

For The Term of His Natural Life

By MARCUS CLARKE

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

"By the bye," said Vickers, "I suppose we shall have to get that fellow up for the trial. We have to identify the villains."

"Can't you and I do that?" asked Frere, uneasily.

"I am afraid not. I wouldn't like to swear to a man after five years."

"We had better get up a few prisoners who were at the harbor at the time," said Vickers, "I wouldn't let the villains slip through my fingers for anything."

"And are the men at Port Arthur old men?" asked Meekin.

"Old convicts," returned Vickers. "It's our place for 'colonial-sentence' men. The worst we have are there. It has taken the place of Macquarie Harbor. What excitement there will be among them when the schooner goes down on Monday! Most of the prisoners are livers, you see, and a trip to Hobart Town is like a holiday to them."

"And do they never leave the place when sentenced for life?" said Meekin. "How distressing?"

"Never, except when they die," said Frere, with a laugh; "and then they are buried on the island. Oh, it's a fine place! You should come down with me and have a look at it, Mr. Meekin. Picturesque, I can assure you."

"My dear Maurice," says Sylvia, going to the piano, as if in protest to the turn the conversation was taking, "how can you talk like that?"

"I should much like to see it," said Meekin.

The convict-servant, who had entered with some official paper for the major, stared at the dainty clergyman, and rough Maurice laughed again. "Oh, it's a stunning climate," he cried; "and nothing to do. Just the place for you. There's a regular little colony here. All the scandals in Van Dieman's Land are hatched at Port Arthur."

This agreeable chatter about scandal and climate seemed a strange contrast to the graveyard island and the men who were prisoners for life. Perhaps Sylvia thought so, for she struck a few chords, which, compelling the party, out of sheer politeness, to cease talking for a moment, caused the conversation to flag, and hinted to Mr. Meekin that it was time for him to depart.

Sylvia burst into laughter as the door closed. "What a ridiculous creature!" said she. "Bless the man, with his gloves and his umbrella, and his hair and his scent! Fancy that mincing noodle showing me the way to heaven! I'd rather have old Mr. Bowses, papa, though he is as blind as a beetle."

"My dear Sylvia," said Vickers, seriously, "Mr. Meekin is a clergyman, you know."

"Oh, I know," said Sylvia; "but then, a clergyman can talk like a man, can't he? Why do they send such people here? I am sure they could do much better at home. Oh, by the way, papa, dear, poor old Danny's come back again. I told him he might go into the kitchen. May he, dear?"

"You'll see the house full of these vagabonds, you little puss," said Vickers, kissing her. "I suppose I must let him stay."

"Maurice, you are a great bear, and if you hadn't saved my life, you know, I shouldn't love you a bit. There, you may kiss me" (her voice grew softer). "This convict business has brought it all back, and I should be ungrateful if I didn't love you, dear."

Maurice Frere, with suddenly crimsoned face, accepted the proffered carress, and then turned away to the window. "I am not half good enough for you," he cried, with sudden vehemence.

"It's my happiness that you've got to think of, Captain Bruin," said the girl. "You've saved my life, haven't you? And I should be wicked if I didn't owe you! No, no more kisses," she added, putting out her hand. "Come, papa, let's cool now; let's walk in the garden, and leave Maurice to think of his own unworthiness."

Maurice watched the retreating pair with a puzzled expression. "She always saves me for her father," he said to himself. "I wonder if she really loves me, or if it's only gratitude, after all?" He had often asked himself the same question during the five years of his sojourn, but he had never satisfactorily answered it.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The evening passed as it had passed hundred times before. Captain Frere's home was a cottage on the New Town side, which he had occupied since his appointment as assistant police magistrate, an appointment given to him as a reward for his exertions in connection with the Osprey mutiny. His convict servant had sat up for him, and, as he staved the man handed him a letter, bearing a superscription in a female hand.

"Who brought this?" asked Frere, hastily tearing it open to read.

