NONE BUT THE BRAVE

By HAMBLEN SEARS.

18, 20, June 2. Back copies are kept but thirty

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Merton Balfort, of Putnam's division of the sion to General Washington along the Hudson river road, when he encounters a coach which has just overturned. He finds a lovely girl in enstress and escorts her to an inn. There he encounters a drunken British officer, with whom he fights a duel. The officer is wounded, and his friends make ready to avenge the injury. The girl, who reveals her identity as Deborah Philipse, steps in when the drunken crowd accuses Balfort of being a spy, and says she is his sweetheart. The drunken rufflans insist upon a marriage ceremony, and push forward one of their number, who performs it. Balfort secures a horse for the girl, and the couple proceed on The girl stops at a Tory house, and the soldier continues on his mission. While in a forest he overhears voices and then is a witness to the famous conference between Benedict Arnold and Major Andre for the delivery of the plans of West Point. Balfort hurries away to tell Washington of the plot, when he is intercepted by an American picket; he is put under arrest and ordered sent to Arnold's headquarters, but he escapes from his guard and ushes on to the headquarters of Washington. When he arrives there, after a tremendous ride, it is to learn that Arnold has already escaped to the British lines, and that Andre is a pris-oner. Balfort is then attached to Washington's staff and told to await orders.

CHAPTER VIII.

IN WHICH I AM BIDDEN TO ENTER A

FORBIDDEN HOUSE. "So you're stationed with us now, my friend?" asked Acton a couple of days in one who is always reserved and unenlater, as we sat in Lieutenant Curtis's quarters in the upper story of Colonel Liv-

I told him that he was right. For, on presenting the commander-in-chief's note to the colonel, the latter had shaken me cordially by the hand, and told me that no one could be more pleased than he over the result. It turned out that when he read Putnam's note, while I was undergoing my first examination in the guardhouse, he felt that something was wrong; and, real- his life when I chanced along; and, in fact, done what he could to help me along. It goes without saying that Arnold's treason was as unknown to him as to every one him the whole story, he would not have as it was, but without results of any kind, thought of believing it.

power, while I waited further orders from during my short sojourn at the fort. They appeared-each in his own way-glad to ever unconsciously, had been the means of saving him from possible death, the other calm, cool, serious and reserved, a gentleman to his finger tips. Curtis, indeed, haunted me a little by a strange twist which his face had now and again of lookago in a past age, when he wore other garments. Nay, 'twas more than the face. The voice, the little mannerisms that a man

to learn something of his life and antecedents. Here again I was baffled. No oneand been placed under Capt. Jacob Barnes, | that, too, as a piece of work he must have who commanded a company of Livingstone's foot. Distinguished service had raised him to the colonel's staff.

on as a friend-a friend who has remained after night as I lay in my bed-for the the same through thirty-odd years-told me what little I could learn of Robert Curtis. He himself was the son of an old James- | what might be her sorrow and trouble that town colony family, and had drifted into had taken her from her home, and why Livingstone's regiment through a Captain fate should have set the insurmountable it appeared that Curtis had little to do episode of Gowan's Tavern in which one with any one but this one Southern officer. James Marvin had taken so significant a According to John, Curtis had no lack of part, I thought but little and spoke not at frank fellow, after their acquaintance be- yet 'twas a strange satisfaction that would cerning his own family, and had been cut short by Curtis's gloomy face and his an-

from taking part in any of the recreations of camp life. He never laughed; sometimes | after another across her fair face! Aye, if he would smile. He never talked to any great extent; but on occasion, when some military or political subject came up, he could talk freely and well, with the knowl- to say: lived, in fact, a life apart from the life of the camp, a camp where I soon found that, in spite of the lack of money, there was no lack of amusement of every kind. Yet, was too low for his courtesy; no officer as well. could browbeat him with the rights of discipline when the higher rights were on his side. He had fought Captain Barnes and wounded him, because the latter had ruined a country wench near by, and then tried to browbeat Curtis when the latter criticised him to his face. Several times he had, I learned, called a superior to account, as on the day of my arrest.

