

## (CHAPTER IV .- CONTINUED).

"I have never cared to revisit Ireland; for I am in habit and feeling a Frenchwoman; but there were many of my countrymen in Paris, and I picked up from them the trick of the tongue which astonished you so much yesterday/

"No, no," said Dick, "that's not at all what it was; it was your wit and presence of mind-"

"That took you by surprise, you mean?" she said, quickly. And then, after laughing at his confusion, "But now it's your turn to give me something to wonder at." "Oh!" he said, "there's nothing in my

life to make a story of. Why, I went to sea when I was 12."

"But that's a romance in itself," she said

Dick blushed, perhaps from embarrassment, perhaps also from pleasure, for he was anxious to be less of a stranger to her, and was flattered at her appearance of interest. So, of course, he became foolish and procrastinated.

'I'm sure there's nothing you'd care to hear," he said, hoping for the encouragement of a contradiction.

'Why, that's how I began," she re-"If you steal my forms of speech plied. shall take yours and answer, as you did just now, that it is not a matter of personal interest at all, but a mere story of adventure, that's in question.

"I'm certain I did not say that," he answered. "I mean, I beg your pardon, but I couldn't have said anything so rude

"So rude as what I have just said to you?" she asked, with a mischevious pretense of innocence.

"Oh!" he groaned, "I'm no good with words. I can't handle them!" And he made a sudden gesture as if to grasp a more downright kind of weapon.

The action and the flush which accompanied it became him quite well. and she glanced up at him with secret approval. He had, in fact, gained, not lost, ground; but in his confusion he did not suspect the fact, and was more troubled than ever when the door opened at this moment and the colonel came in.

"I hope," he said, bowing, "that I did not interrupt?"

Camilla was grave again in an instant; and Dick saw, with quick gratitude, that however much she might have been playing with him before, she had no intention of putting him to

shame before a third person. "Capt. Estcourt has been telling me

he's not likely to have mistaken his man. The colonel leaned forward to hear

this answer with an eagerness which Dick did not perceive; but Camilla saw it, and guessed the cause. This Johnstone was no doubt the very man they needed for the more active part of their enterprise.

now in England, and apparently living SOME

USEFUL

But she was at the same time conscious of a certain feeling of reluctance. It was not altogether pleasing that this assistance should have come to them through Dick, whose honor, if he had A liberal supply of potash with the known of their object, would have been wheat manure, will not only realize concerned in keeping such information from them. She frowned, and the colthe highest efficiency of the other feronel instantly left the subject. tilizing elements present but also ma-

"You were not at Trafalgar, then?" he asked.

"No," said Dick, to my lasting sorrow. I was then with Malcolm in the Donegal, which had gone into the Mole three days before, and only returned in time to help destroy the prizes the day after the battle."

He looked rather grim as he spok "He was short and stood very square and the colonel saw that the subject and sturdy upon his feet; he had jetblack hair and eyebrows, and a swarthy was a sore one.

"Malcolm?" he asked, "What Malred color in his cheeks; his lips were colm was that?" pushed forward, and his eyes very

"He is now Sir Pultency Malcolm, fierce; he was like a man always on the point of speaking angrily, and follow-ing with a blow. When we saw him looking so bold and full of force, we and commands at St. Helena." The colonel rose abruptly from the

table. "I beg your pardon," said Dick; "have

touched on anything painful?" "Not in the least," replied the col-

onel, recovering himself; "on the contrary, I have listened to you with the liveliest pleasure; but now, as you are taking no wine, we will, if you please, all go into the drawing-room together."



self must be the cause of this, and could not help thinking it connected, in

spite of the colonel's assurance to the contrary, with the latter part of the conversation just ended. He resolved. accordingly, if he had the chance, to say something polite, and soothe, if poshis sible, the patriotic feelings of friends.

