

FOR THE LIGHT OUT OF

JOHN STRANGE WINTER

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 tea herself with much pride and some show of trick. It generally fell to Dick's lot to light the lamp, but today she was all ready for him, and had had to turn on and light a little to save the water boiling.

"There," she said, after five minutes, "and handing him a cup of tea. Now tell me all everything."
"What," said Dick, frowning himself thus fairly up to his corner, and unable to put off the evil moment any longer, "I went."

"Yes," she said, "I saw Lady Aymar." "And I saw her ladyship."
"Oh! and is she up?"
"Up! My dear child, Lady Aymar is as well as I am," he answered.
"Dorothy looked at him in wonder. "Oh! Dick," she cried, "but what a wicked old fancy!"
"I shall always be true as the dickens," said Dick. "One man could not have so much original sin of his own as the old savage has; it must be hereditary."

"Then do you think you will tell her those wicked stories when you are Lord Aymar, Dick?" she asked, roguishly.
"My dears—how do I! All the same there is one story I shall never tell you," drawing her tenderly toward him. "I shall always be true as the dickens. I shall never tell you any better than than any other woman in all the world."

"Something in his voice touched the tender chords of her heart, and set throbbing and beating with a sickening sensation of fear. "Dick," she said in a whisper, "is it very bad news that you are trying to break up in me—does it mean India, after all?"
"Dick looked straight into her clear eyes. "My dear little love," he said, "I mean to mean it, and you must know all; but if it does, it shall mean India for us both."

"He told her everything then—how Lady Aymar had received the news, and how she had openly declared that her husband had done an act which she would get rid of them both, how the old savage had received him, and how their interview had come up to. But, of course," he went on, "although I 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 this really the thing to be a military secretary to a governor-general?"
"Oh, well—yes—it is, dear," he admitted.

"I mean, would you have refused if you had never been married, if you had never seen me?"
"Dorothy did not suppose I should, I dare say I should never have bothered to get such an appointment, because, as you know, I hate the very idea of going to India, but, at the same time, you should not be in your senses if you should have refused. I don't suppose any man in his senses would."

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"Dorothy said to herself, "What a queer thing! Just this. Supposing that Lord Aymar had let me refuse that appointment, and had not made himself disagreeable about your allowance, we should have to go on just as we are doing now. And, if that were true, I should like to be Mrs. Aymar instead of Mrs. Harris, and to live with the million rather than in Palace Mansions; but, at the same time, there is so much to be gained by it, I would just as soon be Mrs. Harris in my own house as in another. If I must be Mrs. Harris at all, I will be Mrs. Harris at home."
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"No, no—you would know that was proud and happy to be able to do that that they go to, she replied. "I would rather that you were married, but, but, but, I would always rather that you were here. There is a sort of a new feeling for me. And I should like to know, I shall have Barbara, you know. Barbara will take care of me, and let you know exactly how I get on."

"I can't let you do it," he said, when she passed.
"Yes, yes, you can, dear. Besides, it is not only ourselves that we have to think of. There is the child; and, although it goes to India through me, it might be able to get along pretty well by ourselves, we should not be able to afford to send the child home, if the climate was bad for it. What, dear, we should not be able to afford to come home ourselves, if we could afford to do it." "That is true," he admitted.
"And that you think," she went on eagerly, "that I would rather live as I am doing now, or rather—would it be longer than I would run the risk of losing you die, perhaps, because we had no money to bring us home? Just that I should be left like—if we were in such a case as that?"
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would be out there," he urged. "Here, very few people take the trouble to notice us, one way or another, and if they do, it does not matter much. But there, as a military secretary, they should be obliged to do so, and, besides, it is not so bad as it seems. I should not be able to go anywhere but to the office, and I should probably very seldom be able to come and see you."

But you would be able to come sometimes," she answered, with a brave smile. "I know one knows that it is better than no bread, and if I cannot get even half a loaf, it is foolish to quarrel with the piece which keeps one from starving."

"Dick's heart felt like to break. "Dorothy," he said, "my dear little love, unselfish wife, every word you say makes me love you a thousand times more than I did before. My dearest, I give in to anything that you wish; you shall decide everything, and I will give all the rest of my life to trying to make you see that you did not throw away your love and confidence when you gave them to me."

