

ENEMY BOER ARMY ROUTED!

Methuen's Victory At Modder River.

Boers 8,000 Strong Disputed His Passage to Kimberley.

A STUBBORN TEN HOURS' FIGHT.

Gallant Conduct of the Attacking Force—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Engaged—Praise for All, but Especially the Artillery—Crossing the River Under Fire—Gen. Buller's Despatch Tells the Story—British Onward Movement.

BULLER'S DESPATCH.

Victory Only Won After Ten Hours' Hard Fighting.

London, Nov. 29.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller: Cape Town, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Gen. Methuen reports: "Modder River, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Reconnoitered at 5 a. m. enemy's position on River Modder and found them strongly entrenched and concealed. No means of outflanking, river being full. Action commenced with artillery, mounted infantry and cavalry at 5.30. Guards on the right, Ninth Brigade on the left. Attacked position in widely extended formation at 6.30, and supported by the artillery found itself in front of the whole Boer force, 8,000 strong, with two large guns, four Krupps, etc. "The Naval brigade rendered great assistance from the railway. "After desperate hard fighting, which lasted ten hours, our men, without water or food, and in the burning sun, made the enemy quit his position. "General Pole-Carew was successful in getting a small party across the river, gallantly assisted by 100 Sappers. "I speak in terms of high praise of the conduct of all who were engaged in one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army. If I can mention one man particularly, it is two batteries of artillery."

This is the engagement for which the Boers have been preparing ever since the British advance began, and is of prime importance to the future of the war on the western border of the hostile republics. It is what the British people have been waiting to hear of with strained ears and not a little anxiety.

The crisis has been reached. Gen. Methuen had, all told, about 15,000 men.

Modder River is about 30 miles from Kimberley.

MODDER RIVER BATTLE.

Britain Feels Relieved by the News of the Victory.

London cable says: The expected great battle of Modder River has been fought, and Gen. Methuen has added another victory to his achievements of the past week. That the Boers defended their position with all their old-time gallantry is being proved, though the details must be awaited before the full effect of his position, which may mean a falling back of the advances to the interior lines, or the abandonment of the bridge head defenses.

The former is the more plausible, since Gen. Pole-Carew was crossing with the help of sappers, which would negate the hope that the bridge was in the hands of the British. The sappers were undoubtedly postponing.

Complaint is beginning to be heard against the employment of so many sappers for purely military work far from the coast. The complaint is based on the ground that the navy cannot afford to lose men whom it takes so long to make and replace.

There are also loud complaints that more artillery and cavalry have not been furnished to General Methuen. It is argued that at the start of his march he did not have sufficient cavalry for pursuit and to clinch the victories gained, and that branch must now be so overworked as to be practically worn out.

The Daily News says: "Whatever comes, we must brace our nerves to meet it. Certainly, today looks as if we had before us a very stern and earnest struggle before we see our way clear to final victory."

Too Exhausted to Pursue.

The Times' military expert, commenting on Gen. Methuen's despatch, says: "Gen. Methuen states only that the enemy was made to quit his position. Our troops must have been too exhausted to pursue, but if the Boers were driven across the river assuming it was fordable, their loss must have been severe."

The paper proceeds to argue that the Boers' general position possibly pointed southwest, their retirement being to the eastward.

The Times comments upon the fact that thus far the Boers have been able to compel attacks by inadequate forces upon their well-chosen positions, while keeping the initiative in their own hands. It says: "Ample numbers are our greatest need, and the decision to send out the sixth division has certainly not been taken too soon. Now that disloyalty in Cape Colony has to be faced, even greater efforts will have to be made. The only wise course is to turn to account the somewhat bitter lessons of the last six weeks, and to employ a large force for safety."

Battle of Modder River.

