

THE CHARITY GIRL

By EFFIE A. ROWLANDS

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

The Duke of Harborough was making an almost regal procession with his new daughter-in-law. He had come up just as Audrey was clasping her mother's hand, and when he caught sight of the girl's face he whistled.

"Jack, my boy, you're in luck," he cried, and then nothing would do but Audrey must walk away with him and be introduced all round.

"The girl is a lady from head to foot, and what a face! Charity girl, indeed! Where's Gladys, I wonder?" and then the wicked old man chuckled to himself as he meditated a plan to annoy Lady Daleswater.

So with Audrey, laughing heartily at his sallies, he walked straight up to his daughter, whose cold eyes were resting with distinct approval on the slender, white-robed figure.

"Gladys, my dear, here is some one you must know. This young lady has quite taken my heart by storm! I don't believe she will leave a whole one when she goes away."

"That is easily understood," remarked Lady Daleswater, graciously giving Audrey sincere admiration, "but you have not told me this young lady's name, papa."

"No! Haven't I? Dear me! Well, you really ought not to need an introduction, since she is your new sister, Jack's wife. Come along, my dear. I want to take you up to that old woman over there; she is not beautiful, but she is clever, and that is a great thing."

Sheila Fraser had not been with Lady Daleswater when the duke brought up his son's wife, but she knew in a moment that her rival had come on to the field, and she could scarcely contain her bitter hatred and jealousy, as she heard nothing but admiration expressed for Audrey all the way round.

She was carefully attended by her cavalier, the Honorable Lancelot Twist, brother to the Earl of Daleswater, who was as strongly inclined in favor of obtaining her fortune as his sister-in-law could desire. He was a mean little man, very like the earl in appearance, but Sheila did not care about this; she only remembered his rank, and was glad to have some one to attend her so closely, if only to show the world that she was not breaking her heart for Lord John Glendurwood. Miss Fraser walked straight up to the lovely girlish form.

"I am very glad to see you," she said, with great warmth and extending her delicately gloved hand. "You have not quite forgotten me, Lady John, I hope?"

"Oh, no, I have not forgotten you, Miss Fraser," she said, simply, and then she added no more, for to say she was glad to see Sheila would have been to utter an untruth, and Audrey was not versed sufficiently in the world's ways to speak falsely.

CHAPTER XVII.

Jack had explained very gently to Audrey that there was a quarrel going on between his mother and his sister.

"It is all about some nonsense, darling," he had said, "but mother is quite right to hold her own. Gladys has a wretched temper. I—I am afraid you must not expect her to be too kind to you."

"That is why she looked so coldly at me when your father took me up to introduce me, then?"

"Be ready for me at five, darling. I shall take you for a drive then. What are you going to do all day while I am down looking at these horses with Sinclair?"

"I am going shopping with mother, but I will be ready and waiting for you by five."

What long, happy, sunny days those were. It seemed to Audrey as though the hours were not half long enough to cram in all the delights that came following one another so quickly.

"If only Miss Irons and the matrons could see me now. How funny it all is! I have often heard some of the older girls say that when I first went to the home I was supposed to be very lucky, because Lady Biddulph was going to look after me, but I never thought my luck would be as great as it is. Mother, Miss Fraser is very kind to me."

Constance's brow contracted slightly. "There is no reason why she should not be, Audrey."

"Is she really going to marry that horrid little man, mother?"

"Who is the horrid little man?" inquired Jack's voice at the door. "Don't go, Constance, dear," Jack continued, kissing her affectionately, and then sitting down beside his wife and gathering her cozily into his arms.

"This is the children's hour, so I think I had better take my departure," smiled Mrs. Fraser. "Audrey, if you are going to this ball to-night, have an hour's rest. No, Jack, there is no occasion to come down with me."

alive, and heaven grant, strong and well. Constance, why do you talk like this, dear?"

"Jack, my friend! Ay, you have been that, my true, good, staunch, faithful friend! My son, the fat has gone forth; my days are numbered. This summer will be my last. I—no, I will say no more! Let us go on!"

