"Silence!" he said, sternly. "Not an-

"Because it has long been com-

"My dear Estcourt." said the colonel,

in his most serious and reasonable tone,

"I see that you don't understand the

gravity of your position. Let me put it briefly before you. You will remember

that one day in March last I wrote a

letter asking you to join in this expedi-

tion of ours, and naming a place of ren-

dezvous in case of your assenting to

my proposal. You kept that appoint-

ment, and were then and there intro-

know I wrote the same evening to ex-

"Indeed?" replied the colonel, coldly.
"It is odd that my servant never

"No!" cried Dick, remembering the

shadow on the blind in Bedford Square.

"No, but I saw you take it from the let-ter-box yourself."

"Unfortunately," said the colonel, "I

have no recollection whatever of doing so. If I ever did it, I feel sure that

nothing will recall it to my mind, and

as no one else seems to have known of the existence of the letter, I fear that

this part of your argument breaks down

"No matter," retortes Dick, trlumph-

antly; "I can prove, for all that, that I

get your letter until after I came back

"Excuse me," said the colonel, "but your own servant has sworn that you

opened it before 11 o'clock that morn-

"Sworn? My own servant? To

"To me. She mentioned the matter

when I called for you one day before

leaving town, and told me that you

had scolded her and quarreled with your

lawyer, Mr. Wickerby, about the seal

of the letter, which she is certain you

chair with an angry and impatient movement. He remembered too well the overwhelming manner in which

Mr. Wickerby had marshaled the evi-

dence against him that afternoon, and was staggered to find how fatal had

worthy gentleman's advice. Clearly the battle was going against him here, and

he fell back upon his third line of de-

"What is the use," he cried, "of arguing about that? If the truth were

known, I believe you broke the seal

treasonable offers is that I came away

directly afterward on business of an-

"I see no evidence of that," replied

the colonel; "you sailed without us, it

is true, but you rejoined us at Cape Verd, and have come with us to St.

"Not of my own knowledge or free

will. I sailed for the Cape, as every

clerk in the Admiralty knows, and as

this letter will show beyond dispute." And he took from his pocket the paper

containing the instructions for his voy-

The colonel did not offer to read it

"I am very much afraid," he said,

'that that letter never saw the inside of

the Admiralty; and as for his majes-ty's ship Niobe I know that she is in

the Madras roads, sound from stem to

here innocent, and I am going back

with you so far, but nothing you say or

plot will fail, as you yourself know

well. And when you are in Malcolm's

hands we'll see whether he'll believe you

The colonel did not betray it by so

much as the trembling of an eyelld; but

this last stroke of Dick's was a down-

right blow, and might, if not parried,

mean the ruin of his whole fabric of in-

genious policy. His manner, accord-

ingly, became lighter and more indif-

"Come, come, my dear Estcourt," he

said, "you are taking the matter too seriously. I don't think you realize what

t is I am asking of you. I don't, of course, expect you to take any respon-

sibility for our plan, or to do anything

which could be censured as a breach of

duty or the rules of your service. I

only ask you, in the absence of Cap-tain Worsley, to take command of the

Speedwell for twenty-four hours, and bring her to anchor off the island here

until tomorrow night. On Sunday

morning we shall be ready to sail again.

What we do in the meantime can not

be laid to your charge-if, indeed, it were ever discovered-for you know

was silent, and turned in his

interrupted Dick.

"You

duced to your fellow-conspirators."

"Nonsense!"

plain that mistake.

brought the note to me.'

for want of corroboration."

from Russell Street."

whom?"

broke yourself."

other kind.

age and held it up.

Why so? Why late?"

promised beyond retrieving."

What do you mean?"

CHAPTER XII.-(CONTINUED). to this day." Dick's breath hissed inward through his teeth. But when the 2d and 3d of May had come and gone and still not a speck other word, or I strike!" The colonel was visible upon the vast expanse of ocean around them, he took a mor did not flinch. serious view of the matter, and thought you think that will save her.'

it his duty to speak about it.
"Johnstone," he said, when the others had retired for the night, "have you taken your bearings today? Do you know where we are?'

"Yes, sir; within an easy day's sail of the island."

Then we shall have been twelve days coming a thousand miles. How's that?"

The other was silent.
"I told you," Dick continued, "that I should hold you answerable; now I give you warning that I'm not satisfied so

"I'll warrant you'll be satisfied enough by this time tomorrow," grumbled Johnstone, in a low voice.

