a small group of men standing round the storm-signal post. As we rode up, they hastily scattered, and we saw pinned to the post a sheet of note paper. Thereon was written in a well-known hand:

"I, Marcus W. Whittingham, President of the Republic of Aureatoland, hereby offer a reward of five thousand dollars and a free pardon to any person or persons assisting in the capture, dead or alive, of George McGregor (late Colonel of the Aureatoland army) and John Martin, bank manager, and I do further proclaim the said George McGregor and John Martin to be traitors and rebels against the Republic, and do pronounce their lives forfeited. Which sentence let every loyal citizen observe at his peril.

"MARCUS W. WHITTINGHAM, President."

Truly his was pleasant!

CHAPTER XVII.

The habit of reading having penetrated, as we are told, to all classes of the community, I am not without hope that some who peruse this chronicle will be able, from personal experience, to understand the feelings of a man when he first finds a reward offered for his apprehension. It is true that our police are not in the habit of imitating the President's naked brutality by expressly adding "alive or dead," but I am informed that the law, in case of need, leaves the alternative open to the servants of justice. I am not ashamed to confess that my spirits were rather dashed by his excellency's Parthian shot, and I could see that the Colonel himself was no less perturbed.

The escape of Fleance seemed to Marcus both to render his whole position unsafe, and no one who knew General Whittingham will doubt that he was a more dangerous opponent than Fleance. We both felt, in fact, as soon as we saw the white sail of the Songstress bearing our enemy out of our reach, that the revolution could not yet be regarded as safely accomplished. But the uncertainty of our tenure of power did not paralyze our energies; on the contrary, we determined to make hay while the sun shone, and, I Aureatoland was doomed to succumb once more to the tyranny of I, for one, was very clear that her temporary emancipation might be turned to good account.

Accordingly, on arriving again at the Golden House, we lost no time in instituting a thorough inquiry into the state of the public finances. We ransacked the house from top to bottom and found nothing! Was it possible that the President had carried off with him all the treasure that had inspired our patriotic efforts? The thought was too horrible. The drawers of his escritoire and the safe that stood in his library revealed nothing to our eager eyes. A foraging party, dispatched to the ministry of finance (where, by the way, they did not find Don Antonio or his fair daughter), returned with the discouraging news that nothing was visible but ledgers and bills. In deep dejection I threw myself into his excellency's chair with the doleful reflection that this pleasure seemed all I was likely to get out of the business. The Colonel stood moodily with his back to the fireplace, looking at me as if I were responsible for the state of things.

At this point in came the Signorina. We greeted her gloomily, and she was startled as ourselves at the news of the President's escape; at the same time I thought I detected an undercurrent of relief. When, however, we went on to break to her the nakedness of the land, she stopped us at once.

"Oh, you stupid men, you haven't looked in the right places. I suppose you expected to find it laid out for you on the dining room table. Come with me."

We followed her into the room where Carr lay. He was awake, and the Signorina went and asked him how he was. Then she continued:

"We shall have to disturb you for a few minutes, Mr. Carr."

(To be continued.)

Reversed.

"So you are the gentleman who runs 'Hints to the Home Gardener,'" said the fair editor in the newspaper office. "Do you obtain your material from experiments in your own garden?"

"Oh, I haven't any garden," replied the sorrowful young man with the pen behind his ear. "I live in a flat."

"You don't say. Well, perhaps the gentleman who writes 'Hints on Renting Flats' could give me some good advice from his experience in apartment houses."

"Oh, he doesn't live in an apartment house. He lives in the country."

Rare Treat.

"Some great physician tells us," said the woman in the green waist, "that eating beef puts a person in a bad humor. Does it put your husband in a bad humor?"

"I should say not," sighed the little woman with the typewriter ink on her fingers. "My husband is a poet and he is so tickled when we can afford real beef that he is in a good humor for a whole week."

The Eng. End.

"At last the time came," said the Arctic explorer, "when our sole supply of food consisted of a few canned ox tails and pickled pigs' feet."

