FROM DESERET EVENING NEWS.

was attended with more glory than many left turned, the enemy swung out their remarkable struggles of the country. a well-planned battle. It was brought right in a furious assault, which Scott From such a battle ground, it was fitton without orders, was fought with repulsed with heavy loss. Only their ing that brilliant memories should be unusual desperation, and though it artillery in the centre remained firm. handed down. Gen. W. T. Sherman, yielded no substantial results to the The re-enforcements, however, that responding to the toast "The Old Army," victors, who were the aggressors as well Jesup had cut off on the direct road had Lundy's Lane, and Scott and Col. Miller, bloody contests that reflect splendour undecided with odds greatly against fidelity on the field of Mars. upon the American arms. Besides it Scott. It was then 9 o'clock at night, gave to the nation a remarkable military and the battle was fought under the hero, whose fame remained untarnished light of the moon. for half a century.

lished themselves on Canadian soil in to the American camp, and Gen. Brown the summer of 1814, the commander, had promptly sent a brigade under Gen. Gen. Jacob Brown, adopted the policy E. W. Ripley, to move rapidly forward heaped upon it. of threatening various important points and support the advance, and hastened on that side of the boundary, in order to the field in person. It took but a to prevent his opponent, Gen. Riall, glance to determine that the enemy's from making a counter invasion across cannon in the centre, on the eminence Important Departure Respecting This Niagara river. On the 25th of July he around which the fighting had been received news of the British troops that waged, was the key to the British posiled him to suppose that such an invasion tion. Ripley's brigade filed up along was on foot, and yielding to the urgent the main river (or Queenstown) road solicitation of Gen. Scott, who com- until it came to Lundy's Lane, where manded one of his brigades, ordered the British battery was located. The him to lead a movement along the American engineer of the field quickly Queenstown road to threaten Forts informed Brown that the British cannon George and Niagara, and thus put the must be silenced. The leading battalion enemy on the defensive. The order was of Ripley's brigade was the Twentyissued at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, first, led by Col. James Miller, and and Scott's brigade was in motion in when it reached the lane Brown said to twenty minutes. His force numbered the commander, pointing to the British Farm and Fireside, he states that he ships 1,200 men, namely, four infantry stronghold, "Colonel, take your regibatallions, one battery, and two com- ment, storm that work and take it.' panies of mounted men. After a march "I'll try, sir," responded Miller, and of a couple of hours the column was met proceeded to the task. His men numwith rumours, spread by citizens, that bered about 300, and screening them-Riall was in the immediate vicinity selves by the fence of the lane and a with a force fully equal to Scott's, but growth of shrubbery beside it, approachin the face of contradictory information, ed to within two rods of the battery. credited as positive at Brown's head- The British gunners stood with lighted quarters, the impatient leader refused matches awaiting the word to fire. It to believe the story and continued to was too dark for effective shots at long "march rapidly on the forts," as he had range, and they were in readiness to been ordered. He took the precaution, receive attack from any quarter. Miller's however, to send a message back to his men carefully took aim and shot down chief recounting what he had heard. every gunner, then with a shout mount-The British who appeared on his front ed the fence and were upon the pieces he believed to be only a remnant left | before the British could resist. A line by Riall to deceive the American gen- of British infantry, lying near by as erals, and these he promptly attacked. supports opened upon Miller's men

of Lundy's Lane, or Niagara, as it is were kept in check by a rapid fire of of a lead pencil. also called. Riall was in the vicinity musketry. Seven cannons, with the with a large force and, moreover, was ammunition waggons and horses, fell in full readiness for battle, His troops into Miller's hands. numbered 4,500 and many of them were The British quickly rallied and attemptfresh. His position was on an eminence ed to drive Miller's men away. After two along which ran Lundy's Lane, a high-Ripley brought forward the remainder of way between Niagara river and the his brigade, and the heights were held, head of Lake Ontario. So precititate even against a third assault-the most had been Scott's action that there was powerful of all-by 1,500 fresh troops. no safe way of backing out on the part | Scott's brigade, meanwhile, had borne the of the Americans. He had advertised brunt of the battle. One after another the his presence by his bold attack, and regiments of this brigade exhausted their should he withdraw after a tentative until there was but one left in line—the stroke, it would be a confession of weak- Ninth-with the skeletons of three others ness and invite pursuit. Pursuit under around it. Two of Scott's regimental comthe circumstances would be as difficult manders were down with severe wounds, to withstand as the onset of superior and all the captains of the Eleventh were numbers in a free field would be.