By an English military expert: The action fought by the Kimberley relief column, under General Methuen, on Tuesday, was preliminary to the passage of the Modder River, which he reports as in full flood. The Boers were found entrenched on the north

bank, having two heavy guns and four Krupp field pieces in position, their force being said to number 8,000. Orders which would be included the commands that were driven from Belmont and Enslin. The action began on the part of the British by the continuous cannonade from the field artillery and rifle fire from the infantry lining the south bank of the Modder River. Under cover of this fire, the British succeeded in getting small forces across the stream through the exertions of the engineers, probably using pontoons or the collapsible boats now in use in the British army. The Boers were eventually driven from their position, and in getting the boats they were established on the north bank of the Modder, and pushing on to Kimberley. From the river they have still some 22 miles to march to the Boer garrison, and the Boers are said to have a strong position at Spytfontein, eleven miles beyond the Modder.

More Troops for Methuen.

A London cable says: Twelve hours' reflection upon Lord Methuen's brief despatch has only served to increase public anxiety and suspense. All kinds of speculation are indulged in. In the absence of any indication in the despatch as to whether the Boers occupied the north or south bank of the Modder River, the best opinion inclines to the latter theory, and it is pointed out that the Boers would not follow up the retreating Boers and crush them as the enemy crowded over the bridge, their compulsory line of retreat.

It is believed that Lord Methuen will be instantly reinforced from Cape Town by two battalions of infantry, a detachment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery.

Colonel Albrecht, who is directing the work of the Boers in opposing Lord Methuen, was originally an officer in the Austrian army. He entered the Free State army, and soon distinguished himself by his bravery and skill. He is known as an able artillery and strategist.

Sailors' Gallant Fight.

London cable: Additional detail of the fight at Enslin (Graspan) on Saturday night is received from the Orange River. When the Naval Brigade started there was no sign of the enemy. Shell fire had apparently driven them back, but there was a sudden and rude awakening. When the Naval Brigade was in the middle of the river they were met by one blast of fire right round a kopje. The fire was so murderous that no troops could live in it, and the men had to back for a few moments under cover.

The charge recoudered, and then the men rushed to the foot of the kopje. What this run was will be realized when it is stated that the Naval Brigade started from Enslin with the appearance of a raging sandstorm. There was an instant's pause at the foot of the kopje, and then with a wild yell the men rushed up the hill. The Boers could not stand this charge, and the few who held their ground were killed. The majority fled, after the guns had been removed, at a smart trot.

Every officer but two of the Naval Brigade was killed. How the Boers lay low under defenses during the terrific shelling is regarded as a marvel by the military men here. Those who retreated suddenly retired, their retreat being not by a roundabout route.

Methuen's force is constantly harassed by sharpshooters.

CANADIANS AT THE CAPE.

Sardinian Arrived at Its Destination Yesterday.

London cable: News was received this afternoon of the safe arrival at Cape Town to-day of the Allan Liner Sardinian with the Canadian contingent, under Lieut-Col. Otter, on board.

The citizens of Cape Town were waiting for several days for the coming of the Canadians, to show them in common with the Australians, the honor of being the first to cheer the banners of the Empire, and how much the British people of South Africa recognized the importance of this outward sign of the unity of the Empire in the hour of stress.

The contingent left Quebec on Monday, Oct. 30th, and have there been 29 days on the way from Quebec to the Cape. The Toronto and Hamilton portion of the contingent left Toronto on Wednesday, Oct. 25th.

Nicholson's Nek Disaster.

London cable: Gen. W. Stevens, the war correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a letter by post, describing the battle of Nicholson's Nek, bears eloquent testimony to the humanity of the Boers. He writes: "The Boers had their revenge for Dundee's Elms' Laager. They took it, full measure, in kindness. As Atkins had tended their wounded and succored their prisoners there, so they tended and succored him here."

"One contingent was sent to the wounded to Pretoria, but the others, more prudent as well as more humane, decided to send them back to Ladysmith."

