

# The Lady from the Sea

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## CHAPTER XVI.

Smith had rowed across the Ellen's bows and out to the Greyhound swinging at her anchor. He had made a wide sweep and had noiselessly approached the blockade runner under the quarter on the side away from the shore and quickly made fast to her. The ebb tide was running strong, and he had to have something to hold on to keep from drifting down the inlet to sea. He calculated that whoever might be on the Greyhound would be on the shore side, attracted thereto by the noise and confusion about the house attendant upon his escape. He resolved to hang on to the Greyhound until matters quieted down and then drift clear of her and row back to the Ellen. He could hear the men on the deck above talking. He gathered that there were but three men on the Greyhound, simply as shipkeepers. Her fires were drawn; evidently she lay helpless.

He waited patiently until the commotion above him had died away, and he surmised from the steady tramp of footsteps to and fro on the deck that two of the men had gone below and that the other remained on watch. Presently he heard the man on watch go forward. Now was his time. He cast off the painter, which had been passed through a ring bolt, and in an instant the strong current swept the boat clear of the Greyhound. He broke out the oars and, rowing as noiselessly as possible, headed the skiff towards the Ellen. Fortunately the Greyhound was anchored some distance up stream and it did not require any severe pulling to bring the boat alongside the privateer. Throwing his revolver in his jacket, twisting his iron bar into his belt, he stood up in the boat and made a leap for the dolphin striker—the Ellen was schooner rigged—thrusting the boat violently away as he jumped so that she cleared the ship and disappeared in the darkness down the stream. If he succeeded he would have no need of her. If not—well, a coffin would be nearer his size than a skiff. He was staking everything on success.

Cautiously drawing himself up on the jibboom, he gained the deck, then carefully made his way along the deserted gangway. So far as he could discern in the blackness of the night there was but one man on the deck, and he stood aft in the gangway gazing at the shore. Smith, who had taken off his shoes and left them on the heel of the bowsprit, crept towards the unsuspecting Confederate. He moved as stealthily and as softly as a cat or a tiger. The luckless seaman was leaning on the rail staring through the opening made by the gangway to the shore. He had no reason to suspect the approach of anyone behind him. Creeping up close, Smith struck him a quick, heavy blow on the side of the head with his iron bar. The man dropped forward without a sound, but before he fell to the deck his assailant had clasped him in his arms and eased him down silently. The seaman's skull was crushed, and although he was not dead he was incapable of giving an alarm or, indeed, of making a sound. He had not even groaned. No one on the other side of the deck would have suspected anything, so surely and so silently had Smith worked.

"I hated to do it," muttered Smith, straightening the man's limbs on the deck, "but I had to. It was your life or mine, your duty or mine, poor fellow."

There was a light burning in the cabin shaft him. The Ellen was provided with a raised poop and the cabin was entered from the quarter deck. Not knowing exactly whom he should meet, but ready for anything, the young man carefully opened the door, and, revolver in hand, confronted Major Jones.

"Well," said the Major in astonishment, "you are a d—d fool!"

"I tell you to keep quiet," reiterated the younger man slowly. "Don't say another word except to answer my questions."

He shoved the barrel of the pistol in the Major's face as he spoke. There was something about the look of his assailant that warned the old soldier that the young man was not to be trifled with under the circumstances. He bit his lips, therefore, and made no sound.

"Stand up," whispered the Yankee Captain softly.

"Would you murder me?" involuntarily whispered the Major as he obeyed.

"I wouldn't harm a hair on your head," answered Smith, much to the relief of a certain young lady who was listening, and through the curtained door staring, in great excitement, from the cabin close by.

"You were going to take my life," he continued, "most unjustly. I will spare yours. You're her father. I mean to have this ship. I came here to get it and I intend to do so."

"What do you wish me to do?" asked Jones.

"Go aft into that cabin yonder. I regret to be compelled to bind and gag you. Silence! I don't make a sound, I tell you! If it comes to your life or mine you know which it will be."

The Major was choking with suppressed wrath, but he was helpless. Into the after cabin he was marched. Smith had provided himself with a coil of light rope while he was on deck. The Major's hands were tied behind his back. Then Smith thrust a gag into his mouth, laughed, and apologized for his harsh treatment.

"I am sorry," he said, "but I have to make sure of you."

