

Prisoners and Captives

By H. S. MERRIMAN

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

"It," he said presently, "you were my father, or if I were fortunate enough to possess a right to command upon your actions, I should be strongly tempted to strike and wound upon your charity." "You must not do that," she replied. "The more you of us would like the scale." "I hope so." "I am sure of it, Mr. Tyson, and moreover, I do not defend myself. It is very difficult to find a channel for charitable notions to run in. As any man I do not harm in these and none." "I have no doubt you are then a great deal of good," he said, rather bitterly. "But you are hardly the person to do it. This is not the place for a lady to wander about in alone. Wait twenty years," she laughed, and stopped awhile to hold out her arms in explanation. "I'm not a girl," she said, "and look at me. A thick veil and a clumsy old sister without a waist to it. I think, indeed, it is foolish of me to ask you to look." He did look, gravely, from the top of her simple hat to the toes of her small boots peeping out beneath the skirt. "It is no use," he said, "you cannot disguise yourself. No woman," he added, "with your advantage can." He was quite right. Plainness is easier to conceal than beauty. There is nothing more difficult to hide than a pretty face and a graceful figure. They walked on again. "I," she said, "we waited for men to tell us what we can do and what we cannot, a great deal of good would remain undone." He would not argue; and his silence softened her heart. He betrayed a determination to interfere no further. "It is not," she said, continuing her defense with unhesitating persistence, "as if I dragged other people into it. I do not, for instance, bring Helen here." As she said this she glanced up at him. "No," he answered, calmly, returning her gaze. They were now at the dock gates, and the constable on duty touched the bell of his helmet in double recognition. "May I call a hansom?" inquired Tyson. "Thank you," she said, "there is one coming." While waiting for the cab she spoke again. "I feel," she said, lightly, "like a runaway school girl. Will you please tell me to take out of school?" "You can trust me, Miss Winter," he said, as he helped her into the cab, "to hold my tongue. It is one of the few accomplishments I possess."

CHAPTER XV.

Claud Tyson had taken up his abode in a residential club in London. This change had been dictated by motives of economy. He said that he found chambers in the Albany too expensive for a man who was seldom in London. No one to whom he made this statement was pointed as to the extent of his income, and the excuse passed readily enough. He was certainly freer in his new quarters—free to come and go when the spirit moved him, and to some extent he took advantage of his newly established liberty. His absences were frequent, but he was seldom away from London for more than a night or two. He frequently ran down to Glasgow, and once to Peterhead, where he spent two nights. One morning in early December he was partaking of a very hearty breakfast at the Wanderers' Club, where he had temporarily taken rooms, when Matthew Mark Eason was shown in. The American was also a member of this club, which was singularly enough, composed of members of some university or another, duly qualified by the power and means to satisfy the cravings of a roaming spirit. Without a word he threw down upon the breakfast table a letter, of which the envelope had been torn. Tyson was quite equal to the American in quickness of thought. Preserving the same stolid silence, he tossed across the table another envelope identical in every way, and addressed by the same hand. Then he continued his breakfast. Eason spoke the two words: "Wednesday week." "Yes; Wednesday week." "The night," said Eason, "that we fixed for Guy Fawkes." "Yes. We must have the meeting on Tuesday night. We must go to this." Tyson laid his hand on the letter. The American's quick little eyes were dancing over his whole person, even to the tips of the quiescent brown fingers. "Must we?" he inquired. "You're looking up sharply." "I do not believe," he said, "that you appreciate the importance of Oswin Grace." "Good sailor man?" answered the American, "but too many women folk. They will give us trouble." "Grace is worth it. He is something more than a good sailor. I cannot define it, but he has something which makes him just the man I want." Eason was silent. He had a great respect for his big, calm Englishman; the sort of respect that one has for anything larger than one's self in the way of an animal. "Well, then," he said, "we will go. I shall call the meeting on Tuesday week at my rooms as before. It is the last full meeting we shall ever have." With that he rose and held out his hand. When he was gone, Claud Tyson turned to his breakfast again. He spent the morning at the docks, and in the afternoon returned to his rooms tired and rather dirty. In a few minutes all signs of fatigue and work were removed, and he set off on foot to call at Brook street, one of the best dressed men in Piccadilly. There was a sailorlike frankness in the way in which Walter, the admiral's butler, opened the door when the visitor was fortunate enough to find any one at home. The formal threshold question was dispensed with by the general welcome and the hearty sorrow expressed by the man's brown and furrowed face. He welcomed Tyson with a special grin and an ill-concealed desire to grab at a forelock now brushed scrupulously back.

