

# 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."

"Yes; oh, yes," answered Arthur, confusedly. "This, then, is the heiress," thought Mrs. Castleton. "Why 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. Penrhdydd 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, Penrhdydd, 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 desired 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 aware 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," he felt, "if they have seen me, not to have paid my respects to them, but I cannot do that," he thought.

At length the curtain fell upon the first piece. It was Constance and her uncle, 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. "She! She stepped into a carriage a moment ago, with an old man beside her."

"Fshaw! you have been deceived by some fancy 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 Penrhdydd, 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 Penrhdydd, 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 overrated 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 society. No person entered Penrhdydd, 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. Penrhdydd, who, as was 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 unreasonable 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 Penrhdydd, 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, frowningly.

"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 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 Penrhdydd; 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 hands of my ancestors with honor, let them go. I make no humiliating bargains."

The stolen 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 Penrhdydd; 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 Penrhdydd 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 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 a tempting of Providence, until it's too late. And that be your learned people, too, who fancies they knows everything. Thank heaven, I ain't learned!"

Yes, Madame de Soissons, after eight upon two hundred years, you've got among the family at last. And who on earth shall help it now? For the old Penrhdydd will pass away, as surely as this day's passing sun."

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 Eleonore de Soissons? You called that portrait Madame 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, surlyly, 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 Penrhdydd."

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, I 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."

"I'll endeavor to do my best," said Mr. Wylie, passing through a door at the further end of the gallery, Daniel leading the way.

(To be continued.)

## Why It Was Red.

The late Mr. Duffy, of Keene, N. H., was as well known for his wit as for his manly virtues, among which was that of lifelong total abstinence from intoxicants, which seemed somewhat at variance with the fact that his nose was very red.

On one occasion, when on business in a liquor saloon in his neighborhood, a drummer came in to sell cigars. To gain the good graces of the bartenders he invited all in the place to drink, to which invitation all readily responded save Mr. Duffy.

The drummer went to him and, slapping him on the shoulder, said: "I say, old man—what are you going to have?"

"I thank you, sir, but I never drink," was Duffy's quiet reply.

"What? You never drink?" said the drummer, with a sarcastic laugh. "Now, if you never drink, will you please tell us what makes that nose of yours so red?"

The impertinence of the questioner at once aroused the irascibility of the old gentleman, and he replied: "Sir, it is glowing with pride because it is kept out of other people's business."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

## Great Disturber.

Gunner—I am surprised that you should throw bootjacks at Spot. Why, he is the best watchdog in the neighborhood.

Guy—Watchdog? Why, from the way he wakes people up I thought he must be an alarm clock.

## 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.

# AGRICULTURAL



The Garden in Spring.

The first thing to do with a garden plot is to plow it, and harrow the land until it is as fine on the surface as it can possibly be made. If the work is to be done with a horse the longer the rows the better. Use only plump and sound seed, procured from reliable seedsmen and use too much seed rather than too little, as it is easier to thin out the surplus plants than to replant the vacant places. Use only well-rotted manure, and work it well into the soil. If fertilizer is used, let it be broadcasted and harrowed in. The sowing of labor will largely depend upon watching the weeds. If the wheel hoe or wheel cultivator is used just as the weeds are appearing above ground the top soil will always be kept fine and loose, and fewer weeds will appear after each cultivation. Cultivated in that manner, an ordinary garden can be worked in an hour or two; but if the weeds are allowed to grow until they are several inches high they will injure the garden plants and increase the labor fourfold. That is the main point—to cultivate as soon as the weeds germinate. Do not put in the seeds too soon while the ground is cold, as they may fail to germinate. When the apple trees are in bloom is the best time for planting the garden crops, as the ground will then be in excellent condition, warm, and the danger from frost past. Vegetables and small fruits cost less than corn, wheat and oats in proportion to area occupied and the labor bestowed.

**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 manure 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 rolled 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.

**Grazing Land.**  
The grazing of land by a mixed stock of cattle, sheep and horses result in the land being more easily grazed than when only one kind is kept. Where, however, many sheep are kept with cattle, the sheep pick out the finest of the grass and clovers, and the cattle do not thrive as well. But sheep, on the other hand, eat with avidity and impunity much that cattle dislike and avoid. Many pastures, grazed only with cattle, are often in the spring-time covered with weeds, which a few sheep mixed in with the cattle would keep down. Horses, when kept in a pasture by themselves, are very uneven grazers. A few kept in a large cattle pasture will graze the rank places where cattle have previously left their manure, and also about places where the land has been trampled. Both horses and sheep will thrive much better when they are able to select their own foods.

**Charred Corn for Fowls.**  
Corn burnt on the cob and the refuse which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal and still retaining their perfect shape—placed before fowls, is greedily eaten by them, with a marked improvement in their health. This is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than ever before.

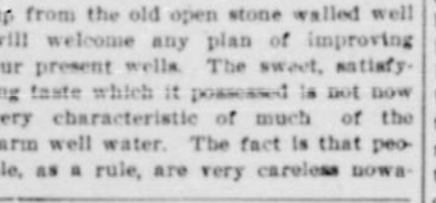
**Ration for a Horse.**  
It is claimed that 2 per cent of the horse's weight of good, nourishing food is all it should eat in a day. By this rule a horse weighing 1,500 pounds should receive 30 pounds of food, but it must be considered that something depends upon the amount of labor performed, as well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

**Thinning Fruit.**  
It is not a good indication, when loads of fruit trees are propped, to prevent the loss of limbs. When a tree is thus overplanted it is being compelled to do too much work. It will always pay to thin off the surplus fruit in the season. The remaining fruit on the tree will be better quality and a larger crop the result the succeeding year.