Then he sat the Major down in a chair—hard—lashed his feet together, and finally tied him securely to the chair. He worked with desperate energy, but with the skill and assurance of a man accustomed to handling knots and ropes. Making sure that the gag was all right, and smiling in spite of himself at the futile wrath of the enraged old man, who could only express his anger by the rolling of his eyes, he closed the door softly and

stepped back into the cabin. What should he do next? He had no time for reflection. He had to make up his mind quickly, instinctively. There was a bell on the table. He stepped to it and struck it sharply. Ellen had been about to call out when she heard the tinkle of the bell. Before she said anything, however, there was suddenly a cry of alarm outside the cabin. Smith sprang quickly to the door. It was burst open by the master-at-arms. He found himself confronted with a pistol.

"What are you shouting about?" asked Smith coolly.

"The man on watch—he has been knocked senseless," answered the man before he realized his position.

"Do you want to follow in his steps?" asked Smith promptly.

"No—no—no—sir," stammered the man.

"Then answer my question quickly."

"Where is Major Jones?"

"That is not your business, but I don't mind telling you that he is bound and gagged in the after cabin."

"Who—who—done it?"

"I did. Will you answer me, or shall I treat you as the Major?"

"What do you want to ask me?"

"How many men are on the ship?"

"Three, sir. At least, there was before—"

"Then there is only one left besides yourself?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where is he?"

"Forward watchin' the hatchway leadin' into the prisoners' quarters—the forehold."

"Where are the keys?"

"On the table."

"Good," said Smith, picking up the bunch. "Which is the key to the padlock securing the hatch-cover leading into the forehold where the prisoners are?"

"That short brass one, sir," answered the terrified seaman.

"If you are telling the truth, it will be well with you," said Smith, "but if not, I'll kill you the instant I find out you're lying. Now come with me."

He stepped to the door, bade the man face about, caught him by the collar, and with the pistol pressed to his temple, marched him forward along the deck. They descended to the berth-deck by the main hatchway. The prisoners were confined forward. The two approached near to the man guarding the place before he discovered them. When he did recognize the master-at-arms he was so much astonished for words or action, and Smith gave him no time to recover himself.

"My man," said the Captain rapidly, "your companion on deck has been killed. I have this man covered. You also are my prisoner. If you do as I tell you, I'll spare your life—keep your hand away from your weapon."

"Jack!" cried the sailor, staring at the other, "is this true?"

"Ay," assured the master-at-arms, "Jo's been killed."

"We're done for then," said the other sailor.

"Lay your gun down on the hatch-cover," ordered Smith. "Now then, face to starboard. March!"

When the man reached the ship's side he continued:

"Put your hands up, stay there, and don't make a sound unless you want to be riddled full of holes. You, to the other man, 'knock the padlocks.'"

He handed the bunch of keys to the unhappy master-at-arms, who had no choice but to obey his orders.

"Now lift that cover."

The hatch was thrown open.

"Below there!" Smith called out softly but sharply, his triumph thrilling in his voice, "all you St. Lawrence's hear a hand."

## THOUSAND HEADED KALE.

Has Proven Valuable for Feed During Winter Months.

By H. D. Soudler, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

This kale is chiefly valuable as a green feed for hogs, cows or poultry through the winter from November or October to April. The better types of plants endure the Willamette valley winter weather without injury, yielding from 30 to 40 tons of succulent and nutritious green feed per acre under favorable conditions. It may also be grown for summer green feed, although less successfully.

A deep, well drained, rich loam soil is best for this crop but the ordinary valley clay loam soil, if well drained, thoroughly tilled and heavily manured, will produce excellent yields. If possible a long, narrow, slightly sloping field, running lengthwise of a piece of sod ground, or a wide sodded fence row, or one of the farm lanes is preferable, as this permits easier hauling during the wet winter weather.

The kale ground should be heavily manured and deeply plowed in the fall if possible and reworked once early in the spring and again before transplanting. If the fall plowing cannot be done, manuring during the winter and spring and deep early spring plowing repeated twice before transplanting, will put the ground in good shape. Following the second plowing the ground should be kept clean of weeds and thoroughly mulched to conserve the moisture, by frequent light harrowing until transplanting time.

For transplanting the seed should be sown in drill rows about three feet apart, as early in March as it is possible to get on the ground. If possible a strip of the best drained ground on the farm should be used for growing the young plants and this should be manured and plowed in the fall so that it need only be reworked and worked down at once for the seed in the spring, thus getting the plants started as early as possible. One pound of seed will furnish enough plants for an acre.

Transplanting should be done about June 1st, if possible, when the plants are six to twelve inches high. Later transplanting is liable to be held back by the dry weather so much as not to be ready for cutting in early fall. With the ground in fine tilth, transplanting of small acreages may be done rapidly by hand with a long bladed spade, care being taken not to injure the roots in taking them up from the drill row, and replacing them in the new ground. They should be placed three feet apart each way, covered a little deeper than in the drill row, the soil firmed around them with the foot and later when wilted down, the whole field should be rolled. Plants should be left every three feet in the original drill rows and all extra plants saved for replacing those that may not survive transplanting.

