

By Robert Louis Stevenson.

CHAPTER V.-(Continued.) "Miss Huddlestone--" I was beginning to interrupt him when he, in turn, cut in brutally:

"You hold your tongue," says he; "I am speaking to that girl."

"That girl, as you call her, is my wife," said I, and my wife only leaned a little nearer, so that I knew she had affirmed my words.

"Your what?" he cried. "You lie!" "Northmour," I said, "we all know you have a bad temper, and I am the last man to be irritated by words. For all that I propose that you speak lower, for I am convinced that we are not alone."

He looked round him, and it was plain my remark had in some degree sobered his passion. "What do you mean?" he asked.

I only said one word, "Italians." He swore a round oath and looked at us from one to the other.

"Mr. Cassilis knows all that I know," said my wife.

"What I want to know," he broke out, "is where the devil Mr. Cassilis comes from, and what the devil Mr. Cassilis is doing here. You say you are married; that I do not believe. If you were, Graden Floe would soon divorce you; four minutes and a half. Cassilis, I keep my private cemetery for my friends."

"It took somewhat longer," said I, "for that Italian."

He looked at me for a moment half daunted, and then, almost civilly, asked me to tell my story. "You have too much the advantage of me, Cassilis," he added. I complied, of course, and he listened, with several ejaculations, while I told him how I had come to Graden; that it was I whom he had tried to murder on the night of the landing; and what I had subsequently seen and heard of the Italians.

"Well," said he, when I had done, "it is here at last; there is no mistake about that, and what, may I ask, do you propose to do?"

"I propose to stay with you and lend a hand," said I.

"You are a brave man," he returned, with a peculiar intonation.

"I am not afraid," said I, "And so," he continued. "I am to understand that you two are married?

system of braces and struts, some abutting on the floor, some on the roof, and others, in fine, against the opposite wall of the apartment.

Northmour produced some cold meat, to which I eagerly set myself, and a bottle of good Burgundy, by which, wet as I was, I did not scruple to profit. I have always been an extreme temperance man on principle; but it is useless to push principle to excess, and on this occasion I believe that I finished three-quarters of the bottle. As I ate, I still continued to admire

the preparations for defense. "We could stand a siege," I said at length.

"Ye-es," drawled Northmour; "a very little one, per-haps. It is not so much the strength of the pavilion I misdoubt; it is the double danger that kills me. If we get to shooting, wild as the country is, some one is sure to hear it, and then-why, then, it's the same thing, only different, as they say, caged by law, or killed by Carbonari. There's the choice. It is a devilish bad thing to have the law against you in this world, and so I tell the old gentleman up stairs. He is quite of my way of thinking."

"Speaking of that," said I, "what kind of person is he?"

"Oh, he?" cried the other; "he's rancid fellow as far as he goes. I should like to have his neck wrung tomorrow by all the devils in Italy. I am not in this affair for him. You take me? I made a bargain for Missy's hand and I mean to have it, too." "That, by the way," said I, "I un-

derstand. But how will Mr. Huddlestone take my intrusion?"

"Leave that to Clara," returned Northmour.

I could have struck him in the face for this coarse familiarity; but I respected the truce, as, I am bound to say, did Northmour, and so long as the danger continued not a cloud arose in our relation. I bear him this testimony with the most unfeigned satisfaction; nor am I without pride when I look back upon my own behavior. For surely no two men were ever left in a position so invidious and irritating.

As soon as I had done eating we proceeded to inspect the lower floor.

I gave him my hand, of course, because I could not help it, but the sympathy I had been prepared to feel for Clara's father was immediately soured by his appearance and the wheedling, unreal tones in which he spoke. "Cassilis is a good man," said Northmour, "worth ten."

"So I hear," cried Mr. Huddlestone eagerly; "so my girl tells me. Ah, Mr. Cassilis, my sin has found me out, you see! I am very low, very low! but I hope equally penitent. We must all come to the throne of grace at last, Mr. Cassilis. For my part, I come late indeed, but with unfeigned humility, I trust."

"Fiddle-de-dee!" said Northmour roughly.

