Out on the Pampas

CHAPTER X .- (Continued.)

The cotton crop had proved a success; the field had in time been covered with cotton plants, which had burst first into a bright yellow blossom, and had then been covered with many balls of white The picking the cotton had been looked upon at first as great fun, al-though it had proved hard work before it was finished. Its weight had rather exceeded Mr. Hardy's anticipation. The process of cleaning the cotton from the pode and seeds had proved a long and troublesome operation, and had taken an immense time. Judging by the progress that they at first made with it, they really began to despair of ever finishing it, but with practice they became more adroit. Still it was found to be too great a labor during the heat of the day. though carried on within doors. It had been a dirty work, too; the light particles of fluff had got everywhere, and at the end of a couple of hours' work the party had looked like a family of bakers, deed, before more than a quarter of the quantity raised was cleaned they were eartily sick of the job, and the remainder was sold in the pod to an Englishman who had brought out machinery, and was attempting to raise cotton near Buenos Ayres. Although the profits had been considerable, it was unanimously determined that the experiment should not be repeated, at any rate for the present, Mr. Hardy had not at first carried out

his idea of planting a couple of acres with tobacco and sugar cane, the ground having been required for other pu He had not, however, abandoned the idea; and about two months before the marriage of Terence and Sarah he had planted some tobacco, which was, upon their return from Buenos Ayres, ready

The culture of tobacco requires considerable care. The ground is first prepar-ed with great care, and is well and thoroughly manured: but this was not required in the present case, as the rich virgin soil needed no artificial aid. It is then dug in beds something like asparagus beds, about two feet wide, with a deep trench between each. The seeds are raised in a seed-bed, and when nine or ten inches high they are taken up and carefully transplanted into the beds, two eing placed in each, and the plants being a foot apart. There are various methods of cultiva

but this was the one adopted by Mr. Hardy. The plants grew rapidly, the ground between them being occasionally hoed, and kept free from weeds. When they were four feet high the tops were nipped off, and any leaves which showed signs of disease were removed. Each stem had from eight to ten leaves. When aves began to turn rather yello Mr. Hardy announced that the time for cutting had arrived, and one morning all hands were mustered to the work, consisted merely in cutting the stema level with the earth, and laying plants down gently upon the ground. By breakfast time the two acres were clear They were left all day to dry in the sun, and a little before sunset they were taken up and carried up to one of the store sheds, which had been cleared and prepared for the purpose. Here they were placed in a heap on the ground, covered over with raw hides and mats, and left for three days to heat. After this they acovered and hung up on laths from the roof, close to each other, and yet sufficiently far apart to allow the air to circulate between them. Here they remained until they were quite dry, and were then taken down, a damp coverand were closed asked down, a damp cover-ing being chosen for the operation, as otherwise the dry leaves would have crumbled to dust. They were again laid in a heap, and covered up to allow them to heat once more. This second heating required some days to accomplish, and this operation required great attention, as the tobacco would have been worthless

if the plants had heated too much, In ten days the operation was com The leaves were then stripped off, the upper leaves were placed by themselves, as also the middle and the lower leaves; the higher ones being of the finest quality. They were then tied in bundles of twelve leaves each, and were packed in layers in barrels, a great pressure being applied with a weighted lever, to press them down into an almost solid mass. In all they filled three barrels, the smal of which, containing sixty pounds of the finest tobacco. The venture, like that of the cotton, had proved a success, but the sle and care required had been very

The next experiment which was per fected was that with the sugar cane. this, far more than in the others, Mrs. Hardy and the girls took a lively later-Sugar had been one of the few armoney, and it had been used in considerable quantities for converting the fruit into fine puddings and preserves. It was btu only for the supply of the house; two acres, therefore, was the extent of the plantation. Mr. Hardy procured the cuttings from a friend who had a small su gar plantation near Buenos Ayres.

The cultivation of sugar cane is simple deep furrows were plowed at a distance which are pieces of the upper part of the containing two or three knots, were hald at a distance of three feet apart. from the same roots; and although the side of the furrow, so as to fill it up produce less sugar than those of the first again and cover the cuttings. In sugar plantations the rows of cames are close requires far less trouble to prepare and together, but Mr. Hardy had chosen this refine. Before another year came round distance, as it enabled his horse hoe to the boys made a pair of wooden rollers of work between them, and thus keep the eighteen inches in diameter. These were ground turned up and free from weeds without the expense of hard labor. In a lengthways upon them at short intervals short time the shoots appeared above the from each other, thereby obtaining a betheight of fourteen feet, and their glossy the wood from being bruised and grooved. stems showed that they were ready to These rollers were worked by a horse