"The groom, sir. He said that there was a gentleman at The George the other day who wished to see you."

"You needn't wait," said Frere to the man. "I shall have to go back again, I suppose." Changing his furage cap for a soft hat, and selecting a stick from a miscellaneous collection in a drawer, he prepared to retrace his steps. What does she want? he asked himself, fiercely, as he strode down the stony road.

The George the Fourth was a long, narrow house, situated in Elizabeth street. The front was painted a dull red, and narrow panes of glass in its windows, and the ostentatious affectation of red curtains and homely comfort gave it a spurious appearance of English life.

Pushing open the side door, Frere entered, and made his way along a narrow passage to a glass door at the further end. A tap upon this door brought a girl, who courtesied with servile recognition to the visitor, and ushered him upstairs, to a room into which he was shown was a large one. It had three windows looking into the street, and was handsomely furnished. The carpet was soft, the dices were bright, and the supper tray stood invitingly from a table between

the windows. As Frere entered, a little terrier ran barking to his feet. It was evident that he was not a constant visitor. The rustle of a silk dress behind the terrier betrayed the presence of a woman; and Frere, rounding the promontory of an ottoman, found himself face to face with Sarah Purfoy.

"Thank you for coming," she said. "Pray sit down."

This was the only greeting that passed between them, and Frere sat down, in obedience to a motion of a plump hand that twinkled with rings. Eleven years had dealt gently with this woman. Her foot was as small and her hand as white as of yore. Her hair was plentiful and glossy, and her eyes had lost none of their dangerous brightness.

Maurice Frere spoke first; he was anxious to bring his visit to as speedy a termination as possible. "What do you want of me?" he asked.

Sarah Purfoy laughed; a forced laugh, that sounded so unnatural that Frere turned to look at her. "I want you to do me a favor, a very great favor; that is, if it will not put you out of the way."

"What do you mean?" asked Frere, roughly, pursing his lips with a sullen air.

She suddenly rose and crossed to where he was standing.

"Maurice, you were very fond of me once. Not so very many years ago."

"Hang it!" said he, shifting his arm from beneath her hand, "don't let us have all that stuff over again. Let old times be old times, Sarah. What do you want?"

"There was a transport came in this morning."

"Well?"

"You know who was on board her, Maurice?"

Maurice brought one hand into the palm of the other with a rough laugh.

"Oh, that's it, is it? What a flat I was not to think of it before! You want to see him, I suppose?"

She came close to him, and, in her earnestness, took his hand. "I want to save his life!"

Maurice Frere flung her off. "I tell you the man's as good as dead, for all I shall do to save him."

At this repulse her pent-up passion broke forth. She sprung to her feet, and, pushing back the hair that in her frenzied pleading had fallen about her face, poured out upon him a torrent of abuse. "You! Who are you that you dare to speak to me like that? His little finger is worth your whole body. He is a man, a brave man, not a coward like you. A coward! Yes, a coward! A coward! You are very brave with defenseless men and weak women. Do not I know you? I have seen you taunt a man at the triangles until I wished the screaming wretch could get loose and murder you, as you deserve. You will be murdered one of these days, Maurice Frere, take my word for it. Men are flesh and blood, and flesh and blood won't endure the torments you lay on it."

"There, that'll do," says Frere, growing paler. "Don't excite yourself."

"I'll go to this girl you want to marry, and tell her all I know of you. I have seen her in the streets—have seen her look the other way when I passed her—have seen her gather up her muslin skirts when my silks touched her—I that nursed her, that heard her say her baby prayers—O, pity me! She would shudder at you if she would shudder at you if she knew what I know. Shudder! She would hate you! And I will tell her! Ay, I will! You will be respectable, will you? A model husband!"

Frere caught her by both wrists, and with all his strength forced her to her knees. "Don't speak her name," he said, in a hoarse voice, "or I'll do you a mischief. I know all you mean to do. I'm not such a fool as not to see that. Be quiet! Men have murdered women like you, and now I know how they came to do it. I'll do what you want, on one condition."

