

DOOMED.

By WILLARD MacKENZIE

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

In the midst of the conversation, Parsons suddenly interrupted her, and pointing to a box opposite, said, in a low voice, "Do you see Miss Grierson?" She broke off in the middle of a sentence, her face flushed, and with an instinctive movement, she drew back behind the curtains. Arthur cast his eyes in the direction indicated, and saw Constance leaning forward looking towards the stage; beside her was seated her uncle, surveying the scene through a lorgnette. Arthur also drew further back, to escape their observation.

"Do you know Miss Grierson?" he said, addressing himself indifferently to either. "I have heard of her. Who does not hear of an heiress?" replied Mrs. Castleton, instantly recovering from her momentary discomposure. "Of course you know her."

"Ye-es; oh, yes," answered Arthur, contentedly.

"This, then, is the heiress," thought Mrs. Castleton. "Wylie did not tell me this. How strange! I wonder if they care for each other?"

After this she became a little thoughtful, the conversation flagged, and Arthur thought it time to take his leave.

"Perhaps Mr. Penrhdydyn would honor me with his company at my little dinner on Thursday," she said, turning upon him her sweetest smile.

Arthur hesitated; but Parsons immediately replied for him. "Oh, yes, Penrhdydyn, I am sure, will come, if he has no prior engagement."

Arthur confessed that he had none, and so it was settled that he should dine with Mrs. Castleton on Thursday—it was then Monday. She gave him her hand at parting—the slightest pressure of her fingers, and a look that went thrilling to his heart.

Arthur had desisted Jerome and one or two of his student friends just enter the pit. A strange feeling of excitement possessed him—a feeling that rendered him averse to be left alone with his own thoughts, so upon leaving Mrs. Castleton, he joined them. After a time he cast his eyes up toward her box; she was gone. Constance and her uncle were still in their places; but standing near the entrance, on the same side, and with his back turned towards them, they could scarcely recognize him, unless their gaze was turned pointedly in his direction. "They will think it very strange behavior on my part, if they have seen me, not to have paid my respects to them, but I cannot do to-night," he thought.

At length the curtain fell upon the first piece. He saw Constance and her uncle rise, as though they were about to retire. Jerome at the same time proposed that they should leave the theater; he went a little in advance of his companions; there was a large stream of people, and he soon became separated from them. When they emerged out into the street, they saw him standing under the portico, talking to a policeman, in a strange and somewhat excited manner.

"What is the matter, Jerome?" inquired Arthur.

"I have seen her!" he cried, excitedly. "Constance! She stepped into a carriage a moment ago, with an old man beside her."

"Fshaw! you have been deceived by some fancied resemblance," cried Leland.

"Do you take me for a fool?" answered Jerome, angrily. "I should know her among a thousand by the peculiar fashion in which she wears her golden hair. I only caught sight of her as she stepped into the brougham, and there was such a crush of people that the carriage had driven away before I could reach the spot; and this man," pointing to the policeman, "neither cannot or will not tell me to whom the carriage belonged."

"I can tell you, sir," said a man who had come up to listen—one of the numerous loiterers who hang about theater doors: "I called the carriage—it was Mr. Grierson's."

CHAPTER XI.

Visitors were rare at the Castle of late years, for Sir Launce lived a life of almost total seclusion, and the sound of carriage wheels brought Daniel to the door with a somewhat quicker movement than was usual to him. The gentleman alighted, and dismissed the driver of the chaise; and, giving Daniel his card, requested him to convey it immediately to Sir Launce. On the card was printed, "Mr. James Wylie."

Mr. Wylie had left Paddington by an early train that morning, and, upon arriving at the station nearest to Penrhdydyn, had hired a chaise and driven over to the Castle. He had two motives in making this journey. In the first place, he had a certain game to play with Sir Launce. And, in the second place, he was desirous of seeing Penrhdydyn, of reconnoitering the country, upon the chance of falling upon information that might assist his schemes.