Jack Glendurwood's face worked for a moment; he half yielded to a strong impetus within him to break out into passionate words of sorrow, incredulity, binding promises of everlasting, never-changing love, but the ashen pallor of her face, the expression round her lips, checked him. He led her gently to her carriage.

Constance tried to speak vaguely, but the tears rushed to her eyes, and she sank back into her carriage and gestured to him to let her drive on unmolested.

The reason ran on its appointed course. The curiosity that had raged about the romantic Glendurwood marriage had had plenty of time to wane, but in its place came the celebrity which Audrey's undoubted beauty and natural charm obtained for her. Constance Fraser ordered her trunks packed.

"I wish I could go with you," Audrey said, sorrowfully, as she sat watching these proceedings the last day her mother spent in town.

"Why, you little baby," laughed Constance. "Audrey, my dearest one," she said gently, "I am going to preach you a sermon. Heaven has been very good to you. You have been given all that in this world constitutes happiness; you must not grow used to this good fortune—always remember, my darling, that at any moment it could slip from you far easier than it came to you. Put before you the memory of Jean Thwait and others, who have not one tithé of the gladness that has been bestowed on you, and never forget that however high your rank, you have certain duties to perform that are as necessary to your position as they are beneficial to your character. One of your duties is to do all to advise your husband wisely, to act with thought, and to keep the good will of those around you. Lady Gladys Daleswater is his sister. No matter how cold and unsympathetic she may seem, you must try and cement by every means in your power the bond that exists between brother and sister. I like to think of my Audrey doing good in her life, not growing discontented, dissatisfied and luxurious, as alas, so many fortunate girls do. Now, my sermon is over; was it very hard to bear?"

"Mother," Audrey's eyes were luminous through their tears, "how sweet and good you are! If you are always with me, perhaps some day I, too, shall be like you, and—"

"I am content with you as you are," the mother answered, fervently, as she held the slender form close to her heart, and clung to it. "God bless my darling! God guard and shield her now and forever."

Jack Glendurwood had been astonished, but nevertheless much pleased, when his sister suggested that Audrey and himself should join her party on board the Daleswater yacht, Mona, for the Coowes week.

"I think I shall have a pleasant party, and you may enjoy it," she had said, slowly, with a cold smile. And Jack accepted the invitation promptly.

"When do you think of going?" he asked, and then, when he learned the date, he puckered his brow. "What a nuisance. I thought Coowes would be well over before the twelfth, and I promised Sinclair I would run up north for about three days with him."

"And take Audrey with you?" asked Lady Daleswater. "Rather unwise, I think, my dear Jack," his sister observed; "a child like that won't enjoy seeing the birds slaughtered, and to leave her alone in a gloomy Scotch shooting box is little short of cruel. You had better arrange that she comes with me, and you can join her as soon as possible."

So it was settled. Audrey felt low and depressed when she heard of the arrangement; she had not been parted from her husband for more than a few short hours, and the prospect of being away alone with the Daleswaters, Jack in Scotland, and the duchess and her mother in Germany, was really almost a painful one.

The Mona was quite a large-sized vessel, fitted up in the most extravagant fashion. Audrey found the cabin allotted to her equally as dainty as her bedroom in London. She was much pleased to see among the new arrivals a Mrs. Hungerford, whom her mother had always regarded as a warm, staunch friend, and she immediately sat down beside her, who she sincerely liked and admired her.

Sheila was flirting with several men, but her cold eyes went sharply across the water every now and then as though in search of some one.

The gong sounded for dinner, when rising, they went together along the polished deck to the cabin stairs.

Just as they reached the bottom they came upon a man who drew back with a respectful gesture to let them pass. Audrey was laughing softly at some witty remark of her companion's, but the latter died away as she beheld this man's face.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The sight of the man took Audrey back to the past. At once the memory of a horrible few moments returned to her mind. She saw again the cold, cheerless copple, the wavy, empty trees and was struggling to escape from the insulting presence of the valet Downs. What was this man doing on board the Mona?

