

THE PRODIGAL JUDGE

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SYNOPSIS.

The scene at the opening of the story is laid in the library of an old southern plantation known as the Barony. The place is to be sold, and its history and its discarded owners the Quintards, is the subject of discussion by Jonathan Cavendish, a business man, a stranger known as Hick and Yancy, a farmer, when Hannibal Wayne Hazard, a mysterious child of the old southern family, makes his appearance. Yancy tells how he adopted the boy, Nathaniel Ferris, says the Barony, but the Quintards demand knowledge of the boy Yancy to keep Hannibal. Captain Murrell, a friend of the Quintards, appears and asks questions about the boy. Trouble at Scratch Hill when Hannibal is kidnapped by Dave Blount, Captain Murrell's agent. Yancy overhauls Blount, gives him a thrashing and secures the boy. Yancy appears before Squire Hawkins, and is discharged with orders for the plaintiff, Betty Malroy, a friend of the Quintards, has an encounter with Captain Murrell, who forces his attention on her, and is rescued by Bruce Carrington. Betty sets out for her Tennessee home. Carrington takes the same stage. Yancy and Hannibal disappear, with Murrell on their trail. Hannibal arrives at Judge Price's home. Carrington arrives at Judge Price's home. Carrington is a stranger to Yancy, who is apparently dead. Price presides at the hearing. Judge Price makes startling discoveries in looking up land titles. Charley Norton, a young slacker, who creates the judge, is mysteriously assaulted. Norton informs Carrington that Betty has promised to marry him. Norton is mysteriously shot. Murrell is on Murrell's plot. He plans marriage of negroes. Judge Price, with Hannibal, visits Betty and she keeps the boy as a companion. In a stroll Betty takes with Hannibal they meet Hess Hicks, daughter of the merchant, who swears Betty of danger and counsels her to leave Belle Plain at once. Betty, terrified, acts on Hess's advice, and so they way their carriage it stopped by Simpson, the tavern keeper, and a confederate, and Betty and Hannibal are made prisoners. The pair are taken to Hicks' cabin, in an almost inaccessible spot, and there Murrell visits Betty and reveals his part in the plot and his object. Betty spurs his professed love and disinterview is ended by the arrival of Yancy, who, at possible outcome of the crime. Judge Price, hearing of the abduction, plans action to be instituted. Carrington visits the judge and allies are discovered. Judge Price visits Colonel Fentress, where he meets Yancy and Cavendish.

CHAPTER XXIV. (Continued).

When they entered the library Fentress turned and took stock of his guests. Mahaffy he had seen before; Yancy and Cavendish were of course strangers to him, but their appearance explained them; last of all his glance shifted to the judge. He had heard something of those activities by means of which Slocum Price had striven to distinguish himself, and he had a certain curiosity respecting the man. It was immediately satisfied. The judge had reached a degree of shabbiness seldom equaled, and but for his mellow, effluent personality might well have passed for a common vagabond; and if his dress advertised the state of his finances, his face explained his habits. No misconception was possible about either.

"May I offer you a glass of liquor?" asked Fentress, breaking the silence. He stepped to the walnut center-table where there was a decanter and glasses. By a gesture the judge declined the invitation. Whereat the colonel looked surprised, but not so surprised as Mahaffy. There was another silence.

"I don't think we ever met before," observed Fentress. There was something in the fixed stare his visitor was bending upon him that he found disquieting, just why, he could not have told.

But that fixed stare of the judge's continued. No, the man had not changed—he had grown older certainly, but age had not come ungraciously; he became the glossy broadcloth and spiciness linen he wore. Here was a man who could command the good things of life, using them with a rational temperance. The room itself was in harmony with his character; it was plain but rich in its appointments, at once his library and his office, while the well-filled cases ranged about the walls showed his tastes to be in the main scholarly and intellectual.