The enemy opened with musketry American army was at hand. The soldier would not allow the battle to lag on and left of it. Between the British left about to carry out the purpose when and send to market. left vacant, but at the moment of fight was over. Scott's attack, reinforcements for Riall Bloody as well as desperate had been were marching up to occupy it. They the battle of Lundy's Lane. It ended at never got there however. Scott saw 10 o'clock at night, and the darkness had the open space. It was in the uncertain compelled the combatents to get into light of evening, and he detailed the very close quarters. Three American Twenty-fifth regiment, under Maj. Thos. tains, and numerous staff and line officers, S. Jesup, to crawl through the bushes were among the killed and wounded. that covered the ground, reach the Gen. Brown was wounded, as was also enemy's left flank and turn it. Jesup Scott. The American loss was 171 killed obeyed, and struck the opening of the and 571 wounded-742 in all. The prodown Queenstown road that supports Scott and Ripley, and fell upon about were marching to Riall's assistance, and 2,500 men. The British lost 84 killed Jesup's movement caused them to halt and 559 wounded-643 in all. This loss and change their direction. Meanwhile fell upon about 4,500 men. Scott's Scott pressed the fighting against the wound was made by a bullet that pene-British front. He did not hope to win trated the shoulder, and though he kept the fight alone, but thought that he battle, his system was in the end exhaustcould hold on until relief should come ed by the loss of blood. He had two from Gen. Brown, in response to his horses killed under him, and was a veritmessage that the enemy was reported in able hero everywhere on the field. After force on his front.

cess in every way. He kept off rein- convalescent. When able to endure travel British lines for the order of battle. The capture of the enemy's leader was a men to charge the enemy and refute the stroke of luck, perhaps, but it was British slander that Americans could "not effected by an inspiration of genius and stand cold iron." This was at Chippewa. daring such as wins in the heat of a At the opening of Congress in 1814, Scott conflict. Riall had been wounded, and was honoured by a vote of thanks and the with his staff was moving away from the award of a gold medal. It was this medal fight in the direction of his reserves. An while robbing the vaults where it was aid preceded him, and on meeting a deposited, because it belonged to a hero. party of Jesup's men, mistook them in Virginia and New York each presented the dark for British and called out, him with a sword, and with a bound he "Make room there, men, for Gen. Riali.' sprang into prominence as a popular idol. With an "Ay, ay, sir," the American The battle of Lundy's Lane was not a ranks opened, the unsuspecting British moved between, and at a word American bayonets were lowered and the head-

river to cut him off, but he charged night. But the brilliant tactics of Scott, Lundy's Lane was an accident, but the main American force. Seeing their selves, placed Lundy's Lane among the

Scott's intuition had been correct. After the American forces had estab- Tue sound of the battle had penetrated Instead of a remnant he met an army with muskets, and attempted to retake and unintentionally opened the battle the cannon by a bayonet charge, but

such assaults had been repulsed, Gen. ammunition and retired for fresh supplies, killed or wounded. Scott himself suffered from a severe wound that he had received while directing Maj. Jesup's gallant exploit and cannon and Scott accepted the against the enemy's left early in the fight. challenge just as though the entire Notwithstanding all, however, the daring British artillery was stationed on an his line. While Miller was contending eminence, with infantry to the right with the British battery, Scott ordered a out thinly, to finish curling, then handle

flank and the river there was a space Milier's success was announced. Then the regimental commanders, two artillery caplane into Queenstown road. It was portion of killed was large. The loss was the battle he was borne by slow stages to Jesup's movement was a brilliant suc. Batavia, N.Y., where he remained until forcements from Riall that might have turned the tide against Scott. He fought town to town, as far as Geneva, N.Y. The with a force superior to his own column fame of Lundy's Lane had preceded him, out of those present under Riall, and he and he was everywhere greeted with captured Riall and several of his staff demonstrations honouring him for the before directions could be given in the part he had played in the conflict along

SCOTT AT LUNDY'S LANE. ployed between Jesup's line and the ed and occupied it in strength during the boldly through the hostile ranks, and ranged his command once more with won the admiration of the British them-

in the last speech he delivered, cited it stands well to the front in the list of arrived on the field, and the issue was for instances of traditional American

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Mr. Robert Sellar, the well-known editor of the Huntingdon Gleaner, has addressed an open letter to Mr. Mercier, in which he castigates him for having brought such disgrace upon the Liberal party that it staggers under the load which he has

ONION GRO AING.

