



MISS PAULINE OF NEW YORK

BY ST. GEORGE BATHURNE
AUTHOR OF "THE LITTLE FISH"
AND "THE LITTLE BOAT"

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"I cannot come; this miserable professor intends I shall remain," laments.

"You are right," and Dick makes one spring forward, whereupon Professor John is seen to sprawl flat upon the floor, rolling over and over, to get beyond the reach of that iron arm, and the foot that seems to be propelled by springs of steel, all the while chattering like an excited monkey.

Dora, thus relieved, flies to the side of her mistress, and clasps an arm around her in a protecting way, though it would appear that the lady's maid was more in need of protection than her mistress.

"We wish you good evening, gentlemen. Your little scheme has been nipped in the bud. Take care how you follow me. Ladies, this way, please—pass out ahead, as I wish to watch these fellows as long as possible."

The ladies comprehend that it is not love that influences Dick, but another feeling, and they are careful not to come between their protector and those upon whom he keeps his eye. Various expletives break upon the air as the little party thus back out of the room; it is not natural for some seven or eight men to find themselves cowed by a single party, and not feel furious. As yet it is the growling of the volcano—when the top of the cone blows off, look out for squalls.

Now Dick is in the doorway; the ladies have passed down the hall some distance; he gives one last look around him, waves a hand in mocking farewell to the baffled conspirators, of the Morales mansion, and follows Miss Pauline.

Immediately great confusion ensues. Relieved of his presence, Señor Morales and his guests fly this way and that, some jumping from the windows, with the hope of yet baffling the American by facing him on more equal terms in the garden, others shouting themselves hoarse with excitement.

It does not unnerve the American a particle to hear this racket; he has

Therefore they fall back into the shadows of the garden, densely overgrown with bushes as it is, and seek to baffle the searching eyes that would ferret out their position. All around arise shouts. If it were a party of Mexican vaqueros hunting down a wolf that had taken refuge in the mottle of timber, there could hardly be more confusion and alarm.

Dick Denver has had enough personal acquaintance with these Mexicans to fully understand their nature, and he knows that having once aroused their animosity, nothing can ever make them friends again. They hate as the wolf hates, and are quite as merciless.

"Keep as close to me as possible, and speak no more than is absolutely necessary," he says.

The first part of his injunction it is easy enough to accomplish, but when it comes to silence, Dora is unreliable—she could not keep still any length of time, if paid handsomely for it. At first it is fear of their pursuers that causes the animated creature to groan and utter little shivering cries—then a branch falls her in the eye, eliciting a sort of shriek, and when all else fails, she can positively feel a snake run over her foot; and if there is anything on the face of the earth this same Dora detests, so that the very name almost sends her into convulsions, she declares it is a snake.

Dick at first endeavors to hush her outcries, but he might as well try to dam the Mississippi. Even Miss Pauline's words fall to have the desired effect—Dora must bubble over, or swoon.

So they make their way along; Dick wishes his companion could be with them, and he finally gives the signal again. Perhaps Bob may have failed to hear it on the first occasion, as he is not the man to allow any obstacle to stand in his way when duty calls.

There must be a wall somewhere near them—Dick looks for it constantly. He can hear their enemies plunging hither and yon through the bushes, which they beat with great assiduity, as though hunting legitimate game. More than once it looks as though there is bound to be a collision, and Dick nerves himself for the ordeal, gritting his teeth and mentally making up his mind to astonish his foes.

Fortune favors them—the wall is reached, and as yet they have seen

appointed voice, "but I cannot open it—I am afraid it is locked!"

Could Dick be given another minute, he would spring forward and manipulate that door so that it would open. It has to be a sturdy structure that can resist his attack. But it happened that the combined rush is made from all quarters at that moment, and his attention must of necessity be taken up in this direction.

He can just make out the dark figures coming upon him—they are like the spokes of a wheel, while he represents the hub.

Dick is far from blood-thirsty by nature, and while he holds the lives of those on-rushing fools in his hands, he does not care to take them except as a last resort, besides, it is hardly fair, as they are debarrued from firing back, on account of the presence of the ladies.