"Now, Clara," Mr. Hardy said, "this England. It was made for five horses, is your manufacture, you know, and we and did a great deal of useful work, are only to work under your superintend-grinding the Indian corn into fine flour ence. The canes are ready to cut; how for home consumption and for sale to ten on his forehead he wo do you intend to rush the juice out? be-neighboring settlers, and into coarse his hat over his eyes. Gray.

cause that is really an important ques

The young Hardys looked aghast at each other, for in the pressure of other matters the question of apparatus for the sugar manufacture had been quite

"Have you really no idea how to do it,

'No, really I have not, my dear. have certainly no wood on the place which would make the rollers; besides, it rather a difficult business.

Mrs. Hardy thought for a minute, and then said: "I should think that the man-gle would do it."

There was a general exclamation of "Capital, mamma!" and then a burst of laughter at the idea of making sugar with a mangle. The mangle in question was part of a parest washing apparatus which Mr. Hardy had brought with him from England, and consisted of two strong iron rollers, kept together by string

springs, and turning with a handle.
"I do think that the mangle would do, Clara," Mr. Hardy said, "and we are all much obliged to you for the idea. I had thought of the great washing copper for boiling the sugar, but the mangle altogether escaped me. We will begin to morrow. Please get all the tubs scrub bed out and scalded, and put out in the sun to dry.

"How long will it take, papa?" "Some days, Ethel; we must only cut the canes as fast as the boiler can boil

The next day the work began. canes were cut at a level with the ground, the tops taken off, and the canes cut into lengths of three feet. They were then packed on a bullock cart and taken up to the house. They were next passed through the mangle, which succeeded admirably, the juice flowing out in streams into the tub placed below to receive it. When all the canes had been passed through the mangle, the screws were tightened to increase the pressure, and were again passed which time, although the juice was not roughly extracted as it would have been by a more powerful machine, the quantity that remained was not impor-As the tub was filled the con tents were taken to the great copper, m der which a fire was then lighted. crushing of the canes was continued til the copper was nearly full, when Mr. Hardy ordered the cutting of the canes to be discontinued for the day. The fire inder the copper was fed with the cru d canes, which burned very freely, Mr. Hardy now added a small quantity of lime and some sheep's blood, which last ingredient caused many exciamations of horror from Mrs. Hardy and the young The blood, however, Mr. Hardy informed them, was necessary to clarify the blood would rise to the surface, bringing the impurities with it. The fire was continued until the thermometer showed that the syrup was within a few degrees of bolling, and the surface was covered with a thick, dark-colored scum. The fire was then removed, and the liquor allowed to cool, the family now going about other work, as so large a quantity of liquor would not be really cold until the

The following morning the tap at the bottom of the boiler was turned, and the syrup came out bright and clearabout the color of sherry wine. The scum descended unbroken on the surface of the liquor; and when the copper was nearly empty the tap was closed, and the seum and what little liquor remained The bright syrup now again poured into the boiler, the fire relighted, and the syrup was kept boiling to evaporate the water and condense the syrup down to the point at which it would crystallize. It required many hours' boil ing to effect this, any scum which rose to the surface being carefully taken off with a skimmer. At last it was found that the syrup on the skimmer began to crystallize and Mr. Hardy pronounced it to be fit to draw off into the large washing tubs to crystallize. A fresh hate of canes was now crushed, and so the process was repeated until all the canes were cut. It took a fortnight altogether, but only five days of this were actually occupied in cutting and crushing the As the sugar crystallized it was taken out-a dark, pulpy looking mass, at which the young Hardys looked very and was placed in a large su gar hogshead, which had been procured for the purpose. In the bottom of this eight large holes were bored, and these stalk. Through the porous substance of these stalks the molasses or treacle slowly drained off. As the wet sugar was plaintain stems were laid upon it, as the ing matter out from the sugar. and Mr. Hardy had planted a number of this graceful tree near his house; these had not been advanced enough to and he had, therefore, procured sufficient quantity from a friend at Rodrainage of the molasses quite ceased; and the Hardys were greatly pleased, or emptying the hogshead and removing the plaintain stems, to find that their was dry and of a fairly light color. The sugar cames did not require planting again, as they will grow for many years year's planting, the juice is clearer and In four months they had gained the ter grip upon the canes and preventing mill, which Mr. Hardy had ordered from

meal, and pulping the pump kins and roots

or the pigs and other animals.

