

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Sorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

The dredging of Kingston's harbor is to be commenced shortly.

Mr. J. E. Narraway of Montreal, has won the chess championship of Canada.

Deposits in Government savings banks for March totalled \$236,000, and the withdrawals \$247,000.

The Athenian, one of the new Canadian Pacific steamers for the Klondike trade, has arrived at Vancouver.

Capt. Bloomfield Douglas has been appointed naval assistant to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The British Columbia redistribution bill increases the number of members of the Legislature from 33 to 37.

The Hamilton City Council is considering the advisability of establishing a municipal electric lighting plant.

William Golden, of Dufferin and Tom streets, Hamilton, has had his wife arrested for the alleged theft of \$2.

The Pope has appointed Rev. Alex. Christie, pastor of St. Stephen's church, Minneapolis, as Bishop of Vancouver.

Tom Nutty, the Rawdon murderer, condemned to hang on May 20, was detected in an attempt to escape from jail.

The new Canadian Pacific air line between Montreal and Ottawa will be opened for through passenger traffic in June.

Mr. Justice Street granted an order for winding up the Georgian Bay Ship Canal & Power Aqueduct Company Saturday.

William Dawson, an invalid, left his chair and walked for the first time in four years at Guelph on Monday. Faith cure.

Toronto is anxious for a Christian Endeavor convention, and will make a bid for it at the Nashville, Tenn. meeting this year.

Exports to Canada from Britain during March increased six per cent., and for the first three months of the year increased 12 per cent.

Four hundred and ninety-seven entries were passed at the Toronto customs house on Wednesday. The duty collected was \$28,000.

Frederick Dawson, aged 23, and Herbert Leppage, aged 7, died from the burns received in an explosion in a west end factory at Toronto.

Wheat seeding is well advanced in southern Manitoba, and many farmers will be through this week. The land is in splendid condition for seeding.

Vessel and marine interests are becoming much alarmed over the continued lowering of the waters of Lake Superior, which are 30 inches from last year's level.

Two million bushels of grain were consigned to the Montreal Transportation Co. on Wednesday from western ports. This will keep the fleet busy for some time.

The dynamite factory at Ironides exploded on Saturday and the shock broke a number of windows in Ottawa, six miles distant, besides shaking the Parliament buildings.

The military authorities have decided to allow Belleville to have the military camp for district numbers 3 and 4 this year. Belleville has offered a site, lighting and water free.

Messrs. Sprague and Foulds, two Australian gentlemen at present traveling through Canada, are paying particular attention to the manner in which dairying is carried on.

The body of a man was found on the Canadian Pacific track near Penn's Station, B. C., on Sunday morning. In the pockets were found several tickets bearing the name of Lee Blotte.

Mr. Frank L. Wanzler's house at Hamilton was struck by lightning during Sunday night's storm. The metal pipes in the house were melted, and the lightning set fire to the escaping gas.

The Government of British Columbia is said to be negotiating for the building of a wagon road from Glenora, on the Stikine River, across to Teslin Lake, to be followed this year by a railway.

An arrangement has, it is understood, been come to between Premier Greenway and Mr. William Mackenzie under which the new line between Winnipeg and Lake Superior will be built.

Lord Aberdeen has given presents to H. W. Mix, O. E. Traversy and George E. Dorton of the Ottawa post-office, in recognition of the manner in which they have handled his Excellency's mails.

Word has been received stating that a vein ten feet wide and bearing thousands of dollars to the ton has been struck in No. 2 Neepawa mine, Manitoba, at the one hundred foot level. The strike is said to be the biggest yet made in northwestern Ontario.

The first writ against the City of London as the result of the City Hall accident on the night of January 3 was filed by William Bruce of South London to recover damages for the death of his son, Oswald Bruce, who was standing in the area when the floor collapsed and was killed by a falling beam.

The Bank of British North America at Philadelphia, has given notice to the general public and the numerous so-called heirs of one Jacob Baker, of revolutionary fame, that it has no knowledge of his supposed possessions. J. Ira Platt, ex-M.P.P., was one of the recently announced heirs. He was to get \$7,000,000.