"Then," said his hearer, "you were indeed reduced to extremities!"—Boston Transcript.

Now They Don't Speak.

Clara—Don't be surprised if Willie Sappleg proposes to you to-night.

Maude—Gracious! Do you think he will?

Clara—Sure I do. When I refused him last night he said he didn't care what became of him.—Chicago News.

Two of a Kind.

"George!"

"Yes, darling."

"Don't you think that the best fruits of romance are the wedding date and the bridal party?"—Baltimore American.

No Mother-in-Law.

Singleton—So you don't believe in a nonarchical form of government, eh?

Wedderly—I should say not! That's why I married an orphan.



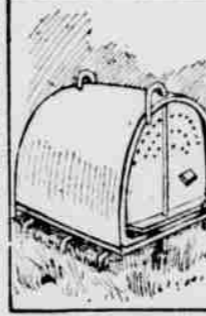
Corn Root Louse.

Time spent in killing insect pests must usually be set down as so much time lost from the constructive work of improving the tilth of the soil, and attending to the other needs of the crops. Occasionally, however, an improved system of cultivation gets rid of our insect enemies at the same time. This is conspicuously the case in the method recently proposed by Prof. Forbes, of Illinois, for destroying the corn root louse.

The pest works havoc to both sweet and field corn. The small brown ant attends the louse and is responsible for carrying it about the field. Professor Forbes found that by using a disk harrow one to three times early in the spring, before the corn is planted, from 80 to 95 per cent of the ants and corn root lice are destroyed, and no further treatment is required during the season. The peculiar virtues of this remedy are that it is simple, effective and good for the corn, since the soil is thereby put in a better state of cultivation.

Safe Chicken Coop.

It has been proven by statistics that the raising of chickens is the greatest industry in the United States. Of course this includes those who are in this business on a large scale for profit, and also those who probably keep a half dozen fowl in the back yard. Nevertheless, whether for business or pleasure, chicken raising is an interesting pastime that appeals to everybody. It is claimed that chickens should have as much care as a human being to insure the best results, and modern methods certainly tend in that direction. The chicken coop shown here is a good example. It is simple, efficient and durable. As shown here it is rectangular in form, being made of sheet metal. The top and sides are bent to shape, with flanges at the bottom which connect with the flooring. At each side are supports which hold the coop slightly above the ground, tending to keep the coop moisture-proof and preventing rain or other water from entering. At each end are perforated doors, which are very easily held in position. At the bottom of each door is an extension, through which passes a rod, the latter extending through the top of the coop and also into the ground, preventing the coop from being displaced. In this way the fowl are rendered safe against the attacks of animals.



CHICKEN COOP.

Sheep the Market Demands.

Says a Western writer on sheep: "The market calls for sheep with a dark face and legs, and a close fleece is an advantage. There never has been a time when a fair profit could not be obtained from the keeping of sheep. There are in the world to-day 90,000,000 fewer sheep than twelve years ago, and the consumption of mutton and wool is rapidly increasing, hence it is safe to conclude that sheep to the farmer is a safe proposition. Do not start on a large scale; begin low and work up. The Western farmer does not like to do this, and you are no exception. You have never planted the apple because you did not expect to stay to eat the fruit. You must rush on and do big things. Do you not know that in the animal as well as the vegetable world rapid growth means rapid decay? Plant this live stock business and then give it time to strike its roots deep down, and after it is fairly rooted allow the top to grow."

Packing Apples.

In packing apples for market first sort them, so that they will run uniform in size and quality. Pack in sound, clean barrels—barrels with flat hoops preferred. Turn the upper head down, take out the lower head and place a large sheet of white paper next the head, then pack the first layer of apples with the stem ends upon the head. Pack the second tier, but reverse the apples; then fill the apples without bruising the fruit. Shake down thoroughly and fill so full that the head must be pressed in with a lever or barrel press; then fasten the head, turn the barrel over and mark plainly the name of the variety contained. Extra care and labor in packing enhances the value when selling.

Grow Feed on the Farm.