Mr. Hardy also tried many other experevery kind of plant and vegetable, Amoug hem was the cultivation of ginger, of the vanilla bean, of flax, hemp and coffee. In all of them he obtained more or less success; but the difficulty of obtaining labor, and the necessity of devoting and more attention to the increasing flocks, herds and irrigated land prevent ed him from carrying them out on a

CHAPTER XI.

It was now more than eighteen months ince the Hardys had been fairly established at Mount Pleasant. Everything was prospering beyond Mr. Hardy's me sanguine expectations. More and mor irrigated. Large profits had been realized by buying lean cattle during the dry sea son, fattening them upon alfalfa, and sending them down to Rosario for sale. The pigs had multiplied astonishingly; and the profits from the dairy were increasing daily, as more cows were con-stantly added. The produce of Mount Pleasant was so valued at both Rosario and Buenos Ayres that the demand, at most remunerative prices, far exceeded the supply.

Charley was now eighteen, a squarely built, sturdy young fellow. From his life of exposure in the open air he looked older than he was. He had a strong idea that he was now becoming a man; and Ethel had one day detected him examining his cheeks very closely in the glass to see if there were any signs of whiskers. Hubert was nearly seventeen; he was taller and slighter than his brother, but was younger both in appearance and manners. He had all the restlessness of a boy, and lacked somewhat of Char-

ley's steady perseverance.

Maud was fifteen. Her constant outof-door exercise had made her as nimble and active as a young fawn. Ethel wan ed three months of fourteen, and looked under twelve. She was quite the ho bird of the family, and liked nothing better than taking her work and sitting by the hour, quietly talking to her mother.

The time was now again approaching when the Indian forays were to be ex-Late one afternoon Mr. gerald had gone out for a ride with Mr. Charley had gone down to the dam with his gun on his shoulder, and Hubert had ridden to a pool in the at some distance off, where he had the day before observed a wild duck, which he believed to be a new sort. The cattle and flocks had just been driven in by Lopez and two mounted peons at an ear lier hour than usual, as Mr. Hardy had Riddle and catchword that no one may that morning given orders that the aniwere all to be in their inclosbefore dusk. The laborers in the fields below were still at work plowing. Ethel was in the sitting room, working with Mrs. Hardy, while Maud was in the garden, picking some fruit for tea.

Presently the occupants of the parlor were startled by a sharp cry from Mand, and in another instant she flew into the room, rushed at a bound to the fireplace snatched down her light rifle from its nooks over the mantel, and, crying, 'Quick, Ethel, your rifle?' was gone again in an instant,

Mrs. Hardy and Ethel sprang to their eet, too surprised for the moment to do anything, and then Mrs. Hardy repeated Maud's words, "Quick, Ethel, your rifle!

Ethel seized it, and with her mother ran to the door. Then they saw a sight which brought a scream from both their lips. Mrs. Hardy fell on her knees and covered her eyes, while Ethel, after a moment's pause, grasped the rife, which had nearly fallen from her hands, and ran forward, though her limbs trembled so that they could scarcely carry her on.

The sight was indeed a terrible one. At a distance of two hundred yards Hubert was riding for his life. His hat was off, his gun was gone, his face was deadly pale. Behind him rode three Indians. The nearest one was immediately behind him, at a distance of scarce two horses' length; the other two were close to their leader. All were evidently gaining upon

(To be continued.)

Brassy Eye" Latest Disease.

brassy eye' is the latest affliction which has fallen to the lot of about as ingenious as any boy in the street-car conductors and motormen," said a prominent local physician to a Washington Star reporter recently. "The 'brassy eye' is a peculiar affection of the eye caused by rubbing the eye with the hand while the latter is covered with verdigris from the brasswork of the cars.

"The symptoms of the disease resem ble a slight inflammation of the eye, such as might be due to the presence of any small foreign body. After a few hours the inflammation increases and is accompanied by severe pain, the sufferer being almost unable to see. An excessive flow of tears accompanies this stage of the disease. In the acute stage of the disease the inflamed condition of the conjunctiva covers the whole mucous membrane, produ continuous flow of mucus and a blurred

"Motormen, who generally wear gloves, are not so apt to contract the disease as conductors, whose duty makes it necessary for them to shin along the footboard of the car, grasping the brass seat rails with their hands. The 'brassy eye' was noted first some time ago, and many cases of this peculiar disease have been reported in various Eastern cities."

Her Gentle Protest.

There were nearly twenty-three strikes in the last twenty-three years!" he exclaimed as he turned from the industrial news.

