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CHAPTER XI .-- Continued.

"I hope so," replied one of the doc-tors gravely. "It is a severe case." "Yes," young Green said. A fur-

row of thought appeared on his forehead. He stood silent a moment, his blue eyes meeting the black ones of the doctor, squarely, as though he would see down into his very soul. Then he passed from the room, noiselessly closing the door behind him. For a moment he stood behind Dolores poring over the books in the firelight. She neither heard nor saw him; she was tracing out one of the constellations on the map before her, her lips were parted as though she was smiling. The face of the watcher underwent many changes in the short minute he stood there in the flickering light and darkness behind her chair; then he turned silently away and passed out of the room without disturbing her. He took down his hat and coat from one of the nails in the room and went out into the storm as though he were dazed by some sudden startling thought!

By and by, when the nurse came out of the room, Dolores closed her book slowly, as though with regret, and gathered up her hair, twisting it about her graceful head carelessly. The color and fire died out of her face and eves as she arose to prepare supper. But Mrs. Allen interrupted her.

"Sit still. Miss Johnson." she said, cheerily, "and read your book, but not by this light; I will fetch a candle."

She took down a candle from the shelf and lighted it with a strip of pine wood from the fire. She pulled out the clean pine table noiselessly, and set it; she cut some thin slices of bread and toasted them before the fire. When they were done to an exclusite turn, she buttered them deftly and set them on a plate on the hearth to keep warm. When all was ready the nurse drew up the table and placed it beside the fire, placing a a chair for her.

"Come, child," she said, gently. The professional tone had left her voice utterly: the girl felt a sudden rush of tears that burned her eyelids. They were the first she had shed in her life as she remembered.

"It's a dreary night," the nurse said, cheerfully, taking no special notice of the girl apporently. "The fire brightens one like a merry face. I always have a fire on stormy days if it is possible. My girl calls me Cinderella; I will tell you about my girl; I call her my sweetheart, her heart is so sweet. She has no mother.

"She is an invalid," the mellow voice went on; "she has been an invalid for six years, and I have been with her during that time. Dora is lighteen now, and I wish you could see her. She is like a picture; sometimes I believe I love her as a lover would.

Dolores knew nothing of love or wers but she listened quietly Perhaps this woman would tell her what love was. "Dora has gray eyes," the nurse continued. "Her hair is golden brown. soft as silk, and long; arranging it is one of my greatest pleasures. She has a beautiful home in New York, and everything that heart could wish to

him along if he cared to join him, but the letter was returned unopened. His brother could neither read nor write, and had no correspondence, or else was dead.

"As to Dora, she has had all the teachers and masters necessary to an excellent education; she is an exquisite musician; her touch on the piano is like magic, and her voice is soft and sweet, but she does not sing now. Her singing used to be her father's delight."

A shadow fell over the face of the nurse, and she was silent for a moment, looking into the fire with a far away expression on her face.

The bedroom door opened noiseless lyl, and she turned calmly in answer to Dr. Dunwiddie's summons, every trace of emotion gone. She left the room for a few minutes, and when she returned her voice and manner were quiet, as usual.

"Dora draws and paints very well," she said, resuming her seat and her story; "she teaches several children from the mission school. None of her time is idled; she has her father's ambitious spirit, and her life is full of work in spite of the fact that this disease is slowly eating her life away.

"Each one of the children loves her: she sometimes tells me, laughing, that she has so many blessings she cannot count them. To hear her talk one would never imagine the nights I have held her up in my arms that she might breathe while she coughed her beautiful life away."

Dolores leaned forward, with luminous eye: for the time she forgot her father, and the dread awaiting for the men to come to prove the malice prepense in the laming of the mare. The world of which the woman told was outside of her world; it was the world of her dreams.

Silence reigned in the room for a few minutes; the nurse arose and drew the little half curtains across the windows. When all was arranged for the night, even to preparing a bed in the corner on the settee, Mrs. Allen drew her chair up to the fire again, and resumed her story.

Dolores' face was troubled-her thoughts had returned to her father, to young Green and his efforts to save her father somehow mixed with his words lately uttered, of love and its sadness; and of the trial that was to come off as soon as her father was able to go to prove---- She started at sound of the nurse's voice and grew white to the lips. This did not escape the watchful eyes of the nurse. There was little that did escape her watchful eves.