So at the last moment he replaces his revolver, and meets the assailants with his fists. A better man to take care of them could not well be found.

He uses his arms somewhat in the style of the piston-rods of an engine, and with such remarkable success that he speedily creates quite a havoc among his enemies. Then comes one whom he had not seen present, but whom he must have been lurking in the garden; this powerful frame that opposes him can belong to none other than the bull-fighter, Barcelona. How eagerly he hurries himself upon the American as though all that the past has known, which rangles in his heart, flies to the surface.

This is unfortunate, because, while he is thus fully engaged, some of the others may seize upon Miss Westley and bear her away. If ever Dick Denver struggled in his life it is now, while the Spanish athlete also exerts himself to the utmost, making this a battle of giants.

Dick has worsted this man before, and believes he can again, but it will take time, and there is none to spare at present. While he is engaged in scientifically doing Barcelona up in good shape, the other's companions will doubtless be making themselves scarce, with the two American girls in their power.

Already he hears Dora screaming, "Keep away, you miserable Piccadilly bunter! I detest you! I'll have my Bob shake you out of a year's growth! Keep your hands off, all of you, or I'll scream for help, I will! Bob, oh, where are you?"

"Coming, darling—coming as fast as these beastly prickly pears and Spanish bayonets will allow. Coming like a wild horse of the prairie on the stampede. Where's that wretch of a Fitz—let me fuddle him like a grizzly, and his mother won't know him. Coming, darling—here!"

With the last word, which is uttered as a ferocious roar, Colonel Bob bursts through the barrier that endeavors to block his progress, and appears upon the scene. Dick hails his coming with the greatest of delight, since it relieves him in a measure, of his worry.

The professor does not experience the same feeling; he is a Briton, it is true, but recent experiences have taught him that fighting is hardly to be placed in his line. Hearing the threats which the terrible Sheriff of Secora County belows forth while bursting his way upon the scene, the professor wisely concludes to leave for parts unknown, nor to stand on the order of his going.

Colonel Bob finds work to do, however—there are a number of noble Mexicans present who require looking after, and in his present excitable frame of mind he is just in the humor to satisfy all their longings in that direction.

The darkness is not so intense now, for the moon is peeping above the horizon. Bob can see his men, and he falls upon them with the power of a thunderbolt. Right and left he plunges, knocking them down as a ball well directed scatters the pins in a bowling alley.

The varied outcries are something astonishing, and indicate tremendous excitement on the part of those concerned.

Meanwhile, Dick has not been idle. By his energy he has succeeded in convincing Barcelona that once more he is getting the worst of it all.

Dick avoids closing with the bull fighter, since he has no lighted cigar now to jab in the other's eye. He keeps Tordas at a safe distance and proceeds to hammer him with all the scientific points he has ever learned. (To Be Continued.)

Doubtless Shakespeare used a maxim already ancient when he said, "Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits." In this spirit all wise men from time immemorial have agreed that travel is a benefit to culture. It

European Travel More Important

By MR. ROBERT LUCE, Traveler and Scholar.

will not make a gem out of a pebble, but nothing else so quickly cuts the facets of a diamond mind. And rare is the intellect, that cannot be improved by its polishing influences.

Desirable and important as it is to know one's own country, I cannot warmly sympathize with the spirit that prompts ridicule of the American who visits London before visiting Washington. To be sure, lake Lucerne may be enjoyed the more by one who has crossed lake George. There is pleasure in contrasting the falls of the Rhine with those of Niagara, in comparing the Rhine itself with the Hudson or the Penobscot, and our own rivers do not suffer in the comparison. The Yellowstone park shows more of nature that is grotesque and marvelous than any other equal area in the world.

Yet if in reality culture is the first consideration, the European tour is more important than any in the states. So much of our literature is European in origin or inspiration, so much of art is to be found on the continent, so many of our institutions are of Roman or German or Norman development, in brief, we are still so much like transplanted Europeans, that many of the purposes of travel are only thoroughly accomplished when Europe is its field.

