

SERIAL STORY

THE LITTLE BROWN JUG

AT KILDARE

By **MEREDITH NICHOLSON**

Illustrations by **RAY WALTERS**

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SYNOPSIS.

Thomas Ardmore and Henry Maine Griswold stumble upon intrigue when the governors of North and South Carolina are reported to have quarreled. Griswold allies himself with Barbara Osborne, daughter of the governor of South Carolina, while Ardmore espouses the cause of Jerry Dangerfield, daughter of the governor of North Carolina. These two ladies are trying to fill the shoes of their fathers, while the latter are missing. Both states are in a turmoil over one Appleweight, an outlaw with great political influence. Unaware of each other's position, both Griswold and Ardmore set out to make the other prosecute. Both have forces scouting the border. Griswold captures Appleweight, but Jerry finds him and takes him to Ardmore, her own prisoner. Ardmore arrests a man on his property who says he is Gov. Osborne. Meanwhile another man is arrested as Appleweight by the South Carolina militia. The North Carolina militia is called into action. When Col. Gillingswater, Jerry's fiancé, finds that real war is afoot, he flees. Appleweight is taken secretly by Ardmore and lodged in a jail in South Carolina. Returning to Ardmore, Ardmore finds that Ellings, the banker, and Foster, treasurer of North Carolina, have been arrested. Barbara Osborne arrives at Ardmore. Dispute as to who has the real Appleweight results in the identification of the man jailed by Ardmore in South Carolina as the outlaw.

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

"Any man," said Jerry, lifting her chin slightly, "who would impersonate the governor of South Carolina would, beyond question, be utterly insane and an object of compassion. Prof. Griswold, will you please produce your imaginary Appleweight, as at this hour Mrs. Atchison usually serves tea. Let us therefore make haste."

One of Griswold's retainers ran off to summon the prisoner, who was guarded by half a dozen soldiers near at hand.

The company in the bungalow were all laughing heartily at some sally by the adjutant general of South Carolina, who insisted upon giving a light note to the proceedings, when hurried footsteps sounded on the veranda and a sergeant appeared in the doorway and saluted.

The adjutant general, annoyed at being interrupted in the telling of a new story, frowned and bade the sergeant produce his prisoner. At once a man was thrust into the room, a tall man, with a short, dark beard and slightly stooping shoulders. The strong light at his back made it difficult for the people grouped about the table to see his face clearly, but the air somehow seemed charged with electricity, and all bent forward, straining for a sight of the captive. As he stood framed in the doorway his face was slowly disclosed to them, and there appeared to be a humorous twinkle in his eyes. Before any one spoke, he broke out in a hearty laugh. Then a cry rose piercingly in the quiet room—a cry of amazement from the lips of Jerry Dangerfield, who had taken a step forward.

"Oh, papa!" she cried.

"The governor!" roared Col. Daubenspeck, leaping across the table.

"It's Gov. Dangerfield!" shouted half a dozen men in chorus.

At this moment Mrs. Atchison and Miss Barbara Osborne stole softly in and ranged themselves at the back of the room.

The governor of North Carolina crossed to the table and took his daughter's hand.

"Jerry, what part do you play in these amateur theatricals?"

Jerry rose, thrusting her handkerchief into her sleeve, and her lips trembled slightly, though whether with mirth or some soberer emotion it would be difficult to say. The room at once gave her attention, seeing that she was about to speak.

"Papa, before these people I am not ashamed to confess that during your absence from the seat of government I took it upon myself to fill your office to the best of my ability, finding that many important matters were pressing and that you had gone into exile without leaving your address behind. I made Mr. Ardmore, the gentleman on my left in the pearl-gray suit and lavender tie, first private secretary, and then, when occasion required, acting governor, though in reality he did nothing without my entire approval. I am happy to say that nothing has been neglected and your reputation as a great statesman and friend of the people has not suffered at our hands. We arrested Mr. Appleweight, who is standing there by the fireplace, and landed him in the Mingo county jail as a joke on Gov. Osborne, and to appease the demands of the press and the Woman's Civic League of Raleigh. The copies of our correspondence on this and other matters will tell you the story more completely. And as for Gov. Osborne, I have taught him a lesson in the etiquette that should obtain between governors that he is not likely to forget. You will find that we have

not hesitated to grant pardons, and we have filled, in one instance, the office of justice of the peace, made vacant by resignation. The key to your desk, papa, is behind the clock on the mantel in your private room."