"Dora's father did not know whether or not his brother was living," she went on. "That the letter had been returned uncalled for, went to prove that he might be dead; but he knew that his brother had no friends outside of the settlement and was not in away. the habit of receiving letters. That when Dora made known her wish to come here, to see her father's old stopping at Judge Green's for the present and Dora sent me here at once when Mr. Charlie wrote for help.

CHAPTER XII.

Its Effect.

A flush crept into Dolores' face, then died out, leaving her deadly white. The room grew dark around her; the roar of the storm died away-everything died away save the dim horror in her heart and an echo that grew and grew until the air throbbed and filled her ears deafeningly. What would Dora say and think if she knew-and of course she knew.

She endeavored to speak, to cry out, to struggle with them, but she was as one struck dumb and motionless with the dread words thundering in her ears weirdly their terrible meaning:

"Every one has heard of your father and could tell her of him because of the trial that was to come off-the trial-trial-your fathertrial-"

"Child," the voice of the nurse sounded leagues away, scarcely distinguishable in the roar of words around her. "Child, what is the matter? Why do you say nothing? Are you not glad to know it?"

"Glad to know it-glad to know itfather-trial-know it-know it-The girl roused against the terror that was holding her down. She sat erect, white faced, but with a quiet dignty that hid the tumult within. She lifted one hand and pushed back the stray soft curls from her forehead in a dazed fashion.

"Surely you have no hard feeling toward your uncle because he has not come to your father before. You can-



'Do you not wonder, child?" not blame him. His is not like your father's life. You should be just, Dolores-just, and not judge harshly." "His life is not like your father's life-judge harshly-judge harshly-"Your father could have been such another man as his brother had he so chosen. You cannot blame your uncle for your father's choice any more than you can blame your father for your uncle's choice." "You cannot blame your uncle for

your father's choice-your father's choice-

The words rang over and over around, above and below, out of which the half scornful voice sounded far

THE EXTRA SESSION nates against the sugar producers of

CONSIDER THE CUBAN of Cuba? TO TREATY AND THE CURRENCY.

some Questions of High importance Which Congress May Decide to Consider in Connection With the Proposed Reciprocity Arrangement.

It is authoritatively announced by abrogated or relaxed in favor of Cu-Senator Lodge, as the result of a recent visit to Oyster Bay, that the President has fixed upon Nov. 9 as the day on which Congress will assemble in an extra session, called primartion stop? ily for the approval of the Cuban treaty, which wah ratified by the Sen-FARMERS ARE PROTECTIONISTS. ate last March, and incidentally to act upon current legislation upon the lines indicated in the views and declarations set forth in various speeches by the President. Opinion varies alike

as to the wisdom of summoning Congress into extra session for these purtime that will be required to enact the legislation that shall carry into effect the President's wishes both as to the Cuban treaty, and the improvement of our currency system. The New York Tribune thinks the session should be a short one. It says:

"The Cuban legislation indeed should take no time at all, for all that is needed is a simple act modifying the tariff law in conformity with the treaty already ratified by the Senate. No question of detail calls for discussion. The simple issue is carrying out the treaty or not carrying it out. Practically every member now knows

Reasons Why They Favor the Republican Policy.

An esteemed Democratic exchange says that the farmers in the Second district are in favor of such a tariff reduction that it will be about equal poses, and also as to the length of to free trade. Our editorial friend knows better than that or he knows mighty little about Second district farmers. He will be much wiser if he will take a few days' vacation from the arduous task of guessing at public opionion and go out among these thoughtful, industrious people. He will find that a large majority of the farmers he meets are protectionists. There is a reason why farmers are in favor of protection. They must find consumers for the surplus products of their farms in order to make a profit on their labor and investment. It is necessary that people who do not produce food have employment to enable what he thinks, and the bill could them to buy food to consume. The properly be brought to a vote in each protective policy of the Republican house at once. Any delay on the pre- party is built on a foundation to entense of discussion merely means that able labor to be employed, and this is persons who want the treaty to fail, just what American farmers want, bebut do not dars face public opinion in cause they feed labor. Idle labor was favor of concessions to Cuba, are tried some years ago, and the value -----

Germany, France, Russia, Belgium,

etc., and in favor of the sugar growers

6. Are we not subjecting Cuba to

the risk of provoking retaliation when

we compel her to discriminate in fa-

vor of manufactured products from the

United States and against competing

7. If the policy of protection to all

domestic labor and industry is to be

ban compeitors, how can we refuse

similar favors to other and far more

important countries? And where and

when will such abrogation and relaxa-

products of all other countries?

