

THE MAID OF MAIDEN LANE

Sequel to "The Bow of Orange Ribbon."

A LOVE STORY BY AMELIA E. BARR

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CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

"Does he remember how he was hurt?"

"He declares his men mutinied, because instead of returning to New York, he had taken on a cargo for the East India company, and that the blow was given him by his first or second mate. He vows he will get well and find his ship and the rascals that stole her; and I should not wonder if he does. He has will enough for anything. Madame desires to see you, Cornelia. Can you go there with me in the morning?"

"I shall be glad to go. Madame is like no one else."

"She is not like herself at present. She has but one thought, one care, one end and aim in life—her husband."

Cornelia was taken to the dim uncanny drawing-room by Ameer, and left among its ill-omened gods, and odd treasure-trove for nearly half an hour. When madame at length came to her, she looked ten years older. Her wonderful dark eyes glowing with a soft tender fire alone remained untouched by the withering hand of anxious love. They were as vital as ever they had been, and when Cornelia said so, she answered, "That is because my soul dwells in them, and my soul is always young. I have had a year, Cornelia, to crumble the body to dust, but my soul made light of it for love's sake. Did your father tell you how much Capt. Jacobus had suffered?"

"Yes, madame."

"Poor Jacobus! Till I be key-cold dead, I shall never forget my first sight of him in that dreadful place—and then she described her overwhelming emotions when she perceived he was alike apathetic to his pauper condition, and to her love and presence. There never came a moment during the whole visit when it was possible to speak of Hyde. Madame seemed to have quite forgotten her liking for the handsome youth, it had been swallowed up in her adoring affection for her restored husband."

One morning, however, the long-looked-for topic was introduced. "I had a visit from Madame Van Heemskirk yesterday afternoon," she said, "and the dear old Senator came with her to see Capt. Jacobus. While they talked madame told me that you had refused that handsome young fellow, her grandson. What could you mean by such stupidity, Miss Moran?"

Her voice had just that tone of indifference, mingled with sarcastic disapproval, that hurt and offended Cornelia. She felt that it was not worth while to explain herself, for madame had evidently accepted the offended grandmother's opinion and the memory of the young Lord was lively enough to make her sympathize with his supposed wrong.

"I never considered you to be a flirt," she continued, "and I am astonished. I told Madame Van Heemskirk that I had not the least doubt Doctor Moran dictated the refusal."

"Oh, indeed," answered Cornelia, with a good deal of spirit, and some anger, "you shall not blame my father."



"I have been thoughtless, selfish— He knew nothing whatever of Lord Hyde's offer until I had been subjected to such insult and wrong as drove me to the grave's mouth. Only the mercy of God and my father's skill, brought me back to life."

"Yes, I think your father to be wonderfully skilful. Doctor Moran is a fine physician; Jacobus says so."

Cornelia remained silent. If madame did not feel interest sufficient in her affairs to ask for the particulars of one so nearly fatal to her, she determined not to force the subject on her. Then Jacobus rang his bell and madame flew to his room to see whether his want had received proper attention. Cornelia sat still a few moments, her heart swelling, her eyes filling with the sense of that injustice, harder to bear than any other form of wrong. She was going away, when madame returned to her and something in her eyes went to the heart of the older woman.

"I have been thoughtless, Cornelia, myself, I dare say, but I do not wish to be so. Tell me, my dear, what has happened. Did you quarrel with George Hyde? And pray what was it about?"

"We never had one word of any kind, but words of affection. He

wrote and asked me if he could come and see my father about our marriage, on a certain night. I answered his letter with all the love that was in my heart for him, and told him to come and see my father that very night. He never came. He never sent me the least explanation. He never wrote to me, or spoke to me again."

"If what you have told me be so—and I believe it is—then I say Lord George Hyde is an intolerable scoundrel."

"I would rather not hear him spoken of in that way."

"Very well! I would rather have a man 'intolerably rude' like my nephew Rem, than one like Lord Hyde who speaks well of everybody. Upon my word, I think that is the worst kind of slander!"

"I think not."

"It is, for it takes away the reputation of good men by making all men alike. But this, that, or the other, I saw Lord Hyde in devoted attendance on Lady Annie. Give him up totally."

"I have done so," answered Cornelia. And then she felt a sudden anger at herself, so much so, that as she walked home, she kept assuring her heart with an almost passionate insistence, "I have not given him up! I will not give him up! I believe in him yet!"

CHAPTER XII.

A Heart That Waits.