"That gave whole men the water out of their own bottles; they gave the wounded the blankets off their own saddles and slept themselves on the naked veldt. They were short of transport, but they were mostly armed with Martini, yet they gave the captured mules for hospital panniers and the captured Lee-Methodors for splints."

"A man was rubbing a hot sore on his head with half a crown, but nobody offered to take it from him."

"Some of them asked the soldiers for their embroidered waist belts, and one of them said: 'It's got my money in it,' replied Tommy, and the captor said no more."

Stevens writes almost hysterically of the hoisting of the white flag by the British officers, implying that it was done in fright. He says that in one case the British soldiers refused to see it and kept on firing.

METHUEN TO HIS MEN.

He Takes Them Into His Confidence in His Address.

London cable says: Although telegraph and railroad communication is open with Modder River, no further news of Gen. Methuen's movements or the big fight was given out up to 2.30 this afternoon. This is generally taken to indicate that Gen. Methuen is again on the march and that, as heretofore, he will not again be heard from until he has fought another battle and gained another stage. That the general anticipated dogged resistance on his northward march is shown by the speech which he delivered to his men on Nov. 27th, after the battle of Gras Pan, reports of which have just arrived here. After reading a telegram from Governor Milner, congratulating the troops and sympathizing with the wounded, Gen. Methuen personally

CONGRATULATED THE TROOPS on the work done, and expressed appreciation of the manner in which they had endured the hardships. The work, he said, was the most severe encountered by the British army for many a long day. They had had to fight their way through a line of men whom they could not afford to give a single point. Their tactics had been excellent, and he recognized and admired their courage. Continuing, Gen. Methuen said that he preferred to fight for his country, he preferred to fight a foe worthy of his steel, rather than savages, whose sole recommendation was bravery.

He then expressed the hope that he and his men had gained each other's confidence, and would all do their duty to their country, as Englishmen should. Gen. Methuen also described as dastardly the conduct of the Boers in firing on ambulances, and the shooting of a British officer by a wounded Boer, and the Boers' use of dum-dum bullets. But he refused to believe that these acts were characteristic of the Boers. He gave them credit for being men of the contrary, that they, like the British wished to

FIGHT FAIR AND SQUARE.

Those who are acquainted with Gen. Methuen think his terse description of the battle of Modder River forecasts "a fearful butcher's bill."

Little attention was paid here to the flimsy fabrication announcing the capture of Ladysmith. The despatch caused frenzies of joy in Paris, but it is impossible to make a Briton believe that, after withstanding the siege so long, Gen. White, with the remainder of the garrison at Colenso, telling of the coming relief, would yield his position while a pound of ammunition or a man was left. The news of the British success will speedily spread far and wide among the Boers.

Gen. Buller's despatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with belated details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was any doubt as to the accuracy of the report. Since then has come the despatch from Estcourt, saying Gen. Joubert is hastening back to oppose Gen. Baden-Powell. There is no doubt that Gen. Joubert is here, and it is generally supposed that names must have been mixed up. But in some quarters conjectures are ventured that the besiegers of Mafeking have withdrawn southward and perched on Col. Baden-Powell to leave that place and that he is now, in conjunction with Col. Plumer, of Fort Tuli, traversing the Orange River in an omnibus, he must be sick or wounded.

Trusted to Bayonets.

Cape Town cable: The Argus prints the following account of the engagement near Belmont between the Boers and the force commanded by Gen. Lord Methuen: "On Wednesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon Belmont was shelled by a British advance party. A messenger returned to the main body, and the Boers occupied two kopjes a quarter of a mile apart, commanding the plain on all sides. Moreover, they controlled the water supply of Pinchamps farm. The main column advanced from the farm at 5 o'clock towards Belmont, and camped five miles from Kaffir's Kop.

At daybreak yesterday the Boers opened rifle fire at a range of 1,000 yards on the British on the plain. The advance continued, and developed into a general engagement. The artillery, working round to three sides of the position, to the north, west and north, silenced the Boers. Then the infantry from the centre, which was midway between Kaffir's Kop and Belmont Kop, stormed the kopje with bayonets through a storm of bullets.