"Now, Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "do let us talk about something else than baseball."-Washington Star.

Suffered Somewhat.

Doctor-Do you ever have ringing sunds in your ears? Patient-Certainly. I'm a telephon

girl.-Philadelphia Record. If the best man's faults were written on his forehead he would draw



Little Stories and Incidents that Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers

Who Will Be "It"? "On-ery, u-ery, ick-ery, Ann, Fillesy, follesy, Nicholas, John." Down in the meadows, the children at

play Tell their quaint numbers the old-fash-ioned way; All in a row, while the counting is done, Lips tightly closed, but with eyes full of fun.

Listening to catch every saying and sign Waiting their turns, to the last in the

Grandmamma smiles, for grandmammas know funny, old counting they said long

the spinning-wheel lessons were Down in the orchard and out in the sun,



COUNTING OUT.

Just a wee while before candle-light Grandma was off with the rest for a game.

And she will tell, if you ask her, the way She and her playmates the queer words would say.
In the same orchard, her grandchildren

spell.

where you may, 'tis the merry old game; Everywhere children may play it the same.

Playing at tag the land over, they know unting our grandmamma said long -Youth's Companion.



Playing Marbles in the City.

world, especially when it comes to inventing games of amusement. He is compelled to play under many condi tions which do not confront the boys of smaller cities. For one thing he has not the space and for another the police do not allow him as much 'rope," so to speak, as is allowed the boys of smaller cities. So he is driven to the necessity of playing in accordance with the rules of a great metropolls. When he wants to play marbles he cannot mark off a chalk ring in the street because the police will be after him for distiguring the pavement. Boys who live downtown have no va cant lots to play marbles in and uptown many of the vacant lots are not only fenced in but guarded by special watchmen.

Consequently the New York boy has to find another way to play marbles. He kas finally settled upon the iron tops which cover openings to the various conduits under the streets. His favorite is the large, square top which covers an opening to the electric light conduits. This is not only large, but it is made very rough on the surface failing answer. and has in the center a round indentation which will hold quite a lot of took with rheumatism in my side, an

of marbles. Each one throws into the give way to 'em. It did give way leeof marbles and the game is to shoot ing me weak as a rag. them out of the ring and off the top after they are knocked out of the ring comes in, gives one look at me, mixe. they lodge in the other indentations on up a glass of his herb stuff, an' in the top. The game is quite popular less'n twelve hours he has that rheu-

Finland Boys' Bath,

When the boys of Finland want to take a bath this is the way they do it: In the first place, it is very, very cold in Finland-and the bathroom is not in the house at all, but is a building quite

It is a round building, about the size punity.

of an ordinary room. There are no windows, so light and air can only come in when the door is open.

Inside benches are built all along the wall and in the center is a great pile of loose stones. Early on Saturday morning wood is brought in and a great vessel standing near the stones is filled with water.

Then someone cuts ever so many birch switches and these are placed on the floor of the bath house. Next the fire is made under the stones and it burns all morning. In the afternoon, when the stones are very hot, the fire is put out, the place is swept clean and all is ready.

The boys undress in their homes and run to the bath house. As it is generally thirty below zero you may be sure

they do it in double quick time.

As soon as they are in the bath house they shut the door tight and begin to throw water on the hot stones. This, of course, makes the steam rise. More threw cold water on all my so water is thrown on and there is more as to repairs and improvement water is thrown on and there is more as to repairs and improvement steam until the place is full of it.

And now comes the part that I think you American boys would not like at Each boy takes a birch switch and falls to whipping his companions. This is to make the blood circulate and though it is a real hard whipping no one objects, but all think it great At last, looking like a lot of boiled lobsters, they all rush out, have a roll in the snow and make for home

Goose with an Ivory Arrow.

An Eskimo arrow of walrus ivory. found imbedded deep in the breast of a Canadian gray goose, is on exhibition in a gun store at Spokane. The goose was shot a few days ago by John Cochran near Liberty Lake. As he picked up the big honker, weighing fourteen pounds, he was surprised to see a little piece of ivory sticking out from its breast for two inches. With difficulty he pulled it out, for

the flesh had grown around the arrow. Then he saw that it was an arrow eight inches long and about as thick as a lead pencil. The carvings on the stem where it was tied to the arrow stick are still visible.

No arrow of the sort was ever seen here before. The bird evidently carried it thousands upon thousands of miles from the far north, where it was shot by some Eskimo.

Something New. A showman to the jungle went And caught a fierce young gnu, Said he, "I'll teach him to perform And sell him to the Zoo."