Late summer on the Norfolk Broads! And where on earth can the lover of boats find a more charming resort? Close to the Manor of Hyde, the country home of Earl Hyde in Norfolk, there was one of these delightful Broads—flat as a billiard table, and hidden by the tall reeds which bordered it. But Annie Hyde lying at the open window of her room in the Manor House could see its silvery waters, and the black-sailed wherry floating on them, and the young man sitting at the prow fishing, and idling, among the lilies and languors of these hot summer days.

An aged man sat silently by her, a man of noble beauty, whose soul was in every part of his body, expressive and impressive—a fiery particle not always at its window, but when there, infecting and going through observers, whether they would or not.

There had been silence for some time between them, and he did not appear disposed to break it, but Annie longed for him to do so, because she had a mystical appetite for sacred things and was never so happy and so much at rest as when he was talking to her of them.

"Dear father," she said finally, "I have been thinking of the past years, in which you have taught me so much."

"It is better to look forward, Annie," he answered. "The traveler to Eternity must not continually turn back to count his steps, for if God be leading him, no matter how dangerous or lonely the road, 'He will pluck thy feet out of the net.'"

As he spoke these words Mary Damer entered, and she laid her hand on his shoulder and said, "My dear Doctor Roslyn, after death what then? we are not all good—what then?"

He looked at her wistfully and answered, "I will give you one thought, Mary, to ponder—the blessedness of heaven, is it not an eternity older than the misery of hell? Let your soul fearlessly follow where this fact leads it; for there is no limit to God's mercy."

Then he rose and went away, and Mary sat down in his place, and Annie gradually came back to the material plane of everyday life and duty. Indeed Mary brought this element in a very decided form with her; for she had a letter in her hand from an old lover, and she was much excited by its advent, and eager to discuss the particulars with Annie.

"It is from Capt. Seabright, who is now in Pondicherry," she explained. "He loves me, Annie. He loved me long ago, and went to India to make money; now he says he has enough and to spare; and he asks me if I have forgotten."

"There is Mr. Van Ariens to consider. You have promised to marry him, Mary. It is not hard to find the right way on this road, I think."

"Of course. I would scorn to do a dishonorable or unhandsome thing. But is it not very strange Willie Seabright should write to me at this time? How contradictory life is! I had also a letter from Mr. Van Ariens by the same mail, and I shall answer them both this evening." Then she laughed a little, and added, "I must take care and not make the mistake an American girl made, under much the same circumstances."

"What was it?" inquired Annie languidly.

"She misdirected her letters and thus sent 'No' to the man whom of all others, she wished to marry."

As Mary spoke a soft brightness seemed to pervade Annie's brain cells, and she could hardly restrain the exclamation of sudden enlightenment that rose to her lips.

"Mary," she said, "what a strange incident! Did you know the girl?"

"I saw her once in Philadelphia. Mr. Van Ariens told me about her. She is the friend of his sister the Marquise de Tounnerre."

"I am sorry for that unfortunate American girl."

"So am I. She is a great beauty. Her name is Cornelia Moran; and her father is a famous physician in New York."

"And this beauty had two lovers?"

"Yes; an Englishman of noble birth; and an American. They both loved her, and she loved the Englishman. They must have both asked her hand on the same day, and she must have answered both letters in the same hour; and the letter she intended for the man she loved, went to the man she did not love. Presumably, the man she loved got the refusal she intended for the other, for he never sought her society again; and Mr. Van Ariens told me she nearly died in consequence."

"And what became of the two lovers, Mary?"

"The Englishman went back to England; and the American found another girl more kind to him."

"I wonder what made Mr. Van Ariens tell you this story?"

"He talked much of his sister, and this young lady was her chief friend and confidante."

"When did it happen?"

"A few days after his sister's marriage."

"Then the Marquise could not know of it; and so she could not have told



"Your servant, ladies."

her brother. However in the world could he have found out the mistake? Do you think the girl herself found it out?"

"That is inconceivable," answered Mary. "She would have written to her lover and explained the affair."

"Certainly. It is a very singular incident. I want to think it over—how did—Mr. Van Ariens—find it—out, I wonder!"

"Perhaps the rejected lover confided in him."

"What did Mr. Van Ariens say about the matter? What did he think? Why did he tell you?"

"We were talking of the Marquise. The story came up quite naturally. I think Mr. Van Ariens felt sorry for Miss Moran. Of course he did. Will you listen to Capt. Seabright's letter? I had no idea it could affect me so much."

"But you loved him once?"

"Very dearly."

"Well then, Mary, I think no one has a double in love or friendship. If the loved one dies, or goes away, his place remains empty forever. We have lost feelings that he, and he only, could call up."