was the only, and his name to the things. There was no doubt in his mind; but the Helen Grace was not his—no, it was a contemptible thing to do—and he would have none other but himself. He subsequently took it all upon his own shoulders. "I suppose," said Helen at last, "that he wants to go." "Of course," was the answer. "What sailor would not? But I persuaded him—the fruit is all mine." She looked up sharply. "And Mr. Eason?" she inquired, with keen logic. "Yes, yes; I chose your brother. The name goes with me, and—the—the name." "What has Mr. Eason to do with it?" she asked, and he knew that she was already prejudiced against the American. "He is getting to the expedition—the first one." "And he goes with you?" "No," replied Tyson. "I have already told you—he is physically incapacitated." She gave a little laugh—a very unpleasant laugh for a man to hear from the lips of a woman. Fortunately Matthew Mark Eason was spared the reality of hearing it. "I like you," she said, "for telling me. There were so many other ways of doing it—we many other ways for you—but you chose to tell me yourself." To this he said nothing. Despite the capable air, despite an unusual sagacity of thought which took the form of action in emergencies, he was not able to read of the phrases at the proper moment. Suddenly her proud self-control seemed to give way. "I suppose," she said, softly, almost pleadingly, "that nothing will come of it." "You need fear you would lose me," he said, "but I do not think that you will say so." "No," she answered, with a smile; "I am not going to ask you to let my brother go." "I did not know how to be stupid-minded when I first met him," said Tyson, "I did not know of your existence." "Oh, no," she said, with a little shrug of the shoulders, "I am not going to be silly and stand in my brother's way. Only it would have been so much better should you have found some other better person—without brother or worse, or any one to care much for him. It is not only for myself." She stopped suddenly. There was a moment of some silence. Then he slowly approached her until the little table alone separated them. "Miss Grace," he said, slowly, "what do you mean?" She was not the kind of woman to resort to subtleties or useless details, and she therefore laid her cards. At the same time she began to feel very helpless. With Oswin, with her father, and with all men whom she had hitherto known, she could hold her own, but with Claud Tyson it was different. There was in his presence a force which did not take the form of words. He merely stood still, and his silence was stronger than any words she had yet heard. Then he spoke slowly and quite gently. "You must tell me," he said, "what you mean." She glanced up at him appealingly beneath her lashes, at last and yet almost mastered. He softened a little. "Listen," he added, "it would be a breach of confidence." "No," she answered, "it is not that—for no one has confided in me—but I think—"

Friendly Tip.

"There are many things you should avoid, young man," said the bachelor philosopher, "but there is one in particular that I would warn you against." "What is that?" queried the unsophisticated youth. "The widow who firmly believes that she is an example of the survival of the fittest," replied the old man, with a long-drawn-out sigh.

Feminine Attractions.

Dolly—Yes, the prettiest girl in our Sunday school sold kisses at 50 cents each to help along the church fair. Somehow, the young men were shy about taking them at that price.

A Life Study.

Tess—Belle graduated from your cooking school last year, didn't she? Tess—Yes, but she's going to take a post-graduate course this spring.

Lucky for Him.

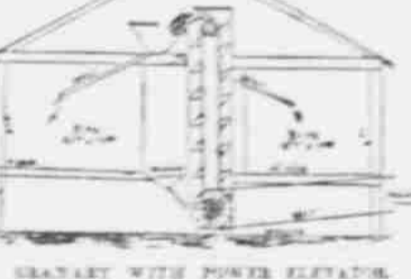
"What do you think of the man who stole that immense sum of money?" "Well," answered Broncho Bob, "I 'spose we'll have to go ahead and spend the time and money on a trial. It's lucky for him it wasn't a boss." —Washington Star.