"How long have you lived here?" asked the judge abruptly. Fentress seemed to hesitate; but the judge's glance, compelling and insistent, demanded an answer.

"Ten years."

"You have known many men of all classes as a lawyer and a planter?" said the judge. Fentress inclined his head. The judge took a step nearer him. "People have a great trick of coming and going in these western states—all sorts of damned riffraff

drift in and out of these new lands." A deadly earnestness lifted the judge's words above mere rudeness. Fentress, cold and distant, made no reply. "For the past twenty years I have been looking for a man by the name of Gatewood—David Gatewood." Disciplined as he was, the colonel started violently. "Ever heard of him, Fentress?" demanded the judge with a savage scowl. "What's all this to me?" The words came with a gasp from Fentress' twitching lips. The judge looked at him moody and frowning. "I have reason to think this man Gatewood came to west Tennessee," he said. "If so, I have never heard of him." "Perhaps not under that name—at any rate, you are going to hear of him now. This man Gatewood, who he turned ourselves was a damned scoundrel—the colonel winced—"this man Gatewood had a friend who threw money and business in his way—a planter he was, same as Gatewood. A sort of partnership existed between the pair. It proved an expensive enterprise for Gatewood's friend, since he came to trust the damned scoundrel more and more as time passed—even large sums of his money were in Gatewood's hands." Fentress' countenance was like stone, as expressions and as rigid. By the door stood Mahaffy with Yancy and Cavendish; they understood that what was obscure and meaningless to them held a tragic significance to those two men. The judge's heavy face, ordinarily battered and debauched, but infinitely good-natured, bore now the markings of deep passion, and the voice that rumbled forth from his capacious chest came to their ears like distant thunder.

"This friend of Gatewood's had a wife." The judge's voice broke, emotion shook him like a leaf; he was tearing open his wounds. He reached over and poured himself a drink, suckled it down with greedy lips. "There was a wife—" he whirled about on his heel and faced Fentress again. "There was a wife, Fentress—" he fixed Fentress with his blazing eyes. "A wife and child. Well, one day Gatewood and the wife were missing. Under the circumstances Gatewood's friend was well rid of the pair—he should have been grateful, but he wasn't, for his wife took his child, a daughter; and Gatewood a trifle of thirty thousand dollars his friend had entrusted to him!"



He Tossed the Glass and Contents in Fentress' Face.

How Birds Change Plumage

Prof. Joseph Grinnell Makes Some Interesting Discoveries Which Agree Not With Common Belief.

It has been generally believed that the brilliant plumage exhibited by the males of many species of birds during spring—that is, during the mating season—is directly connected with the physiological condition of the birds at this time, and various theories have been formulated to account for the facts. Prof. Joseph Grinnell has found that the Californian linnet some facts that do not agree with the common belief. In this bird the male presents a brilliant red breast and neck during the mating season, whereas in the autumn and winter the feathers have a dull grayish coloring, with a mere suggestion of pink. But the bird does not moult (change its feathers) in the spring, nor is there new pigment formed in the feathers. By collecting a series of feathers from August, when the bird does moult, to the following

spring, and examining these carefully, it was found that in the new feathers the brilliant red is confined to a narrow band, which is overlapped by the edge of the adjacent feathers. The overlapping portions are white and brittle. During the winter these delicate portions are rubbed off and lost, so that when the mating season arrives the bird has its brilliant coat. Mr. Grinnell emphasizes especially the fact that this brilliant coloring is actually produced in the autumn, after the mating season, at a time of the year when the vitality of the birds is supposed to be at its lowest ebb.

New Thorax.

Frank S. Black, former governor of New York, has proposed a pleasing system of philosophy.

"Men sit at their desks," says Mr. Black, "and year after year trade their vitality for money that do not need." He says that after a certain point time, not money, is what should be

sought. A man who continues to work beyond that point trades his vitality for money with no possible prospect of adequate recompense.