At this point in the conversation Hyde entered, brown and wind-blown, the scent of the sedgy water and the flowery woods about him.

"Your servant, ladies," he said gaily. "I have bream enough for a dozen families, Mary; and I have sent a string to the rectory."

(To be continued.)

The Northwest Territory.

The Canadian government has issued a census bulletin, which gives statistics as to agriculture in Alberta, Assinibola and Saskatchewan, which united comprise the Northwest territory. The total area of these territories is 190,963,117 acres. Of this area, 75.99 per cent is unimproved. Field crops, exclusive of hay, occupy 53 per cent of the improved land, but only a fair beginning has been made with fruit trees and vegetables. The area of land in wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, peas, potatoes and other field crops in 1891 was 194,773 acres, an increase in a decade of 333 per cent.

New Method in Photography.

Katatypy, the new method in photography, is described as follows: "Over the finished negative is poured a solution of hydro-superoxide. This leaves, after the evaporation, a uniform layer of peroxide of hydrogen. Soon the silver of the plate works upon this peroxide and produces a catalytic dissolution wherever there is silver, while in the places free from silver the peroxide remains. By this means an invisible picture of hydro-superoxide is produced upon the plate. This picture can be printed from the plate directly upon common paper, to which the image is transferred."

Danger of Gas Poisoning.

The modern method of mixing coal gas with "water gas" greatly increases the amount of carbon monoxide in the gas supplied for illumination. Hence an alarming increase in the number of cases of carbon monoxide poisoning has recently been noticed.

Good of Municipal Pawnshop.

A beneficence to the unfortunate in German cities is the municipal pawnshop.

CANCEL OF RISES

THREE THOUSAND PROMOTIONS WITHDRAWN BY PAYNE.

LEGAL MAXIMUM IS REACHED

The Postal Probe Continues, Mr. Heath Being Notified of the Tulloch Charges on Which Reports Were Expected and Came Forth.

WASHINGTON—The promotions of over 3,000 postoffice clerks throughout the country, recently authorized, were cancelled by Mr. Payne.

First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne reported to Mr. Payne that the tabulation of clerks in each grade in postoffices of the first class had been completed. This work was undertaken in accordance with the order to rearrange the salaries of clerks already classified, so that the number in the several grades should not exceed the number specifically prescribed by congress. The former classification was made by George W. Beavers, just prior to his sudden resignation as chief of the division of salaries and allowances.

The new schedule approved by the postmaster general, after transferring 5 per cent from grades where there are vacancies, as authorized by a recent decision of the comptroller of the currency, makes it necessary to cancel 3,046 promotions in the several grades in which there is an excess above the legal number and in which 7,042 promotions have been authorized. The report says:

It will not be necessary in any case to reduce any clerk, but simply to cancel 3,046 out of 7,402 promotions heretofore authorized to take effect on July 1, 1903. We will proceed at once to ascertain exactly the number of promotions in each grade that it will be necessary to cancel at each postoffice and will then inform the postmasters and allow them to secure the increases which must be cancelled.

Most of the excesses in the number in the respective grades of clerks scattered throughout the United States at first class presidential offices are in the \$900 and \$1,000 per annum classes. The excesses in grades are divided among those grades as follows: Two hundred and fifty-eight excess in the \$700 grade, 852 in the \$900 grade, 936 in the \$1,000 grade, 451 in the \$1,100 grade, 243 in the \$1,200 grade, 220 in the \$1,300 grade, 82 in the \$1,400 grade and 18 in the \$1,500 grade.

The postmaster general to-day sent to Mr. Heath a copy of the charges filed by Mr. Tulloch, together with a letter requesting any suggestion he may submit on the subject. It is the first official communication with Mr. Heath during the investigation. None of the supplemental answers to the postmaster general giving Mr. Tulloch's definite charges have been received.

AFTER A POSTAL CLERK'S SCALP.

May Be Removed for Promoting Suits Against Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenbarger has directed Svend Schibaby, a railway postal clerk at Kansas City, to show cause why he should not be dismissed for promoting suits against the government for traveling expenses of postal employes. There are 9,000 railway postal clerks in the country and the purpose is to prevent a widespread movement having in view the prosecution of a claim which the department regards as preposterous.

The position of the postoffice department is that the designated headquarters of these clerks is the route on which their runs are made, and not the city or town where they may happen to live. A case is now pending in the court of claims in this city involving this question of their traveling expenses.

FENCES MUST COME DOWN.

Hitchcock Denies the Report That Time Has Been Extended.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Hitchcock said Thursday that the report that there had been extension of time to July 1 for the removal of fences around public lands used for grazing purposes was incorrect.