First of Spring Crops.

In a few weeks onions will receive attention, as the crop is the first one planted and in this section the sets are sometimes set out in March, the principal crops being grown from sets of last year, rather than from seed. To procure the sets the seeds must be planted the preceding year. Mr. T. Greiner, of La Salle, N.Y., who has contributed so many valuable articles to agricultural journals on onion and potato growing, has, by experiment, learned to produce an early crop from seed the first year, to secure large yields, and to realize high prices. In a recent communication to the onions to market in crates holding threefourths of a bushel, and receives one dollar per crate, and that on the proper soil, the | er. use of suitable varieties, and liberal application of manure and fertilizers, as many as 1,000 bushels per acre of onions may be grown, which is very remunerative compared with many other crops. ONIONS IN HOTBEDS.

As many will be interested in his method, it may be stated that the varieties are | ah." mostly of the "Prize taker" and "Spanish King," the "Victoria" being preferred as a white onion, which can be marketed earlier than the "Denver Yellow," grown in the old way, and other varieties may be grown in the same way, to be marketed in the fall. Seed should be sown as early as hotbeds can be started, in February, or early in March, about a pound and a half of seed being required to grow plants enough for one acre. Sow the seed in hotbeds in rows, an ounce and a half of seed to an ordinary sash, and keep the bed clear of weeds. The young plants are ready for the open ground when they are of the thickness

TRANSPLANTING TO OPEN GROUND.

The rows should be twelve inches apart and the plants three inches apart in the rows. Of course, this close planting calls for much labor, and the transplanting of the young onions is also a heavy job, but it must not be overlooked that the labor usually given to a crop grown from seed in the open ground, before the young onions appear, is also quite an item, as well as the great amount of seed required, hence the transplanting in the end proves very profitable. The crop is best cultivated with hand hoes and wheel hoes. Onions transplant very easily, and good plants sel-

HARVESTING.

The chief point is to get the crop properly ripened and cured, and, with this end in view, onions should be pulled as soon as the tops begin to waste away. It is always safer to harvest them too early than too late. In the case of late harvesting you allow more time for growth, but, by early harvesting of the crop, there will be a better chance for the crop to cure, and become well capped over. Gather them when perfectly dry, and store on a barn floor or loft,

We were gazing on the monarch Of the poultry-yard one day, With his gold and emerald feathers, And his coronet so gay. Oft the whole brood, with one consent, A cackling concert raised, Calling on all the fowls around To shout their chieftain's praise.

This world is full of ups and downs; Our rooster found it so, For off, with every wind of heaven, His plumes began to flow. Of golden feathers round his neck He shortly was bereft; One dropped by one from out his tail Till not a plume was left.

And then it was that every chick, The meanest of the brood Would cast their scornful glances when He ventured out for food. Oh! where was now his boastful crow? His step of stately pride? He seemed to feel the change, and sought, Alone, his shame to hide.

Milking Yard Conveniences. It requires but a little time to make a shelter like that shown in the accompanying sketch, furnished by Mr. L. D. Snook, and it certainly provides a very neat and desirable place in which to set the milk until all the cows are milked. The lower shelf makes a good receptacle for the milking-stools, and,

made for the purpose 999 intended, and not by the utilization of some old box, keg, or pail, as many do, for milking is not such a pleas-

milker should have a SHELTER FOR MILKtortuous seat while performing the operation. This shelter keeps the rain from the milk, and out of danger from being upset by the cows. The stools are kept dry, and the neatness of the entire surroundings, convenience, and comfort to the milker, as the result.

Where Farm Luxuries Grow. vegetables, and be deprived of the later pointment, discouragement, loss and ruin. quarters party were prisoners of war. Soon after this a column of British de
Miller's gallant men. The British return.

Soon after this a column of British de
Miller's gallant men. The British return.

Soon after this a column of British de
Miller's gallant men. The British return.

you-beging spread out the manure now, so as to have the lumps broken up before spring, and to have the plant food ready.

Ashes for Grapes.

Prof. Budd says: "No fact is now better established than that the ashes are the one thing needful on our soils for the production of a high grade of the grape. This is not surprising in view of the statement made by chemists that a crop of four tons of grapes to the acre removes from the soil forty pounds of potash, thirteen pounds of nitrogen and twelve pounds of phosphoric

Down With the Fences.