The troops who made the charge were two battalions of the Grenadiers and the Northumberland Regiment. They moved to the attack through a storm of bullets, but did no firing themselves, trusting to their bayonets.

When they reached the top of the kopje, they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The infantry lost a number of men in advancing up the kopje. They captured the Boer laager with its entire contents. At 8 o'clock the fighting was finished, the Boers retreating eastward, moving for a laager at Roshan, fourteen miles distant, the cavalry and the 9th Lancers pursuing them.

Boers Were Plucky.

London cable: The Daily News' correspondent at Orange River says that the Boers at Belmont fought with the stubborn pluck they have shown

elsewhere. Their guns were splendidly served, their gunners standing by them with dogged determination, exposing themselves until the last moment.

When they were driven from the first ridge by the Guards' bayonets, they withdrew to the second, which they contested with as much steady courage as if they had never been moved.

They made a most determined stand on the third ridge. They clung to their ground with admirable pluck, pouring a terrible fire into the British.

A Requiem Mass.

Rome, Nov. 29.—A requiem mass was celebrated in the English Catholic Church here to-day for the repose of the souls of the slain in South Africa. The church was filled with English and American soldiers, including the British and American troops in the United States. The Pope sent his blessing. It is announced that His Holiness is much distressed by the losses on both sides in South Africa.

Canadian Troops All Well.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The Militia Department this afternoon received a cablegram from Lord Strathcona and his staff, dated Nov. 28, saying: "Am informed as Sardinian has reached Cape Town safely. All well on board."

Reserves Respond Well.

London, Nov. 29.—Lieut-General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, it is reported, will be the commander of the 6th division in the latest phase of the mobilization of the reserves has proved as satisfactory as have former calls. Out of 9,780 men summoned, 9,553 have rejoined the colors.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller, dated Pietermaritzburg, Wednesday, Nov. 29th: "Methuen, a telegram, has just made his way out of Ladysmith to Weenen, when he sends the following message: 'On Nov. 9th we beat back the Boers, with great loss to the enemy'—our total casualties were eight men killed. There were only eight men killed during the siege by shells, and in all the battles, only a hundred men have been killed. 'I left Ladysmith the night of Nov. 25th. Since Nov. 9th no attempt has been made to attack Ladysmith in force.'"

A Fearful Fight.

The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from Belmont, describing the battle: "The Boers held a position which British troops would hold against almost any force. The British victory is complete. 'My estimate of the Boer losses is 500 killed and 150 wounded. Mr. Knight, correspondent of the London Morning Post, was wounded. The Boer prisoners are ignorant, dirty and wretched. They say that half their commando, tired of the war, will refuse further service. 'The whole brunt of the fearful fight was borne by the infantry, who were obliged to climb 500 feet, straight into a terrific stream of bullets. The Ninth Lancers pursued the enemy with great vigor, but the Boers, well mounted, and familiar with the hills, melted before them. 'Possibly, however, the victory would have been even more decisive had we possessed more cavalry.'"

London cable: While the rumors of the relief of Kimberley current on the Stock Exchange to-day may be premature in their literal sense, there seems no doubt that the pressure on the garrison has been much lightened by General Methuen's successes, and the actual relief of the place must, seemingly, be a fact very shortly. A clue to the urgency reasons which dictated General Methuen's hurried march may be found in Governor Milner's hint to the Relief Committee at Cape Town to prepare for the reception of 70,000 refugees, indicating that the garrison must be evacuated.

STARVATION AND DISEASE.

The recent news from Kimberley comes by way of Pretoria, and almost seems to show that Kimberley and Mafeking are acting in concert with Gen. Methuen, for at the time the battle was raging at Gras Pan both Col. Kekewich and Colonel Baden-Powell made sorties and assailed the beleaguers.