So they arranged that Dick should accept the appointment of military secretary to Lord Skeveland, and that two days later he should go and see his uncle again, and tell him the decision to which he had come. Dorothy had begged him to see him the following day, but Dick held out firmly there. No, he would have no more day of liberty before he went over to the enemy and gave himself up.

"We will have a real happy day, dear," he said, with a shining eye, "and give way to imparting the news to the savage. By-and-by we shall have more money than opportunity of spending it together. Let me see—I am while we can. First, we will go and have a look at the shops together, and I will buy you something you can allow for. And then, when we get home, we will go to some good place and get a little lunch; and afterwards have a drive, come back here, dress, dine, and then, after a better afternoon than we have had, I shall go to see you."

"Dorothy said that it would be desirable to get it done as early as possible, but she would not get through it all. Yet the fear of one giving way and breaking down consisted of elaborate explanations of the why and the wherefore of unimportant events and happenings in his family. Her listener laughed to himself, for he had just come from his club, where he had happened to see Mr. Langwex at the New York Club. "I am just going to Mrs. Ego," he had said to Miss—"won't you come along?" "Mercy," was the answer. "I am just going to Mrs. Ego. It's a dinner last night and I never was so lonely as I am now. I am sure she must be talking out as far as I am concerned; it was one steady stream about herself and her family from the time she had married me. I could not get that in the work edgewise."

"Did you hear that Jack W. married again?" said one of his friends, a frail little man with a keen eye. "That is the shadow of his stout wife's elephantine proportions, looked like a pigmy. "The lady fair is a widow, and she is very conscious of the parallelism, who is as a rule, a grenadier and weighs considerably over 200; and contrasts with Jack, who is a small man, as I say, irresistibly funny. "You are right, 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 fact that the people cannot fail to make, and stir as about as proud as a peacock."

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would be out there," he urged. "Here, very few people take the trouble to notice us, one way or another, and if they do, it does not matter much. But there, as a military secretary, they should be obliged to do so, and, besides, it is not so bad as it seems. I should not be able to go anywhere but to the office, and I should probably very seldom be able to come and see you."

It was the same scene, and he appeared before the world as much as possible as if no breach had ever been opened between them. Not by Lord Aymar's dead, child—oh no, but because her ladyship had never been so genuinely in love with him as she had been with Dick, and, moreover, perfectly alive to the solid worldly advantages of being Lord Aymar's wife, the mistress of Aymar's Palace, and the holder of a handsome income in Belgrave Square.

"Of course I know that these are others," she said in reply to a dear friend who was in a hurry to tell her this young wife's eyes, "and, of course, I know that Aymar wants to get rid of me; but I don't mean to be got rid of. And I don't mean to go away because I think doing so the lesser of two evils. There is only one Lady Aymar, and she is a strong and healthy young woman, and she has been with Lady Aymar for at least fifty years longer. Yes, I know, my dear, all that you feel about it. I quite appreciate it, and I don't mean to go away because 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 oulge a husband who has got tired of me in three months."

To this decision Lady Aymar had from that time forward kept most rigidly. As far as her husband was concerned, she was not to be bothered, and whenever she wished to do so and condescended to try to get her own way by means of a little flattery, she kept her tongue and her hand. Lord Aymar had got into the "sixties" she was simply a staid, even-tempered, iron-willed and exceedingly highly-bred woman, and she meant, to live to be ninety.

It was partly on the subject of his wife's extreme healthiness that Lord Aymar and his daughter-in-law were. She smoked his cigarette and tried to assure himself that the twigs in his left foot were merely a sign of a coming storm, and that he ought to go to bed with it out. And just as a worse twigs than usual made him grimace and shiver, the door opened again, and a man-servant made his appearance.

(To Be Continued.)

AS WE SEE OURSELVES.

It never is as Other People See Us—Expressed with Our Own Affairs.

"Don't you dread people who mend their clothes?" asked one of the other's own concerns," exclaimed Mr. Ego. "I sat next to Mr. Langwex at the B's dinner last night and I never was so lonely as I am now. I am sure she must be talking out as far as I am concerned; it was one steady stream about herself and her family from the time she had married me. I could not get that in the work edgewise."

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BLOCKADE OF CUBA.

How the War with Spain Would Be Successful in a Short Time.

