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SYNOPSIS. Cog le Rol, the highwayman, otherwise he. Louis NV. He is sleeping one night at a tavern in the slums, when a mysterious stranger brings him word that the house stranger brings him word that the house is surrounded by the officers of the lieutenant of police, M. de Sartines. The stranger helps him to escape through a secret passage in a well, M. de Sartines, the evening after, his plans for the capture of Coq le Roi having falled, goes to diffice at the house of Mile. Corinne de Moutesson, a brilliant and fascinating lady of the court. He hopes to obtain sympathy and assistance from her, for she is familiar with the goings on of all the thieves and vagadonds of Paris. Mile, de Moutesson astounds him by having an old dhotor, a friend of hers, relate to the lieutenant several exploits which Coq le Roi has performed since his escape. The lieutenant doubts the statements, when Corinne declares that he can ask the highiching doubles the statements, when Cor-june declares that he can ask the high-wayman himself, who is now her guest in another part of her palace. They find Coq le Roi asleep, and the Heutenant de-clares his intention of arresting him. Corinne announces that, by the king's command Coq le Roi is her prisoner "un-til he shall steal the diamond ring from the finger of M. de Sartines." The lieuenant recognizes the jest, and goes home etermined to alter the situation—only to bear of Coq le Rol in an entirely different place at the time he had seen him, and still active in robberies. The next mora-ing he nees to Versailles to see the king. The latter has gone hunting, and, while awaiting his return, the fleutenant strolls

PART V

It was nearly five o'clock in the evening when he set out on this quest; and an unusual stillness reigned in the magnificent gardens of the chateau. Here and there, daintily colored lanterns gave dancing light to the arbors bewath the trees; a few richly-dressed fores were making love to pretty women; but the great world of pleasure vas resting until the zenith of the night should awake it to new occupations. Sartines, indeed, found himself dmost alone when, absorbed in his unending speculations; he crossed the gardens where the fountains foamed redly in the glowing rays of the setting san, and passed down the Avenue de Trianon into the groves of the more open park. This was quite deserted at such an hour. Valets, stablemen, gardeners-all were taking what rest they could, knowing well that the night would have need of them. The silence and the twilight suited the lieutenant's nood well. He began to pace a deserted avenue of yew class with the slow steps of a man bearing a burden of orry and of doubt. He looked often across the park for the advance guards of the royal party. He believed himself to be alone, and even spoke his thoughts

"Bah," said he, remembering still the letter which Corinne had read to him, when one highwayman shall steal my ring, then will I hang myself from the king's bedpost. What an idea to sug-It really amuses me-it really,

To his intense surprise, a mocking haugh answered his spoken thoughts. his turned round swiftly, abashed at his words, to find that the intruder was no other than an exceedingly pretty girl, apparently not yet twenty years of age, who was then sitting upon a moldy stone bench under the shadow of the class. She was dressed in an exquisite riding habit of green velvet, and the merriment of her laugh, together with



SHE WAS SITTING UPON A MOLDY STONE BENCH.

the brightness of her eyes and the exceeding suppleness of her figure completed a picture which arrested even the wandering attention of the lieuten-"A thousand pardons, madamoiselle,"

cried he, bowing very low, "have I the honor-

"Oh," said the young girl, laughing again, "the honor is mine, monsieurto be forgotten by the chief of his maj esty's police."

"I see so many faces," pleaded Sartines, gallantly, "but that I should forget your face, madamoiselle-oh, that were impossible."

"I think not, monsieur-since you do not remember that you met me at the chateau of the Comte d'Eu." The name of the Comte d'Eu sent a

shiver down the lieutenant's back. It recalled the old physician and his mystic prophecies. "Pardieu," cried he, "I remember, of course. You are a kinswoman of the

count's, I doubt not-and, that being so, you know something of the misfortune which overtook him yesterday." "Indeed, I do," said the girl, "since I was with him in his coach when he was

stopped by the highwayman they call Cou le Roi." Sartines gasped. Such a striking con-

firmation of the old physician's word he had never looked to hear.
"Madamoiselle," cried he very anx-

lously, "will you permit me to sit a moment while you tell me more of this affair." She made way for him readily upon

the bench. "Oh," she said, "I will tell you anything you please-and I know a good deal more about Coq le Roi than you

do, M. de Sartines." The lieutenant looked at the girlish figure beside him, and laughed a little contemptuously

"You must convince me of that," said

own as the Little Red Man, was famous own as the Little Red Man, was f with other people's secrets, M. de Sartines." "Secrets!" exclaimed the lieutenant

'why-what secrets can there be in a case like this?" "If I were sure we were alone I might be tempted to tell you. But look, how dark it grows. Upon my word, I must

not stay longer, monsleur-another time you shall learn all." Sartines' eagerness was now beyond

"Indeed," said he, "I beg you will do me the favor to remain, if it is only for ten minutes. Are you not safe with

"I should be-but, you know, it is lonely here-and hush! is there not some one coming?" The both listened a moment, but

the murmur of the fountains and the echo of distant music were the only sounds in the darkness of the grove. "Well," resumed Sartines, you see that we are alone-and now, I beg you-

The girl sighed with a sigh of re gret and doubting.