"No, no, dear Northmour!" cried the banker. "You must not say that; you must not try to shake me. You forget, my dear, good boy, you forget I may be called this very night before my Maker."

His excitement was pitiful to behold, and I felt myself growing indignant with Northmour, whose infidel opinions I well knew and heartily derided, as he continued to taunt the poor sinner out of his humor of repentance.

"Pooh, my dear Huddlestone!" said he. "You do yourself injustice. You are a man of the world inside and out, and were up to all kinds of mischief before I was born. Your conscience is tanned like South American leatheronly you forget to tan your liver, and that, if you will believe me, is the seat of the annoyance."

"Rogue! rogue! bad boy!" said Mr. Huddlestone, shaking his finger. "I am no precisian, if you come to that; I always hated a precisian; but I never lost hold of something better through it all. I have been a bad boy, Mr. Cassilis; I do not seek to deny that; but it was after my wife's death, and you know, with a widower, it's a new thing. Sinful-I won't say so, but there is a gradation, we shall hope. And talking of that--- Hark!" he broke out suddenly, his hand raised with interest and terror. "Only the rain, bless God!" he added, after a pause, and, with indescribable relief.

For some seconds he lay back among he pillows like a man near to fainting; then he gathered himself together, and, in somewhat tremulous tones, began once more to thank me for the share I was prepared to take in his defense.

"One question, sir," said I, when he had paused. "Is it true that you have money with you?" He seemed annoyed at the question,

but admitted with reluctance that he had a little.

"Well," I continued, "it is their

FIGHTING.

The Army Assault on the City of Santiago Has Begun.

ATTACKED BY LAND AND SEA.

Morro Castle and the Forts at the Harbor Entrance Are Bombarded by the Fleet-Lawton Led the Way-Cabons, a Suburb of the City, Taken by Division Com-

shafter's First Object - By the Capture of El Gauey the Spanish Entrenchments Can Be Easily Bombarded

> -Details of the Prepartions for the Battle.

PLATA DEL ESTE, July 2. With Shafter's Army. - A general assault on the city of Santiago de Cuba by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 7 o'clock this morning.

General Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabona, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro eastle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good ef-

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops who were very close to the city.

Hard fighting all along the American line was in progress at 11 o'clock. Eight wounded Americans and nine wounded Cubans have been brought in. WASHINGTON, July 2-The battle has begun. This was the news conveyed in a dispatch received from General Shafter at 10 o'clock this morning. The dispatch read:

"Secretary of War, Washington-Camp near Sevilla, Cuba.-Action now going on. The firing only light and desultory. Begun on the right, near Caney, Lawton's division. He will move on the north part of the town of Santiago, Will keep you continually advised of progress.-Shafter, major general."

Brief as the message was, it told the

the coast near the left wing of the invading army. The town of El Gauey, or Cancy,

which commands the land entrance into Santiago de Cuba, was close to the American's right wing and was expected to be taken without difficulty, as it was held by only a small guard of Spanish troops. American sconting parties went within 1,000 yards of

Caney without being attacked. The roads in that vicinity were it paired and improved by our troops in order that artillery might be moved in that direction. It is believed that the investment of Santiago de Cuba wili follow the capture of El Gauey.

There are about 5,000 Cubans operating with the American army at the front and the Spanish force defending Santiago de Cuba is estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000. In addition, as already cabled, General Pando, the Spanish military commander-in-thefield, is marching from Manzanilio. some 127 miles west. with 8,000 men, and unless checked by the small force of Cubans holding the mountain passes he could reach Santiago in his efforts to support General Linares in a few days.

With telegraphic communication established near Santiago and a wire from General Shafter's headquarfers to the eable office in Cuba, the President and General Miles feel as if Washington was practically as near to the field of operations as to Tampa, and the government assured of hearing of operations as soon as they take place.

