

Prisoners and Captives

By H. S. MERRIMAN

CHAPTER XX.

One morning, about a fortnight later, Matthew Mark Easton received a letter which caused him to leave his breakfast unattended and drive off in the first hansom cab he could find to Tyars' club.

The waiter whose duty it was to look after the few resident members informed the American, whom he knew well by sight, that Mr. Tyars was not downstairs yet.

"Well," replied Easton, "I guess I'll wait for him; in fact, I am going to have breakfast with him—a boiled egg and two pieces of toast."

He was shown into the room occupied by Tyars, and proceeded to make himself exceedingly comfortable in a large armchair, with the morning newspaper.

Tyars was not long in making his appearance—trim, upright, strong as usual, and conveying that unassertive sense of readiness for all emergencies which was at times almost aggressive. He carried his hand in the smallest and most unobtrusive sling allowed by the faculty. At his heels walked Muggins—the grave, pink-eyed dog to betray by sign or sound that he considered this visitor's behavior a trifle too familiar.

"Good morning, captain," said Easton, cheerily. "Well, Muggins, I trust I see you in the enjoyment of health."

The violent chuck under the chin with which this hope was emphasized received but scant acknowledgment from a very stumpy tail.

"I have news," said Easton, at once, laying aside the newspaper; "news from old Smith—Pavloski Smith."

"Where from?" inquired Tyars, without enthusiasm.

"From Tomsk. It is most extraordinary how these fellows manage to elude the police. Here is old Pavloski—an escaped Siberian exile—a man they would give their boots to lay their hands on—goes back to Russia, smuggles himself across the German frontier, shows that solemn face of his unblinking in Petersburg, and finally posts off to Tomsk with a lot of contraband luggage as a merchant. I thought I had a fair allowance of cheek, but these political fellows are far ahead of me. Their cheek and their calm assurance are simply unbounded."

"The worst of it," said Tyars, turning over his letters with small interest, "is that the end is always the same. They all overdo it sooner or later."

"Yes," admitted the American, whose sensitive face betrayed a passing discomfort, "but it is no good thinking of that now."

"Not a bit," acquiesced Tyars, cheerfully. "Only I shall be rather surprised if I meet those three men up there. It would be better luck than one could reasonably expect."

"If one of them gets through with his party, all concerned should be very well pleased with themselves," said Easton. "Now listen to what Pavloski says."

He unfolded a letter, which was apparently a commercial communication written on the ordinary mail paper of a merchant, and bearing the printed address of an office in Cronstadt.

On the first page was a terse advice, written in a delicate, clerical hand, of the receipt by Hull steamer of a certain number of cases containing American apples.

"This," said Easton, "is from our stout friend. He has received the block snags and the Winchester cartridges."

He then opened the letter further, and on the two inside pages displayed a closely written communication in a peculiar pink-tinted ink, which had evidently been brought to light by some process, for the paper was wrinkled and blistered.

"I have," read the American, slowly, as if deciphering with difficulty, "reached Tomsk without mishap. I have bought a strong sledge, wholly covered in, and instead of sleeping in the stations, usually lie down on the top of my cases under the cover. I give as reason for this the information that I have many valuables—watches, rings, trinkets—and, being a young merchant, cannot run the risk of theft to save my own personal comfort. I have traveled day and night, according to the supply of horses, but have always succeeded hitherto in communicating with those who are to follow me. One man on my list was in the prison indicated; he is probably dead. I find great improvements. Our organization is more mechanical, and not so hysterical—this I attribute to the diminished number of female workers. All the articles with which your foresight provided me have been useful, but the great motor in Siberia is money. With the funds I have at my command I feel as powerful as the Czar. I can buy whom I like and what I like. My only regret is that the name of C. T. has to be suppressed—that the hundreds of individuals who will benefit by his grand generosity will never know the name of the Englishman who has held out his laden hands to those groaning under the yoke of a barbarous oppression. When we are all dead, when Russia is free, his name will be remembered by some one. The watches will be very useful; I have sold two at a high price; but once beyond Irkutsk, and I will send or give one to the master of each important station, or to the starost of each village. By this means those who follow me will know that they are on the right track. I have enough watches to lay a train from Irkutsk to the spot where I assemble my party. I met my two companions by appointment at the base of the Ivan Veliki tower in the Kremlin, and we spent half an hour in the cathedral together within musket shot of the Czar, and under the very nose of the cream of his police. Since then we have not met, but are each working forward by the prescribed route alone. I see great changes here. Russia is awakening—she is rubbing her eyes. God keep you all three!"