Estcourt turned away, pretending not to hear this remark, which, however, in the sense in which he took it, struck int as being a just enough retort. That night the wind rose again, and

the sky next morning was once more completely overcast; about noon wet squalls began to strike the ship. When the rain ceased for a time, to-

ard sunset. Johnstone came down to the saloon to tell them that the island Dick and Camilla went up together

"There," he cried, as he stepped from he main hatch, "she's on the larboard low. I knew the fellow had gone wide of

And a fact the island, which should have fain before them to the right, was visible just upon the lefthand side of the line of the bowsprit.

Camilla scarcely heard his exclamation. She was standing motionless,

one hand on the capstan to sup-

port herself, gazing aloft at a small flock of birds that were wheeling swift-ly round and round the topmasts. Dick turned to speak to her, and starts ed to see the look of bewilderment upon her face. He followed her glance up-

"St. Helena!" he murmured. "Great eaven! what can this mean?" And he downstairs to find Johnstone, shouting for him by his name.

The voice of M. de Montaut answered

him from the captain's cabin; the door was ajar, and he stepped hastily in.
On one side stood Johnstone and the on the other side lay the cap-

tain's berth; it was empty.
"Where is Worsley?" he cried, in

Johnstone laughed; the colonel held up his hand to rebuke him. "What does all this mean?" Dick ex-claimed. "We are at St. Helena!"

My dear Estcourt," said the colonel ave long owed you an explanation: was staggered to find how fatal had been his contemptuous disregard of that be happy to give it you."

CHAPTER XIII.



ICK entered the saloon with an omthat a struggle wa at hand. M. de Montaut followed close behind him, and after entering locked the door and put the key in his pocket. Dick took no heed of this ac tion. It could not

have been aimed at him, for in strength of body he was easily the other's supe

They sat down at the table opposite to one another. The colonel looked fixedly into his companion's face. It was essential that he should realize exactly the mood with which he had to deal. Dick fronted him with an uncomprom-Well!" he said, "your explanation,

The colonel took his gravest air of

stern, with her full complement of officers and men.' ter-in-law and I found ourselves in need of a loyal friend. Chance threw you in "Look here," said Dick, with ominous calmness, "let me tell you this. I came our way. I esteemed, and she enthusi-astically believed in, you. After care-ful consideration I invited you to help innocent. You have, by shameful de-celts and devilish cunning, brought me do or threaten can move me a hair-breadth farther. Without my help your

And you had your answer," replied

Dick, shortly.

"For the moment, yes; and a great disappointment it was. But fortune has now given us another opportunity and we hope to be more successful this time in persuading you."

"Never!" said Dick. "Is that all?"

d he rose from his seat as if to close A noise was heard at the door; Ca-

lia was trying the handle.

M. de Montaut there?" she cried.
nust speak to him at once."
ortainly," replied the colonel, from
in; "in five minutes' time, if you
true us for so long; we have matof importance to discuss."
turned away toward her own
in, and he began again, inviting

with a polite gesture to resume

"You may perhaps have overlooked the fact," he said, "but the situation is r changed since your letter of re-vas written. We were in safety in London: here, at St. Helena, peril of our lives; our train e must abide by the result; if

made an impallent gesture, but made an impallent gesture, but on, and his face changed. The pressed his point.

borne with you so far, and ashamed of my own patience. Every word you utter is a fresh insult," he exclaimed, with a sudden fury in his eyes; "and if you do not leave me instantly, before God I will avenge myself!"

The colonel unlocked the door without a word. With great alacrity he slipped out and locked it again on the other side. As he did so he heard a light footstep hastily retreating. He followed immediately, and was in time to see the door of Camilla's cabin softly closed. He approached noiselessly, and listened outside in his turn. She was sobbing, and if the colonel had not been somewhat flustered by his late unceremonious dismissal, so keen an observer would have noted that her sobs were the quick, half-laughing utterance of intense relief. But he was not now concerned with Camilla's feelings. He had Estcourt yet to conquer, and he went off in search of Johnstone to help him in the struggle.

The colonel explained the position to him from beginning to end. "Now," he said in conclusion, "you see the one thing absolutely necessary. So long as he hopes to clear himself with Malcolm he will defy us. Once let him commit himself too far for that, and he is ours body and soul."