So, at 58, in perfect health and with the prospect of many years of remunerative activity ahead of him, Mr. Black has decided to stop working. He has all the money he needs. He is determined to do now only the things he wishes to do.

Out in the country, on a farm, Mr. Black expects to spend the rest of his life. He looks upon this as a legitimate reward for years of work, a reward he would be foolish not to take. He hopes to dismiss every material care as finally did Thoreau at Walden. Simplicity, ease and rest are what he now claims for life.

All He Got.

"When I was a boy," says Cohn, "there were seventeen of us at home. And being so many we had to eat at two tables. And it was always my luck to have to eat at the second table. And do you know I was sixteen years old before I knew a chicken had anything but a neck."

Maid's One Good Quality.

Servant girls know their own good points, and they take care that everybody else shall know them. One maid who was obliged to look for a new situation because her employers were leaving town, listened critically to the enumeration of her virtues as set down in the recommendation that had just been written by her former mistress.

"There's one thing, you've left out, ma'am," she said. "I never cut my fingers. I wish you'd put that right up at the head of the list. Ladies will like that. Some girls cut their fingers terribly, and it looks bad."

"Why, that is true, you never do," said her mistress, and the unusual point of efficiency, "She never cuts her fingers," was inserted as requested.

Recognized His Limitation.

"But," her father objected, "you have never shown that you are capable of supporting a wife." "Oh," the young man replied, "if you want her to marry a widower I'll have to confess that I can't qualify."

PROPER ATTENTION TO BREEDING EWE DURING AUTUMN SEASON IS DESIRABLE

Extra Labor and Care at This Time Will be Repaid Many Times Over at Lambing Time—Rape Makes One of Most Excellent Feeds for Flock.

(By ELMER HENDERSON.)

A flock of ewes just weaning lambs and in thin flesh at the time of conception are apt to be very poor subjects for maternity in the spring. No matter how well the ewe may be fed just previous to the time of lambing, she will not be in her best condition to nourish her offspring unless she is in fair condition at the time of mating.

The reason is at once apparent. If a ewe is thin when she is bred the burden of growing the young is too much of a strain upon her to allow of her gaining much flesh. This brings us to what is known as "flushing" among old shepherds. Flushing may be defined as putting the ewe upon highly succulent and nutritious feeds just previous to mating.

I have said before that it was necessary to have the ewe in good flesh at the mating season. This is just the object of flushing. It has been found by all practical shepherds that a pint of grain in September is worth a quart at lambing time. The reason is that the ewe fed grain in the fall has very little burden to bear in the shape of the growing young, while in the case of the ewe heavy with lamb all the food eaten goes mostly to nourish the foetus. It will be inferred that if grain will make the difference in the

new vigor which puts her in much the same condition that she is in the advent of cool weather.

Whether this is the reason or not does not matter to the farmer if he knows whether this or some other reason applies, he gets the results looked for, which is of vastly more importance.

Ortimeless the means nearest at hand are the best and this is true in our particular case. The meadow is always at hand and could easily be used for fall feed for the ewes. The aftermath that springs up in the fall makes good growth and furnishes a very nutritious and highly palatable food. If there is some clover in it so much the better, as there is no food better for sheep.

Rape makes a very excellent food and I am very partial to it. A small patch of rape sown in the summer, by this time is large enough to make a lot of good feed. Another way is to sow rape in the corn at the last cultivation and turn the sheep in the corn. If a few sheep are turned into a lot of rape and corn they may be allowed to run there for some time before they will in any way damage the corn.

Tien, too, this furnishes fine feed for the lambs after the ewes are taken out. They may be allowed to run here all fall and will live on the rape and lower blades of corn, and if the

Pure From Start to Finish.