From several sources the War department learns that General Shafter has taken the measure of the foe innumbers and fighting ability. He undoubtedly considers that the ability of the Spanish army to fight, in the sense that the United States soldiers regard fighting, has been dreadfully overestimated by the Spaniards. The brushat La Quasina served to increase thisidea on General Shafter's part and the later flight from El Caney, close to the border of the city itself, is believed tohave impressed him with the idea that they have not much light left in them. Still it is considered not improbable that the Spanish commander may have some plan of destruction for the United States forces not yet suspected. The talk of mined roads does not quite account for the refusal to right or to dispute the approach of Shafter, for unless the roads were undermined with thousands of tons of dynamite. which the Spaniards evidently did not possess, the destruction would be limited and there would still be a large, determined number of men ready to rush into the midst of the enemy as | tion to permit any church or religious the volunteers of Colonel Wood had seet to erect its house of worship upon

CHINA TO BE SAVED.

Lord Salisbury Says That Is England's Policy-Every Aid Is to Be Given.

Longon, July 1-Load Salisbury, the premier, addressing the United Club in this city, last evening, said:

"There is a black cloud on the horizon, one that does not affect us personally, but which evokes the deepest sourow and our largest desire for its removal. It is the war of two great nations, between whom we are neutral-one bound to us by every tie of kindred and similarity of institutions and religion; the other the state that fought on our side when we struggled with the threatening tyraney of the First Napoleon. Watching this terrible war, we are bound to abstain from expressing any preference or any judgment on either side. We know that in both cases the motives were of the highest character. We know that the United States is animated by elevated philanthropy, and that Spain is inspired by that love of independence which was the greatest pride of all ancient nations. I can only say that f carnestly wish the day may speedily arrive when this terrible slaughter between two nations will cease and the world be restored to peace.

"With this exception, the world looks smiling enough to us, politically. The convention with France has removed the subject of conflict between us and our most cultivated neighbor. The Soudan expedition, if successfully accomplished, will be the greatest work for civilization that England has performed in two or three generations:

"The government's Chinese pollcy is to prevent the Chinese empire from falling into ruins, to invite it into paths of reform, to give it every assistance in our power, to perfect its detenses and to increase its commercial prosperity. Thus we should aid China and ourselves. It is impossible that we should have the same influence over China as over India and Egypt, but I believe that, so far as railways are con cerned, our advantages will be fully equal to those of other nations."

LEADERS IN THE HOUSE CLASH

Champions of the Two Parties Engage in Acrimonious Debate.

WASHINGTON, July 1.-The House disposed of a number of measures, and incidentally enjoyed a speech from Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, which precipitated a political episode in which Mr. Grosvenor, Republican; of Ohio, and Mr. Bailey, Democrat, of Texas, figured. as principals in bitter personal debate. Mr: Allen proposed that a company of Congressmen be raised and go to Cubaunder General Grosvenor. After sending the Indian and sundry civil bills back for conference; consideration of bills from the military affairs committee; under the rule adopted yesterday, proceeded. Notable among the measures passed were those providing for the enlistment of cooks in the army: providing for the appointment of military storekceper for the army; providing for the protection of harbor defenses and fortifications against wanton and malicious injury. and giving the secretary of war discreswarmed over the retreating Spaniards | the West Point military reservation. The last named bill precipitated considerable discussion, it being framed at the instance of Catholic effort, but giving equal privileges to all churches.

mander's Force.

- The News in Washington

And you stand up to it before my face, Miss Huddlestone?"

"We are not yet married," said Clara, "but we shall be as soon as we can."

"Bravo!" cried Northmour, "And the bargain? D--- it, you're not a fool, young woman; I may call a spade with you. How about the bargain? You know as well as I do what your father's life depends upon. I have only to put my hands under my coat-tails and walk away, and his throat would be cut before the evening."

"Yes, Mr. Northmour," returned Clara, with great spirit; "but that is what you will never do. You made a bargain that was unworthy of a gentleman; but you are a gentleman for all that, and you will never desert a man whom you have begun to help."

"Aha!" said he. "You think I will give my yacht for nothing? You think I will risk my life and liberty for love of the old gentleman; and then, I suppose, be best man at the wedding, to wind up? Well," he added, with an odd smile. "perhaps you are not altogether wrong. But ask Cassills here. He knows me. Am I a man to trust? Am I safe and scrupulous? Am I kind?"