"What do you want him to do?" asked Johnstone. "You give it a name, and

I warrant I'll make him do it.' "Strike, and welcome," he replied, "if replied the colonel, "I think it is time that you tried your hand now. "No," said Dick, "nothing that I can The game of skill is up, and we must do will save her; it would take the sacrifice of my honor, and that I can see what force can do for us. I want him to write a letter to Admiral Malnot offer nor she accept."
"Your honor?" said the colonel.
"Surely it is too late to speak of that colm asking for permission to anchor the brig off Jamestown for twenty-four hours. He needn't write the whole letter even. I can do it for him, provided he signs it. He can't draw back after

> "That'll do," said Johnstone. "I'll see to it, never fear!"

"I'll have the letter ready after supper, then," said the colonel, as he went below; "and remember that if he refuses to sign when I ask him, I shall leave him to you at once; but of course you will avoid taking any irretrievable step until the last possible moment." "I understand," answered Johnstone, with a grin; obstinate as ever he likes, he shan't meet with a fatal accident, not till the guardboat men set foot on board; after that I can't answer for what may happen. It's a long fall into the hold, and some folks are so careless of themselves."

The brutality of this jest displeased the colonel, who was above all things a man of taste; but he could not afford just now to be critical of his tools, so he let it pass without rebuke, and went to order supper.

The meal was served to Dick in the saloon, with Johnstone on guard at the door; to the colonel alone in the captain's room; Camilla, locked in her own, refused all persuasion to eat or drink.

A long time passed, and silence reigned unbroken between the decks of the Speedwell.

It was nearly midnight when Camilla at last heard her brother-in-law leave never thought of accepting, for I didn't his cabin and call Johnstone. The two men spoke together for a moment in a ow voice and then entered the saloon. Dick started up as they came in; he looked tired and grim; his cheeks were sunken, and furrowed with lines that told of anger and determination.

"Perhaps," said the colonel, "you have now thought matters over and are prepared to reconsider your decision. I do not wish to be unreasonable, and I am ready to meet you half-way; all I now ask is that you should demand permission to anchor from your old friend Sir Pulteney Malcolm. It is a most natural request to make, and in fact no more than is really necessary for the safety of the vessel in such weather as this." Dick kept a scornful silence,

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BICYCLE ETIQUTTE. What Is Regarded as Good Form by Experts on the Wheel.

An authority on bicycle etiquette lays down the following rules: "In mounting, the gentleman who is accompanyng a lady holds her wheel; she stands on yourself. But what does it matter now? the left side of the machine and puts her The best proof that I scorned your right foot across the frame on the right pedal, which at the time must be up; pushing the right pedal causes the ma-

chine to start and then, with the left foot in place, the rider starts ahead-slowly at first, in order to give her cavalier time to mount his wheel, which he will do in the briefest time possible. When the end of the ride is is at his companion's side to assist her, she, in the meantime, assisting her self as much as possible. This is done -that is, dismounting-in the most approved style by riding slowly and when the lett pedal is on the rise the weight of the body is thrown on it, the right foot is crossed over the frame of the machine and with an assisting hand the rider can easily step to the ground. In meeting a party of cyclists who are known to each other and desire to stop for a parley, it is considered the proper thing for the men of the party to dismount while in conversation with the ladies. As to the furnishings of the bicycle, to be really swagger it must be fitted out with a clock and a bell; luggage carrier and a cyclometer, the latter being an absolute sine qua non

Fine and Ruffled Lawn The use of fine and ruffled lawn has extended to the skirt and some new models are made to fall open in front over a petticoat of fleunced lawn. A voluminous Louis XVI, beruffled fichu of the same lawn completes a gown that except for the large sleeves would be characteristic of the close-shouldered period. Certain it is that if looseness of bodice and befrillment of skirt prevail, there will be a change in sleeves. For fashion has, after all, her idea of proportion, and she never dictates the swelling of more than one feature of a gown at a time.

to the woman who cares for records."

Maine Claims the World's Host Record. The world's record is claimed by the Dirigo hose company of Ellsworth, Maine, which the other day ran 21) nothing of our designs, as we would all bear witness in case of need."

Dick rose. "Colonel de Montaut," he hose to the hydra said, in a stern, incisive tone. "I have hose, all in 1:01%. yards to the engine house; then 233 yards with the hose reel, coupled the hose to the hydrant and nozzle to the

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST' TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thercof-Horticulture, Viticulture and Flori-



ATURE ministers to the farmer, and the most beautiful of the sciences are hand-maidens, Botany gives him the history of the plants he culti-Chemistry vates. has taken an inventory of the soils and analyzed the plants that draw

sustenance from them, and shows what is needful to be provided to sustain the growth of the plant. Geology, too, has a natural connection with agriculture, and invests the formation of rock and soil with a new interest. It shows how chemical changes have prepared a heritage for man, and how by the slow evolution of time the barren rocks have become assimilated and suited for his purpose.