The result of the Mafeking sortie is not known, but according to a despatch from Pretoria, Colonel Kekewich inflicted considerable loss on the Boers, two shells killing nine and wounding 17 of a group of Boers.

METHUEN MOVING NORTHWARD.

It is reported that Gen. Methuen resumed his march northward Wednesday and expected to form a junction with the Kimberley forces Saturday or Sunday. It is suggested in some quarters that the Boer forces have been withdrawn from the north to attack Gen. Methuen's rear. But reinforcements have been pushed rapidly forward from Orange River and De Aar, and it is said they ought to circumvent such events.

ONE MORE DIVISION.

It appears clear that the War Office does not look for a speedy collapse of Boer resistance. The British chief of telegrams coming from Natal and the central theater of the war, conveys little information about the situation. Nauwapaort reports that half the Coleridge Dutch who responded to the Boer summons for military service have now returned to their homes; so perhaps the serious civil troubles hampering Gen. Gatacre may be lessened and the military operations under his direction will relieve.

THE RELIEF FORCE.

So far as known, the Ladysmith relief force is still at Frere, though the bridge was perhaps sufficiently repaired to permit of its passage on Nov. 30th, in which case the opposing forces may already have come in contact near Colenso, where apparently the Boers are strongly entrenched on the north side of the river.

A special despatch from Pretoria, dated Sunday, Nov. 26th, says there was

ANOTHER SORTIE.

from Mafeking, Saturday, November

25th. On the morning of that day the charter police attacked Elffie Fort with cross determination. The fight was progressing when the despatch was sent.

Several ambulance trains left Mafeking Nov. 25th for the Free State, where they were expected during the coming week, when the Boers would resist the advance of the British in the direction of Kimberley.

Lack of Cavalry.

Special despatches describing the battle of Belmont bear a stereotyped character, proving that the hand of the censor has been at work upon them. They are too incoherent to enable the reader to form an accurate idea of the event or to trace a proper estimate upon the value of the victory. All the accounts agree respecting the splendid fighting qualities displayed on both sides. Nothing could have exceeded the steady courage and pluck of the British infantry in the face of a terrific fire; while the Boer guns were splendidly served, the gunners standing to them with dogged determination, exposing themselves to the very danger of their own firing, and becoming wild and inaccurate in their aim during the final deadly charge of the British infantry. All admit, however, that the victory could not be properly followed up and attributed owing to the want of sufficient cavalry.

The pursuit of the defeated enemy by the Lancers was evidently not very effective, and, curiously enough, while all the correspondents report the capture of Boer guns, Lord Methuen's own report omits any mention of such an achievement. On the whole, it almost seems safe to assume that the Boer guns were not captured. The striking proof against the capture of the Boer guns, however, is the fact that the Boer guns in his brigade is, however, a matter of great satisfaction in London.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that the correspondence passed in the Boer camp contains evidence of treasonable communications between the Boers and the Dutch colonists.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR METHUEN.

General Lord Methuen, who is operating on the western border of the Orange Free State, has gained another victory over the Boers and removed another obstacle from the road to Kimberley. He encountered the Boers at Modder River, about thirty miles south of Kimberley, and defeated the whole force of the enemy after ten hours' fighting. Once in possession of Kimberley, General Methuen will find little difficulty in advancing to the relief of Mafeking, after which he can turn eastward across the Transvaal territory in the direction of Ladysmith. Before that programme is completed, we are likely to receive important news from General Hildyard and General White, who will have Joubert's force between them, unless that astute Boer dodges quickly around Ladysmith and finds his way through Laing's Nek into the Transvaal. The Boers are now face to face with a superior force, both in Natal and Cape Colony, and their chances to do much will diminish as the days pass by.

NOW RAISING THE DEAD.

Roll Flyers Aim to Beat Christian Scientists.

"THE HOLY GHOST AND US."

