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door was in the rear wail. It was very strange. When Letitia asked her

strange. When Letitia asked her Great-aunt Peggy to explain that, she

only got the same answer:
"It is not best for you to know, my

Letitia studied the little green door

more than she studied her lesson-books

but she never got any nearer the solu-tion of the mystery, until one Sunday

morning in January. It was a very cold

coughed a little and pleaded, and final-

charged Aunt Pegry, "and you must

After Aunt Peggy and the old ser-vant, in their great cloaks and bonnets

and fur tipnets, had gone out of the

Suddenly she thought of a little satin-

reau drawer. Letitia had often seen this box, but had never been allowed to

"I wonder if the key can be in that

She did not wait a minute. She was

so naughty that she dated not wait, for

fear she should remember that she ought to be good. She ran out of the

heese-room, through the kitchen and

the sitting-room, to her aunt's bed-room, and opened the bureau-drawer.

that it was the key of the little green door. She trembled all over, she panted

for breath, she was so frightened, but she did not hesitate. She took the key and ran back to the cheese-room. She

did not stop to shut the satin-wood box or the bureau-drawer. She was so

cold, and her hands shook so that she had some difficulty in fitting the key into the lock of the little green door;

but at last she succeeded, and turned it quite easily. Then, for a second, she hesitated; she was almost afraid to open the door; she put her hand on the

latch and drew it back. It seemed to

ing sounds on the other side. Finally, with a great effort of her will, she un-

latched the little green door and flung

Then she gave a scream of surprise

nd terror, and stood still, staring. She

did not dare stir or breathe. She was not in the open fields which had always been behind the house. She was in the

tory-book, and she also saw dark forms skulking about behind the trees, as she

Tien Letitia, wild with fright, turned to run back into the house through the little green door, but there was no little

green door, and, more than that, there was no house. Nothing was to be seen but the forest and a bridle-path leading

through it.

Letitia gasped. She could not believe her eyes. She plunged out into the path and down it a little way, but there was no house. The dreadful yells sounded nearer. She looked wildly at the undergrowth beside the path, wondering if she could hide under that, when suddenly she heard a gun-shot and the trans of a horsels for She

and the tramp of a horse's feet. She

THE DOOR WAS FLUNG OPEN.

sprang aside just as a great horse, with

swer, he caught her up and bore her along with him. "Don't speak!" he painted in her ear. "The Indians are upon us, but we're almost home!"

had read.

her, too, that she heard strange, alarm-

do without.

said she.

open it.

PART L

Letifla lived in the same house where her grandmother and her great-grand-mother had lived and died. Her own mother had lived and died. Her own parents died when she was very young. And she had come to live there with her creat-aunt Peggy. Great-aunt Peggy was her grandfather's sister, and was a very old woman. However, she was very active and bright, and good company for Letitia. That was fortunate, because there were no little girls of Letitia's age nearer than a mile. The one maid-servant whom Aunt Peg-The one maid-servant whom Aunt Peg-day, and she had begged hard to stay by kept was older than she, and had chronic rheumatism in the right foot and her maid-servant, old as they were, and the left shoulder-blade, which af-

and the left shoulder-blade, which af-fected her temper.

Lettita's Great-aunt Peggy used to play grace hoops with her, and dom-inoes and checkers, and even dolls. Sometimes it was hard for Lettita to realize that she was not another little girl. Her aunt Peggy was very kind to her and fond of her, and took care of her as well as her own mother could have done. Lettita had all the care and comforts and pleasant society that she really needed, but she was not a very contented little girl. She was natural-ly rather idle, and her Aunt Peggy, who ly had her own way.
"But you must sit down quietly." learn your texts, to repeat to me when yard and down the road, letitia sat quiet for fifteen minutes or so, hunting in the Bible for four easy texts; then suddenly she thought of the little green contented little girl. She was haturally rather idle, and her Aunt Peggy, who was a wise old woman and believed thoroughly in the proverb about Satun and idle hands, would keep her always busy at something.

If she was not playing, she had to saw or study or dust or read a stent in door, and wondered, as she had done so many times before, if it could pos-sibly be opened. She laid down her

Bible and stele out through the kitchen to the cheese-room and tried the door It was locked as usual, "Oh, dear!" at she was not playing, she had to see or study or dust, or read a stent in a story-book. Lettifa had very nice story-books, but she was not particu-larly fond of reading. She liked best of sighed Letitia, and was ready to cry. It seemed to her that this little green door was the very worst of all her trials; that she would rather open that anything to sit quite idle and plan what she would do some other time, and think what she would like to have if she could have her wish-and that her Aunt Peggy would not allow. wood box with a picture on the lid which Aunt Peggy kept in her top bu-

Letitia was not satisfied with her dolls and little treasures. She wanted new ones. She wanted fine clothes like one little girl, and plenty of candy like another. When Letitia went to school in pleasant weather, she always came home more dissatisfied. She wanted wanted



SHE WAS SO COLD, AND HER it open and ran out. HAND SHOOK.

her room newly furnished, and thought the furniture in the whole house very shabby. She disliked to rise so carly in the morning. She did not like to take a walk every day, and besides everything else to make her discontented, there was the little green door, which she must never open and pass which she must never open and pass through.