As a matter of fact he was both right and wrong in his suppositions; he was the cause but not the offending cause, of this embarrassing silence. The colonel was pondering deeply upon the line he must immediately adopt in order to utilize the advantages which chance had so unexpectedly offered him; Carilla had divined the thoughts that were passing through her brothepin-law's mind, and instinctively resented them. It was no doubt unreasonable of her, but she was keenly troubled at the idea of Dick being tempted to take any part or interest in the enterprise to which she had devoted herself. Of course he would refuse and treat such overtures as an insult; or-if white could after all be black-if he could be led by blind devotion into the slightest acquiescence, she would hate herasif and despise him; and for some unexplained reason he was the one man of all others whom she least wished to despise just

up and clapped my cap down on my She resolved to show the colonel the futility of his design at once, and stop 'Well, young gentleman,' he said. him at the outset. So she waited until

Fresh air should be admitted near FARM TOPICS. the floor by a shaft reaching to the outside of the barn. Another shaft a

INFORMATION. ABOUT FARM WORK

Fertilizing for Clover-A Point in Tile Draining-Barn Ventilation-Sheep With Cottonseed tering Horses-Poultry deal-Watering Notes

terially asisst in obtaining a good

stand of clover. That potash and lime

"tillage is manure," but the crop can-

quantities which may be safely as-

under cultivation, etc. A safe proposi-tion is to lime to the extent of about

available phosphoric acid, preferably

more. That is, if the phosphoric acid

available is 8 per cent the potash should be not less than 8 per cent.

and a surer clover stand would follow

crimson clover or cow peas as a successor to red clover. The value of the

plants lies in their ability to store up

nitrogen in the atmosphere; this pro-

cess requires practically the same con-

ditions in one that it requires in an-

other. For the same amount of value

in vegetable substance, the cow peas

and crimson clover will require as

much potash as red clover. The rea-

son that the practice does not seem

to indicate this as a fact of experi-

ence, is due to the method of planting

Red clover is planted with wheat,

which is a very exacting potash con-

sumer. It will take its potash for

straw, though little grain is produced

and when wheat is insufficiently fer-

tilized, which is almost always the

case, the potash in the removed straw

seriously restricts the conditions fa-

vorable to the growth of clover. Crim-

There has been much talk of using

a percentage of ten.

not be tilled in this sense.

foot or more square should run the whole height of the barn and pierce the roof outside. This shaft should extend to within a foot of the bottom of the stable. As the air taken in from out of doors becomes heated it rises and as it becomes impure it will seek an outlet at the only point it can get it, up the shait Thus the air in the stable, inside of being cold all the time, will always be warm, and, The proper time to apply fertilizers being continually changed will tor clover is with the wheat in the fall. fresh.-Orange County Farmer.

## The Secure Water Tub

The secure water tub in the pasture shown in this little picture will not be pushed over by stock, and will prevent a mischlevous animal from circling about the watering place to drive



the wheat crop is removed in the the younger or weaker stock away. If grain and straw. Even if there has a light cover or roof is placed over the been a deficiency of ammonia, the tub to keep out the hot sun so much straw has taken a very large proporthe better. If the tub is fed from a tion of the potash, though the yield of spring see that the spring is tightly covered to keep it cool and to keep cat-Clover and other leguminous plants tle from tramping in it and fouling it. must have potash and lume, and they -Orange Judd Farmer.

## Feeding Sheep With Cottonseed Meal.

Sheep soon learn to like cottonseed meal. Some will refuse it at first, as will also some cattle. In the Cornell experiment station Bulletin No. 47 is a record of feeding lambs weighing on an average a trifle less than 60 pounds each, from Dec. 8 to April 27 inclusive. The ration, for lot 1, for five lambs The importance of ample supplies of for a period of 140 days was: Wheat potash for a good clover stand is well bran 382 pounds, cottonseed meal 191, recognized, and it is best applied with linseed meal 96, hay 606, corn ensilage the wheat fertilizer in the winter wheat rotation. There are no definite 1,166 pounds. The gain was 26.5 pounds per head. As most readers are better acquainted with the gain in catsigned, as the needs of lands vary with the nature of the soil, length of time tle than in sheep, the weights, etc., might be applied to steers. Fifteen of these lambs would equal a 900-pound steer. Since each lamb gained 26.5 thirty bushels per acre every four years, and have the potash in the wheat fertilizer, not less than the pounds, fifteen would have gained 397 pounds. If a steer of 900 pounds be substituted for the fifteen lambs weighing 900 pounds and the total gain be divided by 140, the number of days the lambs were fed, is shows a phenomenal gain of 2.8 pounds per day for the steer.