There is perhaps nothing in daily use in the home in which purity is so important as it is in baking powder. On its purity depends the purity of the materials used, the success of the bakings, etc. And possibly the one thing that has served to make Calumet Baking Powder so much of a favorite with the critical cooks of the country, is the fact that Calumet is pure from start to finish. You can rely on Calumet's purity for the simple reason that every ounce of the materials used is first tested by experienced chemists and then mixed with the utmost care to insure its uniformity. And standing in the then or changes of weather, etc., cannot alter it in any respect.

But perhaps the best thing of all, is the fact that Calumet never fails. Every baking in which Calumet is used, is sure to come from the oven as light and as fluffy as you can wish. This not only means wholesome, tasty foods—but a big economy as well. Try Calumet next bake-day—it's the best baking powder made—for two World's Pure Food Expositions, one in Chicago, 1907, one at Paris, France, 1912—have given it the highest awards. Adv.

Daddy's Whack-Whack. On the occasion of her last visit to a certain Baltimore household a young matron of that city found a little friend in tears.

"What's the matter with little Marie?" she asked, endeavoring to console the weeping child.

"Daddy has just given me whack-whack," the youngster replied between sobs.

"Thoughtless daddy!" exclaimed the young woman, repressing a smile. "And where did he whack-whack little Marie?"

"On the back of my tummy," was the answer.

Reason Was Plain. "My husband has deserted me and I want a warrant," announced the large lady.

"What reason did he give for deserting you?" asked the prosecutor.

"I don't want any lip from you. I want a warrant. I don't know what reason he had."

"I think I understand his reason," said the official feebly, as he proceeded to draw up a warrant.

Not Now. First Neighbor—Have you heard tell of them new-fangled trial marriages? Second Neighbor—I don't see nothing new-fangled about 'em. Mine's been a trial for me for the last twenty years!—Judge.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

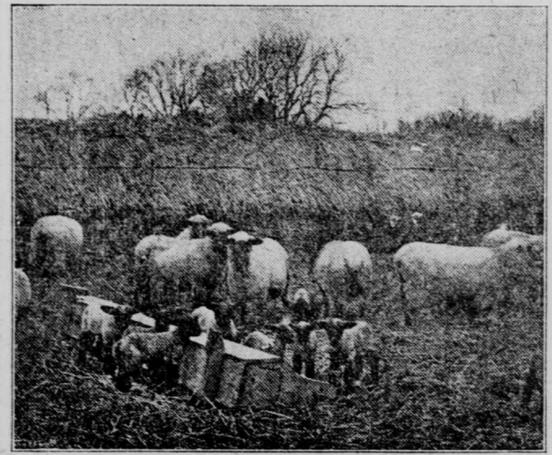
It is easy for a girl to pretend to love an old millionaire and fool him into thinking it is real.

LEWIS' Single Binder costs more than other 5c cigars. Made of extra quality tobacco. Adv.

Every time you tell your troubles you are wasting the other fellow's time.

Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. Buy Red Cross Blue, the blue that's all blue. Ask your grocer. Adv.

Never judge a man by his coat; he may owe the tailor.



Flock of Hampshire Downs on an English Farm.

condition of the ewe, grass will do the same thing—and this is just what happens. The ewe that has plenty of good nutritious grasses in the fall is almost sure to come to lambing time in good heart and raise a good, lusty lamb, while the reverse is true of the ewe that is not given a good chance. Flushing is especially desirable in large flocks where it is desirable to have the ewes all lamb at nearly the same time.

With many flockmasters it is considered desirable to have the ewes bred as early as possible so as to have the lambs ready for the early and therefore best market.

It has been found that by flushing the ewes they may be made to breed earlier than they would otherwise, and most of them will lamb in a comparatively short period.

It is well known that ewes come in heat with the coming of cool weather, and it is probably true that the fresh, palatable grass, by cooling the system and invigorating the ewe by a fresh flow of blood, infuses into her

corn is not down too much they will not bother the ear.

Where it is intended to make rape and corn serve this double purpose of pasturing the ewes and the weaned lambs it is well to plant a lot of pumpkins for feed for the lambs later in the fall. They will do their own gathering and they are the best possible vermicifers.