It is not wealth, nor ancestry, but honorable conduct and noble disposition that make men great.—Ovid.



Granary with Elevator.

Here's a plan of granary to hold 1000 bushels of grain. The walls are of stone and the elevator is arranged to work by horse power. A granary to hold 1000 bushels will require to be 25 feet by 25 feet inside. This will give six feet clear, six feet by 7 feet, and 4 feet high. This will also allow for a passage across the middle of the building 5 feet wide, which will give access to all of the bins and can be used for cleaning grain, as well as storing small implements. The floor should be raised four feet from the ground to make it dry and convenient for loading grain, as well as to provide for the elevator, and being below the floor. The walls below of stone, should be 12 feet high; this will provide for 4 feet below the floor, one foot for floor, then 8 feet to the place; this will give one foot clear over the bins. There should be a stone outer wall 4 inches thick under the floor to carry the floor joists, which will be 12 feet long and match on middle wall.



GRANARY WITH POWER ELEVATOR.

To give head room over the top joists the roof should be a third pitch. Following is the required material: 1200 feet roofing, one inch. 1600 feet flooring, inch, to be laid double. 30 joists for floor, 2 inches by 12 inches, 12 feet long, 1/8 inch. 10 joists over head, 2 inches by 2 inches, 24 feet long, 3/8 inch. 400 feet lumber for bins, one inch. 20 studs, 4 inches by 4 inches, 2 feet long. 15 square shingles. 150 feet inch lumber for doors. 40 rafters, 2 inches by 6 inches, 10 feet long.

To arrange an elevator for horse power, a hopper that will hold at least 50 bushels should be sunk in the floor close to the door and at one side to empty grain for the wagon. The elevator is an ordinary built elevator with buckets standing upright and in the rear corner of center bin. The box at bottom of elevator must be close on the ground to be connected with the delivery hopper by a spout, with sufficient slope that the grain will run freely. The elevator will discharge well above the upper joists into a hopper in which the center of the building, to which a funnel-shaped spout is attached, that can be shifted to deliver into any of the bins. The horse power should be placed at the end of the granary, and driven by a belt or shaft, passing through an opening in the wall left for the purpose. The details can be all worked out by a mechanic, one essential is to have plenty of slope for the delivery hopper to box at foot of elevator, even if it should be sunk into the ground a little.—Montreal Star.

Feet of the Horse.

To get the most from a horse its feet must be kept in proper condition; not only well and properly shod, but cared for by the owner in the matter of cleanliness. The beginning of such care should be the clean stable; that is, the stable clean of manure, then nothing is worse for the horse to stand in for any considerable time. When the horse comes in from a day of work in the fields, when he is soft, or from a hard drive on muddy roads, look after his feet and legs. Each hoof should be looked over carefully and cleaned, and the legs should be groomed as carefully as the sides. Then there are the portions of the coat which are covered by the harness which ought to have good care each time the horse is brought into the barn. First of all, see that the harness fits well, then, after unharnessing wipe off the places touched by the harness, using a moist rag or sponge. If there is any suspicion of a rubbing, look to the cause at once and remove it. There is no time in the work days of the horse when good care and watchfulness will do so much to keep him in good condition as during the period of hard spring work.

For Calloused Shoulders.

A farmer in North Dakota gives his method of treatment and cure of calloused shoulders of work horses in the Dakota Farmer, which he says he has used with uniform success, as follows: "I cut a slit in the front part of the collar opposite the callous, then cut another slit at right angles across the first one. I then take out enough of the filling to allow for callous. After soaking face of collar in warm water I lay the front part, where cuts have been made, on a plank or something solid, and pound face of collar where it presses on callous, with round-faced hammer, till a sufficient hollow has been made. This plan will work whether collar has been used with or without pad. Then when the horse comes in from work I bathe the callous in water as hot as can be borne and paint with iodine. You will find this plan worth trying, and I will guarantee the collar will not be injured."