John Acton, or Jack, as I, like all the world, at once called him, was of another type. Huge in size, he was big in every way-open-hearted, open-handed, full of a great, hearty laugh, careless of himself and all else, fond of a jovial evening, but as big | south, giving the word and a greeting to in his sense of honesty and chivalry as he

They made a strange pair, these two. Yet, perhaps, by their very opposites, they were drawn together. My dropping in with them was all Acton's doing. Curtis I should never have known otherwise; for he did his best to avoid meeting any one excepting Acton. 'Twas the latter who took me to his heart at once, and so I saw Curtis and became so strangely fascinated by the pecultarly familiar look and manner he seemed to have that, perforce, he had to tolerate me; and in a few days I came to the habit of being with these two men Acton.

whenever we were off duty. In such a camp, lifelong friendships and enmities are quickly made, and the existence of our American officers of those days, filled always with work, was relieved by the social life of little cliques and and before long we three had agreed, among ourselves, that whenever occasion arose for special duty on the part of any one of us, that one would, if possible, secure the other two to help him carry

The especially important case in point house, and learned now that the man had | gave a double jump as he went on: "We become a sort of mania with Curtis. The shall divide into three parties, one going latter had distinguished himself on several | south, one eastward, and the other making | we like, but what we must like, and as occasions in carrying out special work, and | an attempt to enter the house." a direct order had now come from the comwatch and, if possible, take this man. I He said nothing, and we moved on; when, learned, too, that he was thought to be a las if by magic, I recognized in the darkspy of Chinton's-a Tory working with the | ness the wood-lined road, and in another

Previous chapters appeared May 20, 22, 23, 26, I passed for a short time as a private agent of Washington, coming well recommended from two friends in New York. The commander-in-chief, however, with his unerring sagacity, had finally come to suspect the man, and had then lost him of a sud-

> Curtis had seen him now four times, but | lently thanked heaven. never face to face, only in the darkness. And the way the man had eluded him had hurt the young lieutenant's pride, besides giving his strong, serious nature a difficult task that fitted into his desire for hard

"I'll come up with the man, if it takes the powers of hell to do it," he declared A Dangerous Example for the Monone night, after we had spent the evening covering a bit of the country to the esatward of Teller's Point.

"Egad, Rob, I pity him," cried Acton, 'for ye'll come up with him some day, and then will there be a short but unpleasant

"If ever I meet him," said the other calmly, "'twill be a short affair, for 'tis between him and me now; and, if you'll believe it, I'm blessed if I do not think he

"Ye'll do it, by Gad, Rob, ye'll do it, sure!" said the other with that boundless confidence of an open, enthusiastic nature

So in the ten days that followed my arrival we spent half the time scouring the country, looking for this ghost with the cape coat and phantom horse. To confess truth, I had some doubts of the importance of the work, which showed how little I knew of the intriguing and under-current work going on at this otherwise strangely stagnant period of the war. 'Twas on such an expedition that Acton had nearly lost tzing that Washington often had agents at 'twas no child's play to roam about the work whom no one else knew, he had country to the south of us, infested as it from Montana, also interested in judging prune lower than formerly.

were good meat for them. Two or three else; and, as I learned now, if I had told | running fights we had in these ten days, save the lesson of knowing when to run Then I had been placed on his staff as an away. Yet could Acton never get this betaid, to do what might come within my | ter part of valor into his head; for 'twas always a hard task to make him retire. As General Washington. And I had looked up on the day I first met him, he would the only two men I had made friends with | brighten up at the prospect of a fight, and would tackle any number of Skinners that have me with them again, the one boister- lips and joy in his heart. And then, when ous and full of regard for a man who, how- | we had finally got him away, once actually leading his horse against his will, he would curse us roundly for an hour, and then beg

Yet with all this the time dragged with me, for I had hoped to get a commission to search for Arnold, and each day that ing familiar, as if I had known him long | passed made this more hopeless. Once we heard that he lay in New York; again, that he had gone to England; still again, will always carry about him, would all I had, of course, told my story to my two now and then bring this peculiar prior ex- friends, and we had here again agreed to work together, should I ever gain permis-Yet it was all intangible and curious-so | sion to go forth in search of him. The idea strangely so that I almost of necessity tried | brought more life and color to Curtis's face than anything I had witnessed since making his acquaintance; for, cool though he not a soul in that regiment-knew aught of | was and little given to enthusiasm, this him back of a couple of years, when he was a work after his own heart. In fact, had joined with a lieutenant's commission his mind seemed gradually to settle upon