"Ladies and gentlemen," began the governor of North Carolina, laying a hand upon the table, and with the other seizing the lapel of his rough, brown coat—a pose made familiar by all his photographs—"the jails of North Carolina are more uncomfortable than I had believed them to be, and I have taken a slight cold which compels me to be briefer than this interesting occasion demands. You have witnessed here an exhibition of filial devotion that has, I am sure, touched us all. It is well worth while for me to have suffered arrest and imprisonment to realize the depth of my daughter's love and the jealousy with which she has safeguarded my private and public honor."

He felt for a handkerchief and touched it gently to his eyes; but Collins declared afterward that Gov. Dangerfield was exactly like his daughter and that one never could be sure that his mirth was genuine.

"I was aware only yesterday, when I saw a newspaper for the first time in a week, that political capital was being made of my absence from Raleigh; and that my dear friend, the governor of South Carolina, also, was being called to account for finching in the face of imperative duty."

"Your friend, governor?" cried Ardmore, unable to restrain himself.

"Certainly, Mr. Ardmore," continued Gov. Dangerfield. "That angry parting of ours at New Orleans was all for effect to get space in the newspapers. We had confided to each other that the cares of state had worn us to an intolerable point and that we must have rest. Brother Appleweight had, I confess, given us both a great deal of annoyance, and to be frank, neither Osborne nor I wished to take the initiative in his case. So we resolved to disappear, and go to some quiet place for rest. We outfitted with old clothes and came to the border. Gov. Osborne has

believe he's now tied to a mulberry tree a little way down the road, as he pretended to be the governor of South Carolina and I feared that he might do himself some harm."

Before he ceased speaking big Paul strode in, an angry and crestfallen man following at his heels.

"Oh, father!"

It was Barbara Osborne's voice; but whatever of anger or joy there may have been in her words and tone was lost in the shout of laughter that broke from Gov. Dangerfield. The governor of South Carolina was in no such high humor. He sputtered, swore, stamped his foot and struck the table with his clenched hand as he demanded to know the meaning of the outrageous indignity to which he had been subjected.

The more his friend stormed the more Gov. Dangerfield roared with laughter, but when he could control himself he laid an arresting arm on Gov. Osborne's shoulder, and spoke to Barbara.

"Barbara, may I ask whether you like my own Jerry, have been protecting your father's fair name during his absence; and does that account for my night spent in the jail at Kildare? If so—"

Gov. Dangerfield's laughter got the better of him, but Barbara, with dignity, turned to her father.

"It is quite true, that finding your absence occasioning serious remark while your attorney general took advantage of your absence to annoy me in a most cowardly fashion, with the kind help of Prof. Griswold I did all in my power to thwart your enemies, and to show the people of South Carolina that you were not a man to evade the responsibilities of your office. As to the details of these matters I prefer, father, to speak to you in private."

"Prof. Griswold?" repeated Gov. Osborne, haughtily. "I believe I have not the honor of the gentleman's acquaintance;" whereupon, to ease the situation, Ardmore presented his old friend.

"Gov. Osborne, allow me to present Prof. Henry Maine Griswold, associate



"Ladies and Gentlemen," began the Governor of North Carolina.

a farm over there somewhere in Mingo county and we made it our headquarters; but in roaming about we came upon that charming shanty of yours, Mr. Ardmore, down on the Raccoon. The house was deserted, and finding the marks of the official survey running clearly through the timber, we were amused to find that the house was partly in North, partly in South Carolina. The thing touched our fancy. A negro cooked for us—what has become of him I do not know. We cut ourselves off from the mail and telegraph and received no newspapers until a packet came yesterday, and it was only a few minutes after I saw from the head-lines of the Vidette what a row was going on that I realized that strange things may happen when the king goes a-hunting."

As he paused, Miss Osborne stepped forward, the men making way for her.

"If this be true, Gov. Dangerfield, may I ask you, sir, what has become of my father?"

Gov. Dangerfield smiled.

"I regret, Miss Barbara, that I cannot answer that question; I must refer it to my daughter."

"Miss Osborne," responded Jerry, "while I should be glad to assist you in recovering your father as a slight return for your having placed mine in the Dilwell county jail and kept him there all night, I regret that I am unable to be of the slightest help to you."

The perspiration was beading Ardmore's brow, but he smiled as though in joy at Jerry's readiness.