In another experiment with nine lambs weighing 56 pounds each, fed 103 days on a highly nitrogenous grain ration-a mixture of one pound of linseed meal, one of cottonseed meal and 1% pounds of bran, with hay and roots -the gain was 24.5 pounds per lamb for the entire period. Computing as before, the gain would be equal to 3.8 While pounds per day for the steer. the gain made by the lambs is not in all respects comparable with a single steer of equal weight, yet the comparison helps to show the large gain and the results of foods containing a liberal amount of cottonseed meal. Roots, cottonseed meal, bran and clover hay fed in connection with enough corn to slightly widen the ration, may be considered ideal for sheep feeding. At the same station cows were fed a grain ration, one-half of which was cottonseed meal without any deleterious effects .- Prof. Roberts in American Agriculturist.

### A Silent Appeal for Help.

A Silent Append for Help When your kidneys and bladder are insc-five they are making a silent appeal for help. Don't disregard it, but with Hostst-ter's Storanch Bitters safely impel them to activity. They are in immediate danger and it is foolbardiness to shut one's eyes to the fact. Be wise in time, too. If you expe-rience manifestations of dynpepsis, mala-ria, rheumatism, constipution or perve-trouble. The Bitters before a meal adda Zeast to it: zest to H:

Acre once meant any field. It is still used with this significance by the Germans, who speak of "God's acre," alluding to the cemetery.

## Health

Built on the solid foundation of pure, healthy blood is real and lasting. long as you have rich red blood you will have no sickness.

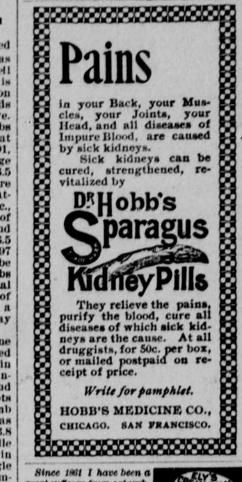
When you allow your blood to become thin, depleted, robbed of the little red corpuscles which indicate its quality, you will become tired, worn out, lose your appetite and strength and disease will soon have you in its grasp.

Purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, and keep it pure by taking

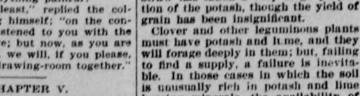
# Hood's Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier prominently

in the public eye. \$1. All druggists.

Hood's Pills cure babitual constipu-







the party. feared that he him-

to find a supply, a failure is inevitable. In those cases in which the soil is unusually rich in potash and lime CHAPTER V. bearing minerals, the availability of S THEY WENT same is materially promoted by upstairs Dick nothorough and continuous cultivation. ticed with dismay It must be remembered that the clover crop cannot be worked in this way.

He

that both his companions were silent and that an awkward feeling of constraint seemed to have fallen upon

something of his life at sea," she replied to her brother-in-law's inquiry: 'and was about to give me his opinion of the relative merits of the English, French and Spanish sailors. You see there is nothing that you may not hear."

"In that case," answered the colonel, "I shall have the pleasure of joining in the conversation. Dinner is ready, and we will, if you please, Capt. Estcourt, hear your observations at the table.'

Madame de Montaut took Dick's arm and they passed into the dining-room. "That was kindly done," he murmured

as they went. "Follow it up, then," she answered. And they took their seats.

"And what, in effect, is your opinion, asked the colonel, "upon this question? He had seen, but not heard, their bit of byplay, and was in hopes of catching his guest tripping.

But Dick was now inspired to do his best, and showed presence of mind against a merely male antagonist.