Then, too, my mind would continually hark back to a face that would not down Acton, whom I immediately came to look | from my thoughts, and I wondered night colonel's aids actually did have beds-what she did now, and now; where she was; world had stood beside me there, had ridden with me the next morning, and, what-Neither could he learn where the young ever she might have felt, had certainly man came from, nor why he was weighed | trusted me. If I could see her once again, down so by such sorrow as prevented him | under happy circumstances! If I could watch the sudden changes of mood fly one

> And in walked Curtis with his usual careless step and undisturbed countenance.

edge of a traveled and a studied man. He | "Get your kit together, lad. We go on something worth while this night." Without a word, I took my sword from 'Twas only a moment, and we went over withal. Curtis was never brusque; no one | to his room, where sat Jack Acton, ready

> Are you ready?" "Why twenty men, Rob?" asked Acton.

"Let us do it alone, whatever it may be." "We shall need them all. Nothing more here. The walls can hear and talk of it." "Still, I do not see," went on the big fellow; but he followed after.

"We take twenty men, and ride south.

usual precision, Curtis pointed out to us the troop of twenty men, ready mounted, and our horses standing by. I was up on Roger at once, for I had the dear old nag again safe and sound. And we rode away the pickets as we passed out of camp into the night and the uncertain neutral country. The command had been passed along for silence, and so we rode hour by hour steadily southward, until by the distance my heart began to beat faster, for by now I had begun to know the country, and I saw we must be fast nearing a certain fated house. If I could but see her once! "This way, Jack and Balfort," said Curtis out of the darkness; and we moved a hundred yards in advance of the troop.

"And I should like to know-" began

"We are getting near the place."

"Why we are here? Well, listen. There is an impression that an attempt has been planned to recapture Andre, who was to have been taken to-night down this side of the river and carried over to the other bank, on his way to Tappan for trial. The groups. Such an one was I now taken into, | colonel had word from headquarters this | fully.

evening, at 6, that the plans are changed. "Andre goes from West Point without crossing, and we are to take the British squad, or troop, that will come here to to cross about 4 in the morning. At all Ferry, which I will show you." My heart

"Give me the house, Curtis," said I

English, in other word; but that he had moment, coming out into the open, I knew

the house where I had last seen Deborah Philipse. Turning to Curtis to urge my point now with added fervor, I caught a flerce yet mournful look in his face as he gazed with wide eyes at the old mansion, and the request froze on my lips. He looked long as he waited for the troop to come up, and then, as if by an effort, turned his face owards me and said:

"Balfort, take six men and enter that house, if you can. Once there, conceal your men and take anything and anybody who tries to enter. I go south to meet them with six troopers, and Acton will cover the country to the eastward with the others." I said not a word, but, as I picked the sergeant and five men, I fervently and si-

[To be Continued on Friday.]

[Copyright, 1901, by Frank A. Munsey as "In the Shadow of War." Copyright, 1902, by Dodd,

"JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

tana Paris to Follow.

Butte Inter Mountain. Paris was the good-looking son of the King of Troy, and it was because of his doings that the Trojan war was declared and waged for seven years, resulting in a general cleaning out of combatants and own seed, the destruction of "the topless towers of

a shepherd boy, that Juno, Venus and Minerva came to Paris with the golden apple and asked him to judge of their respective beauty and award the apple "to the fairest." It was a delightful and yet a delicate commission, but Paris did not shrink from the responsibility. Juno offered him the bribe of power, Minerva glory and Venus promised him the fairest woman in the world. Venus received the prize, and, true to her word, leaving her own charms out of the balance, gave the fair Helen into his keeping. There is no use to rake up old personalities further than to say that Paris had no right to Helen, for she was already the wife of Menelaus. The Trojan war was the result, now. The reason is partly that we see and Paris fell pierced by the unerring arrow | that it is to be settled by every man to of a hostile bowman.

as to the beauty of women, and if so is it | One of the most striking developments of letter which Mr. Gibson has written from | nies. These concerns are planting all sorts Washington to a lady of his home town of of fruit, but especially peaches and apples, Great Falls, the president of the Travelers' Club of that place, in which he recommends a woman lecturer to the club and advises that she be engaged to lecture on the subject of "The Commercial Value of Beauty." A day of reckoning will come, of course, It is an important and a fascinating when all these trees come into bearing. theme, but it would seem, at this distance, that it would be more interesting and important in Washington than in Great Falls. While beauty is not despised in Great Falls, or anywhere else in Montana, asknown and acknowledged in the line of Possibly Senator Paris Gibson does not

realize the dangerous ground upon which he is treading and inviting his fellow-citizens of Montana to follow him. A peril lies in this golden apple business. This modern Paris may be bringing on another war in which some Montana Hector may thrice around the walls of Great Falls. the red fields of war created by Helen's fatal gift of beauty to abstain from mixour commercial affairs. Not only did the beauty of this woman bring about the ruin and slaughter at Troy, but in after soul for one look at her. When she appeared before him and her marvelous eyes suddenly met his as he walked in his gardens, he was transfixed:

"Is this the face that launched a thousand That burnt the topless towers of Ilium? Sweet Helen, make me immortal with a Her mouth sucks forth my soul!

See where it flies! Let Paris Gibson have a care.

SUNDAY BASEBALL.

Amateur and the Professional.

Philadelphia Press. Hackensack, N. J., at a baseball game last Sunday, and the strenuous efforts Cleveland (O.) is making to stop the playing of the game in that city on Sunday, illustrate the different views people will take of the same question. Both are doubtless sincere, and can give ample reasons for their opinion. The difference is due to environment

and the kind of baseball played. The clergyman believes that exercise is a good thing, and that as most of the young men of his church are employed six days in the week, and have no time for recreation except on Sunday, he advises them to play baseball that day. He, however, qualifies his advice by insisting that the game must not interfere with the regular attendance at church of the participants, and that the game must be conducted in an orderly, quiet manner, so as not to disturb the tranquillity of those who believe in a

cessation of all sports on Sunday.

But the people of Cleveland evidently have no confidence that baseball can be played on the lines marked out by the Hackensack clergyman. Their experience has been with noisy coaches, disputes between umpires and players, and the shouting of fans on the benches. These, with and it may become a pest on any thin soil, crowds pouring in and out of the grounds, and especially sour soils. The farmer with and an occasional melee among spectators have convinced Cleveland that Sunday baseball is not a thing to be desired, and it has asked the courts to put a ban on it, or at least on the professional kind of base-

The trouble with baseball as a Sunday recreation is that it generates too much enthusiasm for a day of rest. And the American people will not listen to any proposition to disturb the well-settled cusom of making the Sabbath a day of rest. If baseball were not such a "git-up-andgit" game it might become a quiet Sunday recreation like golf and bleyeling, but it is doubtful if it can be conducted in that way. The Hackensack clergyman may be able to keep his "boys" within the bounds so long as they play only amateur bail, but most communities will agree that professional Outside, over by the barracks, with his baseball is not a Sunday recreation to be

DEMAND FOR POSTAL CARDS.

Uncle Sam's Printers Turning Out 3,000,000 a Day

One of the most noticeable developments in the Postoffice Department Is the increasing use of postal cards. The number circulated through the mails is increasing every month, and to supply the demand the United States postal printing office up in Rumford Falls, Me., is being run night and day. It is now turning out 3,000,000 postal cards daily and still the demand increases. New York, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Troy use more postal cards than other cities. One of the newest and increasing uses

for postal cards is to secure opinions on all sorts of subjects. Whenever a business concern, a social organization or a political body wishes to test the state of public feeling on any point now it circulates postal cards. They are printed so that all the citizens whose opinion is sought need to do is to write "ves" or or to affix a mark to a question, sign his name and drop the card in the mail box. It is a simple and effective means of feeling the public pulse, and it is helping Uncle Sam's trade in postal cards wonder-

A Matter of Taste.

Roswell Field, in Chicago Post. A gentleman in Maryland has discovered that locusts served up with a sauce of wild honey a la John the Baptist make a most delightful and palatable dish, and he has brought many of his friends around to his way of thinking. Up to the present time locusts have not been corralled by the meat trust and may be obtained in reasonable quantities in the proper season. subject, of course, to the game laws. As it seems to be approaching the time when we must face the question of eating, not what there is every day an advance toward the condition of the camper who "liked his beans wet," we cheerfully recommend the locust to the indigent housekeeper. For our own part we profess no great appetite for locusts. Personally, we think we should prefer beetles and tumble bugs.

Arthur Deming, Monologuist, Newby Oval.

FARM AND GARDEN @ INTERESTS

Agricultural Thoughts.

