

not stand the heat."

in such a case as that."

"That is true," he admitted.

out there, as military secretary, I

scarcely have a moment to myself. I

should not be able to go anywhere

with you, and probably very seldom be

But you would be able to come some-

times," she answered, with a brave

smile. "Every one knows that half a

loaf is better than no bread, and if

Dick's heart felt like to break, "Doro-

thy, Dorothy," he said, "my dear little

times more than I did before. My dear-

est, I give in to anything that you

wish; you shall decide everything, and

I-I will give all the rest of my life

to trying to make you feel that you

did not throw away your love and con-

fidence when you gave them to me."

So they arranged that Dick should

accept the appointment of military sec-

retary to Lord Skevversleigh, and that

two days later he should go and see

his uncle again, and tell him the de-

cision to which he had come. Doro-

thy had begged him to go and see him

up.

able to come and see you."

keeps one from starving."

should have a lot to do. I should

#### INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XVII.-(Continued.) She had a pretty little brass stand, a tray, spirit lamp and kettle, and with this apparatus she always made the ca herself with much pride, and some help from Dick. It generally fell to Dick's lot to light the lamp, but today she was all ready for him, and had but to turn up the light a little to have the water boiling.

"There," she said, after about five minutes," and handing him a cup of tea. Now tell me all-everything."

"Well," said Dick, finding himself thus fairly up in a corner, and unable to put off the evil moment any longer, 'I went."

"Yes?" eagerly.

"And I saw her ladyship."

"Oh! and is she up?"

"Up! My dear child, Lady Aylmer

is as well as I am," he answered. Dorothy looked at him in wonder.

"Oh! Dick," she cried, "but what a wicked old man?" "Ah! I fancy it runs in the blood,'

said Dick, easily. "One man couldn't have so much original sin of his own as the old savage has; it must be heredity."

one cannot get even half a loaf, it is "Then do you think you will tell foolish to quarrel with the slice which horribly wicked stories when you are Lord Aylmer, Dick?" she asked, roguishly.

"Perhaps-who knows? All the same brave, unselfish wife, every word you there is one story I shall never tell say makes me love you a thousand drawing her tenderly toward "I shall always be true as the els when I tell you that I love ou better than any other woman in all the world."

something in his voice touched the est chords of her heart, and set robbing and beating with a sickenng sensation of fear. "Dick," she aid in a whisper, "is it very bad news that you are trying to break to medoes it mean India, after all?"

Dick looked straight into her clear eyes. "My dear little love." he said. "I am afraid it does mean India, after all; but if it does, it shall mean India for us both."

1

He told her everything then-how Lady Aylmer had received him, how she had openly declared that her husand had some scheme of his own to get rid of them both, how the old savre had received him, and what end their interview had come to. But, of urse," he wound up, "although I have more money than opportunity of took time to consider it, my mind was made up in a moment. I shall refuse the appointment."

There was a moment's silence. "Dick, dearest," said Dorothy, in a quivering voice, "is it a very good thing to be a military secretary to a governor-general?"

"Oh, well-yes-it is, dear," he admitted. "I mean, would you have refused it

If you had not been married, if you had never seen me?" "No, I don't suppose I should. I dare