"What?"

"That you leave this place."

"There is nothing in the bargain to prevent me helping him to escape?"

"Escape? He won't escape again, I'll go bail. Once get him in double-irons at Port Arthur, and he's safe enough."

She put out her hand as if nothing had happened. "Good night, Captain Frere. It's a bargain, then?"

"A bargain."

Getting into the cool street directly, and seeing the calm stars shining, and the placid water sleeping with a peace in which he had no share, he strove to cast off the nervous fear that was on him. The interview had frightened him, for it had made him think.

The reader of the foregoing pages has doubtless asked himself, "What is the link which binds together John Rex and Sarah Purfoy?"

In the year 1825 there lived, at St. Hellens, Jersey, a watchmaker, named Urban Purfoy. He was a hard-working man, and had amassed a little money, sufficient to give his granddaughter an education above the common in those days. At sixteen, Sarah Purfoy was an empty-headed, strong-willed, precocious girl, with big brown eyes. She was brimful of vitality, and had little religious sentiment. She courted notoriety by eccentricities of dress, and was never so happy as when she was misunderstood. She was the sort of girl of whom women say, "It is a pity she has no mother;" and men, "It is a pity she does not get a husband;" and who say to themselves, "When shall I have a lover?"

There was no lack of beings of this latter class among the officers quartered in Fort Royal and Fort Henry; but the female population of the island was numerous, and, in the embarrassment of riches, Sarah was overlooked. Though she adored the soldiery, her first lover was a civilian.

The object of her affections was one Mr. Lionel Crofton. Crofton was tall, well made, and with an insinuating address. His features were too strongly marked for beauty. His eyes were the best part of his face, and, like his hair,

they were jet black. He had broad shoulders, sinewy limbs and small hands and feet. His head was round and well shaped, but it bulged a little over the ears, which were singularly small, but lay close to his head. With this man, barely four years older than herself, Sarah, at seventeen, fell violently in love. Touched by her affection, and rating her intelligence and unscrupulousness at their true value, he told her who he was. He was a swindler, a forger and a thief, and his name was John Rex. When she heard this, she experienced a sinister delight. He told her of his plots, his tricks, his escapes, his villainies; and seeing how for years this young man had preyed upon the world, which had deceived and disowned her, her heart went out to him. "I am glad you found me," she said. "Two heads are better than one. We will work together."

Working through many channels, and never omitting to assist a fellow worker when in distress, John Rex, in a few years, and in a most prosaic, business way, became the head of a society of ruffians.

Under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, John Rex and Sarah Purfoy were living in quiet lodgings. Their landlady was a respectable, poor woman, and had a son who was a constable. This son was given to talking, and, coming in to supper one night, he told his mother that on the following evening an attack was to be made on a gang of coiners, whose leader was named Green. This she repeated to Sarah.

John Rex, eating his dinner more nervously than usual, ruminated on the intelligence, and thought it would be but wise to warn Green of his danger. Not that he cared much for Green personally; but it was bad policy to miss doing a good turn to a comrade, and, moreover, Green, if captured, might wag his tongue too freely. But how to do it? He went—and was captured. When Sarah heard of the calamity, she set to work to help him. She collected all her money and jewels, paid Mrs. Skinner's rent, went to see Rex, and arranged his defense. Green, who came very near hanging, admitted that the man was an associate of his, and the recorder, being in a severe mood, transported him for seven years.

Sarah Purfoy vowed that she would follow him. She was going as passenger, as emigrant, anything, when she saw Mrs. Vickers' advertisement for a "lady's maid," and answered it. It chanced that Rex was shipped in the Malabar, and Sarah, discovering this before the vessel had been a week at sea, conceived the bold project of inciting a mutiny for the rescue of her lover. We know the result of that scheme, and the story of the scoundrel's subsequent escape from Macquarie Harbor.