'Well, to tell the truth." he replied. coolly, "on second thoughts I'm not entitled to criticise the French or Span lards, for I have never met either of them in a general engagement."

You have had the misfortune, then, to miss the greater number of such events?" said the colonel.

'I was at Copenhagen and Algiers, said Dick: "but that's all."

"Oh!" exclaimed Camilla, anxious to defeat her brother-in-law's inquisitiveness, "tell us about Copenhagen; that is much better than hearing of our own misfortunes."

'And it really is rather interesting in itself," he replied. "At any rate that day produced upon me a more vivid impression than any that I ever spent-at sea," he added, rather disjointedly.

Camilia enjoyed an inward smile "Please go on." she begged.

'I was a boy of 15 then," he said; "a middy on the 74-gun ship Edgar. 1 lay awake a good time the night before. thinking about home and that kind of thing. When we turned out at daybreak I fell to shivering, though it was not particularly cold. We all laughed and joked more than usual, we middles, but I remember that our tooth were chattering most of the time. Home of the men seemed to take it all quite naturally, but some were a bit solemn, and some rather excited, like us. The sentor officers were very cool, and spike choerfully; one of the licutenants. named Bradnock, had been at the Nile and the captain said something about It as he came up on deck, and asked htm about taking the soundings. He answered quite easily, and we all thought him a very great man to have seen such service. Then at 7 o'clock the signal was made for all captains and masters to go on hoard the Eleere away more than an hour and s half, and we couldn't think what was kappening. The wind was fair, and the current running protty strong down the King's channel. The signal for action bad been flying for some time, and all "Oh nothing more of that hind," said London Mon our decks were cleared; but we heard Dick, hughing; "only I was told hately will sleep fl afterward that not one of the pilots by a brother officer that Johnstone was offer does.

least? "I was warmer for the tumble, and

'I thought you were a roun

Y HENRY NEWBOLT.

get his face while I live.

sage.

for.

ugly.

once

er's place.

head.

first ship down.

King's channel.

ould be found willing to take the lead-

"At last the boats came off again;

Capt. Murray and the master of the

Edgar had another man with them

when they came on board. I never saw

him before or since, but I shall not for-

guessed in a moment what he was there

regular pilots hung back, to take the

'I remember the captain called out,

'Now, gentlemen, the Edgar leads!' and

we cheered. The dark man went to the

wheel, the master himself took the lead

and went forward; we weighed, and

stood right out for the entrance of the

stand in the chains and see 'o the heav-

ing of the lead began to dispute for

places; they were each claiming the

larboard side, which was the one ex-

posed to the enemy's fire. The captain

gave it in favor of Bradnock, and he

first Danish ship, and she began firing

single guns at us. I was not tail enough

to see over the hammock nettings, so

I held on to them and pulled myself up

on my toes. The enemy were nearly all

hulks and batteries, and looked very

felt a kind of warm shock, as if I had

been struck amidships, but my hands were still cold and numbed. I longed

desperately to hear the sound of our

own guns, and felt quite angry that we

"Then I was going toward the fore-

castle when I heard a sudden roar and

a crashing sound. It was the first

broadside from the Provestein, and a

good many shot struck the ship all at

"Bradnock spun over and fell dead in

a heap across the chains; the splinters

flew all round him, and several men

came running up. I heard Wilson, the

turn!' in a sharp voice, and scramble

on to the deck and across into the oth-

"I felt horribly sick and dazed, and

hurried away blindly, without any idea

where I was going. I had got nearly to the quarter deck when a man ran

into me, and I reeled violently off into

the captain himself, who had just come

down the ladder. I hadn't time to get

my breath to apologize; he picked me

'My

starboard lieutenant, cry out,

went on without firing a shot

'Every time a gun went 'boom!' I

"We soon came within shot of the

went forward, laughing.

"The two lieutenants who had to

He had volunteered, when all the

ing ships into such a dangerous par-

his kind, jolly voice did me no end of good. He sent me with a message to the lower gun-deck, and I ran off feeling quite a man again.