The Massachusetts State crop report contains an article by Prof. F. S. Cooley on "Some Causes Affecting the Profits of Dairying." On the subject of feeding dairy cattle the professor urges that feeds be produced on the farm as far as possible. Usually the best practice is to purchase only feeds rich in protein and raise the coarse fodders on the farm. Cows fed on starvation rations yield no profit, and those overfed with expensive feeds are also kept at a loss. The point of highest profit in feed must be determined by experiment and calculation, and varies with the locality and circumstances of the feeder.

Dry Farming.

The Campbell system of dry farming, which was first tried in the semi-arid portions of North Dakota and about which much has appeared in newspapers and magazines within the past year or two, is doing great things for many portions of the Western States, where with a rainfall of but ten or twelve inches per annum bumper crops of corn, wheat, beets and other crops can be grown. This system of crop culture is based on the conservation of practically all of the moisture in the soil through a dust or surface mulch, and under it as high as forty bushels of corn to the acre have been grown in North Dakota, fifty bushels of wheat per acre in western Nebraska, while better than twenty tons of beets have been produced in Colorado. While this method of crop culture has little value in those portions of the country where there is an abundant rainfall, it does have a tremendous import in all territory where there is fertility in the soil, but an annual rainfall of less than twenty inches.

Windfall Apples.

What to do with the windfall apples is a problem that gives the owner of every large orchard considerable concern as the time for picking apples approaches. Where one is provided with an evaporator or is so fixed that he can convert this defective fruit into vinegar, the problem is comparatively simple. But where neither method of disposing of this product of the orchard is possible it is a question what is the best thing to do. An effective method of disposing of such apples and one which gives a certain return is to turn droves of hogs or sheep into the orchard periodically and allow them to clean them up. This not only disposes of the apples, but the worms as well, as such apples are usually wormy. In any case it is best to remove the windfalls from beneath the trees, and if they cannot be disposed of in any of the methods suggested it is best to put them on the plow land with the manure and turn them under.

Farmers and Poultry Fanciers.

The farmer has a real grievance against the poultry fancier, in that he has done all of his crossing and in-breeding of fathers, daughters, uncles and aunts without any regard to practical utility, says Farming, whether the hens from which he has been breeding were producing sixty eggs a year or 200 made no difference. His whole aim has been to breed out a foul flight feather or two, or to create a better comb, or eyes of a better tint at a sacrifice of everything else. The result is that when a farmer goes into the market to buy thoroughbreds with his money in his pocket ready and willing to pay for the best stock, he not only often pays for qualities he does not need, but actually pays a premium for something that has been obtained at a sacrifice of the very qualities which he does need. There are a few men, however, raising thoroughbred stock that is "bred to lay," or to meet certain market demands, and these are the men that should be patronized.

Care of Orchards Pays.

Fruit growers about Saugatuck, Mich., have been busy trimming their apple trees, says Country Gentleman. Ten years ago they were thinking of cutting them down and setting out peach trees. To-day every half-dead tree is trimmed, and if there is not enough manure, fertilizer is bought for these half-dead trees. Six years ago one of Saugatuck's young farmers married a Chicago girl who used to spend her vacation there. She loved country life, and was a subscriber to agricultural magazines. Her husband's orchard was just like the rest, untrimmed and had never been sprayed. She made him buy manure, trim the trees, plow and spray. Two years ago he began to hire his neighbor's orchards. Last year he was the only one who had apples to sell, and cleared \$2,000.

Rooting Crab Grass with Clover.

Crab grass is like the dog in the manger. It kills out every other stem of green grass and then turns brown itself. It makes a coarse and ugly cover in the lawn and the individual who attempts to eradicate it by digging and cultivation may be entirely without a lawn for two or three years. If anything can get the best of crab grass in a fair contest, it is white clover. In a number of lawns in Washington and elsewhere white clover has furnished the means for a final victory over crab grass. The white clover gradually invades the area of crab grass, replacing the latter with a close, dark-green carpet.

Easy Way to Get Rid of Stumps.