In case of war between the United States and Spain the island of Cuba would be free from Spanish rule much more easily than in general is imagined. The Spaniards have no regular large army to the island to fight the Spaniards in the field. Neither would it be any other way. Perhaps the only one of the insurgents, as far as Cuba is concerned, without the Americans trying a single shot either by land or sea. These statements may at first appear surprising, but they are really a matter of common knowledge of the real state of affairs in the struggling island.

Extent of Spanish Control.
The Spaniards have an army of 150,000 men, of which not 50,000 are regular troops, all that is left of the 200,000 soldiers sent from Spain since 1905 is distinguished by lack of discipline and inferiorly equipped and the strongly fortified towns in the interior. The country from east to west in the hands of the insurgents is the greater part of the island, including San Diego de Cuba and Puerto Principe, is held by the Cuban Generals Calixto Garcia, Jesus Ribal, and Lopez Ricala. There the Cubans are in the field, they will exterminate all the Spanish columns during to leave the fortified places and eventually invest them in the center of the island within six weeks.

Cuba's Fighting Strength.
It is a fact that, even Spanish diplomacy will not deny, that if, instead of hampering the Cubans the United States in their work of sending expeditions to the brethren; if, instead of prosecuting them in so dragging a manner as was done during the administration of Mr. Cleveland; if, instead of keeping at enormous cost to

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Calleja was succeeded as captain general by the renowned Martinez Campos, who professed his ability to end the rebellion both the end of the summer. The lights of Los Negros, El Guanabaco, Jarucho, Juraguana, El Cacao, and El Boticario told him that his task was not so trifling one, while in July, when he was in the island, he was commanding in person. He was aided by Maceo and Rabi at Bayamo. Meanwhile Gomez and Mari had set out for Puerto Principe, and in their first severe conflict the heroic Mari was killed. Gomez pressed on, and in the province of Puerto Principe was joined by Salvador Cisneros Betancourt. Next Gomez, marching into the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, carried out his policy of destroying the sugar crop, and thereby stopping the revenue which Spain derived from it. Other battles and skirmishes followed, and before the first year was over Spain recognized that she had to deal with a most formidable rebel. Martinez Campos was displaced by Weyler as captain general, and troops were poured into Cuba in enormous numbers. Rifeled officers were issued. The cuba barbarous edicts were issued. The royal troops vied with the rebels in razing the island, trade was restricted, plantations were stripped of their laborers, and a policy of concentrating the country people in and around the towns was carried out with unparalyzing severity, with sufferings and atrocities which have rarely been witnessed elsewhere. Fighting went on in many places. Maceo made a brilliant campaign in Pinar del Rio, and after a victory at the battle of Cardenas, he was killed. Maceo was a martyr to the cause, and other able leaders, repeatedly raised into the center of the island with the center, and the east of the island witnessed Cuban prowess against enormous odds of force, and while the east was the most quiet it was largely in patrol hands.

Advance of Insurgent Cause.
The second anniversary of the revolution found it even more hopeful than the first, because it had held its own against the Spanish troops, and had not only represented the utmost that Spain could bring to bear. The situation in Cuba had its reflex influence on the rest of the world. The Sagasta ministry, under which Weyler whose successive campaigns had been a painful failure, was replaced by the second anniversary of the revolution found it even more hopeful than the first, because it had held its own against the Spanish troops, and had not only represented the utmost that Spain could bring to bear. The situation in Cuba had its reflex influence on the rest of the world. The Sagasta ministry, under which Weyler whose successive campaigns had been a painful failure, was replaced by

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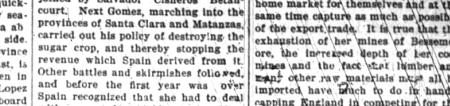
For the better part of this century England has been the world's workshop. Indications are not wanting that the nation of Europe will strive to shape their legislation as to keep the home market for themselves and at the same time capture as much as possible of the export trade. It is true, also, that the exhaustion of her mines of Bohemia, the increased depth of her coal mines and the fact that Siberia and Japan, whose materials are all imported, have given to the world a new source of raw materials for competing for the world's trade. It is true, also, that the restrictions imposed by labor unions in the United States are such as to make it more difficult to get into a new market at least as an additional handicap. But, besides these causes, there is also the ambition of

other nations to develop their own resources and supply the necessities of their own people, as well as political independence. In the movement now under way for the development of American export trade it is well to bear these facts in mind. It is not easy to permanently supply European nations with all goods which their own natural resources will permit them to make. Our agricultural products are a time-worn trade to win a trade in certain lines, but European manufacturers will eventually buy the tools that will enable them to make the machine with which they will compete in the countries of South America, Asia and Africa. However, the building up of manufacturing industries will be a slow and long process, and we must have our trade as we may see it, we may reasonably expect to hold for many years.