Matthew Mark Easton indicated by a little jerk of the head that the letter was finished. Then, after looking at it curiously for a moment, he folded it and put it away in his pocket.

"Old Smith," he said, "waxes quite poetic at times."

"Yes," answered Tyars, pouring out his coffee, "but there is a keen business man behind the poetry."

"One," observed Easton, in his terse way, "of the sharpest needles in Russia,

and quite the sharpest in Siberia at the present moment."

"He will need to be; though I think that the worst of his journey is over. The cream is, as he says, at Moscow. Once beyond Nijni he will find milk, then milk and water, and finally beyond Irkutsk the thinnest water. The official in-ter-pret in Siberia is not of a brilliant description. Pavloski can outwit every gendarme or Cossack commandant he meets, and once out of Irkutsk they need not fear the law. They will only have Nature to compete with, and Nature always gives fair play. When they have assembled they will retreat north like an organized army before a rabble, for there are not enough Cossacks and gendarmes in Northern Siberia to form anything like an efficient corps of pursuit. They may follow, but I shall have the fugitives on board and away long before they reach the seaboard."

"How many are there in Yakutsk?"

"Two thousand altogether, soldiers and Cossacks. They have no means of transport and no commissariat corps. By the time that the news travels south to Yakutsk, that there is a body of supposed exiles to the north, our men will have gained such an advantage that pursuit would be absurd."

"It seems," replied Easton, "so very simple that I wonder no one has tried it before."

"Simply because no one has had the money. I know several whaling captains who would be ready enough to try, provided they were paid. The worst danger was the chance of the three men being captured as soon as they entered Russia. They are now at their posts in Siberia. In May they meet surreptitiously on the southern slope of the Verkoloniska, cross the mountains, and they are safe. The three leaders will then be together, and they will retreat north as arranged, securing the Yamschieks into obedience, and taking all the post deer and dogs with them, so that an immediate pursuit will be impossible. I think," added the organizer of this extraordinary plot, "that we shall succeed."

As the middle of February approached Claud Tyars was tranquilly engaged in his preparations. Several ladies were pleased to express their disapproval of this affectation of hard work and failed to see why his evenings should be devoted to a task for which he had plenty of time during the day.

It would be hard to determine how far Tyars realized his position. He was a disciplinarian of the finest mold, and it is probable that he had never, up to this time, allowed for a moment the fact that he loved Helen Grace. This determination to cultivate the blindness of those who will not see was not dictated by cowardice; because Claud Tyars was, like most physically powerful men, inclined, to exaggerate the practice of facing disagreeable facts with both eyes open. He had refused to realize this most inconvenient truth, because he was oppressed by a vague fear that realization meant betrayal.

He now suspected that Miss Winter had known all along that Helen Grace was not the same to him as other women. Added to this was a suspicion that she calmly and deliberately undertook the task of forcing him to say as much to Helen herself. He could think this now without vanity.

Matthew Mark Easton stood and watched, as you may have watched these slow, strong rivers, and knew that his friend was passing on to some new country with a purpose which he could not stay nor turn aside. Probably he felt a little doubtful of Claud Tyars—felt that he could not rely upon him to act like other men. At any moment the unexpected might supervene.

Deeply, however, as he felt his responsibility, anxious as he was, he never lost spirit. He was one of those men whose courage rises to the occasion, and while he recognized fully that without Claud Tyars failure was inevitable, he would not blind himself into the belief that the leader was absolutely safe.

CHAPTER XXI.

At the risk of being accused of betraying the secrets of the sex, this opportunity is taken of recording an observation made respecting men. It is simply this: That we all turn sooner or later to some woman in our difficulties. And when a man has gone irretrievably to the dogs, his descent is explicable by the simple argument that he happened to turn to the wrong woman. Matthew Mark Easton had hitherto got along fairly well without feminine interference, but this in no manner detracted from his respect for feminine astuteness. This respect now urged him to brush his hat very carefully one afternoon, purchase a new flower for his button hole, and drive to Miss Winter's. He found that lady at home and alone.