An inquiry of this character came to the interior department from Nebraska. Shortly after the adjournment of congress the department issued orders to its agents directing the removal of the fences, and the law, the secretary said, would be carried out. "In some of the other states the removal of the fences has been in progress for a year or more."

Up in a Balloon.

PARIS.—Santos-Dumont made a successful ascent in his steerable balloon at Neuilly Thursday afternoon in the presence of 3,000 spectators, including the minister of finance, M. Bouvier. At the Bois de Boulogne a number of evolutions were gone through amid the applause of the spectators. After maneuvering for half an hour at a height of 600 feet above the polo grounds Santos-Dumont returned to Neuilly.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

CATTLE—There was a light run of cattle here, but buyers seemed to be rather indifferent. The beef steer market could best be described by calling it about steady. It should be mentioned, however, that the prices paid were very uneven as is very apt to be the case when prices have been fluctuating back and forth as rapidly as they have this week. In some places salesmen thought they got a little better prices than they did yesterday, while in other instances they had a hard time to do as well. The cow market was also about steady. The feature of the trade was the poor demand for good stuff and the good demand for cheap stock. All the packers seemed to be anxious for canner and cutters, but did not care for the kinds selling from \$3.50 up. Buyers claim the reason is that cow beef has been costing them too much on the hoof as compared with steer beef. As compared with the close of last week good cows are safely 25c lower and in some places the decline looks much worse than that. Cannery and cutters, however, are fully steady. Bulls, veal calves and stags all sold in just about yesterday's notches. There were very few stockers and feeders on hand and is generally the case at the close of the week the demand was very limited. Unless very desirable the few that arrived had to sell a little easier.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs were again moderate, but the same as has been the case for some time past, prices continued downward at all points. The market here opened 5@10c lower. The situation improved as the morning advanced until at close the big share of the loss was regained. The general market was just about a nickel lower than yesterday's average. Trading was quite brisk so that all the early arrivals were disposed of in good season, but some of the trains were late, which delayed the close. The big bulk of the hogs sold from \$6.15 to \$6.20, with the choicer loads selling from \$6.20 to \$6.27½.

SHEEP—Quotations for clipped stock: Choice western lambs, \$6.00@6.50; fair to good lambs, \$5.00@6.00; choice western woolled lambs, \$6.50@7.15; fair to good woolled lambs, \$6.00@6.50; choice lightweight yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; fair to good yearlings, \$4.50@5.25; choice wethers, \$5.00@5.25; fair to good wethers, \$4.25@4.65; choice ewes, \$4.75@5.00; fair to good ewes, \$4.00@4.50; feeder lambs, \$3.50@4.50; feeder yearlings, \$3.50@4.00; feeder ewes, \$3.50@4.00; feeder wethers, \$2.25@3.50.

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE—Beaves, quarantine, and cows and heifers, steady; stockers and feeders, quiet. Choice export and dressed beef steers, \$4.50@5.25; fair to good, \$6.00@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.60; western fed steers, \$3.80@4.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.00@4.55; Texas cows, \$2.00@3.50; native cows, \$2.25@4.25; native heifers, \$2.75@4.75; canners, \$1.25@2.50; bulls, \$2.50@3.75; calves, \$4.00@6.50.

HOGS—Market active, steady. Top, \$6.40; bulk of sales, \$6.15@7.15; heavy, \$6.17½@6.40; mixed packers, \$6.10@6.32½; light, \$5.80@6.17½; yorkers, \$6.12½@6.17½; pigs, \$5.00@5.85.

SHEEP—Market steady to strong. Native lambs, \$4.50@7.00; western lambs, \$4.00@7.40; fed ewes, \$3.60@5.35; native wethers, \$4.85@5.70; Texas clipped sheep, \$3.75@5.65; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@4.20.

PAYMENTS ARE LESS PROMPT.

Many Ask Time Who Formerly Discounted Their Bills.

NEW YORK.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Weather conditions and the labor situation are the dominant influences in the business world. Unseasonably high temperature at many points, especially in the east, stimulated trade in wearing apparel and other summer merchandise to an unusual degree, but had a most unsatisfactory effect upon vegetation, which was promptly reflected in diminished orders for supplies and in some cases there were cancellations. More conservatism was shown at the interior, where agricultural progress met with check, and while no serious injury to the great staple crops is yet reported, the delay to the planting induces caution among dealers. On the whole there are fewer wage earners voluntarily idle, yet the spirit of unrest has caused the abandonment of some new enterprises and postponement of others, which means less demand for structural materials and labor. Payments are also less prompt, time often being asked where formerly cash transactions for a slight discount were the rule. Aside from these two adverse factors the trade is favorable.