Watch the Seed Selection.

The work of different experiment stations has shown that a large number of foreign weeds are contained in clover and alfalfa seed, including the nodules, which are so destructive to alfalfa, and a large number of seed weeds which are the serious pest of such crops. One large sample of last year's supply contained thirty-two species of foreign weeds, including both species of dodder, the plantains, many common weeds, three species of Western weeds that are new in Ohio and in many European weeds that have been heretofore unknown in this State. At least a dozen new weeds have been introduced into Ohio in alfalfa seed during the last few years. While this is unacceptable it is still more so to get only black nodules (yellow nodules plants as many have found, where supposed alfalfa seed was sown, in these times of high prices) there is temptation to substitute with cheap seeds like the black nodules etc., which have very slight value as forage plants with us; there is like disposition to offer seeds with many weed seeds, at low prices. Both these dangers are real. Inland purchasers of such seeds will do well to be assured of their quality.

Shipping Hay to Dealers.

During the last two years a number of figures in different sections of the country have been offering a considerable advance on the market price of hay and thousands of tons have been shipped to these people for whom the product received little or no return. With hay, as with other articles of farm produce, it is usually best to sell it as near home as possible. In every farm or stock center there are reliable dealers who will pay a fair price for such products and pay spot cash for them. True, they will them at an advance, but it is almost impossible for the grower to reach these outside sources of demand, hence he can better afford to let the local dealer make a dollar or two than he can to take any chance in shipping himself, and especially to people of whom he knows nothing. The writer yearly sees his surplus hay to a local buyer and gets the cash on delivery. Opportunities offer to take it and ship to the city at an advance on the local price, but we have figured that our labor, time and element of risk in the latter proposition is not warranted by the higher price, so we "let well enough alone," and it generally pays to do this.—Indianapolis News.

Best Farm Hands.

Light on farms is nearly always pressing after spring opens, but it is difficult to secure capable help. There are many excellent opportunities for boys to secure good homes and fair wages if they are willing to serve a year on farms in the endeavor to learn. It may be mentioned that, while many suppose that "anybody can work on a farm," the fact is that even a large number of laborers accustomed to farming are undesirable. The best farm hands are those who require no supervision, those relieving the employer of the necessity of leaving his personal duties in order to look after the help.

Outlet for Drains.

One of the most common as well as most efficient protections for the outlet of a main drain is a plank box with wire bars placed vertically across the end about two inches apart. Such a box should be made of 2-inch plank, 12 feet long and large enough to admit of the insertion of the tile into the upper end. A protection of this kind serves a double purpose. It prevents small animals from entering the drain and will not be damaged by frost.

Smoking Meat.

The best fuel for smoking meats is green hickory or maple wood, smothered with sawdust of the same material. Hardwood of any kind is preferable to soft wood. Resinous woods should never be used, as they are likely to impart bad flavors to the products. Corn cobs are the best substitutes for hardwood and may be used if desired. Soft woods and corn cobs give off large amounts of carbon in burning, and this is deposited on the meat, making it dark in color and of rank flavor. Juniper berries and fragrant woods are sometimes added to the fire to flavor the meat.

Growing Nuts.

Nut growing is profitable, but it requires years to bring a nut tree to a stage of growth where it will pay well; hence only young farmers are induced to devote land in that direction. Walnuts, chestnuts and butternuts will improve with cultivation. In a few years walnut trees will be so scarce that the farmer who has a grove will secure his own price therefor, the timber being exceedingly valuable.

Thunder Storms and Sour Milk.