Audrey was not sorry when she could retire to her cabin; she felt tired and dreary; if it had not been for Mrs. Hungerford and Willie Fullerton she would have been wretched all the evening. Beverly had made no effort at conversation with her, for which she was glad. To her joy, when she went below she found a telegram from Jack waiting for her, brought across from the shore. The sun-

mer moon was high in the heavens when the rest of the party sought their berth.

"Good night, Mr. Fullerton; good night, Mr. Rochford," cried Sheila, as she descended the stairs, leaving the two men on deck. Beverly sauntered away and Downs followed him. Willie Fullerton, left alone, gazed after him curiously.

"If that chap is not an out and out scoundrel I'll eat my hat," he reflected. "His servant looks just another, too!"

"If Willie Fullerton could have heard the whispered conversation and man he would have considerably augmented his belief. The interview was brief, but when they separated they seemed to have arrived at a good conclusion.

"To-morrow night, when I give the signal, and remember, let there be no mistake!" was Beverly's last word. "Never fear!" returned Downs, savagely. "I'll make no mistake!" and with that he walked swiftly away.

Audrey woke very early the next morning with a start. The sun was just rising; she went to the port and gazed out. How pretty and picturesque it was! She longed for Jack to be there to share her pleasure.

"Never mind, there will be a letter this morning," she consoled herself. This comforted her, and then she was given his letter. The cheery, tender, fond words consoled her beyond all description, and when she came to the postscript she felt her heart beat lightly again.

"I am delighted to hear that Willie Fullerton is on board; I am sure you will like him," Jack wrote. "He is quite the nicest young man of my acquaintance. Tell him for me that I expect him to do me a good turn, and look well after my dear, sweet little wife. He will make an excellent cavalier, and be delighted beyond measure to attend so lovely a lady. Look for me at the end of the week. Till then, and always, your devoted husband, 'JACK.'"

She confided to her new friend the message her Jack had sent, and was greatly pleased at Willie's delight.

"And now I hope you will begin to look upon me as a friend, Lady John? I am sure you will if Glendurwood does," he said eagerly.

Sheila was almost gleeful over this "flirtation," as she insisted on calling it. "I always knew she was a bold thing," she declared to Beverly in an aside; "but I never thought she was so bad as this. She is carrying on most shamefully with Willie Fullerton."

There was a strained expression in Beverly's smile. He, too, was watching the boy and girl away at the far end of the deck.

"And she will not even speak one word to me!" he thought to himself, the hot tide of jealousy running like fire in his veins.

The day progressed. The dance was to begin about 9 o'clock. Just about dinner hour Willie Fullerton came to Audrey.

"I am in despair, Lady John," he said, really quite mournfully. "I shall not be able to claim you for our promised dance. I am compelled to run ashore. My mother has sent for me on important business. She is an invalid, poor old dear, and I must go."

"Of course you must," said Audrey, "but I shall miss you very much indeed, Mr. Fullerton. I don't think I shall dance many times to-night."

Lady Daleswater's dance was declared to be enchanting. The fairy lights, the delicious music, the select company, nothing was wanting in any one's estimation but Audrey's. She was very dull and very lonely.

"Go and dance, my dear," advised Mrs. Hungerford, cheerily. But to the great disappointment of most of the men present, Lady John Glendurwood persistently refused to join the dancers.

"Posing!" sneered Mrs. Fairfax to Sheila. "The girl is as big a coquette as she is a hump!"

In After Years.

Father Time had been swinging his scythe for twenty years when they accidentally met again. He was a bachelor of 45, bald and slightly disfigured, but still in the ring. She a spinster, fat and 40, but not as fair as she used to be.

"Do you remember," she gurgled, "how you proposed to me the last time we met and I refused you?"

"Well, I guess yes," he replied. "It is by long odds the happiest recollection of my life."

And seeing it was a hopeless case she meandered along on her lonely way.

In the Old Parlor.

He was desperate. "Give me a kiss," he hissed, "or, by the rings of Saturn I shall turn on the gas."