Palmer-Brown Engagement.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The engagement is announced of Honore Palmer, eldest son of Mrs. Potter Palmer of this city, to Miss Grace Greenway Brown, daughter of the late George Brown of Baltimore.

Race Conference Scheme Dies.

MADISON, Wis.—The resolution for a conference on the race problem at Atlanta on July 4 died in committee and was never reported back to the senate. The committee amended the resolution so as to make the request for the conference and the appointment of committees optional with the governor and intended to report it back in that form, but it was finally decided to let it remain in a pigeon hole.



AGRICULTURE

Breeding Sugar Beets.

The progress of the work in the breeding of sugar beets is certainly encouraging, says a recent circular of the University of Illinois. About 300 individual beets were analyzed in the spring of 1902, the beets having been saved from the 1901 crop, and the best beets were selected from all of those analyzed and were planted as seed beets. Owing to the very wet season only a small quantity of seed was produced but this has been saved and will be planted in 1903. From the best variety of beets grown during the past season of 1902 more than 1,000 seed beets were carefully selected and these individual beets have already been analyzed. About 200 of the best beets from this lot of 1,000 are now in cool storage and will be planted as seed beets in the season of 1903. These 200 seed beets are all exceptionally rich in sugar, the poorest beet selected containing not less than 17 per cent of sugar and the richest containing as high as 23 per cent. It is hoped that a considerable quantity of very high grade sugar beet seed may be produced from these seed beets in 1903. When we remember that beets containing 12 or 13 per cent of sugar are considered very satisfactory for factory use, the possibility of growing high grade pedigreed sugar beet seed from such a stock of selected seed beets as the 200 we now have in cool storage, will be apparent and its importance will be appreciated. In conclusion we may say that the evidence of the investigations conducted during the past season points very definitely to the conclusion that large yields of sugar beets of most excellent quality can be produced in Illinois, provided varieties are grown which are adapted to our soils and climate, and further provided that the beets are properly planted on suitable soils and cultivated by methods which have been shown by past experience to be the most successful for the growing of sugar beets.

Suggestions on Oat Growing.

Summarizing the results of some experiments with oats, a bulletin of the Ohio station says:

These experiments show that varieties of the Welcome type of oats have given the largest average yield per acre and heaviest weight per measured bushel; American Banner, Improved American, Colonel and Clydesdale taking the lead.

On the somewhat sandy clay of the station farm, plowing the ground for oats, as compared with merely disking it, has been justified by additional yield.

It has been more profitable to use 9 to 10 pecks of seed per acre than a smaller quantity.

It has paid abundantly to sow only the heaviest seed, as obtained by thorough screening.

Seeding not to exceed 1 inch in depth has brought larger yields than deeper seeding.

It has been better to broadcast the seed than to cover it two or three inches deep with the drill. Shallow drilling is strongly indicated.

Destruction by Gophers.

The amount of damage to farm crops by these little pests is very great. It is estimated that in 1901 the damage to the alfalfa growers of Kansas from the ravages of the pocket gopher was \$500,000. Grass, small grain, corn, vegetables, etc., suffer largely from gophers. Their damage is of two-fold character in that they not only destroy the growing grain, but throw up little mounds of dirt in the fields to interfere with cutting the crops. The gophers also tramp down and destroy each season a large amount of grain, and it may be safely said that in North Dakota the damage to farm crops in the aggregate is greater than the estimated damage to the alfalfa-growers of Kansas.—Kansas Report.

To Inoculate Soy Bean Fields.

From Farmers' Review: The Division of Entomology and Botany of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station will furnish free to a limited number of applicants cultures of soy bean root-nodule bacteria, with directions for inoculating seeds. These cultures are made at the station, and have been carefully tested for some time past with most gratifying results. Cultures will be sent preferably to those upon whose land nodules do not develop spontaneously, and with the understanding that each one receiving a culture will report results.—H. Garman, Entomologist and Botanist.

During the growing season of a fruit tree, the sap enters at the fibrous roots, passes up through the albumen or sap-wood, ascends to the extremities of the branches, and is distributed through the leaves. Emerging thus from the dark and minute vessels of the wood, it is spread out and exposed to the action of the light. It now becomes essentially changed in character, enters into new combinations, and is charged with the materials for the newly forming wood. It descends, not through the sap-wood, but through the inner or living bark, and deposits a new layer between the bark and the wood.

Sig. Tomaso Salvini will, after a tour of the principal towns of Italy, permanently retire from the stage.