ay I should never have bothered to

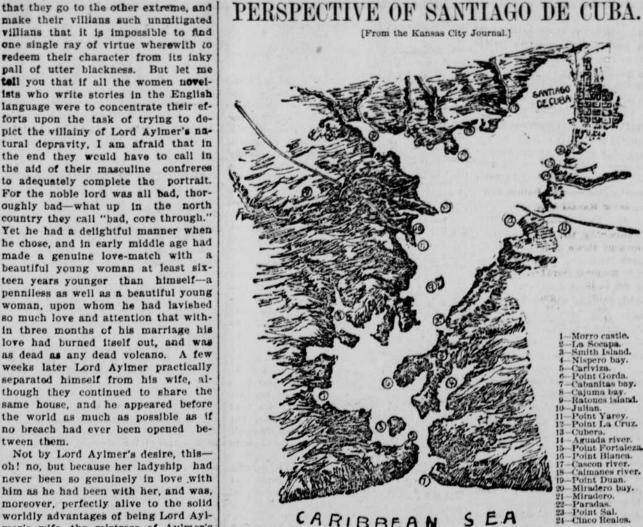
that they go to the other extreme, and make their villians such unmitigated villians that it is impossible to find one single ray of virtue wherewith to redeem their character from its inky pall of utter blackness. But let me tell you that if all the women novelists who write stories in the English language were to concentrate their efforts upon the task of trying to depict the villainy of Lord Aylmer's natural depravity, I am afraid that in the end they would have to call in the aid of their masculine confreres to afford to send the child home, if to adequately complete the portrait. the climate was bad for it. Why, Dick For the noble lord was all bad, thordear, we should not be able to afford oughly bad-what up in the north to come home ourselves, if we could country they call "bad, core through." Yet he had a delightful manner when he chose, and in early middle age had "And don't you think," she went on made a genuine love-match with a eagerly, "that I would rather live as beautiful young woman at least six-I am doing now for a year or two teen years younger than himself-a longer than I would run the risk of seepenniless as well as a beautiful young ing you die, perhaps, because we had woman, upon whom he had lavished not money to bring us home? Just so much love and attention that withthink what I should feel like if we were in three months of his marriage his love had burned itself out, and was "But, darling, you don't know-you as dead as any dead volcano. A few don't realize how very different life weeks later Lord Aylmer practically would be out there," he urged. "Here, separated himself from his wife, alvery few people take the trouble to though they continued to share the notice us, one way or another, and if same house, and he appeared before they do, it does not much matter. But the world as much as possible as if

> tween them. Not by Lord Aylmer's desire, thisoh! no, but because her ladyship had never been so genuinely in love with him as he had been with her, and was, moreover, perfectly alive to the solid worldly advantages of being Lord Aylmer's wife, the mistress of Aylmer's Field and of the handsome town house in Belgrave Square.

"Of course I know that there are others," she said in reply to a dear friend who thought it her duty to open this young wife's eyes, "and, of course, I know that Aylmer wants to get rid of me; but I don't mean to be got rid of, and I put up with the others because I think doing so the lesser of two evils. There is only one Lady Aylmer, and she is a strong and healthy young woman, who means to be Lady Aylmer for at least fifty years longer. Yes, I know, my dear, all that you feel about it. I quite appreclate your feelings toward me. Oh, yes, it was your duty to tell me, but I am not going to cut myself out of all that makes life worth living just to oblige a husband who has got tired of me in three months."

To this decision Lady Aylmer had from that time forward kept most rigidly. As far as her husband was concerned, nothing seemed to annoy her, and whenever she wished to do so and condescended to try to get her own way by means of a little flattery, she generally succeeded; and now that Lord Aylmer had got into the "sixtles" she was simply a stately, even-tempered, iron-willed and exceedingly healthy woman, who looked as if she meant to live to be ninety.

It was partly on the subject of his wife's extreme healthiness that Lord Aylmer was thinking that morning as he smoked his cigarette and tried to assure himself that the twinge in his left foot were merely a sign of a coming shower and nothing in the world to do with gout at all. And just as a worse twinge than usual made him wince and shiver, the door opened gently and a man-servant made his ap-



locked bay of Santiago de Cuba, where the Spanish fleet is now harbored, is known among coast traders as indiscernible at any distance. It is yet big enough to afford anchorage even to a

CARIBBEAN

large fleet of warships. The entrance to the harbor is narrow and pro-ceeds for a distance between high hills that tower above the bay seeming almost to touch each other unless viewed from a point immediately opposite the opening. The bay itself is from five to six miles from end to end and its width varies from two to two and one-half milles. Inside the entrance the bay spreads out into a broad sheet of water that was described by the American consul in 1895 as "ample for commerce, being well protected by the hills against the severest storm." The consul con-tinues: "A little dredging would enable the largest vessels to come to its wharves."

largest ressols to come to its wharves." The most formidable fortification to be en-countered by the American fleet, should it at-tempt to enter the harbor, is Moro castle, which stands high on the hill to the right of the en-trance. The castle is an ancient, piled up fort-ress, built in 1640. Just what hate additions have been made to first argument is known only have been made to its armament is known only to the Spanish government, but the castle has been noted in years past more for its ancient, picturesque appearance than for the destruct-iveness of its guns. The old fort is piled up iveness of its guns. The old fort is piled up with many turrets and endless stairways that climb from the water's edge to a huge battle door. A deep moat surrounds the castle and across it is a drawbridge that has not been raised in centuries. In 1895, when the American consul wandered through the narrow passages of the harbor guard he reported that it would offer ineffectual resistance to modern methods of warfare. of warfare.