The beautiful girl was appalled. "Oh, don't do that, George!" she faltered. "Please don't!"

"Then what should I do? Remember, I am a desperate man."

Soft.

Freddy (romantically)—The moon! The moon! The beautiful mellow moon!

Edna—And you remind me of the moon, Freddy.

Freddy—? In what way?

Edna—You are also mellow.

Art and the Artist.

"It strikes me," said the critic, "that you are inclined to discourage art."

"That's right," replied the theatrical manager. "I find it says better to give the people what they want."

Worse than the Japanese.

"My dear, what is the brown peril?"

"I guess it's the awful taste I had in my mouth after that reception we gave Johnnie Chumley."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



New Method of Grafting.

Before a meeting of the American Pomological Society the following method of grafting was described by a gentleman from Colorado, who stated that it was the most successful method that he had employed in top-working old orchards, and that it could be used on branches as large as four inches in diameter with great success. It impresses one as being possibly better than ordinary cleft grafting for large stocks, from the fact that the surfaces of the union were all smooth and the scions held more firmly. The method of procedure is as follows: After determining where the graft had better go the stock is cut off with a fine saw and the cut made in the side of the stock, as shown at "A." This is then cleaned out with a knife, as shown at "B;" a saddler's knife is used for this purpose, outline of which is shown at "E." The scion is cut as is usual in cleft grafting and is driven with some little force into the groove of the stock as shown at "C" and in



cross section at "D." It will be found that after this graft has been driven in it can only be pulled out by using considerable force and it is held much more firmly than in the ordinary cleft graft. All wounds should be covered with wax as in ordinary cleft grafting.

Feeding Animals.
It is economical to feed only as much as may be required. If too much carbonaceous material be fed to an animal the excess will be a loss, for the reason that the animal will assimilate and appropriate only the actual amount necessary for the purpose required by the system; and even when the farmer feeds liberally of carbonaceous material he may starve his animals if they do not receive nitrogenous food, for which reason it may be noticed that on some farms, where the stock is liberally provided with certain kinds of food, the animals are not thrifty, the young ones do not grow, and the farmer is annoyed at the unsatisfactory results of what he supposes is good management, when the cause is a lack of perhaps only a single element, which, in connection with a less quantity of one of the kinds of food given, would produce a radical change. It is important then, in order to derive the best results from feeding animals, that the farmer thoroughly understands the quality of the materials used. Its feeding value depends upon the proportions of those elements best adapted to the purposes in view, for unless a perfect knowledge of the composition of feeding stuffs is gained by the farmer he may feed at a loss and derive but little benefit from his stock.

Pedigreed Seeds.
The achievements of the plant breeders in the development of pedigree seeds are quite wonderful, considering the difficulties of fixing permanently characteristics resulting from hybridization. For instance, when species of rye with different types of heads are crossed it is found that the female parent is neither alone nor most prominent when exerting its influence on the product and its progeny. In about one-half of the plants of the first generation of rye crosses the type of head and form of seed of the male parent were prevalent, while in the other half the same characteristics of the female predominated. In the second generation the individuals split up into groups of either one type or the other. One-fourth of the number of individuals showed the spike characteristics of the female parent, one-fourth those of the male parent and one-half intermediate forms.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Feeding the Dairy Cow.
What is the proper amount of food for a cow? Such an inquiry cannot be satisfactorily answered, as each cow is an individual, having peculiarities of disposition. There are preferences among animals for certain foods, as they have their likes and dislikes. A cow may have an excellent appetite to-day and refuse to eat but little of her food to-morrow. Of the various foods, however, a cow will eat from 40 to 60 pounds of mature corn ensilage, with from 5 to 10 pounds of grain with the ensilage, which may be given in place of the bran. Of clover hay, a cow may be allowed to eat as much as she wishes. The ensilage may be reduced and more grain given, ground, if preferred, but there is no rule to govern the feeding of a cow. Each cow must be studied and her wants satisfied. Those yielding milk should be fed more liberally than those that are dry, or nearly so.

Cutting Potatoes for Planting.