The Carpenter Tool Road company, which owns all the roads leading out of Hamilton on the east that are fit for bicyclists and making a test case in the courts. Mr. John Moodie, J.C., may be prosecuted for riding his horseless carriage through the King street toll-gate a few days ago without his paying toll.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is reported to be little change in Mr. Gladstone's condition.

THEY WILL INVADE CUBA.

PLANS PERFECTED TO RAISE A FORCE OF 118,000 MEN.

Bill to be introduced into the House to raise 60,000 volunteers.

A despatch from Washington, says:—The army administration on Saturday practically completed the most comprehensive plans for raising an army of 118,000 men for the immediate occupation of the island of Cuba, and to defend the coasts of the United States. A series of conferences, the first of which was held between President McKinley and Secretary Alger, was continued during the day.

It was agreed to organize the regular army on a war footing according to the provisions of the Hull bill, providing for a total force of about 58,000 men. The two-battalion organization of each regiment, as it exists in time of peace, is to be increased to the three-battalion organization of four companies each, having a total membership of 1,200. The infantry companies will have 126 men each, the cavalry troops 100, the light batteries of artillery 173, and the heavy batteries of artillery 200 each. The increase in the roster of the heavy artillery batteries is regarded as especially necessary in order to man the high power armory-piercing guns, as well as the mortars and other pieces in connection with the new sea coast fortifications.

It is expected that the Hull bill will be taken up in the House on Monday or Tuesday. It is the intention of the War Department to have presented on the same day a bill authorizing the President to call for 60,000 volunteer troops, to be composed of members of the National Guard from the several States. A bill of this kind is being drafted in the department. It is possible that as soon as the call for volunteers is issued the State troops will be ordered to go into camp at the place where their encampments are annually held. From these camps the volunteers could be selected, to be transported to the Department of the Gulf, and thence to the island of Cuba, or to such other places as required.

BUYING SUPPLIES.

In anticipation of a call for 60,000 volunteer troops, the War Department has made arrangements for the purchase of large quantities of all kinds of supplies, equipment, and stores for distribution, and contracts will be awarded immediately after it becomes evident that war is inevitable, amounting to \$1,000,000, for the Quartermaster-General's department alone. Contracts will be awarded on Monday under bids opened yesterday at the Quartermaster's depots at Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, under which thousands of dollars will be expended and immense quantities of camp equipment secured. The contracts in all cases will call for immediate deliveries at the points in the South to be designated by the War Department.

Besides these, the authorities will purchase 130,000 yards of tentage, with which the small tents will be manufactured; 8,000 overcoats of the army pattern, but lighter make, and 10,000 campaign hats, these to be of the New York and Massachusetts styles, and the western plains. Four thousand canvas hats, 3,000 pairs of light underwear, 3,000 blouses of light make, and large quantities of other supplies, are also in the list of articles to be bought.

Following out its decision to use Indian names for the smaller auxiliary vessels bought by the Government, the Navy Department to-day gave the name of Modoc to the tug Enterprise, purchased for yard purposes at League Island, Pa.

TO START FOR PORTO RICO.

No action has yet been taken on the proposition of transferring the fleet to Porto Rico, in order that Commodore Schley's fleet may be composed entirely of speedy ships. This transfer, it is believed, will not be ordered until after the flying squadron starts for Porto Rico, where the heavy batteries of the Massachusetts will be required for reducing the fortification of San Juan. When this work is accomplished the flying squadron will be sent to the other side of the Atlantic to meet the Spanish vessels, with a view to their destruction.

Besides the transfer mentioned which will be attached to Commodore Schley's fleet, it is generally understood in naval circles that the St. Louis and St. Paul will be assigned to his squadron as soon as they are converted into auxiliary cruisers.

From present indications the Paris and New York will be assigned to the North Atlantic squadron.