"We have taken a number of prisoners," said Ardmore, meeting the governor's glance, "and while I do not think Gov. Osborne can possibly be of the number, yet I shall be glad to produce them all. There's a person in the corn-crib a little way across country whom I captured myself. I

professor of admiralty in the University of Virginia, and the author of—"Griswold?" The anger slowly left Gov. Osborne's face. "Do I understand that you belong to the Virginia tide-water family of that name? Then, sir, without hesitation I offer you my hand."

"Osborne," cried Gov. Dangerfield, "we have every reason to be proud of our daughters. They have done their best for us; and they seem to have acted wisely in accepting aid from these gentlemen; and now, what is to be done with Bill Appleweight?"

"We have with you that requisition you left on your desk," exclaimed Barbara, turning to her father.

"I'm afraid that won't help," laughed Gov. Osborne, "that requisition, Barbara, is purely Pickwickian in character."

"The disposition of Appleweight," said Cooke, "is a matter of delicacy for both of you gentlemen, and you will pardon me for thrusting myself forward, but that this affair may end happily for all, neither North nor South Carolina should bear the burden of prosecuting a man to whom—we may say it as between friends here—the governors of both states are under some trifling obligations."

The governor of North Carolina exchanged a glance and a nod with the governor of South Carolina.

"Therefore," resumed Cooke, "we must hit upon a plan of action that will eliminate both states from the controversy. I will, with your permission, turn Appleweight over to the United States revenue officers who are even now in this neighborhood looking for him."

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

Possibly True.

Many a preacher would revise his sermons on the next life if he knew more about this one.—St. Louis Times.

DRY FARM SORGHUM

Two Types Do Unusually Well in Arid Regions.

Method of Preparing Seed Bed Does Not Differ Materially From That of Treating Corn—Plant Is Sensitive to Cold.

(By H. F. PATTERSON, Montana Experiment Station.)

There are two types of sorghum that do unusually well in regions of a light precipitation. The sweet or saccharine sorghum is perhaps grown more for its sugar content than for forage purposes. The non-saccharine is known primarily as a fodder sorghum. Under this group we have the milo maize and the kafir corn. The plant is a very rank grower and furnishes considerable feed. It grows unusually well upon light soils and in hot climates. However, it will do better when grown upon the loam and when supplied with sufficient moisture.

The method of preparing the seed bed for sorghum does not differ materially from the method of preparing the seed bed for corn. If the land is to be plowed in the spring it must be turned over to a depth of about six or seven inches. The land should then be disked, harrowed once or twice, when the seed may be sown. The method of seeding and the amount of seed sown per acre will vary according to the purpose of the crop.

If it is desirable to secure a crop of seed, we usually drill the seed in at the rate of six to seven pounds per acre. The seed may be drilled either with the common grain drill or with the corn planter. Some farmers seem to have secured better results by drilling the sorghum in with the corn planter, placing the rows about three feet six inches apart and the seeds from four to eight inches apart in the row. A large amount of seed is used when the grain is broadcasted. It is customary to put in about fifteen pounds per acre. Of course, this amount will vary with the character of the soil and season. If there is any danger of any of the seeds rotting, we should make allowance for this and put on a larger amount per acre; also if some of the seeds do not germinate it will mean that more seeds must be used.

Sorghum is not sown until quite late in the season or until the soil has warmed up quite thoroughly. The plant is very tender and if the soil happens to be very wet and cold the seeds will not germinate, the young plant will not grow.

Best results have always been secured by the use of fresh seed. The seed loses its vitality very quickly and if old seed is used good results are not always obtained. The amount of seed will also vary according to the amount of moisture present in the soil. If the crop is to be grown upon irrigated land we usually add about four pounds per acre to the amount given above. Upon irrigated land the seed is also sown with a drill or with a broadcast seeder. If the sorghum is drilled in the subsequent care will be the same as that for corn, but if it is broadcasted it receives but little care until time for harvest. However, harrowing immediately after seeding and just as the grass comes through the soil has been known to give good results. This will keep down the weeds and will also aid in forming a mulch over the surface, which will preserve the moisture. Sorghum is a quick growing plant and as mentioned before, furnishes a great deal of fodder.

If a forage crop is to be secured, the grain should be cut before the full blooming period is reached. But one crop is secured in a season. The binder or the mower may be used in removing the crop. The grass when cut with the mower should be allowed to cure and then should be placed in small cocks or piles. This will permit of its thorough drying and curing.