In regard to cutting potatoes a very large number of experiments have proved that whole potatoes are best for warm, high land, and for very early potatoes they will not only yield enough more to pay the cost of the seed, but will produce a crop from a week to ten days earlier than cut potatoes, which will sometimes make a difference in price of from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel. But on rich, moist lands the difference between whole and cut potatoes is not so great. In the first place, on a rich, moist soil, it is not so important to secure an early vigorous growth as it is on a warm, dry soil, and in the second place, not being planted too deep below the surrounding land, there is a tendency to the production of a larger number of stalks than on dry land, but even as a rule it will be better to plant a whole medium-sized potato.

Possibilities of Tomato.

"If you could keep the frost away from a tomato vine for a couple of years it would get to be a fair-sized tree," says the Texas Farmer. "This occurs sometimes in Florida—in years when the frost king leaves that State alone. By the same sign, you can plant tomatoes in the winter in Florida and have them grow all the spring and summer and fall, and under the right conditions they become very large. The midrib of the leaf of such a tomato plant will grow to be eighteen inches long, a veritable tree limb. . . . Six feet is the height to which the tomatoes should be trained, and pruned to a single stem. They can be made to grow ten or fifteen feet as well, but this is an inconceivable height."

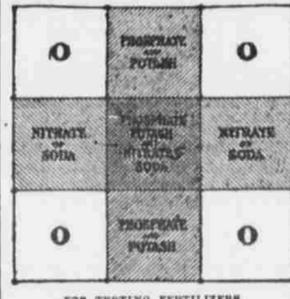
Advertise Your Poultry.

There was a farmer who had been breeding pure-blood chickens for some years, and he always sold what he had in poultry and eggs, without any trouble to his neighbors and little market town, but he had never thought about pushing this little by-business of his regular vocation of farming.

Finally it was suggested to him that he ought to advertise the poultry branch of his business and extend it somewhat, but he was timid about sinking a few dollars already in hand in printer's ink with the view of getting uncertain dollars. Finally, however, after talking the matter over with his wife, he invested a few dollars. He made \$40 out of this venture. He now advertises extensively and does a big business.

Testing Fertilizers.

Before using fertilizers in large quantities it is well to experiment with several different kinds in plots. The diagram shows plots of uniform size which should be separated by a space of at least 12 inches. The squares



FOR TESTING FERTILIZERS.

marked O are not fertilized and are used for comparison with the fertilized ones. If the squares are made 20 feet by 20 feet an application of one pound of nitrate will be equivalent to one hundred pounds to the acre.

Keeping Stock in Condition.

No animal can remain at a standstill without loss to its owner. If the animal is not gaining, then the labor and food are wasted. If the animal loses only a pound in weight, then the farmer suffers loss of that which he once had, and he must incur additional expense to recover that additional pound, but the time lost cannot be recovered. These facts show the importance of keeping the stock in good condition and having an animal make an increase daily. When there is a falling off in the weight, or the yield of milk is reduced, the cause should be sought, and if an error has occurred, or there is fault in the management, a change for the better should be made without delay.

Setting a Hen.

Don't put the eggs in a deep box, where the hen will be forced to jump down on the eggs to get at them, for she will be pretty apt to break some of them. Should any of the eggs be broken at any time, the balance of them should be washed as soon as discovered, for a smeared egg will not hatch. The proper dimensions for a box in which to set a sitting hen are about 12 inches square. If smaller it is apt to crowd the hen and the eggs are liable to be broken; if larger, the eggs will scatter and will not all be incubated. The box should be placed on its side, so that the hen may have easy access to it.

Strawberries.

There is one advantage in growing strawberries in preference to other fruits, which is that less capital is required and the crops come sooner. Plants set out this spring will send out runners and form matted rows full of berries next year. If kept clean the rows will give two or three crops, with a partial crop after the bed is old. The proper mode, however, is to make a new bed each year, as the cost is but little comparatively.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1306—Robert Bruce crowned King of Scotland.

1512—Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon.

1549—Thomas Seymour, lord high admiral of England; attainted and beheaded.