"I thought," he said, as he entered the room and placed his hat carefully on the piano, "that I should find you at home this afternoon. It is so English outside."

"The weather does not usually affect my movements," replied Miss Winter. "I am glad you came this afternoon, because I am not often to be found at home at this time. Tell me, how is Mr. Tyars?"

"He is well," was the answer, "thank you. His arm is knitting nicely."

"There was a little pause, then he added, with a marked drawl—an Americanism to which he rarely gave way: "How is Miss Grace?"

Agnes Winter looked up sharply. Matthew Mark Easton met the gaze of those clever northern eyes with a half smile. She gave a little short laugh, half pleased, half embarrassed, like the laugh of some fair masker when she finds herself forced to lay aside her mask.

"I wonder," she said, "how much you know?"

The strange, wrinkled face fell at once into an expression of gravity which rendered it somewhat wistful and almost ludicrous.

"Nothing—I guess!"

"How much do you surmise?" she amended, unconsciously using a word to ward which he had a decided conversational penchant.

"Everything. My mind is in a fevered state of surmise."

"Is there anything to be done?" she asked, after a lengthened pause.

"I counted," he answered, "that I would put that question to you."

"Don't you see that I can do nothing, that I am powerless?"

"And," he continued, imperturbably, "what am I to do?"

"Well, I should go to Mr. Tyars and say, 'Claud Tyars, you cannot go on this expedition—you have no right to sacrifice the happiness of—of another to the gratification of your own personal ambition.'"

"I cannot do that," he said, "because Claud Tyars has bound himself to go, and I will not let him off his contract. It is my expedition."

He hardly expected her to believe it, knowing Tyars and himself as she did. But he was quite aware that he laid himself open to a blow on the sorest spot in his heart.

"Then why do you not go yourself, Mr. Easton?"

He winced under it, all the same, though he made no attempt to justify himself. She had touched his pride, and there is no prouder man on earth than a high-bred North American. He merely sat and endeavored to keep his lips still, as Tyars would have managed to do. In a second Miss Winter saw the result of the taunt, and her generous heart softened.

"I beg your pardon," she said; "I know there must be some good reason."

She waited, in order to give him an opportunity of setting forth his good reason, but he refused to take it, and she never had the satisfaction of hearing it from his own lips.

(To be continued.)

FEAT IN RAILROAD LIGHTING.

English Line Tests New System Which Greatly Reduces Cost.

A new and interesting engineering test and one of considerable value to railway companies and of great commercial possibilities has been made on the Great Eastern Railway of Great Britain, says the New York Tribune. It was to demonstrate the value of a new system of lighting railway trains, which is known as the Leitner-Lucas system.

The dynamo was entirely sealed up; that is, the oil wells, brush and reversing gear. The automatic cutouts were similarly placed under seal, as well as the storage battery, the sealing being done by the railway company in such a way that no replacement or repairs could be made, no oil added to the well, or any part of the machinery and no water or acids added to the batteries. Mr. Leitner's claim was that under these conditions he would light the carriages designated during the time they would cover a distance exceeding the circumference of the earth at the equator and during the most exacting period of the year, from October to the end of December.

On Jan. 1 the distance agreed on had been exceeded, the two coaches used for the test on arriving at Paddington from Cornwall having covered 25,200 miles. The light had not failed on any occasion, the illumination being as bright on the last journey as on the first. The lights were kept supplied with an electric current at a practically constant voltage, running or standing. The seals were taken off, and it was found that though the dynamo had not had a drop of oil, nor the accumulators a drop of water or acid, they were in first rate condition, and could have gone on for another month or more, still under seal, and supplied a good and sufficient light.

The result of this test in a commercial point of view is that during twelve weeks and for a distance of 25,200 miles, coaches were effectually and even luxuriantly lighted, practically without any human attendance at all, and without renewals, replacements or repairs—in other words, without any cost, except for more coal, theoretically consumed on the locomotive, which is such an infinitesimal amount as not to be traceable.

If the Heart Stops Beating.