There is a somewhat general impression that the farmer does not require as high an order of education as do other classes of workers. This is a great mistake. Farming is a high intellectual pursuit, and those devoted to it have need of a wider scope of knowledge than any other class of men. There are enough in its operations to engage the abilities of the most comprehensive minds; and it has failed to be the leading occupation in all respects, only because the intellectual force of mankind has not sufficiently sought it as a field for its efforts. Now, however, when it is seen that it is connected with the most interesting subjects of human research, that the noblest of the sciences illustrate its processes, that it gives scope for enlightened intellects and disciplined minds and demands scientific skill, we shall see agriculture inspired with mental power until it takes the position of the most respected, as it is the most important, of human pursuits. We need to purge the minds of our youths of the prejudice that ranks agriculture as something less honorable than other callings or professions. Let them be brought to feel the inherent dignity of their occupation, and realize that by the vigor of constitution it promotes, and the personal independence it secures, farming is the most desirable of pursuits.-Joshua Legg.

Moisture and Frosts-In a recent lecture Willis L. Moore, the new chief of the government weather bureau, spoke on the importance of studying the soil as well as the air in forecasting frosts. The introduction of this feature added greatly to the efficiency of the predictions of the Wisconsin bureau when he was in charge of that. This state is noted for its cranberry beds, to which great damage is caused by early frosts. Often there were destructive frosts when the town temperature did not go below 42 degrees. The frost depends, of course, upon the lowering of the temperature of the soil. If it is dry and porous it gives out its heat readily; if it is wet it has much water stability of temperature. A half inch of rain evenly distributed is enough to counteract many early frost nips.-Ex.

Fifteen-Cent Corn.-"Corn at 15 cents a bushel is splendid property and the man who husbands the same and stays with it long enough is sure to come out with a handsome profit on the right side of his ledger account," is the verdict of Chicago markets. And H. H. Fitch in Sac Sun sace the words are fitly spoken. There has never been a time within the recollection of the oldest settler when corn bought and properly cribbed at 15 cents a bushel would not pay a good profit on the investment within a year and a half, usually within a year. There reached the man quickly dismounts and lought to be cribbed in Sac City this fall and winter fifty thousand bushels, yes a hundred and fifty thousand. Here is a fine chance to make money-better than buying cattle. Buy 15 cent corn and according to all past experience, you will prosper and make money .-

Keeping Beets in Winter.-Beets are very tender and easily injured by freezing. They are therefore most commonly put in the cellar, as that can be watched more closely than pits and there is less danger of frost entering before the owner is aware. Yet as a matter of fact beets are better kept in pits than in cellars. If put in the cellar at all some earth should be thrown over them to keep them from wilting. Care should also be taken not to have the cellar too warm or the roots will sprout and thus injure their quality. Mangel wurtzels are better keepers than beets. They ripen later and will not sprout so early when put in a cellar. In feeding the beets should be given out first and the mangels reserved until later in the season.-Ex.

Pasturing Winter Wheat .- The subect of pasturing winter wheat has received some attention at the Kansas Experiment Station. The conclusion is arrived at that pasturing is always an injury to the wheat. The extent of the injury will vary with the character and condition of the soil. A comparison of plats pastured with those not pastured amounted to one and one-half bushels per acre. The theory that pasturing wheat fields infested by the Hessian fig is a benefit is thoroughly exploded. The pupa of the fly is entirely out of reach of the cattle, being lodged between the sheaths at the base of the young stems below the surface of the ground. Pasturing such fields can only weaken the plants and leave them at the mercy of the fly.-Ex.

Grafting the Grape

The grafting of new and improved varieties of grapes upon old thrifty stocks is a work that . 's pleasant and satisfactory in results, writes S. W. Chambers in American Cultivator. It is a good plan to have a number of old stocks always on hand for the testing of new varieties that are advertised as being worthy of general attention. One can get quick results from this method, and soon decide whether he wants to pay any further attention to the new kinds. If the scions of the new varieties are in good condition fruits can be had in one season when grafted on vigorous stocks. One can judge pretty well from this first season's growth whether the grapes are desirable, but by the second season a full crop will be produced, and there will be no longer room for any doubt. Grafting grapes is valuable in doing

away with the old, worthless kinds. The destruction of vineyards at one time because the art of grafting was not understood would be a crime in these days. No matter how worthless the stocks may be in the quality of fruits they produce they are invaluable to the vineyardist who understands his work. He can graft new varieties on them and in two seasons reap a fine crop of delicious fruit. It is even proposed to graft the improved varieties upon the wild grape vines that flourish in our swamps. Something like this was done recently on Long Island, A small swamp was so overgrown with wild grape vines that the trees and bushes were nearly crowded out of existence. An enterprising vineyardist bought the swamp, cleared out a good deal of the brush, fenced it in, and then proceeded to graft new varieties of grapes on the old vines. In a few years he was reaping the benefits of his genius in large crops of salable grapes.