The crop, if cut with the binder, is handled in much the same way as is the small grains. To secure a crop of seed we must not harvest until the grain is in the milk or early doughy stage. The plant is used almost exclusively to secure the crop of seed. The bundles are placed in shocks and allowed to dry, when they are threshed with the common threshing machine. It is not customary to allow the entire bundle to pass through the threshing, but to thrust the heads into the cylinder and then remove the other portions. This will not break up the stalks and as a result some good fodder may be obtained.

The yields from sorghum vary from ten to ninety bushels per acre, the average being about forty-five bushels. As high as 15 tons of fodder has also been secured from this crop in the arid regions.

Powdery Mildew.

Powdery mildew attacks the leaves of apple seedlings in spring and checks their growth during the summer. The leaves become covered with a powdery substance and shrivel up. The disease may be controlled by spraying with an ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate when the leaves first unfold and four or five times afterward at intervals of 10 days.

Ill-Treatment of Horse.

A man who will work a horse with a sore shoulder and make no attempt to cure it or change the collar ought to be compelled to wear ill-fitting shoes that would raise a new crop of blisters every week.

CULTIVATION OF DRY CROPS

Main Thing Is to See That Plants Have Good Roots—No Tearing Out if Done Properly.

Professor Blount was recently quoted as advocating the advantage of cultivating grain crops in the arid regions and being laughed at by some who could not understand the philosophy of such a proposition. Professor Blount is absolutely right as I have proved by experience. Last season at Cheyenne was one of the driest on record and all crops grown on the state dry farm under my supervision were cultivated several times after they were up and had good roots—some when knee high to the team, writes Dr. V. T. Cooke in the Denver Field and Farm. The object of cultivating with the crop as high as this was more to show that such cultivation although possibly not beneficial at least did no harm.

The crops cultivated were winter wheat and winter rye in the spring. Then in due time we also cultivated spring wheat, oats, barley, emmer or speltz, Canadian field peas, stock beets, corn, millet, sorghum and potatoes. A twelve-foot three-row spring-tooth riding weeder with a lever was used. This lever enables the driver to control the depth of cultivation. A common steel drag harrow will take the place of a weeder as a cultivator provided the teeth are sharp and set slanting. Judgment must be used on some soils as to how early this work should be begun. One can get onto the crop too soon and thus tear out considerable of the growing grain, which is entirely unnecessary.

The main thing is to see that the crops have good roots and if the work is properly done, very little if any tearing out will occur, but the work will surely get rid of thousands of weeds, as well as stimulate the crop, besides making the soil in better condition to conserve and receive moisture. We know the cultivation of corn is necessary and pays. Then why not cultivate cereals? In fact all crops grown in arid and semi-arid countries should be cultivated. Due consideration should be given the grain crop in an abnormally wet season, for cultivation under these conditions is not so extremely essential.

A great deal more importance should be attached to this cultivation than there is. The weeder gives the farmer a greater margin of time to do this work because it enables him to get onto taller grain and he can control the depth he wishes to cultivate. The weeder is of light draft and a fast team can cover a considerable area in a day. The common steel drag harrow can be used and is very effective in heavier soils.

Keep Live Stock.

On most farms in the dry farming area enough live stock should be kept to pay most of the running expenses of the farm. Hay and pasture are very short in such areas and consequently too dear for cheap live stock production. Enough corn should be grown to supply, first, the work horses with roughage during the winter, if not the working season; second, to supplement the pastures of the summer and fall as a soiling crop or in the form of ensilage and to form the bulk of their winter ration; third, to supply the sheep and hogs a cheap fattening food for finishing them off in the fall.—North Dakota Bulletin.

POULTRY NOTES.

Winter-hatched chickens are the best layers.

No expensive apparatus is required to raise geese.

Never breed from yearling turkeys; select two-year-olds.

Never breed from late-hatched turkeys, if it is possible to get better.

Not only is the demand for eggs increasing, but also for chicken meat.

Much of the mortality among little chicks is due to their being fed too soon.

Instead of being overdone, the poultry business is scarcely growing fast enough.

Don't overfeed the first week of fattening. Rather feed lightly three times a day.

The food in the chick when hatched will be fully assimilated and digested in 48 hours.

All things considered, there still remains plenty of room for all in the poultry business.

In making up a ration it is important that it contains food that the fowls will eat readily.

Cornmeal, meat and potatoes are three of the most valuable ingredients in the fattening bill of fare.

There are three things necessary to successful turkey raising, good stock, proper feeding and good care.

Free range chickens are never so tender for roasting as those with limited range and fed on pure feed.