When the heart stops the circulation ceases, the capillaries of the lungs become gorged with stagnant blood, while the blood in the brain no longer carries away the waste products and brings the oxygenated fluid to restore the tissues. As the blood takes about half a minute to circulate through the whole system, it may be taken that at the end of this period after the stoppage of the heart the arteries would be filled by the last effort of the left ventricle, while the veins would be pouring their contents into the right auricle. In a few seconds more the nervous centers would cease to act, and probably by the end of the minute the subject would be practically dead from suffocation, although reflex muscular action would probably keep up the appearance of life for some seconds longer.

A Discouragement.

"Why don't you write your prescriptions in plain English?"

"What's the use?" rejoined the physician. "I write my bills in plain English and a lot of people don't seem to make any sense of them."—Washington Star.

Woman's Rights.

He—You say a woman has no rights. She—That's what I say.

"Why, a man has to go to the Legislature to change his name, while a woman only has to go to the preacher."—Yonkers Statesman.

Indebtedness.

"Don't you feel that you owe something to the public?"

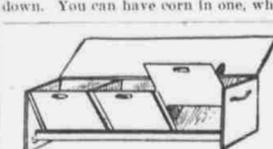
"No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "The principal object of my financial career has been to keep the public in debt to me."—Washington Star.

Three are four millionaires in Britain to one in France.



Automatic Chicken Feeder.

The feed box or trough at the bottom for the chickens to eat out of is made out of 1x6 inch boards, 3 feet long, with slats on the side 3 inches wide, making the trough 2 inches deep; end pieces of 1-inch lumber, 1 foot wide, 18 inches high. The middle partitions are cut 6 inches wide at the bottom to fit bottom of trough 3 inches high, then taper out to 10 inches at top, that makes it a V-shape from both sides, so chickens can eat from either side of feeder. One side is fastened to end piece and middle partitions, the other side has pieces to slide up and down between cleats, so you can shut the feed clear off or raise it up any height according to what you have in the bins. The bottoms of these bins are 1 inch from bottom of feed trough, so as the chickens eat more feed it will come down. You can have corn in one, wheat



THE AUTOMATIC CHICKEN FEEDER.

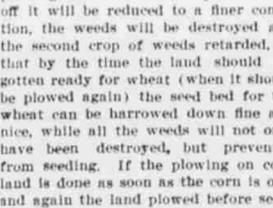
in one and grit or oyster shells in a third. The chickens can help themselves whenever they want to eat, and their feed is always clean and they can't waste their feed by getting it in the mud or snow, and the lid is on hinges, so it can be shut down and fastened, so that feed is perfectly dry. Each bin will hold one peck of feed.—Farm Progress.

Summer Cultivation.

Summer plowing will answer well on ground that has long been in sod, and which has been turned under in the spring. Such land is usually planted to corn or potatoes, and the frequent use of the cultivator keeps the ground loose and promotes decay of the sod. But potatoes for an early stock are harvested as soon as possible, which leaves the soil not only rough, but in an excellent condition for weeds. By plowing the soil after the potatoes are off it will be reduced to a finer condition, the weeds will be destroyed and the second crop of weeds retarded, so that by the time the land should be gotten ready for wheat (when it should be plowed again) the seed bed for the wheat can be harrowed down fine and nice, while all the weeds will not only have been destroyed, but prevented from seeding. If the plowing on corn land is done as soon as the corn is out, and again the land plowed before seeding the wheat, it will be a great benefit to the wheat.

Fine Wool Sheep.

The Wensleydale breed of sheep is far from common even in its home, England. None is in America. It is a fine sheep, superior in some respects to all others. It is said that for crossing on any other breed the Wensleydale has no equal. Since the Royal Agricultural Society of England commenced giving prizes for wool three years ago, the Wensleydale wool has each time secured first prize in the "any other long"



A TYPICAL WENSLEYDALE.

wooled class." No long wool produced in the British Isles is equal to the Wensleydale in quality or value.

Culling Live Stock.

A great many breeders fail to achieve the results at which they aim simply because of their reluctance to discard an occasional animal which contains a slight blemish. Wanting the best, they use what they know is not perfect to produce it, hoping nature will kindly gloss over and not reproduce the defect. Such a policy is suicidal. The breeder who would enjoy the highest success must not be afraid to cull. Let every animal which can not be rated as first-class, and strictly so, be matured and sold. Breed from only the best, and on no condition or consideration let your flock deteriorate through failure to reject the imperfect.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Use of Coal Ashes.