Transplanting of larger acreages may be done by plowing and placing the plants three feet apart in every third furrow, covering the roots but not the leaves, with the next furrow turned and following the day's work with a roller. Missing plants may be replaced later by hand.

Instead of transplanting the seed may be dropped in hills three feet apart each way, several seeds to the hill, as early as the ground can be thoroughly prepared. Later each hill should be thinned, leaving one vigorous plant. As a rule this method does not give as good yields as transplanting.

After transplanting or thinning the field should receive frequent shallow cultivation to conserve the moisture until the plants branch out so far as to prevent further tillage.

In October or November after the green corn has all been fed the kale, although not fully grown, will be ready for feeding. The plants should be cut off at the ground with an axe or shaft, and the entire plant tossed onto the wagon or sled and hauled to the feeding place. Enough may be cut at one time for one or several days' feeding.

Frozen kale should be allowed to thaw before feeding. Where it is thought the older plants may taint the milk they should be fed immediately after milking. Forty pounds of kale per day with 20 pounds of good hay, such as vetch and oats, fed in two portions, makes an ideal ration for milk cows, very little or no milk feed being needed. The kale may be fed as needed clear through the winter until April or later. For summer feeding seed may be fall sown and transplanted early in the spring, being ready, under favorable conditions, for cutting during July, August and September. Unless the ground could be irrigated, however, once or twice, the yields are not so heavy at this season.

Stripping of the lower leaves of the kale as a regular practice is not recommended as it is extremely laborious, especially during wet weather, puddles the soil badly and causes the stripped plants to suffer from frost. However, where green feed runs short in September the larger lower leaves of the kale may be stripped off for feeding at this time and later as wet weather comes on and the plants grow larger it pays to abandon this stripping and cut the entire plant with an axe.

As well bred seed cannot as yet be secured upon the market it is important

**Quick Bread.**  
One cup of rye meal, one cup of Indian meal, two cups of flour, one scant cup of molasses, one cup of boiling water. Mix these ingredients well together, then add a level teaspoonful of baking powder add a teaspoonful of salt. Put in a Boston brown bread tin and steam for four hours.

**Small Yield to the Acre.**  
The average yield of wheat in India is officially stated to be about 1 1/2 bushels an acre.

ant that the grower should select five or ten of his very best plants and let them go to seed. From 20 to 50 different types of kale plants have been grown from one small packet of commercial seed, the majority, however, are worthless. To get good seed the grower must select a good parent plant; those of good size, weighing from 40 to 50 pounds each, with a medium sized, smooth green leaves, the main stem branching out close to the ground into innumerable stems and leaves in all stages of growth. Only plants which go through the severest frosts without any injury should be selected. These plants selected during the first year should be transplanted early in the spring the second year in some fertile spot where they will not be cross pollinated by other kale plants, wild turnips, rape, mustard and similar cold resistant plants. The seed will be formed this second year and should be harvested when the plant has dried out and the seeds are brown and threshed out by hand over a canvas. One good plant will furnish sufficient seed for about an acre of kale plants.

A report of your success or failure in growing kale, with a description of your method and conditions, would be greatly appreciated by this station. Kindly address such report to the Department of Agronomy, Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis, Oregon.

**Notes on the A.-Y.-P.**

Enough electricity will be used in the decorative features of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition to supply all the needs of a city of 40,000 inhabitants.

Eight hundred thousand eight-candle power incandescent lamps are used in the decorative features of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which opens in Seattle on June 1.

The Great Northern railroad estimates that not less than 1,000,000 persons bound for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition in Seattle this summer, will be handled through St. Paul alone.

The government is spending \$600,000 that it may give due representation to Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition which opens in Seattle June 1.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will be ready to open on May 1, one month before the day fixed for its formal opening. It is the first exposition to make good upon its original "first day."

Canada is spending \$100,000 for a building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and for the installation of its famous permanent exhibit, which is now en route from the Franco-British fair in London.

The sockeye salmon run will be on in Puget Sound during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and a fully equipped cannery will show why it is Washington provides the world with most of the salmon.

The Alaska shaft, which towers eighty feet in the center of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, will be covered with gold leaf hammered from Alaskan nuggets contributed by enthusiastic "sour doughs."

The United States government will carry on experiments with submarine torpedo boats at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition in Seattle. The work will be done in one of the beautiful lakes upon which the exposition grounds lie.