This house where Letitia lived was.

of course, a very old one. It had a top roof, saggy and mossy, gray shingles in the walls, lilac bushes half hiding the great windows, and a well-sweep in the gard. It was quite a large house, and there were sheds and a great bran attached to it, but they were all on the south side. A the back of the house the fields stretched away for acres, and there were no outbuildings.
The little green door was at the very back of the house, toward the fields, in a room opening out of the kitchen. It was called the cheese-room, because Letitla's grandmother, who made cheeses, used to keep them there. She fancied she could smell cheese, though none had been kept there for years, and it was used now only for a lumber-room. She always snifted hard for cheese, and then she eyed the little green door with wonder and longing. It was a small green door, scarcely higher than her head A grown person Letitle's grandmother who made higher than her head A grown person could not have passed through without stooping almost double. It was very narrow, too, and no one who was not siender could have squeezed through It. In this door there was a little black it. In this door there was a little black keyhole, with no key in it, but it was always locked. Letitla knew that her Aunt Peggy kept the key in some very safe place, but she would never show it to her, nor unlock the door.

"It is not best for you, my dear," she always replied, when Letitla teased her; and when Letitla begged only to know why she could not go out of the

her; and when Letitia begged only to know why she could not go out of the door, she made the same reply: "It is not best for you, my dear." Sometimes, when Aunt Peggy was not by, Letitia would tease the old maid-servant about the little green door, but she always seemed both cross and stupid, and gave her no satisfac-tion. She even seemed to think there. tion. She even seemed to think there was no little green door there; but that was nonsense, because Letitla knew there was Her curiosity grow greater and greater; she took every chance she could get to steal into the cheese-room and sheet the door softly but these and shake the door softly, but it was always locked. She even tried to look through the keyhole, but she could see nothing. One thing puzzled her more than anything, and that was that the little green door was on the inside of the house only, and not on the outside. When Lettita went out into the field behind the house, there was nothing but the blank wall to be seen. There



all so strange. She stood back in a corner, out of the way, and waited, trembling, and at last the fierce yells outside died away, and the firing stopped.

(To Be Continued.)

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

WINTER WHEAT CROP. — The winter wheat area according to the De-cember crop report, is 23,647,000 acres, a winter wheat yield esimated at about

COKE.—Ovens in blast in the Con-nelsville region are 11.488 against 6,499 idle, and the output, 115.234 tons, was 3,000 tons smaller than in the previous week. Prices are firmly held.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.—Last week: Silver exports \$1,119,780, imports \$45,214; gold imports \$13,729. Since Jan. 1, silver exports \$14,215,662, imports \$693,635 gold exports \$13,339,702, imports \$17,367. cheese-room was certainly the last room in the house, and the little green

BREWERY STATISTICS -- OF 1.771 breweries in the United States 289 are in New York, 251 in Pennsylvania, 174 in Wisconsin, 122 in California, and 100 in Illinois. There are seven states which have no breweries: Arkansas, Florida, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Vermont and Wyoming.

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES -- Insurance companies generally report that their fire losses during the first three months of 1896 have been very heavy. Last year was a fairly profitable one, and underwriters are hoping that subse-quent experience in 1896 will make this an equally good year.

BANK EXCHANGES.-The aggre gate of bank exchanges for last week a the thirteen leading commercial centers in the United States outside of New York city is \$335,380,152, a loss of 4.5 per cent, compared with last year, and of 18.5 per cent, compared with the corresponding week of 1893,

RAILROAD EARNINGS.-Earnings for March are now complete for many of the leading lines and systems of the country. In the aggregate the gross States for the month, or part of it reporting to date, is \$28,334,300, an in-crease of 42 per cent. compared with last year, and a decrease of 11.2 per compared with the corresponding period in 1893.

THE CIRCULATION.—Circulation of money in the United States in March decreased \$112.594, and is now \$21.53 per capita The total circulation April 1 was \$1,528,629,463, against \$1,528,742,057 March 1, and \$1,584,184,424 April 1, 1895, a decrease in a year of \$55,554,961. In March there was an increase of \$14.213 .-130 in the money in the treasury. Dur-ing March, the circulation of legal tenders decreased over eight millions, and national bank notes increased nearly

GRAIN MOVEMENT .- Arrivals wheat at interior cities continue to exceed those of a year ago, but shipments from Atlantic ports fall off still fur-ther. The movement abroad of corn and then the satin-wood box. It contained some bits of old lace, an old brooch, a yellow letter, some other things which she did not examine, and, sure enough, a little black key on a green ribbon. Letitia had not a doubt is also light. Corn receipts at the west are smaller, owing in part to soft roads, but exports are also falling off. The total western receipts of wheat for the crop year thus far amount to 163,781,594 bushels, against 129,076,689 bushels dur-ing the previous year. Atlantic ex-ports of wheat, including flour, at the four principal cities this week, were 909,055 bushels, against 1,246,013 last week, and 1,759,006 bushels a year ago.