An old rail tence with a nice lot of dry soft grass makes a splendid home for mice and rabbits, and if near a young orchard they will have a sweet feast this winter and you a sorry looking orchard next spring. Clean out the fence corners in the fall, or better still have no fence corners or as few as possible.

Wasteful and Unsightly.

Every farmer knows how unsightly the tufts of grass appear in the pasture which have been stimulated by the droppings of the animals. When the cows are on the pasture it will pay to collect this manure daily, or go into the fields with a rake and scatter it. This may appear like extra labor, but it will pay, as the manure will confer greater benefit to the field and to the grass. Cattle seem to avoid these tuits, and until the field is plowed again University; Consulting Orthopedic Sursome of the land will become poorer and other portions richer.

George Catches On. "Katie," he said, timidly, "I-I have al

lowed myself to hope that you regard me as something more than a friend." "George," she answered softly, with halfaverted face, "you-you are away off."

And George understood. He came near-

A Vigorous Denial. Miss Antique - "Why do you go around telling people I look as old as Methuselah ?"

Miss Freshton-"I don't and I never

I haven't anything against Methuse-An Average. Jack Spratt took anti-fat,

His wife took anti-lean, And so betwixt them both They struck a happy mean. Profanity of the Eyes.

Wool-"I stepped on a woman's gown today, and she swore at me."

Van Pelt-"What did she say?" Wool-"Nothing; but you ought to have

The Borrowed Ring.

Maud Cheviot was standing in her friend's boudoir. "It worked," she said to her hostess, "beautifully. There is your ring, and thank you so much. I shall always, in some sort, owe you much of my happiness, you know. It is a pretty ring. I hope your fiance may never object to my temporary use of it. Tom proposed twenty-four hours after he saw it on my finger. It's always the way with men. When they think they have lost you they find they wanted you all the time. now, you see I've got a real engagement ring of my own on; not yours, dear. But -we're to be married in three months. You must come to the wedding. Tom has very much to thank you for-or your ring. He shall know that-some day."-Chicago Times.

Women as Tailors' Duns,

The latest and most effectual scheme resorted to by the noble army of martyrsthe tailors-is a collecting and protective agency conducted exclusively by young women. The manager is a woman, and she has thirteen bright and pretty girls assistants all resident in the city of Atlanta. The gilded youth who is persistently in arrears vision of bewitching girlhood, and surprised into paying his bill before he realizes it. The most amusing scenes occur daily at the ARTHUR O'LEARY. office of the agency.

Lace Gowns.

Black lace gowns are still prominent. A departure in sombreness is thankfully received for the pretty, graceful patterns are now showing over backgrounds of Nile green, ciel blue, and ivory white, while shoulder knots of the two colors are mingled artistically.

She Clips His Wings.

Stanley has his future career mapped out for him. His wife has decided it for him. No more junketing about in African jungles. She wants him to stay at home, write the story of his life, and stand for the House of Commons.

"I beg you to hear my suit," said the

voung lawver. "Pray, Mr. Briffins," she said, chillingly, "don't talk shop."

Squelched.

"As the Tree is Bent," Etc.

Take great care when you are either taking off and putting on a bridle especially to your young horses. If you hurt his mouth once, he tears you will do so again, and his attempts to prevent you doing this, often makes it very inconvenient to you. you use proper care he will soon learn to render you valuable assistance by holding his head exactly as you wish him to.

Go in for Good Cows.

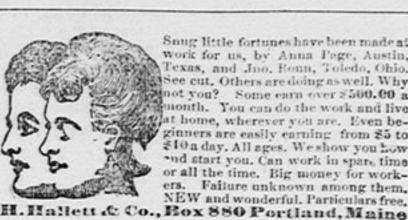
Remember that the cow giving 120 pounds of butter at 25 cents returns only \$30 cash, or just what her keeping is worth, while the 300 pound cow returns \$75 at the same price per pound. Suppose the extra food of the latter cost an extra \$10. She would net her owner \$35 still. Go in for

OUT OF THE FARM PAPERS.