"It is very wrong of me," she said, and Corinne will never forgive me." "Corinne!" ejaculated the lieutenant 'do you refer to Mlle, de Moutesson?'

"Certainly." "And what of her?"

The girl appeared to hesitate, and t was only after a long pause that she said: "Oh, she has been very unkind to you. She made a wager with the king that she would find an actress from the Opera Comique and pass her off on you as Coq le Roi himself. And she has won, you know!" "What?" roared Sartines.

"It is as I say. The man you thought you saw in her house last night was not a man at all. It was Mile, Guerin from the Opera Comique."

"Thousand devils!" exclaimed the lieutenant, rising from his seat: "I never thought of that!"

"Of course you did not. You forget that your robber has the face of a young girl. Corinne, you know, re-membered that, and so she tricked you. She has always been the friend of Coq le Roi. He saved her life at Gras Bois two years ago. She sent for Jacques Benoît to bring him out of the Rue St. Sauveur two days ago and lent him the disguise in which he escaped from Paris. He told her himself what coach es he was going to rob, and where. Her old physician helped her with his non use and his gown. And now she has et all Paris laughing at you."

Sartines grouned like a wounded man "What, then, in heaven's name, means this farce about stealing my ring?" he cried, more to himself than to the pretty creature at his side.

"My dear M. Sartines, where are your to get the king's pardon for her friend And the king makes this ridiculous condition, meaning that the man shall not be pardoned. Oh, it is all as plain as the Trianon there."

"Of course it is, of course it is!" snarled the lieutenant, whose hands were trembling with rage and shame. "I could tell you many more things.

monsieur," continued the girl, "if the sun were not in such a hurry to setbut see how dark it grows. Meanwhile, here is a letter which you may keep and read when you return to Paris tonight-it will tell you much."

She took a letter from the breast of her habit and pressed it into the hand of the lieutenant, allowing her fingers to rest for some moments in his. Sartines, tormented by a thousand reproaches, did not even notice the pres-·ure.

"Do you know," he asked, abstractedly, "in what disguise Coq le Roi left Paris?"

"Indeed, I do, monsieur; it was in the disguise of a woman of fashion-in fact. he wore a green velvet riding habit which Corinne gave to him." "A green velvet riding habit," re-

peated Sartines, thinking of anything but the green velvet habit at his side. "Nothing else-a green velvet riding habit, and a little three-cornered hat. Oh, they cheated you well-but read that letter, and it will save you being fuoled a third time."

"A third time!" exclaimed the lieutenant, looking round quickly, while the class of the girl's pretty fingers was strong upon his left hand, into which she was forcing the letter.

"As I say-a third time." she explained, boisterously, "Corinne has heated you once in making you believe that a woman is a man. I have cheated you a second time in making you believe that a man is a woman."

Her words came in a torrent; and ven while they were upon her lips she raised the gloved hand, which was free. eaving the other hand still in that of the man; and, very deterously and suddenly, she cast the contents of a tiny bottle she had concealed in her palm into the eyes of M. de Sartines. At the same moment she grasped his fingers with a strange twist, and so sprang to her feet. But the lieutenant, whose eyes seemed on fire, and who believed himself to be blind, roared like a stricken bull.

"Who in heaven's name are you?" he cried.

"I am Jacques Cabot, otherwise Coq le Roi, otherwise the Little Red Manvery much at your service. Bon Soir, M. de Sartines. You will see very well in ten minutes. I have you diamond

ring upon my left hand." The lieutenant uttered a terible cry and staggered across the path in a vain endeavor to grapple with the robber. When the guard at last answered his orles he was quite alone, and the silence of the night reigned in the grove. THE END.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



[Concluded from Page 1.]

of resident taxables in each district, as reported after each triennial assessment by the county commissions to the department of public instruction. When we consider that it is the duty of the state to provide at public expense equal common school advantages for all its youths, the present method is clearly at fault. As the superintendent of public instruction in his last annual report has stated. 'It discriminates against the districts which lack industries to hold their adult population and in favor of districts toward which the young people gravitate as soon as their school days are ended.' Most of the states distribute their school money upon the basis of the number of children to be educated. This method discriminates against the sparsely settled districts.

the states distribute their school money upon the basts of the number of children to be educated. This method discriminates against the sparsely settled districts. The elements to be considered in the distribution of the school fund should include not only the number of taxables in each district, but the number of children of school age as well, and also the ever present necessity of maintaining each individual school, the cost of which is a constant factor in all districts, regardless of the population or the number of tax-payers. If one-third of the appropriation for each district should be based upon the number of taxables, and another third upon the number of children of school age, and the remaining third upon the basis of the rumber of schools in each district, the equity and fairness of the distribution would be more nearly approximated.