A method of getting rid of stumps which has been highly recommended and which, to be effective, should be done now, is as follows: Bore a hole one or two inches in diameter and about eighteen inches deep into the center of the stump. Then put into this hole one or two ounces of salt-peter. Fill the hole with water and plug it up. In the spring take out the plug, pour in about one-half gallon of kerosene oil and light it. The stump will smolder away to the very extremities of the roots, leaving nothing but the ashes.—Farming.

Improving the Herd.

Select as far as possible females which conform to the standard of excellence of the breed. If this is accomplished it will insure a uniformity in type that is highly desirable. If in addition to this it is possible to select cows and heifers that are similarly bred they will be more likely to produce uniformity in their offspring.



Says the Madison (Mo.) Times: "R. J. Pendleton has a cat that is an expert fisherman. Near Mr. Pendleton's home is a large pond stocked with fish and on a number of occasions this summer the cat has come from the pond to the house carrying a catfish in her mouth. The fish had evidently just been taken from the water, as they were perfectly fresh, and Mr. Pendleton is convinced that the cat had caught them while they were swimming near the edge of the water. The fish in each instance were between three and four inches long."

In 1898 the astronomical world was deeply interested by the discovery of an asteroid, Eros, whose mean distance from the sun is less than that of the planet Mars. Now comes the no less interesting and remarkable news that an asteroid has been found whose mean distance is greater than that of the planet Jupiter. This body was discovered at the observatory of Heidelberg last February, and since then the calculation of its orbit has revealed the fact that when at aphelion the little planet is about 4,000,000 miles outside the orbit of Jupiter. The provisional designation of the new asteroid is "1906 T. G." This discovery increases the probability that the minute satellites recently discovered circling round Jupiter are captured asteroids.

More and more the attention of the military authorities of the great nations is concentrated on the means of adapting the automobile to the transportation of field artillery. A French writer points out that the idea of a self-moving carriage for field-guns was suggested by the engineer Cugnot as early as 1769. At present, efforts are directed to the perfection of a form of automobile suitable to take the place of horses in drawing the artillery wagons. Many different forms of iron-clad automobiles, carrying light guns, have already been invented and tested, with more or less success; but the main problem is to adapt the automobile to the transportation of guns mounted, as at present, on their own carriages. In other words, it concerns the abolition of artillery horses.

Australia's emus are being destroyed wholesale by the wire fences which have been erected to prevent the ravages of that country's rabbit pest. Every year the emu makes a migration from east to west, the return journey being made at the beginning of the dry season. The march of death begins in the westward journey, when the birds, striking the fences, find further progress barred and die in hundreds of thousands. A boundary rider in a journey of six miles found no fewer than fifty dead birds; while in a stretch of about sixty miles it was estimated that no fewer than 300 had perished. But in other districts matters appear to be even worse, boundary riders reporting that when riding along these fences they are hardly ever free from the stench of putrefying bodies. A complete track is found on the east side of these fences, worn by the maddened birds in attempting to find a passage to the coveted water. Only a very few appear to have the courage to charge the barrier and those, once over, make off westward at top speed.

MRS. ARTHUR PAGET.

An American Woman of the British Smart Set.

We hear a great deal in one way or another about the pitiful failures and mistakes of American girls who marry foreigners. But there is another side to the story. These failures are the exceptions rather than the rule, and if one were to enumerate all the successes he would need much space for the list. Some of the foreign marriages are ideal and the glow of a beautiful domesticity is ever present in their lives. Such a one is the case of the daughter of the late Paron Stevens, a distinguished and



MRS. ARTHUR PAGET.

wealthy New Yorker. She married Arthur Paget, son of a well-to-do British family associated with the nobility and considered leaders in the smart set. Her married life has been very happy. She has a number of children, one of whom married a daughter of the late William C. Whitney of New York.

In the Year 1930.

"What is that old book you are studying, Elizabeth?"

"I don't know, papa; I haven't yet made out whether it is a copy of Chaucer in the original old English or Webster's unabridged dictionary of the first part of the century."—Baltimore American.