The first of these games was the most difficult, and the most important of all to play for; upon that greatly depended the success of the second, and the perfect gratification of the last. The first object to be attained was to so far gain upon Sir Launce's good will as to become an inmate of the Castle for a day or two. In this latter respect, Mr. Wylie overestimated his difficulties; the duties of hospitality were punctually discharged beneath that roof, and it was not at all necessary to the reception of a visitor that its owner should care for his so-

ciety. No person entered Penrhdydyn, in the character of guest, without bed and board being offered him.

But an additional advantage to be derived from his visit had been revealed to Mr. Wylie since his arrival in the country. While waiting at the inn for the carriage to be got ready, he employed the time in questioning the landlord about the present inhabitants of the Castle and learned from him that a young artist gentleman had arrived there the day before. Mr. Wylie asked eagerly if he knew the visitor's name.

"It was John Tregarth, the hostler, that told me," answered the landlord. "I think he said it was some such name as Stafford."

Here was a splendid discovery for our schemer—the very man he most desired to meet with. No opportunity could be more propitious for putting his designs into execution.

Daniel carried the card up to Mr. Penrhdydyn, who was, as usual, in his library among his books. The name of Wylie was totally unknown to him.

Mr. Wylie, with a low bow, softly entered the room. Sir Launce rose cautiously, and bade his visitor be seated, wondering, meanwhile, what business this repulsive looking stranger could have with him.

"I have to apologize, Sir Launce, for intruding upon your privacy at what is, perhaps, an unseasonable hour," began Wylie, "and I should at least have waited until the morning before I presented myself, had not the time at my disposal been so extremely limited. I started from London this morning. Not to keep you in suspense, I am a relative of Miss Grierson's—one of the executors of her mother's will—with which lady I have recently and accidentally heard that your son, Mr. Arthur Penrhdydyn, is about to form an engagement."

"Such a thing has been spoken of," replied Sir Launce, coldly; "but nothing has been definitely arranged."

"Precisely, Sir Launce," replied Wylie; "nothing could be arranged without my concurrence."

"Am I to understand that you are opposed to such an alliance?" inquired Sir Launce, freely.

"Oh, no, Sir Launce," hastily replied Mr. Wylie; "there is nothing that would give me greater pleasure than the honor of such an alliance. I am related to Miss Grierson on the mother's side. We ourselves come of an ancient and honorable stock, although a foreign one—the De Soissons of France."

Sir Launce started, and a strange look came into his face at the mention of that name. Neither the start nor the look was lost upon his visitor.

"You have, doubtless, heard the name?" he said, quickly.

"I have heard the name," replied Sir Launce, with something of discomposure.

"I must discover why this iron-looking man betrayed such emotion at the mention of that name. It must be a powerful reason to relax his features," mentally observed Mr. Wylie. "You will, therefore, perceive," he continued, aloud, "that on one side Miss Grierson is of a family not inferior to your own. But the name and the blood is all we have left to boast of now. The Revolution reduced the De Soissons to beggary and exile. Poverty induced my cousin Arabella, Constance's mother, to accept the hand of a rich man of low origin, a match which, through the remainder of her life, she never ceased to deplore. But I perceive that you are still at a loss to comprehend the precise motive of my visit. I will explain myself, without further delay. You have been, I understand, already waited upon by Mr. Robert Grierson. Now, I must inform you that although, as I have said before, I am joint executor and guardian, I have never been consulted upon the subject, nor even directly informed of the proposed event. Under such circumstances, I considered it my imperative duty to wait upon you, in order that I might understand the precise situation of affairs."

"The matter is left entirely to the choice of my son," remarked Sir Launce.

"He writes me that the young lady is in every way fitted by beauty, manners and education to become the future mistress of Penrhdydyn; but no formal proposal has yet been made by him. As I before said, if you or any of the rest of the family see the least objection to such a proposal, I will at once telegraph to my son that all is broken off."

"But Miss Grierson holds the mortgage deeds of the estate?" cried Wylie, who could not forbear putting this extreme test to his host's sincerity.

"Mr. Wylie," answered Sir Launce, rising from his seat and drawing himself up haughtily to his full height, "that would not make the shadow of a difference in my views. If I cannot preserve the lands of my ancestors with honor, let them go. I make no humiliating bargains."