The California Promoiion committee has completed the California state building, a modified Mexican hacienda, which will be one of the most remarkable buildings of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which opens in Seattle June 1.

Query. Why cannot black powder be substituted for dynamite in blasting work?

Answer. Black powder may be and frequently is used for blasting purposes. The chief disadvantage, however, lies in the fact that it is not nearly as strong as the higher explosives and consequently more of it must be used to do the same amount of work, which necessitates the drilling of a larger hole. In some cases a small hole is put down, the bottom of which is enlarged by exploding a small charge of dynamite and the cavity so made loaded with black powder.—F. S. Thomson, Washington State College, Pullman.

Q. I have a cow that has an abscess on her side, due to some cause not known to me. I wish to have this animal tested before using the milk. The abscess was opened four weeks ago, but is not healed yet. Will you please tell me what course to pursue to protect my herd against any such disease as tuberculosis?—J. S.

A. From the description you give me I do not think that the cow has tuberculosis. I am rather inclined to think it is a case of local inflammation. It is likely that the cow will be all right as soon as the abscess heals.—Washington State College, Pullman.

Q. Are there any high explosives which do not need thawing before being used?

A. Yes; but so far their use has not been general, due to the common belief that such powders are unreliable and that "missed holes" are likely to result from their use. If you will write me privately I will give you the names of some of these.—F. S. Thomson, Washington State College, Pullman.

**Fudge.**  
Boil together a cup each of sugar and grated chocolate with a gill of milk and a quarter-cup of molasses. Stir often, and when a little hardens in cold water take from the fire, beat again, add a teaspoonful of vanilla, beat again, and pour into buttered tin, marking into squares.

The optimist invests in a box of polka and gets busy with the dark side of life.

# FARM AND GARDEN

## Pruning Large Limbs.

To ensure rapid healing in the plant after pruning it is necessary that all wounds should be left smooth. If it is necessary to use a saw in removing a large limb the cut surface should be left smooth and clean, particularly around the edges. The sharper the saw the cleaner will the cut be and this should in turn be made smoother by the use of a pruning knife or a sharp chisel, as the healing process starts quicker and progresses more rapidly when this precaution is observed. It frequently happens that in order to obtain the best results in removing large branches, two cuts should be made. The limb may be sawed off 18 inches or 2 feet above the point of its origin in order to prevent splitting down and tearing off a considerable part of the bark. After the weight of the limb has been lessened by cutting away the



HINT ON PRUNING.

main part a second cut can be made and the stub held in position until the cut is completed. The evil results of splitting can frequently be overcome by cutting first on the under side of the limb and then on the upper side as shown in the illustration.

## Oleomargarine Versus Butter.

Oleomargarine is a perfectly legitimate product, and when made of good material and under sanitary conditions, greatly to be preferred to poor butter. The only "kick" coming here from the consumer is when oleomargarine, be it ever so good, masquerades under the guise of butter and is sold at the same price. In Illinois most drastic laws have recently been passed relating to the sanitary condition of butterine and ice cream factories.

The Worcester (Mass.) Board of Trade goes still further in its crusade for sanitary surroundings for the manufacture of ice cream, when it says: "All establishments in which ice cream is manufactured shall be equipped with facilities for the proper cleansing of the hands of the operatives, and all persons immediately before engaging in the mixing of the ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream or its subsequent freezing and handling shall thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them cleanly during such manufacture and handling. All such persons shall be dressed in clean outer garments while engaged in such manufacture and handling." Here is surely a move in the right direction which every woman will indorse.

## Bee Culture.

Although there is no fortune to be expected in bee culture, the business is one of profit. The raising of bees is one of the most interesting of pastimes and also one that pays well for the investment. Honey is, perhaps, the purest and richest of all sweets and should be found on every farm. Of course, farmers cannot be expected to maintain large apiaries, though they should always have a few hives. What is not consumed on the farm can always be sold.

Half a dozen or so colonies of bees in well-arranged hives is sufficient to begin the bee business. In fact, they are about what the average farmer should keep. Before embarking in the business, however, it is advisable to become posted as much as possible. This can be done by studying books and papers on bee culture and by visiting some apiary conducted by a man who knows the business.

## Airing the Eggs.

Many beginners do not understand why the eggs in the incubator should not be turned or aired after the eighth day. The reason is that at this time the chicks are getting ready to "pip" the shells, and they shape themselves around so as to pip on the upper side of the shell first. Should the eggs be moved when the chicks are about to hatch the bill may be torn. The fluid will naturally flow to the opening and dry them there, holding the chick's head tight. It does not take long to shut off life in this condition.