ADDITIONS TO OUR SHIPPING .-A statement sent out from Washington shows that during the first three months of 1896, the total number of vessels built and documented in the Unit ed States was 124, aggregating 28,170 tons, as compared with 128 vessels of 29,336 tons for the previous quarter. Of the vessels built during the last quarter 65 were sail and 59 steam. The steel steamers built were nine of 12,349 tons, of which two of 7,904 tons were built on the great lakes. Forty-eight wooden sailing vessels of 9,089 tons were built on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. and 26 wooden steam vessels of 3,312 tons were built on western rivers.

been behind the house. She was in the midst of a gloomy forest of trees so tall that she could just see the wintry sky through their tops. She was hemmed in, too, by a wide, heaping undergrowth of bushes and brambles, all stiff with snow. There was something dreadful and ghastly about the forest, which had the breathless odor of a cellar. And suddenly Letlia heard again those strange sounds she had heard before coming out, and she knew that they were the savage whoops of Indians, just as she had read about them in her history-book, and she also saw dark forms WOOL.-Sales are the smallest for many years, at the three chief markets only 2,232,600 pounds, and a month ago when they were about 3,300,000 pounds, they were the smallest in any week for five years. Boston sales are said to be about the smallest in the whole histor of that market. Except for fine woo prices are tending downward, and manufacturers are curtailing production The clothing trade is stagnant, and while foreign prices are far above the domestic there is practically no de-mand for wool. In six weeks, sales at the three markets have been 17,559,55 pounds against 31,551,500 last year, and 29,949,376 in 1892.

IRON AND STEEL.-Furnaces in blast April produced 190,281 tons week ly, against 189,583 March 1, the decreas since the maximum was reached No vember 1 being about 12 per cent., bu' there has also been a large increas-in the reported stocks unsold, which were 718,244 tons April 1. The increase of 58,168 tons for the month indicates a consumption at least 30,132 tons week-ly smaller than the output, and in five months the accumulation has been 321 575 tons. But this, says Dun, does not tell the whole story, for the stocks of the great steel making concerns are not included, and they have undoubtedly been piling up from very largely in anticipation of their combination to regulate the prices of steel billets and products. It may be inferred that the actual excess of pig production over demand for consumption has been de cidedly greater than 13,000 tons weekly

THE COAL TRADE -The market for anthracite coal was quiet last week, as reported by Dun. Prices for coal in New York harbor were steady at the circular, or \$3.60a3.75 for stove, and \$3.50a3.65 for grate and egg. From the standpoint of the producing companies the most unsatisfactory feature of the market was the paucity of new orders, for coal, for buyers were not willing to engage tonnage ahead of their immediengage tonnage ahead of their immediate requirements. This, however, resulted in less complication than expected, because the companies largely reduced their output during the Easter holidays. Since resuming work on Tuesday the mines have worked at the rate of about 3,000,000 tons per month. There was less talk of an advance in prices on May 1, and none is expected to be made unless the New York state legislature adjourns before that date. The companies are planning to send a The companies are planning to send a large tonnage to the western market as soon as navigation opens, and to this end they are allowing coal to accumu-late on their lines instead of at tide-

sprang aside just as a great horse, with a woman and two little girls on his back, came plunging down the bridle-path and past her. Then there was another gun-shot, and a man, with a wide cape flying back like black wings, came rushing down the path. Letitia gave a little cry and he heard her.

"Who are you?" he cried, breathlessly. Then, without waiting for an answer, he caught her up and bore her water shipping points. SHIPPING COAL TO GERMANY .-There was some discussion in the an-thracite coal trade last week concern-ing a report which came from Wilkesing a report which came from Wilkes-Barre, to the effect that an operator there had made an experimental shipment of anthracite to Germany. Since the late Franklin B. Gowen sent E. A. Quintar's to Europe for the Reading, this "fore'gn market for anthracite" item turks up periodically. Not long ago, as foted by the Engineering and Mining Journal, a committee was appointed by the Anthracite Coal Operators' association to investigate the practicability of exporting anthracite. The committee studied the subject thoroughly, even going to the trouble of oughly, even going to the trouble of securing and analyzing samples of Welsh anthracite, a possible competi-tor, and reported adversely. Some years ago we believe that Coxe Brothers sent the man, woman and the girl of her own age firing them, with great reports which made the house quake, while the younger girls raced from one to the younger girls raced from one to the other with powder and bullets. Still, she was not sure she was right, it was

Impoverished

* Blood

some scrofulous disorder, or caused by a depleted condition of the system, is the cause of much agony. A terrible complexion, foul eruptions, and loathesome ulcers are but outward symptoms the sufferer should remember that all of the great organs of the body are likewise diseased, and the day cannot be long distant when death must surely ensue.

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