"As I was on the way down a tremendous explosion seemed to rock the whole ship; we had let go our anchor and opened with the larboard broad-I felt suddenly mad with joy. side. my throat swelled, and the tears came into my eyes. When I reached the lower deck the guns were being run out for the second time, and I stood still to watch. The roar was awful, and the smoke filled the whole place so that I could scarcely see at first. The men were cheering and working like demons in the dim lantern light, but as only one broadside was in action a lot of them had nothing to do except now and then to pick up the wounded and take their places. Some of them might have been

safe enough behind the bits, but there was only room there for a few, and no one would take an advantage over the rest

"It was dreadful to see them standing quietly there to be killed in cold blood as it were. Half a dozen dead and dy ing men were propped up against the starboard guns; some were being carried below to the surgeons.

"I couldn't bear the sight much longer, so I slipped quickly down the other side to speak to the captain of the deck. Before I got to him a chain-shot cut him in two, and killed all the men at the gun next him.

The heat and smoke and the smell of blood made me dizzy again, so I gave my orders to the second in command and hurried back to the captain.

"I found him telling the pilot that he might go below, but the man refused. and stayed on deck, staring flercely through the smoke at the enemy. I saw him still there when the firing coased and he seemed actually sorry that the action was over. I wish I could give you an idea of how his look worked upon me; I could hardly take my eyes off him; and though I've really very little to judge by, as you see, I feel sure I've never met his equal for desperate OUTAGE

"What was his name?" asked Camilla, who had been listening, breathlees. Johnstone

"He was English, then?" said the

"No, he was half Scotch, half Spanish; his full name was Hernan Johnstone, and he was said to be a wellknown smuggler.

"Did you ever hear of him again?

"Yes," replied Dick, "I did, more than mice; for instance, I heard that he tried to kidnap Bonaparte, when he was at Flushing, by running down his barge

IN I FIAMS FORWERING BOOME. Ah!" said the colonel, with an involuntary start, "that is a very singular story. But what more, Capt. Estcourt; what more of this hereic rufflan?

son clover and cow peas as is well they were all three face to face again in the drawing-room, and then began her maneuvers with cool directness.

"Capt. Estcourt," she said, "how you, as an English officer, must hate the emperor! "Ah!" thought Dick, "that's it! I was

afraid I'd been too strong." So he said aloud: "Hate is a hard

word to use; you would scarcely say that a gunner hates his target, would you?

This from his point of view was skillful, but it was not what Camilla wanted.

'You mean," she said, "that it is your duty to hate him?"

Duty does not necessarily imply inclination," he replied.

Camilla was in despair. The colonel smiled, and came gliding into the conversation.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S MEALS.

They Are as Simple as Those the Person of Moderate Means Enjoys.

Queen Victoria is rather simple in her tastes, as a rule. For instance, a kind of natural soup very often finds its way on to the menu. The wine served with it is white sherry, which her majesty usually drinks from a beautiful gold cup formerly belonging to Queen Anne. Boiled beef and pickled cucumbers-a favorite dish with Prince Albert-invarlably follow the soup, while a baron of beef is likewise a constant feature. It is noteworthy that the Queen still adheres to the old practice of having the cook's name called out as each dish is brought to the table. This custom dates back to the days of George IL, and had its origin in a conspiracy against one Weston. formerly an assistant, whom the king had raised to the dignity of chief "mouth His late comrades, jealous of his mak. preferment, endeavored to disgrace him by tampering with the dishes. Upon Weston proving the existence of this plot to his royal master, the latter gave orders that in future, as each dish was brought on, the name of its cook should be called out, in order that praise or blame might he bestowed where due.

## Work of Colored People.

1 Clarland Penn, chief of the negro department at the Cotton States and International exposition, visited the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and personally inspected the exhibit to be made by that institution. The exhibit will cover a representation of twenty-six departments, and will be in every detail the work of colored boys and girls. The exhibit from the state normal and industrial institute at Normal, over while Professor W. H. Council presides, will also be a conspicuous exhibit of the negro department.