Toledo, O., report: N. B. Harrington, of Bowling Green, who has been in Texas on legal business, has returned home with a good story. He went south to take the depositions of Sarah Shinnabarger and her son, who, with twelve other persons are members of the "Roll Flyers" near Livingston, Texas.

Mrs. Shinnabarger wants her husband's oil producing farm at Cygnet divided, and half of it be given to her, so the colony of "Roll Flyers" may be supported. The manuscript, and which they must prepare that spot in Texas for the heaven spoken of in the Bible. It is to be the future dwelling place of the 144,000 persons, who will be saved from fire.

All other persons will soon be destroyed. A rough pine church and six pine huts have been erected there. The colonists do not work. They spend each day in prayer. One of the colony recently said he believed that the chart had been misread, and that the heaven was in Arizona. He was promptly read out of the colony as a heretic.

RAISING THE DEAD.

Shiloh, Me., Wednesday.—The latest miracle performed in the "Holy Ghost and Us" Temple is told by the evangelist, F. W. Sanford. He says that he was called to the home of Olive A. Mills and told that she was dead. He says her jaw had dropped and so breathing was perceptible. He says: "I knelt by her bedside and prayed. At the conclusion of my prayer I rose and said in a loud voice, 'In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, Olive Mills, come back to life.'"

"There was a flutter of the eyelids and a tremor ran through the limbs, and the woman regained her senses. In a few hours afterwards she was talking with me in my study."

Mrs. Mills most emphatically corroborates all that is said about her. She declares that she knows she was dead. She says she felt beside her body and so breathing was perceptible. She went away through a dark tunnel towards distant brightness. When she had arrived almost at the end of the tunnel or dark valley she saw on the wall in large letters the word "Preach." Then the evangelist summoned her back.

Mr. James Kent, Superintendent of the C. P. R. Telegraph, Montreal, has been appointed Manager of Telegraphs, to succeed Mr. Hosmer.

Mr. Carpenter was asked to come out on some expedition to recover the missing was out of town, and his appearance until when he seemed as

"But he can't will be responsible for Nadam's excited and" "That is very appreciates you are obliged to go examination first" "Where will" "In Philadelphia" "Do not be" Mrs. Howard, posed; "I have" "Count, my es" "that it is neces" "much for your" "not allow this" "You will let" "your examinat" "the invalid, w" "and if you nee" "not fail to inf" "were not tied" "now."

"Pray do not" "Walter interest" "evident regard" "I cannot for" "a great deal," "You one more" "to Philadelphia" "going to sum" "turning to the" "I am ready" "I will not say" "sary to make a" "prisoner."

"No, sir, if you" "that you'll make" "to confess a" "the honest, and" "Walter colored" "head proudly," "I give you my" "with you, and" "he turned and" "from the house."

CHAPTER.

"I Will Not Believe" "In order to an" "the events of t" "we must go bac" "Walter left Edm" "after having one" "in his old room" "He had slept o" "the fierce cour" "served to distur" "of treachery or" "his need as, in" "caution, he h" "self and the c" "stairs, letting h" "entrance so that" "one in the house" "He had noticed" "while dressing" "assistance in t" "his mind after" "came upon him" "It was his em" "taught him by" "boyhood, to arr" "orderly way over" "to bed, so that" "conscience when" "But on coming" "his coat lying on" "hanging upon t" "where he was sur" "Still, he attend" "haste or care" "matter any thou" "on his way, all" "scheme that was" "into the dress" "known."

At eight o'clock" "and just before" "to Mrs. Coxon's" "came hurriedly" "started and th" "Ruby upon the" "Ruby upon the" "clerkly."