Kansas said Millin.
"Nothing like is about to remove the last memorial of the old days when the grain of Kansas was around by the hand of the windmill of the century. When this mill was first erected it bore about the same relation to the public mind as did the keelson's one-horse shay. The advent of the automobile has since ever give place to other ways of milling was never dreamed of. So for twenty odd years it huge walls swung about with a ponderous power to grind will what which the Kansas farmers brought it. A large driveway through the basement retarded the handling of the grain, the mill and most waterwheels were imported for the time in which the mill began to operate, early in the '60s. A cord attached to a bell announced to the farmer to move his grain. It was originally built by Swedish workmen imported directly for that purpose, and the quality of the work they accomplished is shown by the fact that the interior framework of oak is today as strong and sound in its position as when it was first placed together.

Surface of the Sea.
The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 175,000,000, and its greatest depth supposedly 10,000 fathoms. The Pacific Ocean is about four miles deep. The Pacific Ocean covers 78,000,000 square miles, the Atlantic 25,000,000 and the Mediterranean 1,000,000.

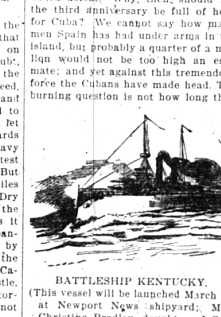
Electric Lights in Japan.
Of the forty-two largest cities in Japan, from Tokyo, with 1,268,000 population, down to the city of Hiroshima, 600,000, electric lighting systems are installed in twenty-four, eighteen being without electric lights.



BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY.
(This warship, a companion vessel to the Kentucky, will be launched at Newport, N. H., on Feb. 24. It is the only shipbuilding yard in the world that builds a ship wholly of steel.)

MAP OF THE MAINE SHOWING THAT IT WAS AN UPWARD EXPLOSION.—FROM A SKETCH.

Blanco, while autonomy was offered to the patriots instead of independence. It is in the midst of Blanco's campaign that his third anniversary now dawned upon Cuba with prospects brighter than ever. The failure of the autonomy plan is conceded, and referred in the field Blanco has done not credit better than its predecessors. General Pando's expedition in southeastern Cuba was an acknowledged failure. Why, then, should not the third anniversary be a day of hope for Cuba? We cannot say how many men Spain has had under arms in the island, but probably a quarter of a million would not be too high an estimate; and yet against this tremendous force the Cubans have made head. The burning question is not how long they

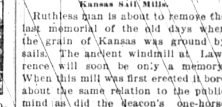


BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY.
(This vessel will be launched March 24, at Newport, N. H. shipyard; Miss Child, daughter of Governor Bradley of Kentucky, acting as sponsor.)

Cuba Mean Her Present Struggle for Independence Feb. 24, 1905.
Feb. 24, was the third anniversary of Cuba's struggle for independence. It found the patriot cause in spite not only of Spain's predictions but of her prodigious efforts, strong and buoyant with a well-founded confidence of speedy triumph. The question was not whether it would be long before the Cuban people would see their independence, but how long it would take to establish it.

Spain Depend Upon Imports.
The Spanish army, therefore, exclusively depends upon the provisions imported from abroad, rice, beans, and flour they receive from Spain. They depend upon steamers that carry provisions from abroad that enter the Cuban ports. Not a potato comes into Cuba from abroad, the Spaniards. The milk is almost entirely imported from the United States. Eggs and vegetables are from Florida. And that is still more important, as against the great material distress in Havana, the importing merchants do not keep a large stock of provisions. If imports are stopped the entire population of Havana would be starved, for the 200,000 inhabitants of the city in less than a week. Suppose now that war is declared one of these days, and that Spain is unable to supply her army and her navy, she will simply be compelled to surrender because of the lack of food.

Spain quickly rose to the emergency, and within two months after Feb. 24



MAP SHOWING WHERE SPANISH AND AMERICAN FLEETS ARE ASSEMBLED AND ASSEMBLING—SEE KEY.

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