Ta Batteria, a little star shaped fort, adjoins Morro castle at the entrance and mounts guns of a more modern type than those of its neigh-bor. A little inside the entrance is Cayo Smith. bor. A little inside the entrance is Cayo Smith, a small island which offers opportunity for de-fense against a fleet that might pass Moro castle. On this island is built a government magazine, where Spanish men-of-war and troops in the island are furnished with arms and unition. All explosives imported into the island are required by the government to be de-posited in the magazine, and it is possible that the Spanish fleet landed there a fresh supply for the soldiers on the island. On the shore to the left of the magazine is

Puerta de Sal, a castle that has been in ruins for years. Two rivers, El Caimanes and El Parados, flo

WASHINGTON, May 30 .- The land- the United States. Santiago is the headquarters for three large mining plants owned by United States citizens, viz: The Jurugua, the Spanish-American and the Sigua, together rep-resenting the investment of about \$8,000,000; the last named are not in operation. Santiago is the capital of the province and Oriental region. There are a number of tobacco factorics, but the chief business is the exportation of raw ma-

SEA

the chief business is the exportation of raw ma-torisis and the importation of manufactured goods and provisions. Sugar, iron ore, manga-nese, mahogany, hides, wax, cedar and tobacco are exported to the United States. Senor Enrique Capriles, governor of Santiago de Cuba, in an interview printed in La Bandera Enpanalo of May 18, is quoted as saying: "Spain has 500,000 regular troops and volun-teers in Cuba, and we fight on our soil. Those of us who are from Spain are acclimated, and we are entrenched. Therefore, one of us is eoual to two invaders, ves, to three invaders. we have entremented in the tendents, the order is a equal to two invaders, yes, to three invaders. "We hear America proposes to assall us with 100,000 men. Some reports say 150,000 and raw levies. We invite four times that number to enrich our fields with their carcasses. The greater the number the greater the glory. Let us been our hearts clevated by nationarity. us keep our hearts elevated by patriotism and thoughts of our wrongs. Our flag has been called the golden and bloody flag of Spain.' In our hands it may indeed win that name.

The feeling against Americans in Santiago de Cuba is most bitter. The Spaniards threaten to confiscate plantations owned by Americans

# **NO LONGER "INSURGENTS."**

## Gomez Says His men Are Soldiers of the Republic-First News of Manila.

NEW YORK, May 27 .- Tomas Estrada Palma, the representative of the Cuban republic in New York, has just received the first copy of Las Villas, the war bulletin which is published by authority of General Gomez at the headquarters of the Cuban army. It contains the official news and movements of the army of liberation and is an interesting publication. Printed, of course, in Spanish, it comprises three columns on two sides of a sheet about 10x14 inches. The paper has a greenish tint, and the type is set up and printed at General Gomez's headquarters under his direction. The first er, under date of May 10, is de

ignated as "Supplement AA," and con-

tains a half column account of the bat-

tle of Manila, which conveyed for the

first time to the soldiers of the Cuban

Besides the official notices and orders

issued to the army, the paper contains

army and people by General Gomez, in

"I. Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of

which he says:

# HUDSON IS A BRIGADIER.

President McKinley Makes the Kansan a General of Volunteers.

# **BIG BATCH OF NAMES SENT IN.**

One of the Few Appointments From Civil Life-Colonel Lloyd Wheaton and Colonel Wallace F. Randolph Promoted Two Grades-Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 28 .- The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate: To be brigadier generals -Colonel Robert H. Hall, Fourth United States infantry; Colonel Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh United States cavalry; Colonel Peter C. Haines, corps of engineers; Colonel George Gillespie, corps of ongineers; Colonel Marcus P. Miller, Third United States artillery; Colonel Jacob Kline, Twenty-first United States infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Osward Ernst, corps of engineers; Lieutenant Colonel Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth United States infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Mac-Arthur, assistant adjutant gen-eral; Licutenant Colonel Henry C. Hasbrook, Fourth United States artillery; Lieutenant John C. Gilmore, assistant adjutant general; Licutenant Colonel Wallace F. Randolph, Third United States artillery; Major Joseph P. Sanger, inspector general; Frederick D. Grant of New York, One Hundred and forty-fourth New York volunteer infantry; Harrison Gray Otis of California, Henry M. Duffield of Michigan, Charles King of Wis-consin, Lucius F. Hubbard of Minnesota, George A. Garrison of Ohio, William W. Gordon of Georgia, John A. Wiley of Pennsylvania, William A. Bancroft of Massachusetts, William J. McKee of Indiana, Francis V. Greene of Seventy-first New York volunteer infantry; Charles Fitzsimmons of Illinois, Joseph K. Hudson of Kansas, Joseph Rush Lincoln of Iowa.