The stolid pride of the man kindled a spark of admiration even in the cynical heart of Mr. Wylie. Although the main object of his journey was to break off the match, yet now that he perceived how easily it was to be accomplished, he preferred a little delay. It did not suit his purpose to at once quit Penrhdydyn; and were he to take the owner at his word, he could have no possible motive to prolong his stay.

"But," continued Sir Launce, "suppose we defer any further discussion until the

morning. You must be weary with your journey, and I expect a letter from my son by the first mail to-morrow, which may materially affect the position of the case. Moreover, I desire, after what I have heard, some little time for reflection. If you will accept the hospitality of Penrhdydyn during your stay, I shall be most happy to afford it to you."

Mr. Wylie expressed his thanks for the offer; and Sir Launce summoning Daniel, told him to conduct the guest to certain apartments, and to see that he was properly cared for. Then by a distant bow, and a wave of the hand, he indicated that the interview was over.

"Perhaps, before another six months, I shall be seated in that chair, Sir Launce," muttered Wylie, inaudibly, as he followed the old servant; "then it will be my turn to condescend and to smile. But I wonder where Stafford is. I suppose he has not left. By the bye," he said aloud, turning to his conductor, "have you not a gentleman, an artist from London, staying here?"

"There be such a one staying here," answered Daniel, shortly. "He was in the picture gallery a few minutes back."

"Have the kindness to show me the way to the picture gallery?"

With a grunt of dissatisfaction—for the servant was no more agreeably impressed with Mr. Wylie than was the master—Daniel led him through the long corridors that conducted to the gallery.

Stafford was rapidly sketching the portrait of Eleonore de Soissons; a water color drawing of the head of Circe lay beside him.

"Mr. Stafford," said Wylie, approaching him, with his softest smile, "I am delighted to renew your acquaintance; you will doubtless remember meeting me at Harley street."

Stafford did remember him, perfectly well; but like everybody else who came in contact with the gentleman, it was not a cherished memory.

"He has come down here to settle the preliminaries for Constance's marriage," was his first thought; "perhaps, even now, I shall arrive in London too late."

This thought did not conduce to a cordial acceptance of Mr. Wylie's advances; but before he could make any answer to his greeting, an exclamation of astonishment suspended the words, and carried his thoughts into another channel.

The exclamation came from Mr. Wylie, who was gazing upon the picture of Circe with such an expression of unaffected amazement as had never before been beheld upon that crafty and usually emotionless face.

"How could that picture have come here?" he involuntarily ejaculated.

"Do you know anything of it?" eagerly inquired Stafford.

"Do you not recognize the wonderful likeness to Constance Grierson?" cried Wylie.

A chill struck to the young man's heart at this confirmation of his own thought. Wylie could not for a time remove his eyes from the picture, and while he gazed, busy thoughts were teeming in his brain, new schemes, new combinations, new advantages to be gained by this discovery. From Circe his eyes wandered to that other strange face beside it. That, also, seemed to excite his curious attention.

"Whose portrait is that?" he asked, turning to Daniel.

"One that's got no business to hang there!" growled the old man; "but willful people will have their own way, and go on as tempting of Providence, until it's too late. And that be your learned people, too, who fancy they know everything. Thank heaven, I ain't learned! Yes, Madame de Soissons, after high upon two hundred years, you've got among the family at last. And who on earth shall help it now? For the old Penrhdydyns will pass away, as surely as this day's passing now."

Tears dropped from the old man's eyes as he spoke those words; they were the outpouring of thoughts which haunted him night and day.

"What name was that you said?" cried Mr. Wylie, eagerly. "Did you say De Soissons? You called that portrait Eleonore de Soissons. What do you know of it?"

"What I know of it I shall keep to myself. I don't tell family secrets to strangers. If you want any information, you'd better ask Sir Launce," replied Daniel, surlily, for he was vexed with himself for having said so much.

"Look here. Tell me the story of that picture, and I will give you a sovereign," said Mr. Wylie, taking out his purse.

Daniel stood looking at him for a moment, and at the sovereign held temptingly between his finger and thumb, with an air of supreme disdain. "And you call yourself a gentleman, I suppose?" he said, at last. "A pretty sort of gentleman that would tempt a servant to tell his master's secrets! You've made a mistake this time, sir; we don't do them things at Penrhdydyn."