Chinese Incubators.

The Chinese have been using incu bators for centuries, how many nc man can tell. Hatching chicks by this means is a trade there, and certain Chinamen do nothing else, at least during the four months of the hatch ing season. We illustrate herewith a Chinese incubator seen from the out side, and show also a cross section of the same. Such an incubator will hold from 1,200 to 1,350 eggs. The in cubator is three feet high and three feet in diameter. About 20 to 30 of



these are kept in a single room, and this room is heated by a fire of charcoal. No thermometer is used, but the heat of the eggs is ascertained by touching one or two to his eyeball. Nothing is done by rule; but the man that takes charge of the incubator plant becomes very expert in the matter of temperatures and has little trouble in keping the heat about right. If the eggs become too hot, he airs



Dingley Tariff Prosperity in the Month of July, 1903.

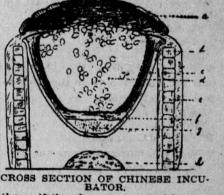
taking indirect method to kill it. As of farm products created disaster to the Senate has already ratified the products.

treaty, it may be expected that it will vote without question to put its own ance the price of imports from foreign measure in operation. The difficulty, if any is to be encountered, will doubtless be in the House, where a determined element is opposed to any closer trade relations with Cuba from perfectly well understood selfish motives."

countries which are created by chean labor with what is made by well-paid labor at home. This protects the home wage earner. If American farmers were to depend almost entirely on exporting their surplus pro-

From the Farmers' Review :- The Guinea hen is one of the most interesting fowls on the farm. She is al-Without stopping to inquire why it ducts to feed men who are crowding ways wide awake and lively, always

The principle of protection is to bal-



them; if they become too cool he covers them with warm blankets. The per cent of hatches usually runs from 60 to 70. This is very good when it is understood that it includes the infertile eggs, which are taken out and sold after a few days of incubation. Chicks are hatched out by the thousands and retailed to the villagers at from 1 to 11/2 cents each. The practice of heating the whole room instead of the incubator only is one that has been followed to a small extent in this country.

The Guinea Hen.



"It's a dreary night."

make her happy; her father considers her his richest possession, and he has many possessions.

"But Dora has consumption, and a short time ago her physician ordered for her a thorough change of air and recommened the mountains. Her father lived here when he was a child. and has a brother living here-or he supposed he was living here; he had not seen or heard of him since he startad out at twelve years old to let your father know he was living?" makighis way in the world, leaving this brother the homestead, the patch of garden and the shop. He worked his way to New York, now at this thing, now at that. His life is a marvel to me, and Dora is never tired of listening to him when he tells of his life. He is a rich man now with his word as good as his bond; my girl is proud of her father, as well she may be.

"As to his brother, he has not forgotten him, but he lost trace of Mim; he leads a busy life with little time wrote to his brother offering to help here on purpose to find you."

She said it was one of God's providences; that he had arranged things for us and were only to obey."

The interest died out of Dolores' eyes. She knew nothing about God or his providences; she had never heard either except as a wandering preacher stopped at the settlement on his way through the moutains, and was jeered at by the men and listened to by only a handful of women.

The nurse leaned back so that her face was in shadow, but so that the girl's face was full in her sight.

"Dora had been in the town but a day, yet she had found out a great deal that she wished to know. Every one in the town has heard of your father. Of you no one knew much excepting Mr. Charlie. He told my girl over and over what he knew about you; she never tired of hearing and planned such pleasant things for you and your father, and knows she will love you at once.'

Dolores' face was full of wonder. That any one heard of cared to hear of her strange enough, but that Dora, the beautiful, golden-haired, gray-eyed girl from the midst of the marvelous world of her dreams should love her or wish to love her was beyond her comprehension.