(To be continued.)

GERANIUMS IN WINTER.

Recommended to Those Who Like Blooms from January to June.

All things considered, the geranium is our best plant for winter growing. It blooms freely and constantly, in most instances, and adapts itself to the conditions prevailing in the ordinary living room more readily than almost any other plant I have any knowledge of. And it requires very little care.

Its ability to take care of itself is one of the strong arguments in its favor, says a writer in Lippincott's, especially with the amateur who is distrustful of his skill in the management of plants that insist on having their peculiarities humored. It has little to boast of in the way of attractive foliage—though a plant well set with vigorous, healthy foliage is far from being unhandsome—but it has a right to pride itself on the beauty of its flowers. Some of the scarlet varieties are so exceedingly brilliant that they actually seem to impart a feeling of warmth to the observer. The little child who declared that auntie's geraniums were "on fire" was conscious of this suggestion of heat in the intensity of color which characterizes some of the most richly colored sorts.

Others are extremely delicate in color and tint. Some are pure white. All the recently introduced varieties have large, wide petaled flowers, borne in trusses of good size, on long stalks. A well-developed plant, symmetrical in shape and properly furnished with foliage to serve as a background against which to display its blossoms effectively, is a magnificent sight when in full bloom, notwithstanding the fact that some persons sneer at the geranium as being "common."

All beauty is common in a sense, and I would as soon object to the sky and the sunshine because the beauty of them is for the enjoyment of everybody, therefore "common," as to seek to disparage a flower because it was one that everybody could grow and enjoy. Any one can undertake the culture of the geranium with reasonable certainty of success who can give a good soil to grow in, water enough to keep it always moist at the roots, a sunny location and freedom from frost. Insects seldom attack it. It has a healthy constitution that gives it immunity from the diseases so common in most other plants, and it will reward you for the care it receives at your hands by making your window bright with bloom as few other plants can. Therefore you make no mistake in selecting it for your window garden.

But be sure to get plants that have not been allowed to bloom during the summer. Such plants have exhausted themselves, and, nine times out of ten, they will insist on taking a rest during the winter months. The ideal geranium for winter use is the plant which has been kept steadily growing during summer, but has had every bud removed as soon as seen. Such a plant will bloom profusely from January to June.

Where there is much pretension there is much deceit.—Addison.

FARMS AND FARMERS



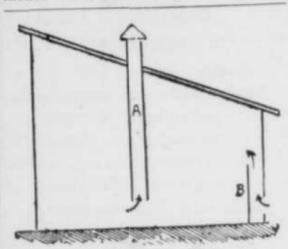
Growing Black Raspberries.

The amateur who wishes to try berry growing will find the black raspberry a good plant to begin with. The raspberry is in all probability the most honest of berry growing plants. There is no waste, the berries are uniform in size, and as soon as gathered they are ready for the table, or for preserving. A plantation of this fruit, once established, should last six or eight years. It will grow in almost any soil except a very stiff clay, or one that is so poorly drained that the water stands on the soil for some time before being drained away. It is a heavy feeder, so its soil must be fertilized every year or two to keep up its maximum productivity.

A northern exposure is best for the plant, for it suffers from extreme heat, and the direct rays of the sun, more than from extreme cold weather. A sloping ground is preferred to either the summit or base of a hill. The black raspberry is propagated by burying the tips of the canes about August. Simply dig a little hole with a spade, and bend the cane so that the tip will lay in the hole, then cover it with soil and press it down. The weight of the soil will usually hold the cane; if not a small peg may be used. In the fall a young plant with a mass of roots will have been formed. The old cane may be cut away and the young plants will be ready for setting out. In most cases it is well to let the young plants remain until spring before transplanting. Proper attention should be given to pruning raspberries. Canes of the first season produce fruit the following season, but after bearing they may be cut away.

Ventilation of Farm Buildings.