Chief Naval Constructor Hiebhorn has notified the naval constructor at Cramps' shipyard to make preparations for converting the four vessels of the American line, the work to be completed within thirty days. It is proposed to equip the liners with formidable batteries.

Having purchased the Yorktown, Venezuela, and Yumuri, the department gave consideration to the latter two each of these vessels will receive. Captain O'Neil has recommended that the Venezuela and Yorktown each receive a battery of four 5-inch guns. The Yumuri will be given a battery of three 5-inch guns and four 32 pounders.

BRITAIN WOULD LEARN.

Captain Lee of Kingston, Ordered to Watch N. S. Army Manoeuvres.

A despatch from Kingston says:—Captain Lee, of the Royal Military College, has received instructions from the British Government to leave for Washington Saturday, and proceed to Cuba with the United States troops. The English military authorities are desirous of being informed of the manoeuvring of the American military men, and have selected Captain Lee to look after the information.

GREAT LOSS TO BRITAIN.

The Great Welsh Colliery Strike Will Be Disastrous at the Present Time.

Referring to the big colliery strike in Wales, the London correspondent of the New York Times says:—"Had it not been obscured by the war fever in both the East and West the Welsh colliery strike would have been the topic of the day, and rightly so. It is never easy to estimate the immediate motive power to English strikes, but it is difficult to see how any demon of unrest could have selected a more ruinously unlucky time for such a demonstration than the present moment, when the crippled trade of this country still feels the paralyzing effect of the disastrous engineering strike. It may be the men's opportunity, but it is England's cruel loss. All the so-called associated pits, whose annual output together amount to some 27,000,000 tons, have stopped work and this at a moment when the Admiralty supplies of coal are running short and orders are pouring in that which the owners by no process of economy can pledge themselves to pay, and practically threaten to extinguish the fires of the ships at a critical moment when England may need them the most."

THE RAILWAY TO RAINY RIVER.

Premier Greenway's Scheme for the Lake of the Woods Is to be.

A despatch from Winnipeg, says:—A forecast of Premier Greenway's railway scheme has been given out for publication. The proposition is to guarantee bonds to the extent of eight thousand dollars per mile eastward for eighty miles, to Whitemouth lake. This is a common point from which the road may be diverted southward around the end of the Lake of the Woods to Rainy river, or across the Narrows to the Lake of the Woods. The latter route would keep the line within Canadian territory, and was recommended by Dawson many years ago, but subsequently pronounced by Canadian Pacific railway engineers as impracticable. Certain specifications are agreed to by the contracting company on certain products, which will form a considerable proportion of the traffic: lumber, wood, stone, etc. Work is to be completed immediately and next year the construction of a link to connect with the west end of Rainy river will form a subject of consideration.

Another announcement is that of an extension of the Dauphin railway to the Saskatchewan river under a guarantee of eight thousand dollars per mile.

BRITAIN FULLY PREPARED.

Announcement by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Commons.

In the course of his budget statement in the House of Commons on Thursday, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said:—"Such an event, so important towards us, as a probable war between members of the great family of civilized nations must cause anxiety to us, however remote it might seem from anything connected with our own immediate interests. If war comes we must be ready for it. I have carefully considered the matter, but I can see no reason to consider that we need anticipate anything which will injuriously affect materially our revenue or our expenditure."

"But in any case," the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, "our resources and the soundness of our financial policy will enable us to bear successfully any strain, however great, that might be put upon the endurance or patriotism of our country."

BIG BLAZE AT VANCOUVER.

Stimson's Wharf and Other Buildings Destroyed.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says:—About 1 o'clock on Thursday morning the water front was visited by the most disastrous fire that has occurred in this city since the great fire that destroyed Vancouver in 1866. Stimson's wharf was destroyed, also part of the buildings of the New England Fish Company, of Boston, and several C.P.R. cars filled with valuable freight. Further, the fire burned up two hundred tons of hay, wagons, and contractors' outfit for the Yukon valley. McKenzie and Mann contractors' tin and other cannery supplies were also burned. The damage amounts to thousands of dollars.