"Do you' not wonder, child," the nurse said, slowly, "why my girl is so interested in you? Have you never thought of this uncle of yours of whom you have never heard or seen, or wondered that he never came, or Dolores' voice was unmoved, her eyes still gravely questioning.

"Yes," she replied, "I think if he is living he is happy in his life, and prefers to leave us out."

The nurse made a quick movement as of indignation. When she spoke, however, her voice was gentle, as usual.

"Your father is not like his brother, Dolores. You will not blame him when you see him, and Dora will win your heart at, once, as you have already won hers. As soon as the storm for hunting anybody's brother. Long is over they will come. Dora's father ago, when he began to succeed, he is your uncle, Dolores, and they came

he could neither read nor write still has thought and talked of nothing but motives to those who do no more than left it possible that he was living, and plans for you. You will have all the advantages a girl could have, and it will be your own fault, if you do not home, arrangements were made at improve them. This would be the best once. We arrived in the town over time, too, when your father needs perthe mountain yesterday. They are fect rest and few around him. No doubt he will be glad for this chance for you, if you are not for your self.'

(To be continued.)

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY'S HILLS.

Standing Rewards for Capture of Ban dits Seldom Paid by Government. Brigands are constantly giving trouble to the Italian government, which seems rather strange in view of the fact that rewards are assured to any persons who wage a successful war against these law-breakers. According to an edict which dates back to the time when the Pope was all powerful in Italy, and which is still in force, anyone who captures a bri-House. Before the House can reach gand alive and who hands him over to justice is entitled to a reward of proval it would seem to be natural, if \$600; anyone who kills a brigand will receive a reward of \$500; anyone who captures a brigand chief will get \$1,200, and any brigand who betrays an accomplice will be pardoned for his tions, among others: past crimes and will receive \$100 as

an additional reward. This last reward has seldom been paid, since Italian brigands are not accustomed to betray each other.

High Living Under Charles II. The following was considered the "best universal sauce in the world," in the days of Charles II, at least what was accounted such by the Duke of York, who was instructed to pre pare it by the Spanish ambassador. It consisted of parsley and a dry toast pounded in a mortar, with vine gar, salt and pepper. A' fashionable or cabinet dinner of

the same period consisted of "a dish of marrow bones, a leg of mutton, a dish of fowl, three pullets and a dozen alone be selected to bear all the burlarks, all in a dish; a great tart, a neat's tongue, a dish of anchovies, a dish of prawns and cheese."

At the same period a supper dish, when the king supped with Lady Castlemane, was "a chine of beet roasted."

Pennies Make Dollars.

A church recently dedicated in St. Paul, and costing \$7,000, was paid for in seven-cent contributions, the novelty of the request bringing pennies from all over the country.

"Dora will be so disappointed; she is thought necessary to ascribe selfish to ask that the government and the Republican party keep faith with them in the matter of tariff protection guaranteed to them by the Dingley law, while motives of the highest potriotism are ascribed to those who seek to set up the new and strange doctrine that it is always proper to sacrifice one industry for the benefit of another industry, provided you can influence enough votes in Congress to carry out

sumers are plenty and with money to -Davenport (Ia) Republican.

the deal-without going more deeply The Iowa Tariff Plank. into this peculiar phase of a peculiar question, let us proceed to consider whether it is true, as the Tribune asserts, that "the Cuban legislation indeed should take no time at all." etc. fine hand of Senator Allison. We are inclined to think that the legislation necessary to consummate the reciprocity arrangement with Cuba will and ought to take very much more time than "no time at all" The treaty has been ratified by the Senate convention's unanimous choice for reand now awaits the action of the tariff question drawn by the candidate a final vote on the question of apvention. Does that look like the burial of the "Iowa idea." If so the not indeed absolutely inevitable, that the Republican majority in the House should very seriously consider and "idea" is certain to rise again. Watch thoroughly debate the following quesfor the vote in November and see what the people of Iowa have to say on the subject at the polls .-- Washington

Star.

The Bumper Wheat Crop.

lion immigrants the past year,

This is a country, indeed, when its higher wages in harvest than the farm hands of Europe.