There are no small buildings on the farm that cannot be amply ventilated by the simple plan here described. Generally such buildings are of the single or sloping-roof sort so that the plan can be carried out at small expense. In the rear of the house, near one corner, build an air shaft, made by joining at the edges four boards about eight inches wide. Set this into the ground or fasten to the floor if of boards so that it will be firm. Have it open at the top, of course, and make it three or four feet high. In the side of it, next to the wall of the building and about a foot up from the floor cut out a piece so as to have an opening the width of the board and about six inches the other way, and in the side



PLAN OF VENTILATION.

of the building opposite this hole in the shaft cut a hole of corresponding size. Cover those two holes as well as the hole in the top of the shaft with wire netting so that no bird or small animal can get in.

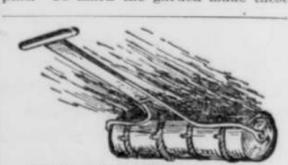
This is the shaft by which the air enters the building. Then build another shaft long enough to reach the floor up through the roof so that it will come out through the roof a foot or fifteen inches. The top of this shaft must be capped so that the opening will be protected from rain. The lower end is to be covered with wire netting. Fasten this firmly at the roof end and with corner supports to the floor at the bottom. The plan is simple, easy to construct and works splendidly. It is particularly good for ventilating poultry houses. In the plain illustration A represents the shaft through which the foul air passes and B the shaft through which the fresh air enters.

No Remedy But Spraying.

Several nice-sounding schemes for getting the better of the San Jose scale have been suggested, some of them by frauds who had a powder of some kind for injection into the trunk of the tree. One writer suggests that if inexpensive trees are planted around the orchard it is desired to protect, the scale will be kept off the more valuable trees. This is nonsense, and the plan will only result in providing additional food for the scale. Any fruit grower trying this plan on any considerable scale would not only fail in accomplishing the desired results, but would, in some States, lay himself liable to prosecution for encouraging the pest. Up to this time no remedy for the San Jose scale has yet been discovered except spraying, and spraying persistently and thoroughly season after season. As for the powder and other things that are to be injected into the trunk of the tree this is plainly fraud and unworthy a moment's consideration by any man of sense.—Indianapolis News.

Combined Roller and Marker.

A neat attachment to a garden roller is the following: Bore holes eight inches apart lengthwise and put in pins. To mark the garden make these



ROLLER AND MARKER COMBINED.

pins each hold a small rope, encircling the roller by driving them into the holes beside the ends of the rope. More than one row of holes can be used to change distances. Tack strips lengthwise of the roller to mark places in row for setting plants.

Gang Plowing.

Recent improvement in traction engines and gang plows is making a great difference in the manner of breaking the soil on the larger level farms of the west. Some of the newer arrangements do the plowing and harrowing at one operation. Under certain conditions of soil and season a drill is hitched behind the harrow and a barren field in the morning is seeded to grain crop at night. Those of us who have carefully prepared a large acreage ready for seeding and got caught before drilling with a three-day rain storm will appreciate the advantages of this manner of doing business. It has been frequently predicted that steam power for working the land could never be applied successfully to medium sized farms, but the problem is being simplified each year.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Notes for the Bee Keepers.

Bees should have some pure drinking water within easy reach.

Bees, like men, are good-natured when they are making headway in providing for the future. This accounts for the different receptions given to an intruder at different times.

Beekeeping is an interesting scientific study aside from the pecuniary profit. There is no more entrancing pursuit when one becomes really interested in it, aside from his financial side.

Beehives are now so constructed that they may be opened and their contents removed or changed about and examined without materially interfering with the action of the bees. They frequently continue their labors even when the comb is held in the hand of the beekeeper.

Honey is always a ready seller and the price per pound averages anywhere from 12 to 20 cents, depending upon the locality and quality. A good hive of bees in the average locality will produce about seventy-five pounds of honey per year and pay 50 per cent on the investment of the first season. Get posted on beekeeping if you seek a pleasant and profitable occupation.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1192—Conrad de Monferrat assassinated.