grapes will not grow rapidly from cuttings, and it is like waiting for etertings, and it is like waiting for eternity to come to watch for them to produce a paying crop. The easiest way to do is to graft them upon robust stock and they will invariably produce large crops in a short time. The vigor of the stock will force them into rapid growth that they never show when planted as cuttings.

Moreover, grafted grapes invariably increase their fruitfulness, especially if good stock is selected, and the work of grafting is properly done. It is this last advantage that makes many vinevardists adopt this method of propagation with all of their grapes. The stocks if properly handled and pruned can be made to increase in size and vigor without losing their vigor and vitality. The stocks will soon show signs of decay. and it will become necessary to start new plants from their roots or cuttings. A great deal of ignorance in handling grape stocks is displayed, even by those who pretend to be practical vineyard-

Many of our grape vine diseases are completely eradicated from a field by cutting back the stocks somewhat and then grafting new varieties on them that appear to be proof against the attacks of the disease. By this method the California vinevardists have succeeded in stamping out the phylloxera. A resistant vine can be turned into a nonresistant vine, or vice versa, according to the method of grafting the scion. In this way grafting is the grower's surest

First Seed Distribution.—The present system of distributing seeds at the expense of the government originated in 1836, with Henry L. Ellsworth, a Connecticut man, who then held the office on which Connecticut has a sort of lien as being the most inventive state in the union, that of commissioner of patents. He began such a distribution among the farmers of the country at his own expense, and in 1839, upon his recommendation, congress authorized \$1,000 a year to be appropriated to this purpose from the receipts of the patent office. It was also to be used in part for procuring agricultural statistics, and out of this small beginning has gradually grown up the department of agriculture, represented now by one of the members of the cabinet.-New Haven News.

Storing Cabbage.-Dig a trench deep enough se that when a cabbage is placed in it with the head down the root of the cabbage will come only a little above the level of the soil, and as wide as desired. Cover the bottom of the trench with straw or hay to prevent the cabbage heads coming in contact with the ground, to which they would freeze if in contact. Place cabbage in trench head down, just as pulled. Do not trim the heads in any way. Pull it out of the ground with as little breaking and bruising of leaves as possible and put it in the trench at once. Store only sound, good heads, and put them in when dry-free from moisture of melted snow or frost and rain.-Cultivator.

Latitude and Climate-Latitude does not regulate climate. Fruit growers are well aware of this fact, and have had it brought to their attention in divers manners and at divers times. It has frequently been forced upon them at a high price. Parts of New England are on a parallel with the Mediterranean, a sunny sea. Even on our own continent the isothermal lines are very crooked, frequently bending suddenly to the north and making a curve of several degrees.

Branding Cattle-140 habit of branding cattle is equal to a dockage of 15c to \$1 per head in the decreased price of the hides. The habit of burning into these valuable integuments letters of the alphabet, complicated monograms, rude imitations of objects in nature and art, maps and hieroglyphics is neither ornamental nor economical. They are, perhaps, picturesque, but nothing more.-Texas Farm and Ranch.

Durant a Plagiarist.

Theodore Durant, "the criminal of the century," is a plagiarist as well as a murderer. In literature plagiarism is a capital crime. Soon after Durant had been sentenced he said he had written a poem. The Examiner secured and published it as a literary freak. It now turns out that the "poem" was stolen almost bodily from "Ad Leones," previously published in a religious magazine. The "deadly parallel" clear-ly shows the fraud of the prisoner. He merely adapted the original poem to his uses by changing a word here and there.—San Francisco Examiner.

Fire! Fire! That Dreadful Cry Is fraught with import doubly dire to the anhapty man who beholds his dwelling or is warehouse feeding the devouring clement unisured. Hipply most people who can, insure-everything but heath. Ninetenths of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in paipable jeopardy, incipient indigestion, liver complaint, la grippe, inaction of the kidneys and bladder and majaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

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