A servant refuse a bribe! In all his London experience Mr. Wylie had never encountered such an extraordinary phenomenon! With a shrug of the shoulders, and a malicious grin, he put back the sovereign into his purse without a reply.

"Mr. Stafford," he said, turning to the painter, who had been watching the scene, "when you have completed that sketch, would you favor me with a few minutes' private conversation? I have something of importance to say to you. I have not, as yet, the slightest idea as to where my rooms are situated; but when you are at leisure, this honest man will, doubtless, be able to conduct you to me. Remember; do not fail, or you may regret it."

Without waiting for a reply, Mr. Wylie passed through a door at the further end of the gallery, Daniel leading the way.

(To be continued.)

The Next Thing.

The health resort we soon may know will be a grand affair. They'll sterilize its rain and snow and filter all its air.

—Philadelphia Ledger.



The Early Pasture.

When stock is given the use of early green rye the results are not always satisfactory, and farmers find that the cattle lose flesh and less milk is given. Rye is one of the most useful plants for providing early green food at a season when grass does not appear, but its injurious effects upon animals is not due to the rye being an unwholesome food, but rather because of allowing the animals free access to it. In its early stages of growth (which are really the times when it is most in demand) it is composed almost wholly of water, the proportion of solid matter being very small. It contains several salts in solution, and its effects upon the bowels are laxative; hence it is not only weakening, but causes the animals to lose flesh. There is a right way to use early rye, however, and that is to allow stock on the rye field but a short time each day at first, and then gradually extend the period of grazing. When cattle have been kept on dry food for six months the green rye is to them a luxury, and if it is allowed them judiciously it will improve their condition. Both rye and crimson clover will be ready for use in a short time, and they will always prove profitable crops to those who keep stock, as they shorten the dry-feeding period of winter. When the early green foods are given the stock, and the bowels are affected, one of the indications is that the green food is serving as medicine, and should too much green food have been consumed, give a warm mess of corn meal, seasoned highly with salt, and a full allowance of hay. There is no danger in green food, however, if the cows are not allowed to consume too much, but, as every farmer knows, there is liability of "bloat" (boven) by eating any kind of green food to excess.

Profit in Squabs.

A squab breeder says for the past year our squabs have averaged us a fraction over sixty cents a pair. Now with an average, as he places it, of six pairs a year, we have a return of \$3.60. The cost of breeding can be brought inside of ninety cents a pair, if bought in large quantities. It would be well to allow 50 cents a pair for labor and supplies, as grit, charcoal, tobacco stems, etc., although the nature will, we think, offset this if sold to the best advantage. Although some of the large profit stories in the squab business are absurd, it seems as if the inexperienced breeder should get a profit of \$2.00 a year from each pair, provided he starts with well-mated, pure Homer stock. The one great secret of success is to have only mated birds. The amount of damage one unmated bird can do in a loft really seems incredible. Such a bird in seeking a mate will visit each nest, and such a visit naturally results in a fight with the legitimate owner. The damage may be imagined—eggs pulled out of the nests and squabs trampled and killed. Good stock is the secret of success, and the same care goes hand in hand with it.

Hard to Plow.

Labor can be saved in plowing, and the work well done by properly laying off the plot. A square acre, plowed with a 15-inch furrow, requires 84 rounds and 236 turns. The same area, in the form of a parallelogram, 2x80 rods, requires only 13 rounds and 52 turns, thus requiring much less time to do the work. The same rule applies to cultivation. The longer the rows the less time required, as there will be fewer turnings at the ends of the rows. It is the turning of the plow or cultivator that causes loss of time, to say nothing of the extra work imposed on the man who is plowing or cultivating.

Ration for a Horse.

It is claimed that 2 per cent of the horse's weight of good, nourishing food is all it should eat in a day. By this rule a horse weighing 1,500 pounds should receive 30 pounds of food, but it must be considered that something depends upon the amount of labor performed, as well as the digestive capacity and appetite of the animal.

The Watering Trough.