1296—Edward I. of England defeated the Scots at battle of Dunbar.

1379—A poll tax imposed by English Parliament.

1478—Julian De Medici assassinated.

1536—Eruption of Mt. Aetna. Church of St. Leon destroyed.

1552—Council of Trent prorogued for two years, but did not meet till 1562.

1557—The Inquisition established in France.

1607—Christopher Newport and 100 others entered Chesapeake Bay to establish first English colony in that section.

1610—Patent for Newfoundland granted to the Earl of Northampton.

1665—Plague broke out at St. Giles, London.

1667—Milton disposed of the copyright of "Paradise Lost" for \$25.

1694—Bank of England incorporated.

1715—Alliance against Sweden by Russia, Prussia, Denmark and Saxony.

1741—Cartagena attacked by Admiral Vernon.

1744—Louis XV. of France declared war against Queen of Hungary.

1762—The Irish levellers suppressed by Lord Halifax.

1772—Count Struensee executed in Copenhagen.

1777—Danbury, Conn., destroyed by the British.

1781—Battle of Petersburg, Va.

1788—Maryland ratified Federal constitution.

1792—First execution by guillotine.

1793—French defeated Austrians at battle of Duren.

1798—Annexation of Geneva to France.

1799—French ministers assassinated by Austrian regiments at Radstadt.

1812—Baltimore privateer Surprise captured.

1828—Russia declared war against Turkey.

1830—City of Guatemala nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

1831—Imprisonment for debt abolished in New York.

1836—St. Jean de Aro, Palestine, surrendered to the Egyptians.

1838—Steamer Moselle burned near Cincinnati, Ohio; 131 lives lost.

1840—Battle of Fort King.

1847—Ship Exmouth lost in Atlantic; 230 persons perished.

1848—Abolition of slavery in the French dominions decreed.

1849—Insurrection at Montreal.

1850—Greek government submitted to English demands.

1854—Slaves of Venezuela became free men by act of emancipation.

1855—Giovanni Pianori attempted to shoot Louis Napoleon.

1856—Crimean war terminated by ratification of treaty of peace.

1859—Victor Emmanuel declared war against Austria. . . . Ship Pomona foundered on Irish coast; 395 lives lost.

1864—U. S. government accepted services of one-hundred-day men, and appropriated \$20,000,000 for their payment.

1865—Gen. Johnson surrendered.

1871—U. S. Supreme Court decided general government could not tax salaries of State officers.

1872—U. S. warship Kansas released American steamship Virginias from blockade by Spanish men-of-war in port of Aspinwall.

1873—Attempted insurrection and proclamation of Commune in Madrid.

1875—Prince of Wales installed as Grand Master of Masonic order in England.

1881—Statue of Admiral Farragut unveiled at Washington, D. C.

1886—Destructive tornado in Kiloen, Texas.

1887—Battle between Arabs and Egyptianians at Sarrass; 240 killed.

1891—Imposing funeral of Gen. von Moltke in Berlin.

1893—Suspension of London Chartered bank of Australia for \$5,000,000. . . . Great International naval review at New York. . . . Many persons killed by tornado in Oklahoma.

1894—Earthquake destroyed six cities in Venezuela.

1898—Matanzas, Cuba, bombarded by Admiral Sampson's squadron of United States warships. . . . U. S. Congress passed an act for increase of the regular army.

Public Beach for New York. The New York Legislature has authorized the city of New York to appropriate \$2,500,000 for the purchase and \$250,000 for the construction and maintenance of a great free ocean beach for the people of the metropolis. This will be controlled by the department of parks, but ultimately a portion may be put under the department of health for the establishment of a convalescent hospital. Also it is provided that philanthropical societies may maintain fresh-air homes there. It is understood that the city will secure Rockaway Beach.