Let it not for a moment be thought that I would depreciate the value and pleasure of travel in America. It is worth while to go both to the west and the east, to cross both the Atlantic and the continent. He becomes narrow and provincial who does not know his own land by observation. All I would hazard is an opinion that the logical order is to see the old world first, the new world next, for it is logical to work from the fountain head down the stream, to study causes before results.

Robert Luce

FARM, ORCHARD & GARDEN



GOD BLESS THE FARM.

And may He bless the farmer's home, Where peace and plenty reign. No happier spot, 'neath Heaven's dome, Dost this broad, beautiful earth contain. Than where, secure from care and strife, The farmer spends his peaceful life.

Unweary by toll or tricks for gain, He turns the fertile mold; Then scatters 'round the golden grain, And reaps reward in hundred fold. He dwells where grace and beauty charm, For God hath blessed his home and farm.

SWINE NOTES.

A pig that is stunted in growth may make a fine breeder, but in all probability the poor treatment received by the parent will crop out in the offspring.

While feeding the young growing pigs liberally, the sow should be fed all that she will eat of the food before she is allowed to have her large quantities of milk.

Young pigs should be taught to eat before they are weaned. There should be an arrangement whereby the little pigs may be fed in a trough by themselves. This can be done by having a small opening into an annex to the main pen.

While suckling pigs the brood sow should be well fed, in order to maintain a liberal flow of milk. Remember that the young pigs are being fed through the sow, and if the mother is half starved the young litter will not thrive.

One writer declares that some breeders lay the cause of cholera to the feeding of green corn, when the blame properly belongs to filthy premises, dirty water, etc. This is a fact that is hard to get around. When the vigor of the herd has been debilitated by filth, and green corn is fed to overcome evil effects, the latter gets the blame if serious losses follow.

With the germs of hog cholera scattered so widely throughout the country, farmers can't be too careful about allowing their hogs to stray or of permitting indiscriminate patronage to the boars they may be keeping. Where it can be done, it is much safer not to have the hog lots and pastures fronting on the public highways—roving stray hogs or droves being driven or hauled along the road may infect your stock before you are aware of it. Kill all the buzzards and look out for the run-about dogs. If there is running water in your hog pasture or lot, "keep an eye" up stream or cholera may float down onto you. These precautions mean trouble and expense—but after cholera has once cleaned you entirely out of hogs you will greatly regret having neglected them.

It is claimed by some authorities that broom corn seed makes a good food for swine. Its value for such a purpose will depend very largely in the first place upon the degree of the maturity of the seed at the time of cutting, and in the second place on the way in which the food is prepared and fed. Broom corn seed from brush cut short of maturity will certainly not make good food for swine. When cut at the proper stage and finely ground and fed along with some protein food, good results may be obtained from feeding it.

The small breeds of swine do not seem to be growing in favor. In some respects this is unfortunate. While they do not attain the weights of the middle or large breeds they fill a place in the economy of pork production. They produce a class of light pork which matures at an early age. There is considerable demand for such pork by a certain class of buyers. We are not of the number who think that we get too many pure breeds of swine.

Of all pests, the English sparrow takes the cake. They drive off every other bird which would build in a box or near by trees and bushes. We are favorable to the shotgun method of eradication, and will push this war of extermination vigorously, for we must protect our martins, bluebirds and wrens, or they will be driven from the country by these foreign nabobs.

You will note that the progressive, up-to-date farmer makes his farm a producer of finished articles, consumes all that he has grown and turns off the product finished in the way of hogs, sheep, horses, cattle, fruits, etc.

Look well after the farm tools, and especially the steel tools. They should have a coating of either axle-grease, or a mixture made of one part rosin and three parts lard.

Much of our millet is seriously injured for feeding purposes by being allowed to become too ripe before harvesting.

Don't keep that colt tied in the barn. There is nothing more strengthening for growing colts than exercise.

We believe in deep plowing in the garden. Work in plenty of manure, and do this work in the fall.