## Census of Fowls.

According to the last census, there are 233,508,005 chickens of laying age in the United States. These are valued at \$70,000,000, and the eggs they lay would, if divided, allow 208 eggs annually to every person—man, woman and child—in the United States. The value of all the fowls, \$53,900,000, would entitle every person in the country to \$1.12 if they were sold and the proceeds divided. All the weight of the animal products exported—the pork, beef, tallow, ham, bacon and sausage—weigh \$46,800 tons, while the weight of eggs laid yearly tips the scales at 970,863 tons.

## Answer from Why?

At Rodman Village, Jefferson County, New York, the St. Lawrence Dairy Products Company has erected a plant for the manufacture of butter from whey, and about twenty-five factories are supplying it with separator cream taken from whey. The butter made is said to be equal to best creamery butter. The loss of butter-fat in cheesemaking has long troubled factorymen, it being found impossible to incorporate all the fat in the cheese. The new system appears to have solved the question, and patrons are netting about 2 1/2c additional per 100 pounds from this source. The whey is said to be worth as much for feeding as before, and does not sour as soon, being run through the separator at a higher temperature than under the old method, retarding the action of lactic acid. About four pounds of butter is obtained from 1,000 pounds of whey.

## The Hen's Health.

Dr. Salmon of the Bureau of Animal Industry lays down this rule for telling the health of the bird by its droppings: The condition of the droppings furnishes a good indication of the hen's health. They should be of sufficient consistency to hold their shape, but should not be too solid. In color they should be dark, tapering off into grayish white. If the droppings are soft or pasty, and of a yellowish or brownish color, it indicates too much carbohydrates or a lack of meat. If, on the other hand, the droppings are watery and dark, with red splashes of mucus in them, it indicates too much meat. A greenish, watery diarrhea usually indicates unsanitary conditions either in the surroundings, the feed or the water.

## Transplanting Trees.

In transplanting old trees it is desirable to save all possible roots and to have these disturbed as little as possible. In the case of young fruit trees, however, good growth may be secured if the roots are well cut back. One may not fear then to cut away all broken, mangled, dried or dead parts of the root system in setting young trees. In fact, a tree is better off without such dead parts. If the trees have been so handled that all main roots and small fibrous ones are fresh, if they show no signs of having dried out and especially if the cuts show healing or if new rootlets are beginning to start there will be little need of pruning the roots at the time of setting.

## Cement Hog Wallow.

A recent introduction in several up-to-date farm yards are cement hog wallows. They are supplied periodically with fresh water and the approaches are made by pounding cobble stones into the earth to prevent mud mixing in with the water. Sometimes lime residues of an oily nature are poured in the wallow with the water. Being lighter, of course, the antiseptic stuff floats and the hogs can't go in without getting an oily coating all over them. This is objectionable, unless the remedy is harmless to the hog, inside as well as out, because hogs will sometimes drink from the wallow; but even this is taken advantage of by using lice killers.—Journal of Agriculture.

## Make the Horse Eat Slowly.

If your horse has the habit of bolting his feed you can easily remedy it by making a self-feeder on his feed box. The accompanying drawing shows how a feeder may be made similar to a poultry feed hopper. The contrivance may be made of 1 inch boards large enough to hold one feed. The horse can get the grain only in small quantities and so cannot eat it more rapidly than he should. The bottom must be made with enough slant to insure all of the feed coming out in the trough.—Farm and House.

## Difficult Churning.

To those who are unsuccessful in churning I would like to give my recipe. Always set the fresh milk on the stove and heat it, not to the boiling point, but just hot, before straining or separating. This causes more and thicker cream to gather. I am sure you who try this will experience no further trouble in getting butter, as it comes quickly and sure. Small quantities of cream may be churned by stirring in a crock if treated in this simple way.—Exchange.

## China's Peanut Crop.

Peanuts form one of the largest crops over a large part of the northern provinces of China, and enter rather heavily into both the China coast and foreign trade. They go chiefly to Russian Pacific ports, Siam, Japan and Great Britain. Of the peanut oil the United States buys \$500,000 worth a year.

## Poultry Pickings.

Fat hens and lots of eggs are no apt to go together.

Cooked beans are rich feed for hens. Have some for use by and by.

There are hogs among hens. Any among yours? Get them out where they cannot rob those that are slower eaters.

"Dry" hens and those that lay ought not to be fed alike. Separate them and feed according to the business that is being done.

Sometimes the old ring-streaked and speckled hen will lay the best of any in the yard; but don't conclude that that always ought to be true. Breed does tell, in hens—as well as in everything else.