FOUR HOURS DIFFERENCE.

Steamers Vary Only That Much in a Voyage of 15,000 Miles.

The new Canadian Pacific steamer Tartar, which sailed from Southampton for Victoria some time ago, occupied just 51 days, one hour, and ten minutes in its voyage of 14,800 miles.

A peculiar thing in connection with this is that the Athenian, which sailed one week later, occupied 51 days, five hours, and fifty-six minutes. Thus, after traveling nearly fifteen thousand miles, the two steamers varied only four hours in the time in which it was calculated they would complete their long trip.

MANILLA PANIC STRICKEN.

Spanish Families are all Leaving the Philippine Islands.

A special despatch from Singapore, says:—The steamship Lee XIII, from Manila, has arrived there crowded with Spanish officials and well-to-do Spanish families, who are escaping from the rebellion which is spreading rapidly in the Philippines. They report that Manila is panic-stricken.

ATTRACTIVE SUBJECTS.

There is a terrible fascination to some people about things that are some of their business.

U.S. CONGRESS HAS VOTED THE RESOURCES OF CUBA.

DEMANDS THAT SPAIN SHALL LEAVE THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Recognizes Cuban Independence, But Not the Insurgent Republic—The United States Does Not Wish to Annex the Island.

A despatch from Washington says:—At 11 o. m. on Tuesday, an agreement was reached by the Conference Committee of the House and Senate. The resolution as agreed on is as follows:—Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:—

First, that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

Second, that it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its Government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third, that the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth, that the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The Senate has adopted the report of the Conference Committee, at 1:45 a. m., by a vote of 42 to 35, and adjourned fifteen minutes later.

In the House a motion to adopt the report of the committee was made, and the previous question moved. A Parliamentary squabble delayed the vote. The yeas and nays were demanded in the House on the previous question. It carried by 171 to 121.

The first roll call in the House at 2:30 a. m., on the adoption of the report showed 293 yeas and 5 nays.

ANGLO-SAXONS SOLID.

Opinions Collected From Various Parts of the British Empire.

The London Daily Mail, under the caption "Anglo-Saxons Solid," on Wednesday morning prints opinions collected by its correspondents in many parts of the British Empire respecting the action of the United States. In the introduction to the opinions the Anglo-Saxon sentiment is, perhaps, the most noticeable feature that the Spanish-American dispute has brought into prominence. The paper gives extracts from the Canadian and Newfoundland press favourable to the United States. The Shanghai correspondent says:—"The feeling here is strongly pro-American. The Shanghai Mercury declares that America is acting in the interests of peace, civilization, and good government. The North China Daily News and the Daily Press are also favorable to the American cause. The Singapore correspondent says:—"The Free Press declares that the interposition of the United States is practically the penalty inflicted by civilization for failure. The Philippine Islands will probably share in the liberation. Their people are little known, but they are highly intelligent. They are quite capable of guiding their own destinies. The flag of an American admiral would be hailed in the Philippines as the symbol of new-born liberty." The reporter of the Daily Mail in Sydney, N.S.W., says:—"The Anglo-American dispute is not fervently discussed here, but the press and public sympathy are with the American side. One hundred New South Wales men have visited the American Consul and offered to enlist in the service of the United States. The press of Kingston, Jamaica, strongly upholds the righteousness of America's cause and quotations in proof of this are given. In Malta public feeling is on the side of the United States. The Bombay correspondent says that the Indian press is unanimous in recognizing the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba, and wishes the Americans success. In Rangoon the press and public warmly support the United States.

PUREST WHITE SAND.

Capable of being converted into fine earthenware. Even the illustrious Humioldt was amazed at the richness and variety of the mineral wealth of Cuba. How much of this wealth has been utilized may be gathered from the fact that at the end of 1891 the total number of mining titles issued in Santiago district was 296. Of these 135 were iron, 88 manganese and 53 copper.