Country Gentleman. Tasmanian apples and pears are now cut-

ting quite a figure in the London markets. Ben Davis shows up well to the front, as From all reports we believe that the shipments of apples in boxes holding one

bushel or less will be much more generally tried this year than ever before. New potatoes are coming to the city markets rather rapidly, but the prices of old potatoes have not diminished in the least. It is probable that large acreages of this indispensable vegetable will be planted this year.

Thorough early cultivation in the orchard is the central idea in the modern system. This is the time of the year when the

Hairy vetch makes a fine cover cropso says Professor Craig. But the seed is expensive. When a man once gets a start, though, it is not difficult to grow one's

The Southern strawberry crop, now com-

ing to market, is generally very good, and the prospects at this writing are that the It was on Mount Ida, when he was still Northern crop will be equally good. Drainage is a very important matter in an orchard. It is too often neglected or overlook altogether. Many orchards are unsuccessful on this account The Bismarck apple, very highly recom-

mended recently by the men who had the trees for sale, has not proved a great boon to the planters. The fruit is coarse and of rather poor quality. A hundred good ld American varieties could be mentioned which are better.

At a recent horticultural meeting the dear old crazy question was asked: What is the best time to prune? Mr. H. E. Van Deman answered it by saying that he thought June or July was about the best time. Still, of course, it depends on the tree and what one is trying to do with it. High or low pruning used to be a live question for discussion at all fruit-growers' meetings. It is not so much agitated suit himself. Still, it seems certain that Is Parls Gibson, United States senator the tendency in the Eastern States is to

in nearly every State in the Unior The Elberta peach has had a great boom. It has been more excessively planted than

Elberta is a fine variety; but, when any variety is the fad, it is a good thing to plant something else. Cantaloupes are every year coming to be more and more of a factor in the fruit suredly it is more of a commercial proposi- market. They are being more appreciated tion in Washington, where its value is by the general fruit-growers, too, who find them an excellent catch crop.

The search for an apple which will have the hardiness of Duchess, the prolificacy of Baldwin, the vigor of Spy, the keeping quality of Ben Davis and the flavor of Spitzenburg goes seriously forward. It is safe to say, though, that the national administration will change before the apple lowa has more than five times as many

plum trees as she had ten years ago-that is, according to the census figures. These are mostly of the native varieties, not shown by the census. One man of whom last year, all natives. Prices were good. The dewberry is a fine fruit. One reason why the public knows so little about it years Dr. Faust bartered his immortal is that dewberries are almost always sold to the consumer as blackberries. The Green Mountain is an ideal grape for Northern States. For Southern lati-

tudes there are better ones. We were recently told by a man who claimed to know that there is a growing demand for homemade wines. Blackberry wine, gooseberry wine, currant wine and all those old-fashioned beverages which our grandmothers used to make are certainly Okra is a fine vegetable for those who can grow it. That means for persons as far south as New Jersey. In the North it does not do well. Even lima beans cannot be grown very far north, and sweet pota-

toes are never worth mentioning north of Canning factories are increasing every year. They serve to take up the excess in some lines and to make a crop of some The presence of a Catholic clergyman, of other things profitable; but they do not usually cut much figure in the general fruit market. The really good marketable fruit is not of the canning factory grade. Root-killing of apple trees is being constantly reported. It seems to be due, nowever, to very diverse causes in different cases. This is a subject which we shall have to look after closely. Damage at the

Concerning Sorrel.

root of a tree easily escapes notice

The Purdue University agricultural ex-Sorrel is among the most troublesome of hold. It appears to be attracting more attention in Indiana than formerly, and the

following statement has been prepared to answer the inquiries that are now frequenty received at the experiment station. Sorrel flourishes most on sandy soil, where the usual farm crops give only a poor stand. Its presence in a field is generally an indication of limited fertility, rich fields and clean culture, is not likely

to notice it. Sorrel grows about a foot high, with leaves an inch long having a pair of procaves are pleasantly sour to the taste. It sends out runners just beneath the surface of the ground, which start new plants and bind the whole together in mats. Patches of it are usually conspicuous from the red color of the stems, especially during the flowering time, and give fields a red appearance, even at considerable distances. t is sometimes called red sorrel, and oc-

casionally horse sorrel. There is no direct method of exterminating sorrel; it is too tenacious of life to be easily vanquished. First efforts must be given to cultural methods. A succession of hoed crops, if extra care is taken to let no plants escape destruction, will greatly reduce the numbers; but plants at the edges of the field and seeds in the soil will be likely to restock the ground. It is generally in pastures and clover lands that the weed is the greatest pest, where it is not always expedient to use the plow. But whether the ground is under the cul-

tivator or in sod, chief reliance must be had upon means for increasing the fertility. The land must be made to grow good crops by using manure or chemical fertilizers. In this way the weed is choked by the other plants, and although it will not be exterminated, yet it is so much reduced as no longer to give trouble.