However well your fall pasture is it is always well to remember that a little grain will not come amiss, and I believe it would pay every sheep owner to feed a half pound of oats to his sheep every day during the fall and winter, even though they are on luxurious pasture.

There are many other ways of caring for the ewes than the ones mentioned. The only point of great importance is to give good, green food and lots of it. What the kind of food will be, every farmer can best decide for himself, but this much is certain: All extra labor with the ewe flock at mating season will be repaid many times over at the lambing period.

PREVENTING DISEASE IS MOST DESIRED

Many Farmers Realize That When Hogs Are Taken Sick the Case Demands Quick Action.

It is of the greatest importance in the care of the swine that the owner should always have in view the prevention of disease rather than the cure. Hogs are subject to but few diseases, and these are malignant, epidemic or contagious of the most serious type. It is very difficult to give medicine to a sick hog, and this, combined with the rapid course of the disease which affects them, makes the treatment of disease very unsatisfactory in severe cases of hog cholera, pneumonia, etc.

The average stockman calls every disease hog cholera which affects his hogs. A well-known professor of Cornell gives fifteen different diseases that are generally called hog cholera. Many of these diseases are very serious, and run their course so rapidly that sometimes a few days' neglect causes the loss of nearly an entire herd of hogs. This explains why one farmer will take a remedy and cure his hogs, when perhaps his nearby neighbor will take it and not obtain such good results. In nine cases out of ten it will depend on whether the farmer is careful and systematic in following the directions not alone in giving the treatment, but also in

using disinfectants and the general care.

Many farmers realize that when hogs are taken sick the case demands immediate attention if they expect to save any of their hogs. Some farmers are very careless and wait till the disease is well started, and even then do not pretend to follow directions. It is surprising that these careless farmers save any of their hogs after disease starts.

All these facts simply go to prove that the sensible way is to handle your hogs in such a way as to prevent disease. Build up and improve the constitutional strength. This is what will save you great loss from hog cholera. When your hogs are sick with the worst kind of hog cholera we do not believe anything will help them, and the safer way in such cases is to take an ax and kill them at once, and then burn the remains. This is for the malignant form of hog cholera. In a majority of cases they do not have this very fatal form, and they can be cured with the proper treatment.

Sets Strawberries Late.

I have had good success setting strawberry plants in the fall if they are set late enough and some miserable failures from setting them in August or the early part of September. I think if the plants are left growing until their crowns are well formed and then set out as late as November 1, I have gained something. says a writer in an exchange. Unless I had time to set them very early in the spring I would trust to late fall setting.

Vegetables by Weight.

In Cleveland, O., all vegetables and other farm produce is sold by the pound, eggs being the only exception. Customers are so well pleased that grocers say they will never go back to the old style of measurement.

Exceptional Apple Orchard.

In a Virginia orchard of 4,000 trees, the owner says that during the past 26 years there has been only one failure in apples. The 1909 crop sold for \$45,000 cash on the trees.

A New Plow.

An Ohio genius has invented a new plow that will stir the soil to a depth of 12 or even 16 inches, without requiring any more power than is necessary to run an ordinary plow 7 inches deep.

Cheap Machine Shed.

A cheap machine shed may be made of a few posts and poles and rough boards. It will cost but a trifle—less than it will to repair or replace weather-beaten machinery.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, stimulate bile, dissolve the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliary Obstruction, Sick Headache, indigestion, etc. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Asen Wood

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If you feel "lost of sorts"—"run down"—or "get the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weakness, or any other ailment, get a bottle of my FRANK'S REMEDY. It is the most instructive manual book ever written on the cure of these diseases and the remarkable cures effected by the New French Remedy. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and you can decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. It's absolutely FREE. No "follow-up" given. Dr. J. C. Clarke, Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR COUGHS AND COLDS