1563—Pacification of Amboise published, granting toleration to the Huguenots.

1632—Canada and Acadia restored to France by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.

1676—Indians under King Philip attacked and nearly destroyed Providence, R. I.

1687—La Salle assassinated by his followers.

1694—Incorporation of the Bank of England.

1697—Hannah Duston of Haverhill, Mass., killed her twelve Indian guards and escaped.

1710—Spanish fleet intended for the invasion of England dispersed by a storm.

1770—Gen. Tryon destroyed salt works at Horseneck, Conn.

1793—The English, under Gen. McBride, took possession of Ostend.

1794—Denmark and Sweden concluded treaty for mutual defense.

1798—Ireland declared in a state of rebellion.

1799—Battle of Verona, between the French and Austrians.

1804—Congress passed a bill for the division of Louisiana territory into two districts.

1805—The Cisalpine republic merged into the kingdom of Italy.

1812—Constitution of the Cortes signed and proclaimed in Spain.

1814—U. S. frigate Essex surrendered to British ships Phoenix and Cherub in harbor of Valparaiso, Chile. . . . Gen. Jackson defeated Creek Indians at Great Horsehoe Bend, on the Tallapoosa. . . . Gen. Wilkinson, with about 2,000 troops, attacked a party of British at Lake Coles, Lower Canada, and was repulsed. . . . Bonaparte defeated Wainigerode at battle of St. Dizier.

1831—Austrian troops entered Bologna and subdued Italian revolution.

1832—Seminole treaty concluded.

1836—Battle of Goliad, Texas, between Mexicans and Texans. . . . Col. Fannin, Texas soldier, surrendered to the Mexicans with 500 men, who were massacred one week later. . . . Massacre at Tanning, Texas.

1844—Atmospheric railway near Dublin opened to traffic; discontinued 1855.

1846—American army under Gen. Taylor, invaded Mexico.

1847—Vera Cruz capitulated to the American army.

1853—Nankin taken by the rebels.

1854—Cholera plague at its height in Barbadoes. . . . Great Britain declared war against Russia. . . . Two shocks of earthquake felt at Macon, Ga.

1855—The Arabs defeated at Hasheon. . . . Thirty-five killed by explosion in the Middlethian coal mines, in Virginia. . . . Georgia and the Carolinas devastated by forest fires.

1856—First street railway in New England, from Boston to Cambridge, opened.

1863—Confederate steamer Iris taken by United States steamer Stellan off Charleston, S. C.

1867—The union of Provinces act passed in Canada.

1870—Texas readmitted to the Union.

1871—Paris Commune proclaimed.

1874—House of Representatives passed first interstate commerce bill.

1879—Judge J. M. Elliott of Kentucky Court of Appeals, assassinated at Frankfort by Thomas Buford.

1883—Four survivors of the Jeannette expedition to the Arctic reached New York.

1885—Outbreak of the northwest rebellion in Canada.

1889—The Eiffel tower, in Paris, opened.

1890—Tornado destroyed part of the city of Louisville, Ky.

1891—M. Baltecheff, Bulgarian minister of finance, assassinated at Sofia. . . . Canadian Pacific railway completed from ocean to ocean. . . . Failure of the Keystone National bank, Philadelphia.

1893—The Tremont temple, Boston, destroyed by fire.

1894—Coxey opened his "army" headquarters at Massillon, Ohio. . . . President Cleveland vetoed the Bland bill.

1895—Mikado ordered cessation of hostilities between Japan and China.

1897—Gen. Ruis Rivera, the Cuban commander, captured by the Spaniards. . . . Many killed and injured by cyclone at Chandler, Ok.

1898—Bark Helen W. Almy foundered off Point Bonita, Cal.; 40 drowned. . . . Resolutions declaring war with Spain introduced in Congress.

1899—English excursion steamer Stella wrecked near Alderney; 73 persons drowned. . . . Mrs. Place electrocuted at Sing Sing for the murder of her stepdaughter.

1903—Mississippi river at New Orleans reached height of 10.8 feet.