"I know you talk a great deal, and sometimes, I think, very foolishly," replied Clara, "but I know you are a gentleman, and I am not in the least afraid."

"She's a trump!" cried Northmour. "But she's not yet Mrs. Cassilis. I say no more. The present is not for me." Then my wife surprised me.

"I leave you here," she said, suddenly. "My father has been too long alone. But remember this: you are to be friends, for you are both good friends to me."

"See here, Northmour," said I; "we are all in a tight place, are we not?"

"I believe you, my boy," he answered, looking me in the eyes, and with great emphasis. "We have all hell upon us, that's the truth. You may believe me or not, but I'm afraid of my life."

"Tell me one thing," said I. "What are they after, these Italians? What do they want with Mr. Huddlestone?" "Don't you know?" he cried. "The

black old scamp had Carbonari funds on a deposit-two hundred and eighty thousand; and, of course, he gambled it away in stocks. There was to have been a revolution in the Tridentino, or Parma, but the revolution is off, and the whole wasps' nest is after Huddlestone. We shall all be lucky if we can save our skins."

"The Carbonari!" I exclaimed; "God help him, indeed!"

"And now let us go directly to the fort," said Northmour, and he began to lead the way through the rain.

CHAPTER VI.

We were admitted to the pavilion by Clara, and I was surprised by the completeness and security of the defenses. A barricade of great strength, and yet easy to displace, supported the door

Window by window we tried the different supports, now and then making an inconsiderable change; and the strokes of the hammer sounded with

startling loudness through the house. I proposed, I remember, to make loopholes; but he told me they were already made in the windows of the upper story.

It was an anxious business, this inspection, and left me down-hearted. There were two doors and five windows to protect and counting Clara, only four of us to defend them against an unknown number of foes. I communicated my doubts to Northmour, who assured me with unmoved composure that he entirely shared them. "Before morning," said he, "we shall

all be butchered and buried in Graden Floe. For me that is written."

I could not help shuddering at the mention of the quicksand, but remind-PRIDE OF THE LITTLE FINGER. ed Northmour that our enemies had spared me in the wood.

"Do not flatter yourself," said he. 'Then you were not in the same boat with the old gentleman; now you are. It's the floe for all of us, mark my words."

I trembled for Clara, and just then her dear voice was heard calling us to come upstairs. Northmour showed me the way, and, when he had reached the landing, knocked at the door of position, yet this exercise, to make the what used to be called "My Uncle's pose natural, should be practiced." Bedroom," as the founder of the pavilion had designed it especially for himself.

"Come in, Northmour; come in, dear Mr. Cassilis," said a voice from with-

Pushing open the door, Northmour admitted me before him into the apartment. As I came in I could see the daughter slipping out by the side door into the study, which had been prepared as her bedroom. In the bed. which was drawn back against the wall, instead of standing, as I had last seen it, boldly across the window, sat Bernard Huddlestone, the defaulting banker. Little as I had seen of him by the shifting light of the lantern on the links, I had no difficulty in recognizing him for the same.

He had a long and sallow countenance, surrounded by a long beard and side whiskers. His broken nose and high cheek-bones gave him somewhat the air of a Kalmuck, and his light eyes shone with the excitement of a high fever. He wore a skull-cap of black silk; a huge Bible lay open before him on the bcd, with a pair of gold spectacles in the place, and a pile of other books lay on the stand by his side. The green curtains lent a cadaverous shade to his cheek, and, as he sat propped on pillows, his great stature was painfully hunched, and his head protruded till it overhung his knees. I believe if he had not died otherwise, he must have fallen a victim to consumption in the course of but

money they are after, is it not? Why not give it up to them?"

"Ah!" replied he, shaking his head, "I have tried that already, Mr. Cassilis; and alas! that it should be so, but it is blood they want."

"Huddlestone, that's a little less than fair," said Northmour. "You should mention that what you offered them was upward of two hundred thousand short. The deficit is worth a reference; it is for what they call a cool sum, Frank. Then, you see, the fellows reason in their clear Italian way; and it seems to them, as indeed it seems to me, that they may just as well have both while they are about itmoney and blood together, by George. and no more trouble for the extra pleasure."