While coal ashes contain no fertilizing value they are certainly useful on the farm and should be saved. They are not entirely valueless in the soil, for they will materially assist in making a stiff clay soil more workable if well mixed with it. The best use for coal ashes, however, is in the filling in of wet spots, sifting them and using the fine ashes in the dust boxes in the poultry houses and the coarser portions for the making of walks alone or mixed with gravel. They may be used to advantage as a mulch around trees mainly for the purpose of keeping the soil moist and keeping grass from growing around them.

Nail Wounds in Hoofs.

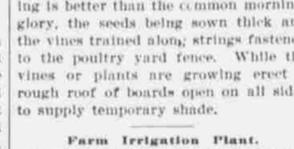
It has long been known that nail pricks and other similar injuries in the horse's hoof may lead to an infection followed by formation of pus under the horn of the hoof and a serious general disease of the horse or at least the loss of the hoof. In a bulletin of the South Dakota Station, Moore has recently reported results obtained in a number of cases from applying a strict antiseptic treatment to injuries of this sort. The method consists in paring away the horn of the hoof from the affected part until the blood oozes out. The hoof is then thoroughly washed in a solution of bichlorid of mercury at the rate of one part to 500 of water, after which absorbent cotton saturated in a solution of the same strength is applied to the wound and the whole hoof is packed in cotton surrounded by a bandage and well coated with tar. This prevents any further filth from coming in contact with the wound. The operation must usually be done by a qualified veterinarian. Subsequent treatment, however, can be applied by the average farmer, since all that is necessary is to pour a little of this solution of bichlorid of mercury upon the cotton which projects from the upper part of the bandage. The cotton will absorb enough of the solution to keep the wound moistened and hasten the healing process.

Shade the Poultry Yard.

If it is necessary to confine the poultry during the summer and the enclosure cannot be placed near the shade of buildings or trees, try the plan of growing some plants just outside the fence, but far enough from it so that the fowls cannot get at the foliage. One of the best plants for the purpose is the canna, using the -cnap, tall-growing sorts, and buying the roots, not the seeds. Another quick growing plant, one which will make an abundance of shade is the castor bean, which may be grown from seeds planted where they are to stay; that is, the young plants cannot well be transferred. Even corn set thickly will furnish some shade quickly, and if a vine is wanted, nothing is better than the common morning glory, the seeds being sown thick and the vines trained along strings fastened to the poultry yard fence. While the vines or plants are growing erect a rough row of boards open on all sides to supply temporary shade.

Farm Irrigation Plant.

A current wheel to run a chain and bucket gearing is quite feasible for farm irrigation purposes. Herewith is given an illustration of such a wheel for operating a chain and bucket. The diagram is self-explanatory.



IRRIGATION BY CURRENT WHEEL.

A Pointed Question.

Two cows cost \$40 each per year for keep. One of them yields you 4,000 quarts of milk a year, that bring you \$80. The other yields 120 quarts, that bring you \$24. The latter loses for you about \$14 and reduces the gain on the former from \$40 to \$26. Why do you keep the 1,200-quart cow? You would be better off with the one that clears \$46, for you would have only half the investment, half the work, and half the feeding, and you would gain \$14 each year. There would be no surplus butter on the market for years to come and prices would rule strong if the cows were eliminated which are kept at a loss. Dairy farmers have not yet half waked up to an understanding of the great practical importance of weeding out the unprofitable cows from their herds. Many a man would make a fair profit, that now faces a constant loss, if he would keep only such cows as pay a profit on their keep.—Farm Journal.

Hauling Hay.

It is a very desirable thing to be able to haul all the hay into the barn the same day it is cut. The work and anxiety consequent upon the liability of a storm before morning are thus avoided, and experience has taught that hay having no more than three or four hours' sun will come out in the spring perfectly sweet and in fine condition for the cattle. In adopting this plan it is well to keep the hay constantly stirred with a tedder. There has been a fear of putting hay into some barns that contain a noticeable amount of water, but if it is properly packed by being evenly distributed over the mow, each forkful trodden upon, and the barn kept closed as much as possible, the result will probably be gratifying.

Farm Tools and Implements.

On many farms, hoes, forks, shovels and other tools have to be looked up when wanted, and this looking up sometimes consumes more time than would be required by the job of work itself. Oftentimes plows, harrows and cultivators, instead of being carefully housed, are left out of doors all winter.