"Ruby, have you" "jewel-box or my" "purse? The pur" "girl returned, loo" "a trifle indig" "But someone ha" "solitaire diamond" "from the box, an" "bill from my purs" "Ruby, Estelle," "Ruby, you have" "taken and forgot" "wore in those ear" "she had reason" "take about it," "flushing with ex" "the bill only stat" "and placed it in" "Ruby, have you" "bureau drawers" "chiefs, but the" "and on top of t" "money gone from" "wore in those ear" "the box was ab" "missing, though t" "How strange! I" "else missing?"

"No, what has" "of it. I have th" "jewelry, as you" "was touched save" "Did you look yo" "Ruby asked, look" "No, I have th" "had a thought o" "came here," repl" "a clouded brow, f" "very valuable, a" "she had reason" "It would be well" "look after your" "added, 'you may" "also."

"No one could get" "my door was lock" "was all right wh" "stairs," Ruby asse" "Mrs. Coxon was" "general inquiries" "wants were eloc" "the coachman ex" "appeared so innoc" "frighens at the" "bright, that Mrs" "ally convinced th" "upon the premis" "the theft."

It was a very str" "one thought, and" "pertrated by no" "for such a one" "everything of val" "readily renounc" "work after one ga" "to the house."

Mr. Carpenter was" "asked to come out" "some expedition" "recover the miss" "was out of town" "and his appearance" "until when he seem" "as

FOR

"But he can't will be responsible for Nadam's excited and" "That is very appreciates you are obliged to go examination first" "Where will" "In Philadelphia" "Do not be" Mrs. Howard, posed; "I have" "Count, my es" "that it is neces" "much for your" "not allow this" "You will let" "your examinat" "the invalid, w" "and if you nee" "not fail to inf" "were not tied" "now."

"Pray do not" "Walter interest" "evident regard" "I cannot for" "a great deal," "You one more" "to Philadelphia" "going to sum" "turning to the" "I am ready" "I will not say" "sary to make a" "prisoner."

"No, sir, if you" "that you'll make" "to confess a" "the honest, and" "Walter colored" "head proudly," "I give you my" "with you, and" "he turned and" "from the house."

"I Will Not Believe" "In order to an" "the events of t" "we must go bac" "Walter left Edm" "after having one" "in his old room" "He had slept o" "the fierce cour" "served to distur" "of treachery or" "his need as, in" "caution, he h" "self and the c" "stairs, letting h" "entrance so that" "one in the house" "He had noticed" "while dressing" "assistance in t" "his mind after" "came upon him" "It was his em" "taught him by" "boyhood, to arr" "orderly way over" "to bed, so that" "conscience when" "But on coming" "his coat lying on" "hanging upon t" "where he was sur" "Still, he attend" "haste or care" "matter any thou" "on his way, all" "scheme that was" "into the dress" "known."

At eight o'clock" "and just before" "to Mrs. Coxon's" "came hurriedly" "started and th" "Ruby upon the" "Ruby upon the" "clerkly."

"Ruby, have you" "jewel-box or my" "purse? The pur" "girl returned, loo" "a trifle indig" "But someone ha" "solitaire diamond" "from the box, an" "bill from my purs" "Ruby, Estelle," "Ruby, you have" "taken and forgot" "wore in those ear" "she had reason" "take about it," "flushing with ex" "the bill only stat" "and placed it in" "Ruby, have you" "bureau drawers" "chiefs, but the" "and on top of t" "money gone from" "wore in those ear" "the box was ab" "missing, though t" "How strange! I" "else missing?"

"No, what has" "of it. I have th" "jewelry, as you" "was touched save" "Did you look yo" "Ruby asked, look" "No, I have th" "had a thought o" "came here," repl" "a clouded brow, f" "very valuable, a" "she had reason" "It would be well" "look after your" "added, 'you may" "also."

"No one could get" "my door was lock" "was all right wh" "stairs," Ruby asse" "Mrs. Coxon was" "general inquiries" "wants were eloc" "the coachman ex" "appeared so innoc" "frighens at the" "bright, that Mrs" "ally convinced th" "upon the premis" "the theft."