There is a law in Kansas to punish misrepresentation and deception in the sale of trees and plants.

luxuries of the farm. To grow a few early fully watched or it tells stories of disap- Capital \$1,250,000. Liberal policy-Bonus kinds, is a mistake. There is nothing to A walk about the farm in winter is not prevent growing both early and late vege- devoid of interest, even in reference to

ly new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker, ners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and apwards, nd more after a little experimee. We and fornish you the ememation FREE. TRUE & CO., A. U.S.A. BAINE.



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Dr. J. Simpson,

Graduate of Univ. of Trinity Col., Toronto. Membero Col. of Physicians & Surgeons, Ont. Late Physician of Rockwood Asylum, Kingston. Grand Trunk Sur geon, Lindsay District. Lindsay, Feb. 4th, 1891 .- 5

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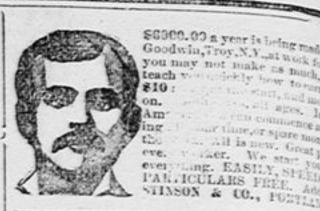
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INCOME, -DEPOSIT AT OTTAWA, **POLICIES IN FORCE NEW POLICIES, 1890**

ENDOWNMENTS

The Government Reports for y past show that the ÆTNA LIFE has par a moment more I wa to living policy holders IN CANADA ger sum in settlement of MATUI ENDOWMEN'TS than that paid by Can dian and British Companies comb No better evidence is required of value and popularity of the ETNA EN ou know the long cut DOWMENT Policies.

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JOHN D. MACMURCHY of that cut, When I go

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Messrs. Authors & Cox:-

GENTLEMEN,-We are greath mistaken, and conclud pleased with the result of the use of the instrument made your firm for our little niece who was suffering from a white lenty of room. There swelling of the knee, previous to using it she was unable to walk about, but now runs about by the list. The one like other children, and there are a very dim light, so of her recovering the use of the idea to shadow. limb. You are at liberty to use the trunks there w this letter if you wish todo so. case which seemed to HEYWOOD BROS.

This little girl would doubtless have lost. So it seemed only her leg, only knowing what to do and how before we made the first to do it we cure her.

ough the song be clear and cks a note for a that. ut who'd shirk his daily wor claim his wage and a' that, when he might earn his br ta man for a' that.

MAN'S A MAN FOR A' TH

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

n's a man," said Robert Bu

r 3' that and a' that ;"

the dine on homely fare, true and brave, and a' tha ne whose garb is "hodden fool and knave, and a' that and crime that shame ou ald fade and fall, and a that oughmen be as good as kin churls as earls for a' that. ee you brawny, blustering s o swaggers, swears, and a't

hinks because his strong rig the fell an ox and a' that, he's as noble, man for man, duke and lord and a' that, but a brute, beyond dispute, d not a man for a' that. n may own a large estate are palace, park, and a' that, not for birth, but honest wor thrice a man for a' that; hald herding on the muir, beats his wife, and a' that

half a man for a' that. nes to this, dear Brother Bu e truth is old, and a' thatman's the gold for a' that; though you'd put the minte opper, brass, and a' that, e is gross, the cheat is plain will not pass for a' that.

thing but a rascal boor,

that and a' that, soul, and heart, and a' that nakes the king a gentleman d not his crown and a' that man with man, if rich or po e best is he, for a' that, stands erect in self respect, acts the man for a' that.

was one of those peculia nist shrouds everythin ough the moon was up, y ly see it, and would n was a moon, were it not liancy of the mist, that log a through train, had

We were waiting for he station, when my ear ca king of the telegraph. Med listened, and realized that was sending word to u n up the road rent to the operator and

nts had the dispatch. in delayed by mist. r sick. Give us a man. s run on No. 5 was an i and needed a practised ma

nothing to do but go my g the necessary arrange out on the platform

5,796,32 ed to eat its way thr 3,000.00 ing. Perhaps it was the 117,656,38 ed in spirits. 21,206,70 lidn't have long to wai totive was whistling at

as I walked down the came the glare of the he had arrived. E ggage-master alight.

we stood together he that was quite tremulou

mother lives on the General Agent three times from t t, to show her I am ou do that for me to-n he finished speaking the railing for support. onsiderate it was of hi Other worry, and I pront

moment more the sign As the conductor raise e shouted to me. "We unction to night."

engine took a few dee neels began to revolv we gained speed I loo astonishment I thou who just before ha of the car try to signa his face with his hands. dense, however, I m

car was one of those trunks and I started

lough to hold a house g so busy with the tru Nov. 1890. I slid back the door to ny baggage I noticed