Apply a Good Fertilizer.

The value of vegetables depends largely upon quick growth, and if crops are not growing well some quick-acting fertilizer like nitrate of soda, guano or poultry droppings, should be worked into the soil close to the roots. Frequent cultivation of the soil with the cultivator, rake or hoe will often be all that is necessary.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1415—John Huss burned.

1563—France declared war against England.

1608—Quebec, Canada, founded.

1685—Battle of Sedgemoor.

1686—League of Augsburg formed against France.

1734—Danzic surrendered to the Russians.

1754—Washington defeated at battle of Fort Necessity, Pa.

1755—Gen. Braddock's expedition against the French in Canada defeated.

1758—Clement XIII. became Pope.

1762—Peter III. of Russia deposed and succeeded by Catherine II.

1764—Ivan VI. of Russia assassinated.

1770—Turkish fleet burned in Cheshmeh Bay.

1775—Washington took command of the army at Cambridge.

1776—Virginia adopted State constitution.

1777—Americans abandoned Fort Mifflin.

1781—Engagement at King's Bridge, N. Y.

1785—Standard of American dollar established.

1792—Francis II. elected Emperor.

1809—Battle of Wagram.

1814—Americans captured Fort Erie.

1827—Kingdom of Greece erected by treaty of London.

1828—Daniel O'Connell, elected member of Parliament, refused to take the oath.

1830—Algiers surrendered to the French.

1833—Don Miguel's squadron captured by Admiral Napier.

1839—First normal school organized at Lexington, now Framington, Mass.

1840—Rome capitulated to the French.

1852—United States mint established at San Francisco.

1855—First publication of the Kansas Freeman at Topeka.

1860—Prince of Wales sailed for America.

1866—Austria ceded Venetia to France.

1870—France protested against choice of Prince Leopold for King of Spain.

1872—International prison reform congress met in London.

1883—Steamer Daphne capsized while being launched on the Clyde. One hundred and fifty drowned.

1889—Two thousand laborers on strike in Duluth, Minn.

1891—Four condemned murderers executed by electricity in Sing Sing prison. . . . Park theater, St. Paul, burned.

1892—Business portion of San Jose, Cal., burned.

1893—Silver purchase suspended by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle. . . . Marriage of Duke of York, heir to British throne, and Princess Mary of Teck.

1894—The Falcon, with the Peary auxiliary expedition, sailed from St. Johns, N. F. . . . Federal troops ordered to Chicago to enforce United States laws.

1898—President McKinley signed resolution to annex Hawaii. . . . Exchange of Spanish prisoners of war for Hobson and his comrades.

1904—Alton B. Parker nominated for President by Democratic convention at St. Louis. . . . Thomas E. Watson of Georgia nominated for President by the People's party.

1905—Elihu Root appointed Secretary of State in succession to John Hay.

Kansas Farmers' Boycott.

The farmers of Kansas are threatening boycotts on a number of towns, because of the use of automobiles by business men. Sedan, Winfield, McPherson and Abilene are towns where the automobile is taking the place of horses. Many runaways and several serious accidents have occurred to farmers and their families because of the excursions of automobilists into the country. The farmers' horses refuse to pass the big touring cars in the narrow lanes.

This has led to a general agitation to boycott the towns that permit automobilists to tear the country around about during the hours when farmers are coming to market or returning to their homes. This plan of getting even with the owners of automobiles was suggested by the action of several Missouri towns, especially Harrisonville, the county seat of Cass county, where the farmers met and agreed to throw their trade to Pleasant Hill and other towns.

This action caused the merchants of Harrisonville to "regulate" the running of automobiles into the country, so as to avoid the farmers on their trips into the town in the morning and their return in the afternoon.

Birds that Eat Boll Weevils.

A bulletin edited by the Agricultural Department gives the result of an investigation of the relation of birds to the cotton weevil, begun by the biological survey in 1904. It is found that twenty-eight species of birds feed upon the insect enemy of cotton, including such well-known birds as the quail, nighthawk, pheasant and meadow lark. While fewer weevils are destroyed in winter than in summer, owing to the fact that the weevils are more protected by the unfolding plant, a greater number of species feed upon them in winter.