In this connection the use of air-slaked lime is especially to be recommended in addition to the fertilizers. Lime has had a reputation in this connection for a long time, and recent experiments confirm the opinion. Its application will do no harm to other crops, and is usually decidedly beneficial to them. It is a corrective for acid soil, improves the mechanical condition of stiff soils, and makes the natural fertility of the ground more quickly available. It should be applied on sorrel-infested fields at the rate of one to five tons per acre.

Our Wheat Prospects.

W. S. Harwood, in Scribner's Magazine. The fear which was quite recently expressed in scientific circles in Great Britain that the end of our capacity to raise the greatest of all cereals, wheat, was already in sight, had in it much to disturb. The specter of ultimate starvation for a very large number of the race, however, seems to have been laid for all time by the investigations which have been carried on for the past decade at one of the stations in the great wheat region of the Northwest. This station, a department of the School of Agriculture in connection with the University of Minnesota, has been at work testing old varieties of wheat and creating new ones. Wheat, a self-fertilizing grain, goes on reproducing itself through any number of centuries. The grain of pre-Adamic periods would, if planted through all the centuries, produce precisely the same wheat grown in that far time. So, to produce a new wheat, man must come to the ald of Nature. To create a new wheat, pollen from one wheat flower is placed on the stigma of the very finest condition before planting.

summer morning, the fertilized wheat is | ered. incased in a mask of tissue paper to keep | Suppose now you have a half acre of away the birds and insects, and, in due



"SPEAR HEAD," "STANDARD NAVY" or "J. T." Tobacco. mapi-Flake The Steam Cooked Food. The whole of the wheat (most carefully selected wheat, too) combined with pure maple Be produced and syrup, and other healthful ingredients, hygienically prepared. Great, light flakes, crisp and delicious. Incomparably more appetizing than any other cereal food. A delightful, nutritious article for every meal-for every man, woman and child. How foolish to make these statements if Mapl-Flake would not justify all we claim?

are of same value as one Tag from "STAR." "HORSE SHOE."

Try it. Get a package today. Serve it in any of the dozen methods suggested in pamphlet of directions (inside each package). Always ready for eating. Thoroughly steam-cooked, it assimilates quickly, aiding good digestion

and assisting every organ of the body to perform its functions as Nature designed.

If your grocer values your trade he'll always have Mapl-Flake for you. Not more expensive than ordinary cereal foods.

HYGIENIC FOOD CO., LTD., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

accomplish has been done-a new wheat has been added to the plant life of the world. Hundreds of new wheats have thus been created at this station. Hundreds also have been found wanting when tested. lacking in some one essential, or in many; but out of the hundreds a few, less than a dozen all told, have been found to be superior to those from which they were bred-better in yielding power, stronger to resist disease, as rich in food qualities. Selection, too, has been an important feature of the work, the choosing of the choicest types for seed and breeding

A Leaf Added to the Clover.

Near Amsterdam, in 1886, Professor De Vries found a plant bearing six or seven in his garden, where it did not bear seeds until 1889. These he sowed, and since then he has had a new generation each year. Each time he chose his seeds from onefourth of the best plants; that is, from those which had the most four and fiveleaved clovers. It was the third generation, however, in 1891, that began to be rich in the desired form of leaves, but only with four and five leaflets, and these only in the adult plants. Still, during August and September of the same year he remarked a very few with seven leaflets. At this point he reduced his selection (or choosing his seeds from the best specimens) to a severe standard. That is, he chose for progenitors only those plants which had two-thirds of all its leaves with four or more leaflets.