The stock water trough needs a thorough washing and scrubbing and flushing occasionally, if the water is to be free from disease. The watering trough is one of the sources from which all the diseases on the farm are spread.

Sheep-Killing Dogs.

Dogs that become addicted to sheep killing do so from pure viciousness. In a majority of cases the dogs do not eat any portion of the carcass, but will kill a dozen or more sheep for the delight of so doing.

COLD FEET.

They Indicate Poor Circulation, Which Should Be Remedied.

Many persons are seldom really comfortable as regards their feet, except perhaps in midsummer. Their feet are always cold, not only during the day, but also and especially when in bed. Associated with this condition we often find chilblains—not so frequently in this country as in England, yet often enough to warrant a few words regarding their prevention and cure.

Persistently cold feet are due to defective circulation. There is a lack of tone in the blood-vessels or a weakness in the contractile force of the heart which results in a semistagnation in the outlying parts of the body. The sufferer from cold feet usually has cold hands as well, and is in danger of having his ears frost-bitten on a stinging cold day if he does not keep them well rubbed or protected by ear-plugs.

One who is troubled with this condition should have the feet well protected by stout shoes with thick soles, which will keep out the moisture, and if the feet have been wet there should be no delay in changing shoes and stockings on returning home. Over-stocks may be worn on cold and snowy days, but rubbers should be avoided, except the kind that cover only the soles of the shoes, which are sometimes necessary, since waterproof soles are unfortunately seldom found on the ordinary shoe.

Better, however, than protecting the feet by extra covering is treatment directed to improving the local and general circulation. The best local treatment is by means of water. Night and morning the feet should be immersed in hot water for a minute, then plunged into cold water,—the colder the better,—kept there while one counts ten slowly, and then rubbed briskly with a coarse towel until they are thoroughly dry. They should then be stroked for a minute or two, with the hands pressed firmly against the skin, in an upward direction. This treatment should be kept up for a long time—a year or two if necessary, until the tone of the vessels is restored.

As the condition is one of faulty general circulation, general treatment should also be instituted. Indeed, habitually cold feet and hands constitute a danger-signal. The sufferers are in a condition of weak resistance, and are especially prone to become consumptive. Fatty foods are usually required, especially butter and cream.

If the simple uses of water that have been indicated, and changes in diet, do not overcome the tendency, a physician should be consulted, for there is a constitutional fault that calls for remedy.—Youth's Companion.

Five Specimens of Whales.

Its enormous jaws agape as if in menace to the hardy intruder, the skeleton of a finback whale, said to be the largest and finest in the United States, lies in one of the galleries "behind the scenes" at the American Museum of Natural History. It has just been acquired through an agency by Dr. Herman C. Bump, the director of the museum, and will be exhibited to the public as soon as it can be prepared and put in position. It is an important addition to the institution's collection of the remains of monstrous creatures, which includes skeletons of a "chambered dinosaur" 75 feet in length, of a long-necked plesiosaur more than 40 feet long and of a hadrosaur almost as large.

The bones of the cetacean just acquired are those of a full-grown specimen of finback and are practically complete. The total length of the skeleton as it stands is 63 feet. It has 61 vertebrae. The length of the longest rib is 9 feet 2 inches. The skull weighs over half a ton, its circumference being 20 feet and its length 16 feet 2 inches.

This species of whale, the common norwhal, is met with in almost all seas and attains in the flesh to a length of from 65 to 70 feet. It is next in size to the "blue whale," the largest of all known animals, which reaches a length of 80 feet and sometimes even 85 feet. It is also the fastest of whales, being of slender build and possessing thin blubber. For the latter reason it is not of so much commercial value as some of the other species.—New York Times.

Automobile Lunatics.

H. S. Chain tells of a thrilling automobile experience he once went through.

He was traveling in a far country and came to a town where they told him there was a splendid building that had been put up as a lunatic asylum, specially for automobilists. Being curious to see this place, Chapu by a little effort succeeded in being led through the building, which was large and spacious and fitted up with every luxury. Not seeing any of the patients, he asked where they were.

"The patients?" replied the guide. "Why, they are all lying on their backs under the beds workin' on the slats."—Automobile Magazine.