## How Apes Sleep.

It is stated by the attendants at the London Montagical gardens that no apo will sleep flat on its hack, as adult man

known are planted under other conditions.-Prairie Farmer.

A Point in Tile Draining.

In using tile drains it is sometimes absolutely necessary to change the pitch of the drain, but in locating the drain in the beginning such a selection should be made as will permit the change to pitch from a slower to a faster current as shown in the lower



#### Wrong and Right Way of Laying Tile.

diagram of our sketch. In this case sediment will not be deposited at the point where change of grade is made, as it would be were the grade changed as shown in the upper diagram. Here there is a slackening of the current, and any silt in suspension in the wa ter will in part, at least, be dropped at the point where the water in the drain begins to run more slowly .-

The discussion of the subject of tuberculosis in cattle necessarily involves the subject of the causes of the same which are often found in illy ventilated barns. The tendency of the farmer in winter is to get a large amount of warmth for his cattle so as to save the cost of feed. To secure heat he has supplied little room for his cows and has shut out the cold air An authority upon the health of the cow says that the stable, to be healthy, should be well ventilated and free from draughts and to accomplish this air should be admitted at the door line and sufficient space should be provided at the apex of the roof to allow the heated air to escape. Six hundred cubic feet of air

But many a farmer will be confront ed by the impossibility of building a larger barn for the purpose of scenting the necessary extra amount of air The system of ventilating named above is a poor one, as it is not economical of fresh, warm air and it subjects cattle to direct draughts of cold air. It is the system that has been long condemned by architects. To supply men or animals with pure air at the lowest cost, the impure air should not escape at the highest point. but at the lowest point near the floor.

American Flax for Fiber. Flax is grown for the seed from

Ohio to the Dakotas, although as yet little attention is naid to the fiber. At the Minnesota station Fargo flax has proved an especially good yielder of seed, and of fiber as well, and the variety is being used as a basis for selection and crossing. White blossomed Dutch flax does not do well in the rather dry American climate. It has thought necessary to use flaxseed imported from Russia for growing fiber, or at least that which has been grown only one or two years in Western Europe, where it is the custom to get part of the seed every year from Riga and vicinity. The experiments of Prof. Hays indicate, however, that the states west of the great lakes are quite as good a source of flaxseed for America, and possibly for the growers of flax fiber in Western Europe, as is Russia. It is noteworthy that this flax is grown on wheat land, and would replace that staple to some extent.

### Poultry Notes.

Do not let up the fight on lice and uncleanness.

Get rid of the surplus cockrebs as soon as possible.

A ary floor, a dry roof, but plenty of fresh water daily is the way to keep dampness out of the hen house.

It is a pleasure to see a thrifty flock of fowls enjoy themselves scratching for something to eat from a lot of straw or other litter.

There are flocks of fowls that reed green stuff given them just as much this month as in December. Is yours one of them?

A daily allowance of fresh cut bone and a bit of oil meal will help the fowls through the moulting seaso good shape.

If you expect to build a new hen house this fall it is time to get at it now. November will be here before long, and there are cold days then with some of our readers.

Fresh air is good for young chicks, but getting drenched in a leaky house, in a tree-top, or upon a fence is not the hest way to produce hardy fowls this year's chicks.

Clean out the nest boxes once in a while, even though they have not been used for incubating. When clean give a dressing of kerosone oil, then a fresh lot of hav or straw.

It is not too early to get the pullets into the houses or yards in which they are to make their home this winter. The sonner they are "at home" the sonner they will begin their winter having.

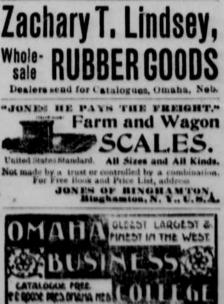
Fresh earth is an excellent deodoriser when spread under the roosts. We know some hen houses that would be better for their innuites if some earth was used in them. Pethaps you own one such

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