Only a few varieties should be planted in a commercial orchard.

NO OVERSUPPLY OF EGGS.

The supplying of eggs is an industry that we may be assured will never grow less than it is at the present time. Farmers and professional men have been increasing their flocks and fowls and yet the price of eggs has been going up from year to year. The cold storage houses used to carry one stock till late winter, but it is reported now that they are sold out every winter before the season is half gone. Let us push the production of eggs.

THE CODLING MOTH.

The codling moth makes apples wormy, and often destroys from 25 to 75 per cent. of the apple crop where nothing is done to prevent it. A little moth deposits eggs on the young apples soon after the blossoms have fallen, and from these worms hatch out which gnaw their way into the apple through the calyx. These worms spend 20 to 30 days burrowing in the apple and then leave the fruit for the crevices and rough bark of the trunks of the apple trees to spin their cocoons, some by crawling down the limbs, others by dropping to the ground and then finding their way to the trunks. From these cocoons moths develop in a few days, which lay eggs for a second brood of worms which are often more destructive than the first. Spray with paris green or arsenate of lead immediately after blossoms have fallen, and repeat ten days later. Band trees in June and examine them about every ten days, destroying all worms and chrysalides.

If you have neglected it until now there is still time to set trees if proper care is used in handling them. They should be dug with as much roots as possible, and set immediately after digging. If any leaves have formed they should be stripped off. Among shade trees the American elm will bear transplanting perhaps better than any other, and it is one of the most graceful of trees. Shrubs that propagate by suckers may be safely transplanted late in the spring. Among these are the lilac, snowball, Japan quince, the flowering almond and currant, and roses in endless variety.

HOW TREES ARE DWARFED.

The dwarf trees of Japan have been a never ending source of wonder to Europeans ever since the opening of the hermit kingdom to inspection by the rest of the world. A single pine perfect in foliage, has recently been sold for \$1,200. It is six feet high and alleged to be 850 years old. It has long been supposed that the process by which Japanese gardeners succeed in dwarfing forest trees was a long and costly one. It is now said that it is a simple process and that anyone can do the trick. The following directions are given for producing a miniature oak tree.

Take an orange and scoop out the pulp. Fill the interior with a rich mold and plant an acorn in the center of it, leaving the hole in the rind for it to sprout through. Put it in a sunny place and water it frequently. Soon after the first shoots have appeared the roots begin to break through the orange skin. Take a sharp knife and shave these off carefully and keep them shaved. The tree will grow about five or six inches high and then stop. In a year it will be a perfect miniature oak. When the roots cease to grow the orange skin should be varnished over and imbedded in a flower pot.

SWEET CORN IN SUCCESSION.

Everyone having sufficient garden space to grow table corn wishes an unbroken succession throughout the season of this particularly agreeable succulent. This may be approximated by repeated plantings of favorite varieties at 10 to 14-day intervals, but this trouble may be much lessened by planting at the same time a selection of early and mid-season kinds known to succeed in the neighborhood. When these have made a growth of five or six inches it is time to put in additional breadths of main-crop and late varieties. For the latest of all, if one is willing to take the chances of frost, such kinds as Mammoth Evergreen or the delicious Eight-rowed kind above mentioned may be started, not later than July 20 in this latitude (Iowa). Dates are usually uncertain guides in corn culture, as seasons vary widely, but it seems safe to defer succession plantings, if a wise choice of varieties is made, until the preceding sowing comes up and makes a few inches of growth.

OVERDOING THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

Every one in awhile someone asks if the dairy business is not likely to be overdone. We answer now as we have always answered, no. The population is increasing, and in addition to that the people are being educated more and more to desire good dairy products. The danger lies all in the other direction—in underdoing the business. The dairy industry needs organizing on a more businesslike basis. But to overdo it is not possible. It takes several years to breed and develop a dairy cow. It takes intelligence to feed her so that she will give a reasonable amount of milk. After this is done it is difficult to find anyone to milk her. The business of producing milk is not one that appeals to most men, as it is too confining. Some day we may arrive at a happy arrangement where the cows will automatically milk themselves, but we are as yet a good way from that goal.