We use so much machinery in our wheat fields that we sell wheat to Europe and pay record-breaking wages also.

Is all this in spite of the American protective system ?- Boston Journal.

For Political Reasons.

Everybody favors a protective tariff as a means of restoring prosperity and well developed and are also fine in after it has done its work a great texture. many of the politicians begin to asthe risk of provoking retaliation and sault it-for political reasons only .--

on the lookout for any enemy that may out own men out of employment by appear, and when seen she is not slow the goods they send here, our farmers to give the alarm, which oftimes is a would meet such competition that they great protection to the other fowls. could not stand it and prosper. The Then she is a great layer; will comlocal demand for farm products is what agriculturalists want, and this mence soon as it is warm in spring. and will be a regular contributor to demand can only be good when conthe egg basket till fall, if not allowed. buy what they need. This condition to sit. They can be raised as easily can only exist under protection, and as chickens and when they are raised that is why farmers are protectionists. with chickens they will be as gentle. as chickens. The white Guineas are finer table fowls than the colored ones. as their flesh is of a lighter color, and

Gov. Cummins is inconsiderate of their skin more yellow. I don't think the feelings of those gentlemen who any one could tell the difference behave read in the tariff plank of the tween young guinea fried and a young Iowa Republican platform not only a prairie chicken, and an old one is as surrender of the "Iowa idea," but the an old prairie chicken. When hatched He with chicken hens they have to be claims to have written the plank him- shut up with a hen four or five days self, and as long ago as last April. until they get used to the hen's cluck; Thus perishes another little fiction of then they can be turned out and fed the stand-patters. As the case now the same as chickens. They are stands we have Gov. Cummins as the great foragers, always on the go, and catch a great many insects. If they election, and an expression on the want to go into the garden, let them go for they will not scratch up any and unanimously indorsed by the con- thing, and are not likely to eat anything but insects and worms .- A. Z. Copeland, Vermilion County, Illinois

The Partridge Cochin.

The Partridge Cochin is a beautiful yet difficult fowl to breed, and in plumage is much after the pattern of the Dark Brahma, the color being red and brown, instead of the steel-grey This is a great country. Despite the effect of the latter. The head of male inpour of three-quarters of a mil- in color is bright red hackle, bright red or orange red, with a distinct millions of bushels of wheat are over- black stripe down the center of each ripe in the Kansas and Nebraska fields feather; saddle feathers same as awaiting harvesters not yet in evi- hackle; breast and body rich deep dence. Bidding for help has carried black; wing bows, red; primaries, wages up to \$3.25 per day with board black on the inside web, with a bay for farm workers, and one colored man edging on the outside web; secondaries gets \$6 a day and board, agreeing to black on the inside web and rich bay stack all the grain one header can on the outside web, terminating with greenish-black at the end of each feather; wing coverts, greenish-black, farm hands get four or five times forming a well-defined bar of that color across the wing when folded; tail, black.

The female is the prettier of the two. Her head is small and of a rich brown plumage, with a stout, wellcurved beak, yellow in color. Her eyes are bay and mild in expression. The head is ornamented with a small single comb, set perfectly straight upon the head and bright red in color. The wattles are small, well rounded and fine in texture; the earlobes are

A"beard" is a bunch of feathers under the throat of some breeds of chickens such as Houdans or Polish.

1. Is the proposed treaty constitutional? Does not the Constitution specifically require that all legislation affecting the revenue shall originate in the House? Is there a case on record where legislation affecting the revenue

has originated in the Senate and has subsequently been approved by the House?

2. Does it not involve the violation by the government of a contract of agreement with certain producing interests of the United States-namely the Dingely tariff law?

expedient that the American farmers who grow sugar and tobacco and the Amercian capital and labor engaged in the manufacture of cigars should

dens of reciprocity with Cuba? 4. Is it economically wise to discourage American sugar production, when with the Dingely tariff duties retained for a period of less than ten years that rapidly growing industry would completely supply the domestic

demand and retain in this country the \$100,000,000, a year now sent abroad to pay for sugar imported from foreign countries?

5. Does not the United States run commercial warfare when it discrimi- Des Moines Capital.

3. Is it equitable, fair or politically cut.