These officers will rank in the order their names were sent to the Senate.

Among the appointments from the army are Colonel Lloyd Wheaton and Colonel Wallace F. Randolph. Colonel Wheaton was second in command in the Twentieth infantry, Fort Leaven-worth, under Colonel Hawkins, who has been made brigadier. Colonel Randolph was stationed at Fort Riley for several years, where he was next in rank to Colonel Arnold, now Brigadier General Arnold.

Of those appointed probably the best cnown in the West is General Hudson. He saw four years of hard service in the civil war. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Third regiment, at Fort Leavenworth, July 30, 1861, and two months later received a commission as econd lieutenant from Governor Robnson.

When the Third and Fourth Kansas regiments consolidated as the Tenth, a year later, Hudson was commissioned first lieutenant of the new regiment. A month later he was detailed as acting regimental adjutant. In June, 1863, he was appointed aide on the staff of Brigadier General Thomas A. Davies, and the next month was assigned to the same position on the staff of Major General Schofield. In December of the same year he was commissioned by the President as major of the

while we can. First, we will go and have a look at the shops together, and

## the following day, but Dick held out firmly there. No, he would have one more day of liberty before he went over to the enemy and gave himself "We will have a real happy day, darling," he said, when Dorothy had given way about imparting the news to the savage. "By-and-by we shall spending it together-let us make hay



et such an appointment, because, as you know, I hate the very idea of going to India, but, at the same time, to be quite honest, I don't suppose 1 should have refused. I don't suppose any man in his senses would."

Dorothy drew her breath sharply, and for a minute or two did not speak. "Dick, darling," she said at length, "it is true that you are married, but I don't see that that is any reason why you should not be in your senses, teo." "What do you mean, Dorothy?" he asked quickly.

"Well, just this. Supposing that Lord Aylmer had let you refuse this appointment, and had not made himself disagreeable about your allowance, we should have to go on just as we are doing now. And, of course, Dick dear, I should like to be Mrs. Aylmer instead of Mrs. Harris, and to live with the regiment rather than in Palace Mansions; but-but, at the same time, since there is so much to be gained by it, I would just as soon be Mrs. Harris in one place as in another, if I must be Mrs. Harris at all."

Dick caught her close to him. "Dorothy, you mean-" he began.

"I mean," she ended firmly, "that I would sooner go to India as Mrs. Harris than drag you down in your profession, and put you at loggerheads with your uncle; because he is your uncle, and the head of your family, even though he is such an old savage as he is."

"But, my dear, my dear, do you know that in that case I should have to go at once" he cried.

"Yes, I know that, Dick," she answered.

"But I can't leave you alone, just now-1 can't, Dorothy," he exclaimed. It's impossible; it would be inhuman. Why, I should be out of my mind with anxiety and distress."

"No, no-you would know that I was proud and happy to be able to do something to help you," she replied. 'I would rather that you were here; but, ther., I would always rather that you were here. That is not a new feeling for me. And I shall not be alone. I shall have Barbara, you know. Barbara will take care of ms, and let you know exactly how I get on."

"No; I cannot let you do it," he said, when she paused.

is not only ourselves that we have to nor of evil. think of. There is the child; and al-

"DOROTHY! DOROTHY!" wave wear till we meet again: then

we will go to some good place and get a little lunch; and afterwards have a drive, come back here, dress, dine somewhere, and do a theater after it. There, what do you say to that for a real happy day?"

Dorothy said that it would be delightful, and thought-well, with something like dismay, that she should never get through it all. Yet the fear of once giving way and breaking down altogether kept her up, and she went bravely through with that happy day. which afterwards lived in her mind as being one long spell of agony.