PLAN THE WORK.

We have had much to say in the past about planning the farm work. Still the theme is one that justifies repeating over and over again the importance of systematic planning. It is true that everything cannot be run about the farm with the precision of a clock, but rotation and cultivation of crops and the business end should be thought out and followed, with, of course, some allowance for necessary changes. Have a time for doing things and some spare time for emergencies that come up. Accounts on the farm do not necessarily mean an elaborate system of bookkeeping. It should be so simple yet so complete that a person can look the books over and almost at a glance tell where he is at.

PLANTING TREES.

The soil in which trees are to be planted should be given as thorough preparation as for any other crop. It should be plowed to a depth of at least eight inches and firmed down by repeated harrowings. Where the trees are to be planted for shade the holes should be dug large and deep, three feet each way is not too large, and filled in with surface soil to the depth at which the trees are to be set. This work should be done as long as possible before the time for planting the trees, and if now, the soil that is filled into the holes should be saturated with water before setting the trees. Trees that do not have good roots should not be set where they will be exposed to the direct force of the wind. When transplanting set the roots at about the same depth as that at which they grew naturally, and press the soil firmly about the roots. This is a very important point and frequently neglected.

Trees should be pruned when set. The broken and crushed roots should be cut back to sound wood; they usually are cut short enough in digging. The tops should be cut back so as to properly balance them with the roots; one-year-old trees may be cut back to the ground, two-year-old trees should have about half of last year's growth removed, and older trees should be pruned quite severely. No set of rules can be followed in all cases, and individual judgment must determine what is to be done with each tree. In planting for a grove, the trees may be set three or four feet apart in rows seven or eight feet apart, or in check rows of five feet apart each way. The first method will admit of cultivation for a longer time than the second and thinning will not be necessary for a longer time. Trees one year old are suitable for group planting and may be set in furrows plowed for the purpose after the soil has been put in good condition. In every case the trees should be set thicker than they are expected to stand when grown. It is easy to remove a tree. Trees set in isolated positions are especially exposed to the hot sun, and attacks of borers. In such places, the trunks of trees that are taken from the native forests should be protected during the summer by standing a board on the southwest side of the trees.

PLANTING EVERGREENS.

Evergreen differ from deciduous trees in the fact that there is no time of year when they are not evaporating a considerable amount of water through their foliage. But this evaporation is greater at some times than at others, the largest amount being from the new growth in early spring and summer. As a consequence of this evaporation there is unusual call upon the roots for moisture. If the soil is warm and moist new roots put out rapidly. At the beginning of the new growth, or a little before, is, therefore, the best time to plant evergreens. We notice that some leading nurseries advise planting evergreens late in summer or early fall. Their argument is that the soil is then warmer and in better condition to stimulate growth than it is earlier. We do not doubt that with care evergreens may be successfully planted in August or September, but there is then considerable new growth of leaves which must be checked by transplanting. It would seem to be much like planting deciduous trees in midsummer. It may be done, but there must be more chances of failure than if the experiment be tried in late spring before any new growth has been made.

CORN FOR SOILING.

The most common soiling crop is corn. It has taken a good many years to learn how to sow it to get the best result from it. When we first began to grow it, we used to sow it so thick that it grew up almost like grass. We began to cut it when it got too high, at which time it was very succulent. As we had more experience with it, however, we came to the conclusion that the cows did best if corn was larger and more mature, so we began drilling it in drills about two feet apart. By sowing quite thickly we prevented the appearance of ears, but got a good development of stalk. We try to get the stalk as large as possible, but do not pass the limit where the cows will eat all of it. The two extremes must be avoided, for if the stalk is too coarse and near maturity the cows will leave much of it, and what is left is of no value for bedding or anything else.

DEPTH OF PLOWING.