This man was very much surprised, And quite delighted, too, For, lo! each quick and novel trick The new gnu knew! -St. Nicholas.

No Right to Growl. Little Elsie-Mamma, do dogs and cats get married?

Mamma—Why, of course not, dear.

Little Elsie—Then I'd like to know said the sad-faced man, "we was what right Fido has got to growl at souls with but a single thought" Tabby while they are eating their breakfast.

The Letter's Skin.

One day little 8-year-old Mabel's aunt received a letter, and while interested in its contents, the envelope dropped to the floor. Mabel, observing it, picked it up and gravely said as she re turned it: "Auntle, here's the skin off our letter."

Too Early for Tommy, Little Nettie-Some people are always saying they are as happy as larks. I wonder if a lark is really so very happy?

Small Tommy-No, of course not. I read in a book about the lark having to get up with the sun every morning.

His Punishment.

The Parson-Johnny, do you know where you will go if you are a naughty boy and don't mind your parents? Johnny (aged 5)-Yes, sir. I'll have to go to bed before supper.

Real Doctoring.

"Doc" Judson had never taken so much as a single course in medical study, but he was in greater demand than the regular practitioner of Crowville, who had a degree and a framed "diplomy" in his office.

"I'd ruther trust to Bill Judson's doctoring than any that's learned out o' medicine books," said old lady 8im-

When pressed for a reason for this preference, the old lady had one un-

"When doc was away one time I was I had to let Daughter Jane send for Often one sees boys gathered about the diplomy doctor. He give me medi these fron tops enjoying a fine game cines an' said the rheumatism would circular indentation the same number the by leetle, an' finally wore off, leav

"Well, now, when I have one o' those entirely. This is quite hard to do, as spells an' Doc Judson 'tends me, he among boys in all parts of Manhattan. matism b'isting all over me from head to feet, departing in a half-dozen directions, an' no chance for my mind to dwell on any one spot, an' say, 'It's the wust that.' That's what I call doctoring?"

> The man whose reputation for veracity is un'impeachable can lie with im

Dragged Down

In the loins.

Nervousness, unrefreshing sle It is time you were doing som

The kidneys were anciently reins - in your case they are a

Hood's Sarsape Acts with the most direct, benefing the kidneys. It contains the safest substances for correcting these organs.

Made a Difference.

Miss Mainchance—I support heard of my engagement to heard of my engagement to heard Friend—Yes, and I consurprised. You told me once surprised. wouldn't marry him for ten

pounds. Miss Mainchance—I know, thousand .- Casseli's Journal.

The Water Supply.

"Not going to move away in flat, are you?" is quired the "Why, when you moved a months ago you were in rape it—and it had hot and cold up

Equally Divided

"You allow no beer in the la"No; my wife and I never the thing but wine and water."

"In what proportion do you to
"I drink the wine and my
drinks the water."—Lippings

Thoughtful.

Doctor-I think you understand now the directions for these me and this is for your dyspepsia. Patient-Why, I haven't dy doctor.

Doctor-Oh, I know; but ya have it when you have to other medicines .- Tit-Bits.

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The readers of this paper will be a least one dracked that science has been able to que it stages, and that is catarrh. Hall'contains the only positive cure known to the fraternity. Catarrh being a constitute case, requires a constitutional to Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internst, directly upon the blood and masous of the system, thereby destroying the strength by building up the constitute assisting nature in doing its work, and remaining assisting nature in doing its work a prietors have so much faith in its powers, that they offer One Hundrid or any case that it fails to cure. Sais of testimonials. Address.

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Misplaced Affection. She kissed him and caressed in But 'twas not what he desk He only looked at her and grad-For she made the poor pugts.

Human Nature.

Some people practice what they But it's a lead-pipe cinch They preach to others by the jui And practice by the inch.

Then and Now. "How about you at the pressi ing?" a ked the inquisitive your "We still have but a single that replied the proprietor of the sain

ourselves."

Contemporary.

May told a joke to Flo one day, "Oh, my! that's old," said fa 'Oh, is it, really, dear' said M Of course, you ought to know.
—Philadelphish

Very Still.

"Sketch you?" echoed the noise artist. "What kind of a subject you make?" "Oh, I'll do as still life," Fi the tramp, who had not change position in the haystack for temp

hours .- Chicago News.

The Unexpected Happens "Why that look of surprise Blowell, who had just finished? a remarkable story.

lieve it?" "Yes; that's the peculiar partit replied his friend Naggeby.

pen to know that it is true.

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