(To be continued.)

It Can Point Back to Your Grandfather's Station in Life.

The fact that the hand looks shapelier and more graceful when the middle and third fingers are slightly curved in and away from the index and little finger is shown by the models in the glove store windows, and while it is affectation to hold the hands in such a writes Katharine Eggleston Junkermann in the course of an article on 'Physical Cuiture for Girls" in the Woman's Home Companion, which discusses how to secure pretty hands and to retain a natural grace of motion. "Some one has said somewhere that the number of cultured generations back of an individual may be judged by the degree of curve in the little finger. Observation will prove this more or less true. When one sees a person holding a glass or cup with the little finger thrust out and curved until it resembles a hook, a little investigation will almost invariably show that the desire for culture has only just awakened in that particular family, and in its newness is somewhat overstepping the mark. Affectation is a sign of lack of breeding. Some of the old painters understood hands to perfection. Long, rounded hands, with slightly curved fingers and gently bent wrists, are characteristic of the women whose beauty they have made memorable. Sometimes, perhaps, the beautiful hands were those of some other model than the pictured one; but the painters knew that beautiful hands were as necessary as beautiful faces in order to make a harmonious picture. The people of almost every other nation have more graceful hands than we have; and those who use their hands most freely when conversing are by far the most graceful. The hands which make no superfluous movements, which appear to obey read-

whole story that the first shots of the long expected clash of arms, probably the first general land engagement of the war, was under way.

According to general Shafter's report the attack on Santiago was begun by the Second division of the Fifth army corps, commanded by



GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON, IN COM-MAND OF THE DIVISION OPENING THE ACTIONS AT SANTIAGO.

Brigadier General H. W. Lawton. This division consists of three brigades, made up as follows: First brigade, commanded by Colonel J. J. Van Horn, Eighth United States infantry. Twenty-second United States infantry and the Second Massachusetts infantry.

Second brigade, commanding officer unknown, but supposed to be Colonel Bates, First United States infantry. Fourth United States infantry and Twenty-fifth United States infantry (negro).

Third brigade, commanded 1 - Brigadier General A. R. Chaffee, Seventh United States infantry, Twelfth United States infantry and Seventeenth United States infantry.

It thus appears that the entire division which opened the hostilities of miral was waiting outside. the day is composed entirely of regular troops, seasoned and experienced in battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry. which is regarded as one of the best

A dispatch was received in the cabinet meeting from Colonel Allen, in charge of the signal station at Playa del Este. He said that the fight was growing furious in all directions. At the time he sent the telegram eight Americans and nine Cubans had been wounded.

The Spaniards were shelling the advancing Americans and Admiral Sampson's fleet was hotly engaging the forts at the harbor entrance.

at La Quas na

LAWTON WAS AN ENLISTED MAN

The Long Military Service of the First Attacking Force's Commander.

WASHINGTON, July " -- General Law on, who was chosen for the important and responsible duty of opening the battle by the capture of Caney and the interception of Spanish reinforcements, now nearing Santiago. is described as a good fighter and soldier of exceptional ability. He entered the army as sergeant of Company E. Ninth Indiana volunteer infantry in April, 1861, and was promoted through merit on the field of battle to first lieutenant of the Thirtieth Indiana infantry in August, 1861; to captain in May, 1862, and lieutenant colonel in November, 1864. In March, 1865, he was brevetted colone! for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He entered the regular army in July, 1866, as second lieutenant of the Forty-first infantry (colored) and remained with that branch of the army until January, 1871, when he was transferred to the Fourth cavalry, with which he remained until 1885, when he was appointed inspector general, with the rank of major. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and held that rank until the opening of the war with Spain, when the President appointed him brigadier general of volunteers. and assigned him to command a division of the Fifth army corps command-

The Sad but Glorious Truth.

ed by General Shafter.