**Improve the Well.**  
Those who remember how pure the water used to taste when it was drawn up from the old open stone walled well will welcome any plan of improving our present wells. The sweet, satisfying taste which it possessed is not now very characteristic of much of the farm well water. The fact is that people, as a rule, are very careless nowadays about the source of drinking water. Wooden curbing, absolutely no ventilation in many cases and poor soils for the purification of water have brought about the change. A farmer who believes that plenty of pure air in the well will aid much in the purity of the water gave us the following plan: The frame for the support of the platform is made of 2 by 4's, allowing a space of four to six inches between the top and bottom parts of the sides. This space is covered on the inside with two screens. The first is a large mesh, to keep out large vermin. Over this is a fly screen, to keep out dirt, insects, etc. The well never becomes foul. In winter the platform is covered with straw and snow.—Iowa Homestead.

**Spraying for San Jose Scale.**  
As a result of experiments with lime-sulphur washes in the control of the San Jose scale, the author of a bulletin by the Georgia Board of Entomology, recommends a boiled lime-sulphur wash. Salt does not appear to be necessary or desirable, but the lime used should be a calcium lime rather than a magnesium lime. Self-boiled lime-sulphur washes are often used with good success, but are more expensive and not quite so satisfactory as boiled washes. For spraying on a large scale, steam-boiling outfits are most satisfactory. It is recommended that badly infested orchards be sprayed in the fall and in the spring, but where two sprayings are impossible the applications should be made in the spring.

**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 336 turns. The same area, in the form of a parallelogram, 230 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.



VENTILATED PLATFORM.

# SHORTAGE IMMENSE

Railroads Still Far Behind With Orders for Cars.

## IS NO DECREASE OF EFFICIENCY

Problem is the Greatest and Gravest Companies Have to Face—Increased Traffic Cause

Chicago, April 25.—During the month of February the railroads of the United States were, it is estimated, nearly 150,000 cars short of the demands made upon them by the actual traffic offered for transportation. This amazing fact was given to the American Railway association at its closing session today and the knowledge of it won the day for some drastic measures to correct the evil.

The problem of car shortage, the operating men declare, is today the greatest and the gravest which the railroads have to face and to solve. It was stated that a searching investigation disclosed the fact that the car shortage is not due to decreased car efficiency, as the records showed that the average daily movement of all freight cars had been 25.4 miles. It was therefore concluded that the shortage is due to the extraordinary increase in the demands made upon the railroads.

The committee also reported that it had confirmed the general opinion that a great deal can be accomplished to improve the situation which has been effecting a partial paralysis of the business of the country. First, by the railroads themselves; second, by the railroads in their relation to the public, and third, by the railroads in their relations with each other.

**BUYS SUPPLIES WHOLESALE.**  
Reclamation Service Saves Money by Concentrating Business.

Chicago, April 25.—For the purpose of obtaining and furnishing supplies necessary in reclaiming the arid regions of the West, the United States reclamation service yesterday opened a new purchasing and transportation office in Chicago. Heretofore all of this business was left in the hands of the engineers in charge of the work, who purchased their supplies from the nearest dealers. It was found, however, that the prices in the past were so excessive that the government had to save money by buying direct from the wholesalers in Chicago and other points.

At present the work is being carried on in 29 different projects. An expenditure of \$46,000,000 will be made and when completed more than 2,000,000 acres of arid land will have been reclaimed. The freight bills alone last month amounted to \$38,000. The new office is expected to result in a total saving to the service of at least 20 per cent.

**POLICE GUARD TILLMAN**  
Exciting Incidents Mark His Lecture at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, April 25.—As a precautionary measure, 22 detectives and a squad of uniformed policemen were stationed during the address of Senator B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, who discussed the race problem. Several exciting incidents occurred, but no trouble ensued. Ten negroes were present. After declaring that the races in the South were gradually becoming more antagonistic, Mr. Tillman called for a vote of the audience as to whether the negro was the equal of the white man. The entire audience except the ten negroes voted in the negative by rising.

One man interrupted Mr. Tillman several times during his address. Mr. Tillman had him admit that he came from Europe and then bitterly denounced Europeans in America who undertake to judge questions concerning this country.

**Train Young Ministers.**  
St. Louis, April 25.—The general board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session here today, appropriated \$50,000 for the establishment of a training school at Palo Alto, California, to be conducted in conjunction with Leland Stanford, Jr., university. The appropriation is conditional upon an additional \$50,000 being raised in California. It is stated that a Californian, whose name is withheld for the present, has promised to give \$200,000 in money and property to the school.

**Indicts Court Official.**  
Chicago, April 25.—John Lenehan, chief deputy clerk of the Municipal court, was indicted today by the grand jury on charges of forgery and falsifying public records. Lenehan was arrested immediately after the return of the indictment and was released on a bond of \$2,500. There were two counts in the indictment, on charging the forgery of a juror's name who escaped service and the other covering the falsifying of public records.

**Factory Men to Go on Strike.**  
St. Petersburg, April 25.—A sympathetic strike started here today in several factories, including Nobel's. Ten thousand men are already out and it is feared the strike will become general. This movement is the outcome of a conflict yesterday between troops and a number of men who held an illegal meeting in a factory, in which 200 were injured by sabers and whips.