And after that she wore upon her wrist Dick's trust gift to her-a golden bangle, with two words inscribed upon it in little diamonds, which caught the light and flashed their message at her a hundred times a day-two simple words, "Dinna Forget."

CHAPTER XVIII.

ORD Aylmer was sitting alone in his library, emoking a cigarette, and wontering what answer Dick would bring

him when thought proper to come again to give in his decision. He was a hand-

he

some old man, not so very old in years, but aged in wick-A handsome man still, with edness. aquiline features, a flushed face, and a goodly crop of white curly hair. Your first thought on looking at him was, What a charming old gentleman!" your second, "What a pair of steely eyes!" your third, "What a Mephisto-Yes, without the shadow of pheles!" a doubt, Lord Aylmer was a wicked man, with a bad heart filled to the Yes, yes, you can, dear. Healdes, it brim, and running over with all man-

They say, you know, that women though if we go to India together, we novelists always make their heroes all might be able to get along pretty well good, till they are as insipid as the by ourselves, we should not be able dummies in a tailor's window; or else necessary hook piece close to the wall, second call will consist of negrocs. from New York.

earance. (To be Continued.)

## AS WE SEE OURSELVES. It Never Is as Other People See Us-En-

grossed with Our Own Affairs.

"Don't you dread people who meander on in long-drawn-out detail about their own concerns?" exclaimed Mrs. Ego. "I sat next to Mr. Langweilig at the B.'s dinner last night and I never was so bored! A clever mineralogist is bad enough, but a stupid one is unendurable. His whole conversation consisted of elaborate explanations of the why and the wherefore of unimportant events and happenings in his own family. Her listener laughed to himself, for he had just come from his club, where he had happened to see Mr. Langweilig, says the New York Tribune. "I am just going to Mrs. Ego's." he had said to Miss ----, "won't you come along?" "Mercy!" was the answer. "I sat next to that lady at a dinner at B.'s last evening and 1 am sure she must be talked out as far as I am concerned; it was one steady stream about herself and her family, from soup to coffee. I assure you that I could not get in a word edgeways!" 'Did you hear that Jack W. married again?" said one of his friends, a fraillooking little man, who, from under the shadow of his stout wife's elephantine proportions, looked like a pigmy. "The lady fair is a widow. I am told," he continued, unconscious of the parallelism, "who is as tall as a grenadier and weighs considerably over 200, and contrasts with Jack, who is a small man, they say, irresistibly funny." "How comical it must be!" said his companion, grinning. "Yes," tittered the little man, "and the amusing part of it is that Jack is serenely unconscious of the comparison that people cannot fail to make, and struts about as proud as a peacock.'

#### Saving Closet Space in Flats.

New York Evening Post: In flats and apartments where space is at a premlum, an arrangement suggested by which additional hanging space is gained, is to fit wooden poles in the unused space of closets and wardrobes into sockets made for the purpose. Hooks may then be attached to these poles, and the hanging spaces be doubled or trebled. The same idea is useful in a small hall bedroom, where, perhaps, it is impossible to nall the

into the bay from the mountains, where are lo-cated the Cuban armies. The rivers are not larger than what are commonly called creeks in rica, and are noted for their shady recesses and smooth water. On the right side of the bay, near the mouth,

army the facts concerning Rear Adis Cinco Reales (fifty cents), a coaling station, and between it and the lower end of the city are several villas belonging to wealthy merchants miral Dewey's victory in the Philippines

the city. The most notable is La Cruz. which is occupied by Charles II. Ziegenfuss, manager of the Subbanilla y Maroto, the prina long address issued to the Cuban cipal railroad of the province. Near the boat landing of La Cruz the huge iron pier of the Jurugua company stretches out into the water. The pier cost \$200,000 and the ore which is The pier cost \$200,000 and the ore which is loaded at its side is of the richest description, being from 65 to 68 per cent pure. Some of this ore found its way into the plate of our Ameri-can cruisers, and some of the \$3,000,000 armor plates of the Russian government were manuthe Cuban army, take this opportunity, through the medium of Las Villas, which hereafter will be published once each week at the headquarfactured from it.

factured from 11. The only other port in the bay is Punta Bianca, which lies between La Cruz and the city. The fort is said to be well manned, and is built on a bank of white sand.