Loxbox, July 2 .- The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent at Madrid telegraphs from that city to-day that coldness exists between Captain General Blanco and Admiral Cervera, adding that Blanco ordered Cervera to leave Omaka, Chicago and New York Market Santiago de Cuba and the admiral replied that he would be glad to leave but his guns were dismounted, he was

without coal and the American ad

England Decides for Us.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 2 .- A London cable to the New York Evening Telegram says: The protest of the Spanish ambassador against the put ting together of the parts of the United States dispatch Loat Gresham in Canadian waters has clicited a reply from the British foreign office to the effect that it is not considered a breach of the neutrality laws.

Irish Against an Alllance,

NEW CASTLE, N. H., July 2. - The annual banquet of the American Irish National society was held at the Wentworth last night. Members from all over the country were present. A army occupied a position in a long line minute was adopted protesting against the mooted Anglo-American alliance.

HAWAII MUST RATIFY IT.

Annexation Will Not Be a Fact as Soon

as Newlands Resolution Is Adopted.

HONOLULU, July 1.-The Moana arived at an. early hour this morning with rigging dressed. She brought news for which these islands have watched and waited for months. It was to the effect that annexation had triumphed in the House. The passage of the annexation resolution by Congress will not perfect annexation. It is a fact that the resolution will have to pass both houses of the Hawailan legislature before it can have effect. This will necessitate an extra session for the special purpose, as, it will beimpossible to get the official papers in hand irom Washington before the present account expires by limitation.

British Commission Namedi.

London, July 1 .- It is officially announced that Queen Victoria has appointed high commissioners, in pursuance of the agreements signed at Washinton on May 30, for a joint commission to adjust the Canadian-Ame ican differences.

Well Pleased With Brooks.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July L .--There is great satisfaction felt among the troops here over the report from Washington that Major General Brooke will be appointed military governor of Parto Rico.

A smooth read never leads to success and a smooth sea never makes a skillful navigator.

LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCE.

Quotations.

٠,	OMARA.				
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Ŀ	E.g. Fresh, per doz	8	31		×
	Spring Calckens Per pound		11		1
	Lemons ler box	4 50		6	
	Oranges Perbox	2 50	31	2	
	Hones -Choice, p-r pound	11	13.		1
	Onions Per bushel		28		2
6	Beaus Handple ed navy	1 25		1	
	Potatoes Per bushel new	75		1	
g	Hay-Upland perton	4.50	11	6	-0
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attack then upon Aguadores or upon of New York a callet to West Point.

At noon yesterday the American four miles east of Santiago de Cuba, but no forward movement had been

volunteer organizations in the army.

a very few weeks. made in twenty-four hours owing to Carranza to Do Spying. ily and easily their owner's will, whose He held out to me a hand, long, thin movements are free, rhythmic and gen the difficulties in forwarding sufficient MONTREAL, July 2 .- The Montreal against any violence from without; and disagreeably hairy. supplies from the base at Juragua, as Star says that Carranza has chartered Wheat No. 2, red winter..... tle, are the really graceful ones." "Come in, come in, Mr. Cassilis," and the shutters of the dining-room, well as to the fact that it was impossi-a schooner and gone to inspect with $\begin{bmatrix} \text{Corn} & \text{No}, 2 \\ \text{Outs-No}, 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 25 3 into which I was led directly, and said he. "Another protector-ahem !-301 ble to send light artillery and siege her the defenses of the Atlantic sea- Port-940 3 9 75 which was feebly illuminated by a another protector. Always welcome as Natural Advice. Lard-guns to the front from Baiquiri. CONST. lamp, were even more elaborately for- | a friend of my daughter's, Mr. Cas-"Sail in sight, sir," sang out the look-KANSAS CITY. Major General Shafter was at the Whent-No. 2 spring tified. The panels were strengthened silis. How they have rained about me, out. "Fire or bargain?" asked the front and conducted the reconnois-The American troops had made no The American troops had made no 31 a 32% by bars and cross-bars; and these, in my daughter's friends! May God in captain, who had been lost in thought 26 a 264 3 70 a 3 73 ance in person. their turn, were kept in position by a | heaven bless and reward them for it!" of home and wife. Cattle-Stockers and feeders ... 3 [] a 4 00