The five-leaved clovers, however, are now the normal product. Professor De perimenting purposes to the professor of the Minnesota Agricultural College, but as to the results he has not yet heard. Providing that a rich soil and a good culture be maintained he holds that his five-Such being the case the cultivation of this new variety should have a high value over the ordinary clover, not only as "cow grass," but as a more enegretic enricher

Multiplying Crops.

grown on the same piece of ground with equal advantage to each if occupying the ground at the same time, or one crop may be removed and followed by another. Where the very maximum results are expected from any soil it must be put into another wheat flower in the dawn of a | so the after cultivation will not be hind-

ground and wish to make the most possible | paid in advance, and his absence from lec- | first mesage within the space of a column.

o the following: First, plant early cabbage that will mature by July 1; set them in rows 3 feet vantages and his parents of the money apart by 11/2 feet in the rows, which will they have spent with the understanding give you about 5,500 plants. Second, set | that he shall use it in acquiring an educaa head lettuce plant between each cab- tion. The faculty should expel him and bage plant in the rows, and a row of let- the parents should spank him. If a stutuce plants between the rows, setting the | dent in good standing objects to one colplants in the lettuce row about one foot lege, the only logical course for him to apart. Thus you will have about 13,000 on pursue is quietly to go to another. As half the acre. Third, sow a row of radishes between each row of cabbage and lettuce. hurt, it can better afford to lose threeyou will have the rows 9 inches apart. The them to make gratuitous fools of them-

and the lettuce is ready to expand, and

finds room by the radishes being removed.

The lettuce in turn goes to market early in June, and the cabbage occupies the ground | Manila American exclusively, and is ready for market on As soon as the crop of cabbage is off the ground should be cleared of refuse and plowed and pulverized again thoroughly, and planted to celery in rows or shallow trenches 3 feet apart and 6 inches apart in

the rows. Hetween the trenches set two rows of lettuce. By this process an enormous amount stuff may be taken from a small plot of ground. The varieties may be varied, keeping in mind development and maturity.

"STRIKING" STUDENTS. Prevalence of a Vicious Habit That Calls for Serious Treatment.

Because the faculty of Delaware College, in Newark, Del., suspended a halfdozen students, charged with the brutal Vries has given its seeds for practical ex- | hazing of a fellow-undergraduate, the entire student body of that institution, with the exception of the senior class, has determined to "go on strike." The men have absented themselves from lectures and will, they say, refuse to take any part in leaved clover will keep constant; that is, the regular serious work of the place until it will not go back to the three-leaved. the suspended persons have been fully reinstated. This news, following closely upon a somewhat similar story from Lafayette, calls attention to a point of view which appears to be growing in favor with college students and which should be dealt with both promptly and severely by academic authorities.

The young man at college is at an age when, for all his reputed humor, he takes himself far more seriously than he will ever do in after life. He is wonderfully fond of ridiculing others, but he is generally incapable of seeing anything ridiculous in himself. Yet a student "on strike" is really the most ludicrous figure imaginable in the college world. There may be two minds about the utility of strikes in the cause of labor, but it is self-evident that the student who adopts such measures is hurting no one but himself and thing from Cuba. President Palma, with his own parents. His tultion has been

poses to injure a vacation on full salary. The striker merely robs himself of his adfor the institution he so vainly tries to If you have followed our suggestions fourths of its students than to permit radishes will be marketed in about 60 days, | selves about its precincts.

Night Schools in Luzon

The American takes pleasure in giving publicity to the plans and rules of the new enterprise of the Young Men's Christian Association, the opening and maintaining of night schools for men. The main ob ject is to aid Americans resident in this city by preparing them for appointment to and promotion in the civil service. In esing men the association is meeting a crying need, and it is the greatest possible pleas ure to know that this movement, which must result in increasing the efficiency of the civil service employes, is ready to be set in motion. The aims of the association are so well known and the results that have been accomplished through its agency have been so greatly appreciated that it does not hesitate to ask the moral support of everybody in this educational movement. This will no doubt be readily accorded, as it certainly should be. These night classes will no doubt be liberally patronized and the effect of the work will not only improve the minds and efficiency of tious men in every calling. The Manila branch of the Young Men's Christian Asso. ciation is an efficient, active and up-to date institution. In every possible way it deserves the active sympathy and the moral and financial support of the com-

It Will Be a Good Bill.

The forecast of an agreement among Republicans whereby a compromise bi for the relief of Cuba is to be passed will be acceptable news to the country, for a bill upon which all Republicans can unite is sure to be a good bill. The terms of this measure will be anxiously awaited by the

Sets a Good Example.

Kansas City Star. Even the United States may learn someevery temptation to be diffusive, kept his