Another and far more significant inequality in our school system has become apparent with the growth of our population and the necessity for better and higher educational advantages in the rural districts. The business prosperity of many of our towns and smaller cites is dependent upon the welfare of the people in the surrounding country. The lack of school facilities in the country is causing many of our citizens to move to the boroughs and cities in order to educate their children. This tendency is harmful both to the centers of population and to the country districts. Most of the agricultural communities in the state afford instruction only in the common branches, and those living therein who desire their children to advance beyond the common school limit are compelled to send them away from home to obtain such advantage. This tendency to leave home for a better education is depopulating the country, and is leading to the towns and cities, to engage in other enterprises many young men who otherwise would live out their lives upon the farm. The agricultural interest is the largest and most important in the state and in all adjustments of legislation should receive the

Number of Cells,	765	1,200	804	2,769
	Eastern Peni- tentiary.	Western Peni- tentiary.	Industrial Re- formatory.	Total.
Oct. 1, 1895, there were	1,380	1,151	489	2,020
Committed during	601	336	333	1,270
Population	1,981	1,478	822	4.200
year	631	471	293	1,398
Remaining Sept. 30.				
1896	1,317	1,016	529	2.892
This over-crowded tentiaries will no prompt action whice The methods of relie (1) the erection of (2) enlargement of thes, or (3) such modification to require counties to victed of minor offer latts.	doub h new f sug- anoth f exist on of to kee	d se ressit; gested er pe ting exist! p crir	cure y req i are niten peniti ng la	that uires. tiary; entiu- ws as con-

pital. These establishments are palatial and costly and impose enormous burdens upon the taxpayer. The alarming apprehension confronts us of the imposediary of providing such new institutions every few years to supply increasing demands. As a remedy the board of commissioners of public charities proposes that the several counties provide for the canada of their insane and not require a state their own proper expense. Two or more counties misslumble the result of the immediating druger by way the care given in the state which would reduce the present rate of county way the care given in the state which would reduce the present rate of county way the care given in the state which would reduce the present rate of county and in the state supervision. More than half of the reasonable precausions should be promptly taken with regard to every other many of the state supervision. More than half of the corn insane. Most of them county asylums by the care given the state would be able to supply all the hospitals are overcrowled with the mat of all classes of insane. The local asylum once in operation and the state of our county and many of our monitorial accommodations required and thus avoid the necessity for additional exclusions.

STATE SANITATION.

The report of the state

the rates according to population would be as follows:

To equal that of New York \$13,145 per year.

Ohio ... 21,452

Michigan ... 5,080

Wisconsin 37,281

When it is considered that these institutes partake of the nature of University Extension as applied to agriculture and are highly appreciated and patronized by farmers, enabling them to secure some measure of technical training which is becoming more and more essential to success, it is urged that the appropriation therefore should be more liberal. The institutes also do an exceedingly valuable work in arousing public interest in the subject of agriculture, while the School of Agriculture continues the work thus started and provides for further systematic training. For the support of both these agencies the state has made during the past six years an average annual appropriation of \$11.99, which is an average of 5 4-10 cents for each farm in the state. In other words, out of each \$190 appropriated by the legislature of 185.7 3-10 cents was for Farmers Institutes and 5.3-10 cents for the School of Agriculture, while 54 cents covers the entire appropriation for agricultural purposes. This amount, considering the great interests to be subserved, is not only linadequately but manifestly disproportionate.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION. The work done through the enforcement of the oleomargarine and pure food laws has to a considerable extent suppressed the traffic in fraudulent products. The necessity for the law and for its enforcement are becoming better understood. Fines to the extent of \$8,313 have been collected.

the rates according to population would be as follows:

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THE NATIONAL GUARD,

Mountain, they are not yet in position.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The adjutant general reports the number of men enrolled in the state and subject to military duty as 835,523. The aggregate membership in the National Guard on Sept. 25, 1595, was 8,870. The annual encampment was by division at Lewistown, Fa., July 20th to 27th, 1895, and was successful in every respect. The work of the week was of undoubted benefit to the National Guard. The interest in the encampment was yery much increased by the presence of Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army.

The secretary of war of the United States detailed the following officers to make observations and report upon the condition and efficiency of the Guard; Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth United States Calvary; Major John R. Van Hoff, Surgeon United States Army, and Captain James A. Leyden, Fourth United States Infantry. These officers were close observers of all the work done and their published reports speak in the most complimentary terms of the efficiency of the troops. Colonel, Sumner in concluding his report, states that in his opinion. The National Guard of Pennsylvania is a body of well-disciplined and efficient soldiers, prepared for any call made on them. The general tone and feeling is noticeably high and the manly respect for rank and position shows a proper appreciation for obligations voluntarily assumed." Major Van Hoff says in his report that the personnel of the medical department impressed him as being of excellent material, Captain Leyden says, "The National Guard of Pennsylvania represents the military establishment of a government of about six millions of people. The officers generally are men prominent in political, social and financial affairs in the districts from which they come. Many of the senior officers are men who saw service during the war of the Rebellion. The undoubted high state of efficiency of this volunteer military organization is due entirely to a continuance in the Guard of these prominent and experienced m