We may make the general rule that the proper depth of plowing land is proportionate to the percentage of humus in the soil. We may deepen a soil as we add humus to it. All the soil needs organic material in it, and it is a mistake to bring up a lot of subsoil for which we have no supply of vegetable matter to put it into good condition. If we are dealing with a soil full of humus, the plow may go deep. But like all rules, there are exceptions. If the plowing is shortly before seeding time, and if the crop to be grown needs a firm soil, it is usually best to plow shallow, so that harrow and drag may fine and firm as deep as plowed. This may not be so good for the soil, but it is essential to success with the crop we wish to grow. Generally speaking, fall plowing for a spring crop may be made deeper than spring plowing.

One of the great problems with the corn farmers ought to be: How can I increase the yield of my next year's corn crop? By the use of better seed you may add five bushels per acre to your year's yield.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Increasing Among Women, But Sufferers Need Not Despair

THE BEST ADVICE IS FREE

Of all the diseases known, with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal, and statistics show that this disease is on the increase among women.



Unless early and correct treatment is applied the patient seldom survives when once the disease is fastened upon her. We believe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most efficient treatment for chronic kidney troubles of women, and is the only medicine especially prepared for this purpose.

When a woman is troubled with pain or weight in loins, backache, frequent, painful or scalding urination, swelling of limbs or feet, swelling under the eyes, an uneasy, tired feeling in the region of the kidneys or notices a sediment in the urine, she should lose no time in commencing treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it may be the means of saving her life.

For proof, read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Sawyer.

"I cannot express the terrible suffering I had to endure. A derangement of the female organs developed nervous prostration and a serious kidney trouble. The doctor attended me for a year, but I kept getting worse, until I was unable to do anything, and I made up my mind I could not live. I finally decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a last resort, and I am today a well woman. I cannot praise it too highly, and I tell every suffering woman about my case."

Mrs. Emma Sawyer, Conyer, Ga.
Mrs. Pinkham gives free advice to women; address in confidence, Lynn, Mass.

Kemp's Balsam

Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind. KEMP'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip, asthma and consumption in first stages.

STRAY STATISTICS.

The average amount of sickness in human life is ten days per annum. Only one couple in over 11,000 live to celebrate their diamond wedding. British South Africa has a population of 1,133,756 white people and 2,308,355 negroes.

While Europe has 107 people to the square mile, Asia has but 58, Africa 11, and Australasia one and one-half. During the lifetime of a healthy hea she will lay from 300 to 500 eggs. Her best laying capacity is during her second year.

In France, out of every 1,000 inhabitants 123 are more than 60 years old, as against 73 in England and 79 in Germany.

It is stated that there are about 225,000 miles of cable in all at the bottom of the sea. Each mile costs about \$1,000 to lay.

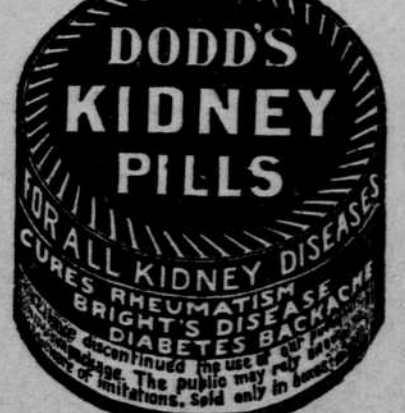
Reversing It. The meek and lowly tramp meandered up to the old farm gate and asked for a raw turnip with which to appease his hunger.

But the horny-handed son of toil was onto his job, and all the hobo got was a turn-down.—Chicago Daily News.

A Catch.

"How did you and your wife first meet?" "We didn't meet," replied the meek little man; "She overtook me."—Judge.

All in the Reach. The way to reach, or to attain to anything, is to bend oneself toward it with all one's might; and we approximate it just in proportion to the intensity and the persistence of our effort to attain it.—Success Magazine.



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has stood for the BEST during seventy years of increasing sales. Remember this when you want water proof oil coats, suits, hats, or horse goods for all kinds of wet work. WE GUARANTEE EVERY GARMENT. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. Limited TORONTO, CAN.