The primary cause of sour milk is the growth of certain bacteria that are always very numerous in the air and cannot be kept out of the milk. These are most abundant during damp, heavy weather, which usually accompanies thunder storms; as such weather is particularly favorable to their development. Hence, the popular notion that thunder storms make milk sour.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1000—Siege of Jerusalem begun by the Crusaders.
- 1455—Henry IV, King of Castile, deposed.
- 1481—Execution of conspirators to assassinate Lorenzo di Medici.
- 1528—Count d'Albion and Count Horn besieged at Brno'sla.
- 1628—Petition of Right passed.
- 1645—Christian volunteers' abdicated throne of Sweden.
- 1654—Louis XIV, crowned King of France.
- 1660—Marriage of Louis XIV, with the Infanta.
- 1680—Coronation of William III, and Mary II, of England.
- 1742—Peace of Breslau.
- 1755—James Otis proposed an American Congress in Massachusetts Assembly.
- 1776—Richard Henry Lee offered his famous resolution in the Continental Congress declaring the colonies free and independent, seconded by John Adams, Committee appointed by Continental Congress to draw up Declaration of Independence.
- 1783—First balloon ascension made with heated air at Annecy, France.
- 1795—Luxemburg surrendered to the French.
- 1798—Malta taken by Napoleon, United Irishmen repulsed at New Ross with great loss.
- 1806—Great Britain declared war against Prussia.
- 1808—Joseph Bonaparte made King of Spain.
- 1811—Venezuela proclaimed her independence.
- 1815—Germanic confederation constituted by treaty of Vienna.
- 1821—Provisional government established in Greece.
- 1833—Black Hawk and companions released.
- 1840—Accession of Frederick William IV, of Prussia.
- 1844—Treaty of annunciation of Texas rejected by United States Senate.
- 1851—Vigilance committee organized in San Francisco.
- 1854—Treaty of Washington signed.
- 1855—Capture of Mamelon earthworks at Sebastopol, by the French... American (Know Nothing) council met at Philadelphia.
- 1857—Mutiny at Gawnpore, India.
- 1862—Memphis, Tenn., taken by the Federals... U. S. Congress recognized independence of Hayti and Liberia.
- 1864—Gen. John C. Fremont accepted presidential nomination and resigned from army... Morgan, with 3,000 men, commenced his daring raid through Kentucky... Lee repulsed Federals at battle of Trevilian Station, Va.
- 1865—Galveston taken by the Federals; last port to surrender.
- 1869—Proclamation by President Johnson against invasion of Canada by Fenians.
- 1871—Francis Joseph of Austria crowned King of Hungary.
- 1869—Col. Crans, U. S. A., killed by Col. Yerkes at Jackson, Miss.
- 1870—Great fire of Constantinople.
- 1871—Battle between United States squadron under Admiral Rodgers and the Koreans.
- 1877—Business portion of Galveston, Texas, destroyed by fire.
- 1878—Colliery explosion in Lancashire, England; 240 persons killed.
- 1880—Mount Vesuvius railway formally opened... Steamboats Narragansett and Stonington collided in Long Island sound; thirty lost.
- 1881—Eighteen hundred buildings burned in city of Quebec.
- 1884—Samuel J. Tilden declined nomination for President.
- 1888—Home Rule bill defeated in Parliament.
- 1888—Great fire in Hull, Ontario; 2,500 rendered homeless.
- 1889—Great fire in Seattle, Wash.
- 1891—Corner stone of new city hall at St. Louis laid.
- 1892—Bob Ford, murderer of Jesse James, shot at Creeds, Colo.
- 1894—U. S. Senate passed Sugar Trust bill... President Gonzalez of Paraguay deposed and banished... Mula Abdul proclaimed Sultan of Morocco.
- 1897—President visited Nashville Centennial exposition.
- 1905—Dissolution of union of Sweden and Norway proclaimed by Norwegian Parliament... Russia and Japan agreed to a peace parley, and the President selected Portsmouth, N. H., as the place of meeting.
- Vein Used for Arteries. Dr. Alexis Carrel and Dr. O. C. Guthrie of the Chicago university physiological laboratory, have completed experiments upon dogs showing the possibility of substituting the veins for arteries as blood-carrying vessels. The question whether similar operations could be used with success upon the human body is one about which the prominent physicians who have discussed the subject during the week differ. The experimenters say that this method must be further tested before being employed on man.