As a pastoral country Cuba was more productive a century ago than she is now, but her pastures are broad, and rich and the possibilities are unlimited. Cuba, with her grand natural pastures, was just beginning to raise fine Durham and Devonshire stock when the ten-year war desolated the country and put a stop to the industry. The millions of acres of free land in Cuba are ready for the agriculturist, the cattle, sheep and hog raiser, the cotton and fruit grower, the miner, and the reducing plant, and even for the silk grower and manufacturer.

THE MULBERRY TREE.

Grows to perfection in the island. Silk-worms, according to Dr. Auber, are more prolific and productive in Cuba than in any other country on the face of the globe. Here is a land prepared to yield up utilities that will add immeasurably to the happiness of the world; waiting to blossom into garden and to swarm with population, to develop almost every art of peace; to be converted into an industrial microcosm in the macrocosm of the world at large. Cuba is waiting the hour when the capitalist assured of peace and uninterrupted harvest, may safely enter and reap the harvest which nature has prepared for man in the unruled, throttled and neglected Pearl of the Antilles.

CRUEL.

He—I never discuss matters upon which I am not fully informed.

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There was a long hunt for the money known to be possessed by William Hoey, a wealthy farmer, who died many years ago in Shenango, N. Y. It escaped the robbers until the other day, when several thousand dollars were found concealed in a tree on the farm.

THE RESOURCES OF CUBA.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE PEARL OF THE ANTILLES.

What Can Be Done on a Thirty-Three Acre Farm—Commerce of the Island—Resources and Population—Minerals and Metals Found in Plenty—A Land Flowing With Milk and Honey.

Now that Cuba is hoping for her freedom it may be interesting to inquire into the resources of the country and ask what may be her prospects for prosperity, when she is no longer restrained and overtaxed by the greedy government of Spain. The area of Cuba is about 42,000 square miles, its greatest length is 700 miles, and its breadth ranges from 20 to 135 miles. Perhaps there is no space of earth the equal in size to Cuba that can begin to compare with her in the production of those things that are useful to man. Antonio Morales, a noted authority has prepared a table showing the variety and quantities of the staples that can be raised on a tract of thirty-three acres in Cuba. A farm of that size in one year produces thousands of pounds of sugar, coffee, tobacco, cacao, (chocolate), cotton, indigo, corn, rice, sage, bananas and yuca. With its mild climate, its exuberant vegetation and the eagerness of the earth to respond to the slightest efforts in the way of culture, Cuba offers an ideal home for the man in love with the agricultural life.

THE COMMERCE OF CUBA.

Even under the blighting rule of the Spaniard, has been great. In 1893, before the curse of war fell on the island, Cuba exported 718,204 tons of sugar and produced 215,894 tons. Its exports of molasses to the United States alone in that year were 7,654 hogsheads. Of rum the exports were 9,848 pipes. In 1893 the Cuban exports of leaf tobacco were 227,655 bales. Of manufactured cigars 147,835,000 were exported and of cigarettes 39,381,493 packages. These are only the main exports. They show what may be done with the exhaustless soil and climate of the island when its people were in a condition of virtual slavery at a time when chattel slavery had been abolished only seven years. Cuba's chief industries were growing in spite of the drain upon her before the present war began, for in 1894 her total production of sugar was 1,054,214 tons, an increase of 288,320 tons over the preceding year.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES.

Cuba is infinite, one may say, in variety. Of her area only 10 per cent. is under cultivation, 7 per cent. is not reclaimed, and 4 per cent. is under forest. Great tracts of the island are practically unexplored. She had in 1894 a population of a little more than 1,500,000. Of these nearly one-third have been starved to death during the present war. Cuba could support a plenty a population of 10,000,000. Her forests are stocked with the finest wood in the world—wood, several species of which are as hard as iron, forming the edge of the axe and remaining imperishable under water. There are found woods invaluable for the dye industry, ebony, cedar, fustic lance-wood, mahogany, rosewood, iron-wood, and many others. There are fifty varieties of palm. Her fruits are valuable and little cultivated. The climate is admirably suited for the olive; and the orange, the lemon, the pineapple and the banana are indigenous.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES.