When a flock does not produce as fertile eggs as it should, the best remedy is to introduce new blood by buying males from a farm range flock.

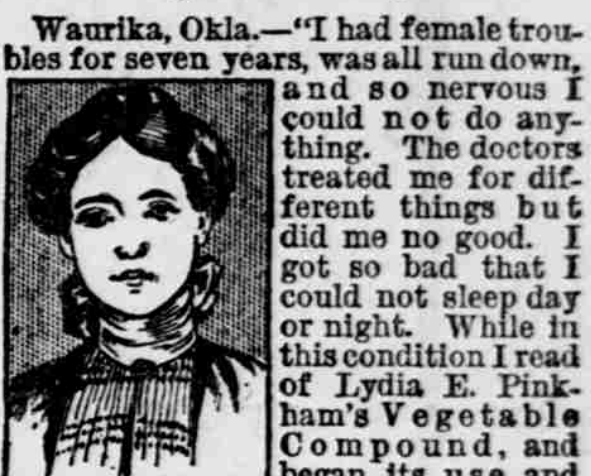
Some folks are forever planning ahead and figuring how to make chickens pay, and while they are putting along with their plans and figures the hens and their broods are neglected.

Gluten meal is one of the by-products made from corn in the manufacture of starch or glucose. It comes from the flinty part of the kernel and is very rich in protein. It is valuable for poultry.

Prof. John Fields says it is probable that soy-beans would be better for growing poultry than cow peas. They give a greater yield of grain, and are of very similar composition and feeding value.

AFTER 7 YEARS SUFFERING

I Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Waurika, Okla.—"I had female troubles for seven years, was all run down, and so nervous I could not do anything. The doctors treated me for different things but did me no good. I got so bad that I could not sleep day or night. While in this condition I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and began its use and

wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. In a short time I had gained my average weight and am now strong and well."

—Mrs. SALLIE STEVENS, R. F. D., No. 8, Box 31, Waurika, Okla.

Another Grateful Woman.

Huntington, Mass.—"I was in a nervous, run down condition and for three years could find no help."

"I owe my present good health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier which I believe saved my life."

"My doctor knows what helped me and does not say one word against it."

—Mrs. MARI JANETTE BATES, Box 134, Huntington, Mass.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, and nervous prostration.

Some women are like some old hens—set in their ways.

To keep the blood pure and the skin clear, drink Garfield Tea before retiring.

He who gives pleasure meets with it; kindness is the bond of friendship and the book of love.—Basilie.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

Bloodless Battles.

"What we want," said the peace promoter, "is a system that will permit candid discussion to take the place of actual conflict."

"Don't you think," inquired the man who was reading the sporting page, "that our professional pugilists have come pretty near solving the problem?"

Johnson and the Smart Children.

Full of indignation against such parents as delight to produce their young ones early into the talking world, Samuel Johnson gave a good deal of pain, by refusing to hear the verses the children could recite, or the songs they could sing. One friend told him that his two sons should repeat Gray's Elegy to him alternately, that he might judge who had the happiest cadence.

"No, pray, sir," said he, "let the dears both speak at once."

Irish Landmark Gone.

The famous Temple of Liberty, one of Ulster's best-known landmarks, was burned to the ground the other morning. Erected at Doombridge, on the County Londonderry side of the River Bann, by the late Rev. John Carey, some 60 years ago, it had a romantic history. Its founder was a remarkable man, possessed of considerable wealth. He was a descendant of a Cromwellian family, and had been arrested and tried for murder, but was unanimously acquitted by the jury, whereupon he erected the building in question.—London Mail.

DAME NATURE HINTS

When the Food Is Not Satisfied.

When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is generally with the food; the old Dame is always faithful and one should act at once.

To put off the change is to risk that which may be irreparable. An Arizona man says:

"For years I could not safely eat any breakfast. I tried all kinds of breakfast foods, but they were all soft, starchy messes, which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee, too, which appeared to benefit me at the time, but added to the headaches afterwards. Toast and coffee were no better, for I found the toast very constipating."

"A friend persuaded me to quit coffee and the starchy breakfast foods, and use Postum and Grape-Nuts instead. I shall never regret taking his advice."

"The change they have worked in me is wonderful. I now have no more of the distressing sensations in my stomach after eating, and I never have any headaches. I have gained 12 pounds in weight and feel better in every way. Grape-Nuts make a delicious as well as a nutritious dish, and I find that Postum is easily digested and never produces dyspepsia symptoms."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.