The city of Santiago was once the island's capital. It is situated in a natural amphithea-ter, with a background of mountains. Crum-bling walls, turrets and towers, houses with billored balconies, open courts, wide corridors and big, heavily barred windows combine to make it one of the most picturesque ellies of the West Indies. At the back, the gray walls of the city abattoir are ever present reminders to all Americans of the fate of the Virginius, for these it was that fifther bare of the reminders

to all Americans of the fate of the Virginius, for there it was that fifty-three of her officers and crew were shot in 1873. The city was founded by Velasquez in 1814 and is perhaps the oldest city of the hemisphere. It has seen wars and earthquakes, butcherles and conquests. From there Cortez started to conquer the Aztecs of Mexico. The city itself has no fortifications, but depends on More caa-tie and its adjuncts for protection. The nar-row enfrance to the harbor is favorable to the defense of the city hy submarine mines, and the shallowness of the harbor would make the man-cuvering of deep draught battle ships ex-tremely difficult. The population in 1805 was 50.614. The mean

The population in 1805 was 50,614. The mean perature in summer is 88 dogroes; in win-82 degrees. It is regarded as very unom perhealthy, yellow fever being prevalent through-out the year, and smallpox epidemic at certain times. These conditions are due to the lack of anitary and hygienic measures; all rofuse matsonitary and hygienic measures; all robuse mat-ter, as well as dead dogs, cats, chickens, etc., being thrown into the streets to decay and fill the air with disease germs. A railroad called the Sabanilla & Maroted runs from the city to San Luis, twenty-five miles distant, with a branch to Alto Songo, twelve miles in length. It is largely owned and controlled by citizens of

powers to protest jointly against the day, moder the command of Major Hig-blockade of Cuba. The powers decided gins All but nine of the men have to take no action and no replies have served in the regular army. been received at Madrid."

South Carolina Naval Reserves on Duty.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 27.- Eighty Kentucky to Furnish a Negro Regiment. FRANKFORT, Ky., May 27. Governor five members of the Charleston naval Bradley has announced that unless reserves left here to-day for New York. otherwise instructed by the Proddent | They have been ordered there to man one of Kentucky's regiments on the the Celtie King with naval reserves

Sixty-second United States infantry.

General Hudson was in the skirmishes and engagements of the army of the frontier from its organization at Fort Scott, Kan., in August, 1861, to July, 1863, in the campaigns in Missouri, Indian territory and Arkansas, including the engagements at Dry Wood, Newtonia, Old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Van Buren and Prairie Grove under the various commands of Generals Fremont, Hunter, Blunt, Herron, and Schofield.

At the time he was promoted to be major his regiment was ordered down the Mississippi to join Banks on the Red river. It saw service at Morganzia Bend, Baton Rogue and Port Hudson on the Mississippi river and at Boca Chica Pass, Brownsville and Ringgold barracks. Hudson was in command of the regiment for some time on Brazos. Santiago island and had a detached service commanding six companies of infantry and one of cavalry at Ringgold Barracks. He participated in the bat-tles of Palmetta ranch on the Rio Grande river May 11 which was the last engagement of the war.

Charles King of Wisconsin is known as the writer of army stories. He has served in the regular army, having been retired as a captain.

# WELCOME TO THE OREGON.

#### News of the Battleship's Arrival Arouses Enthusiasm in the Blockade.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 28 .- News of the arrival of the battleship Oregon at Key West reached the blockading squadron early to-day and was signaled to all the vessels, creating intense enthusiasm.

#### The Baltimore Not Disabled.

LONDON, May 28 .- The stories circulated at Madrid and elsewhere regarding the serious disablement of the Baltimore, are evidently groundless.

The Hainy Season Begins In Cuba. KEY WEST, Fla., May 28 .- The rainy ason is just beginning in Cuba and the fleet of warships and newspaper dispatch boats have experienced bad weather during the last week, with frequent violent rainstorms. Off the Cuban coast to-day the weather is pleasant.

Nearly 45,000 at Chickamauga

CHATFANOGA, TERR., May 28.-The volunteer army at Chickamauga now numbers nearly 45,000 mcn and it continucs to grow.

Spain Asks for a Joint Protest. Loxbox, May 27.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Spain recently sent a note inviting the powers to protest jointly against the

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