The island are great, yet the mineral industries are in their infancy. Almost all the metals are found in Cuba. There are gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead and all the forms of asphaltum; antimony, magnesia, copperas, gypsum, red lead, ochre, salt, arsenic, talc and many others. Copper is abundant in all the metamorphic rocks of Cuba. It is true that coal is yet undiscovered, but under a free capitalistic system, under the island and there is no doubt that true coal would soon be found to replace the bitumen that is now used and which is found in springs and mines in great quantities.

Cuba is rich in marble, awaiting the capital of the speculator, and the deposits of this rock are found and in the Isle of Pines there is marble of a quality as fine as the best of that material used by the sculptor. Beautifully colored marble and Jasper are common. On the coasts are immense deposits of rock salt, and there are also unlimited quantities of the

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HOW

CHAPTER IV.—"Con

"Who are you?" she asked with a scarcely defined smile as she tried to dispel by a question.

"Your ladyship's husband, Lord Leigh's tutor."

She looks at him, scarcely meets the blank glare, blue spectacles and a quaint smile on the thin lips.

"At the idea that he is a tutor, her delicate eyebrows rise in a darkling frown, and she is angry, he hastens to say:—

"Forgive me if I read, and was amused by the but, I seem strange that should be taken for a guess."

"He pushes back the hair, his neck with a half laugh as at once she recognizes it of her suspicions, she just I am very glad it is a honor of being educated, a highness would be too much for my little Lord Leigh."

"And you do not regret without testimonials and a vious experience?"

"I shall never regret answers kindly."

"I hope not."

"And then, half wonder, gravity of the response, so much greater than is not the occasion, she rises slowly, and, with a little to seat, leaves him there."

For a long time he remains, thinking of the moment the confidence she has placed in him might tell her—

"—a love at first sight that events have strengthened to her that all is not over of loving her life was a begins her no less because she weathed by suffering; the that tried by fire, and only helped to make her more of a perfect woman, nobly to warm, to comfort and—

Lady Leigh runs lightly a her room, and when she dives of her shawl, smiles at the she meets in the mirror, she failed to see the conquest she and is amused that her admires so old, so ugly."

"She cannot help feeling a bit of vanity at the thought that it is only an elderly tutor, of her in every way, but still, if it were not for the glasses, he would not be looking, and even with them, she is distinguished and in his position."

"If there really be a Cuba, surely he finds laugh at the ungrainy form of the to keep these two from love, has not to be too difficult a one. I do not always insist upon beauty, even the most beautiful, the while weaver—and propaganda's strongest point."

CHAPTER V.

"Mother," says little Rollo days later, "don't you think talks like a soldier?"

Lady Leigh starts, and says:—"How can you say that, child? never even a soldier."

"No, but you have told a grand, and read to me also in books. And mother, he is had such wonderful stories, and his dreadful mutiny, you know?"

"Was he there, then?"

"I don't know—perhaps he has been everywhere. I should replies Rollo proudly."

He has very excited ideas of powers of his tutor, and would surprise at the fact that his Then Lady Leigh remembers a scar on his cheek, and would could possibly be a soldier, and her daughter herself—her father's hero's death at Balaclava—has a deep veneration for all that is connected with the war of this man she feels sure she ever he has done in the world done thoroughly."

At first she resolves to question herself upon the subject, and then, as she finds herself, she is hardly desolved by what she is hardy to decide others to give one's self. Besides she is a firm officer of late, and she has grown upon her that he is always been what he is now. So his life has been his to read and not to obey. If so, how he ent life must gall him. In some holds he would not feel it so happy households whom misery had made bitter, and who would have him as one of themselves. He—having to men as she does, of spising them so thoroughly, he be more than merely civil, kind?"

"Mother!" cries little Rollo, breaking into her reverie.

"My child."

"Is Mr. Dare anything like your father was?"

"No—a thousand times more curiously."

"How is he different?" he continues curiously.

"That woman are not always like"