



MRS. FORRESTER.

CHAPTER XVII. This is what happened to Dallas. In the afternoon, as he was sitting in his own room...

CHAPTER XVIII. Mrs. Trevanion smiled. "You flatter me very much," she said. "But what a woman my age can do is not what is permitted to a young woman like you."

CHAPTER XIX. Mrs. Trevanion turned to her with a sudden movement. "Well," she remarked, "we may as well go on together, and I will get into a harness."

CHAPTER XX. Dallas was delighted to return home. As for Tom, his joy at recovering her was exuberant; he could hardly take his eyes off his darling, and returned for the nonce...

CHAPTER XXI. Dallas felt himself a brute. He ought to soothe the grief of this distracted lady; the circumstances required expressions of tenderness on his part, and he felt nothing but anger, impatience and general despair.

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good chap; but I should have fancied him a little bit too old and serious for Miss Dallas. I wish, however, that she could see that she was not so old as she thought she was.

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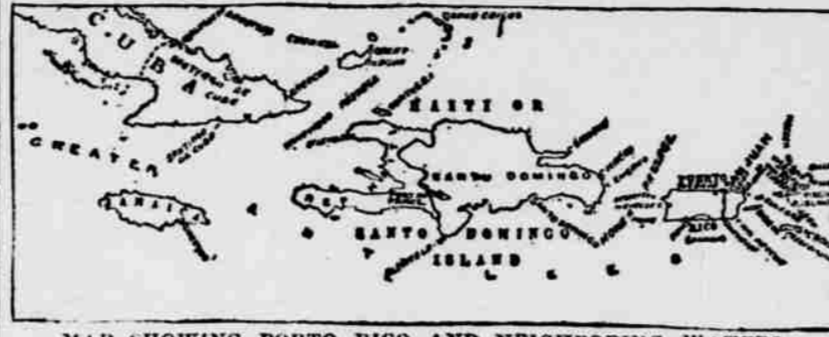
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PORTO RICO OUR FUTURE POSSESSION.

Regardless of the differing views as to our ultimate disposition of island territory taken from Spain, it is thought by many that the United States will hold Porto Rico. By doing so we will acquire one of the garden spots of the tropics, for in many re-



MAP SHOWING PORTO RICO AND NEIGHBORING WATERS.

As to local conditions, San Juan is not an attractive city, under its present management, owing to its filthy streets and lack of attention to sanitation. It is likely to have a visit every year from Yellow Jack, when, owing to its situation, he might as well not be kept at a distance. But San Juan is only one port of the island, and there are some harbors that are as fine, if not as large and land-locked.

One other on the north coast is Arrecibo, on the east are Humacao and Mayaguez, as beautiful as the heart of man could desire, with their gushing springs and background of pointed mountains, and on the south coast are Arroyo Guayama and Ponce. The last is the largest, the city having a population of about 35,000, with a vast export trade, chiefly in sugar and molasses. A fine road connects it with San Juan, running diagonally across the island, with a daily diligence between the two.

Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493, on his second voyage, when on his way from the southern West Indies to his original landing place on the coast of Hayti. Fifteen years after the passing of Columbus came another navigator, one Juan Ponce de Leon, the governor of a province of Santo Domingo, sixty miles distant. The Indians of this section told him wonderful stories of the rich island across the channel, and in the year 1508 he landed at Aguadilla with a force of men and a pack of bloodhounds, bent upon his conquest. This last is the history as the noblest and the truest of those gallant adventurers. And he was that, in speaking relatively of that day. But he saw nothing worth putting to death the Indian chieftain Agueyana, who first showed him the river with sands running gold, nor in setting on the trail of innocent women and children his famous bloodhound, Berzelio, who drew the pay of a bowman for his service, and who tore to pieces every Indian he ran down and overtook. He was the terror of all the Indians, whom he drove to the hills in troops, but was finally slain with a poisoned arrow sent after him by a Carib.

Ponce de Leon and his mail-clad soldiers finally settled on the present site of San Juan in 1511, and the most interesting relic to be found there to-day is the ancient building called the "Casa Blanca," which was built by the conquistador and occupied by him while governor of the island. Equally ancient with the Casa Blanca are the fortifications surrounding the city of San Juan, for their foundations were laid during the reign of Ponce de Leon. The capital city, with a population of some 25,000, occupies an island, connected with the mainland by a bridge and a causeway, and is completely enclosed within massive walls of stone and hardened mortar, with a height in places of from 50 to 100 feet. Like Havana, it has its morro, or citadel (literally a round or Moorish tower), and the fortifications are on a comprehensive scale, with bastions and drawbridges, ornate sentry boxes hanging over the sea, and grim, gray walls towering threateningly. One may find their counterpart, on a smaller scale, in the old fort at St. Augustine, and they are similar to those of Havana before her walls were torn down. The peninsula upon which the morro and the lighthouse stand is thrust out into the sea, on one side breasting the thundering surges of the Caribbean, and on the other guarding the placid waters of a beautiful and almost land-locked harbor. This harbor is one of the finest in the West Indies, large, sheltered, and capable of accommodating any number of the largest ships, giving anchorage in from three to four fathoms.

Though the main portion of San Juan and constitute the chief wealth of a great many people engaged in the business. Among the hills are thousands of cottages, or coffee estates, for here the coffee finds congenial soil and climate for its perfect development, and is a source of profit to many planters who prefer a life of comparative leisure to the bustle of the town and city. In the valleys grow the sugar cane, cacao, bananas, plantains, and in fact all sorts of tropical fruits.

With its beautiful scenery, its almost perfect climate, its boundless exuber-

ance and range of vegetable products, and consequent facilities for subsistence with the minimum of labor, Porto Rico may well be termed an earthly paradise. If that were all; if its people were intelligent and complaisant; if its government were as mild and equitable as its climate; and if there were united effort here tending toward the improvement of society and the amelioration of political burdens, then it might be so regarded. But, while nature has done everything for this island, while a great portion of its 3,600 square miles can be put under cultivation, and there ought to be enough to sustain many more than its 750,000 inhabitants in comfort, the men and the race whom accident of discovery placed in power has done worse than anything else for the island. Poverty exists everywhere, since the taxes are so oppressive, administered, as the government is, by alien office-holders, assisted by foreign soldiers.

SECTIONS OF THE DAY.

Subject: "Sprinkled and Cleaned." Which the Story of the Shedding of Blood for the Removing of Sin is Dwell Upon—Christians of the South.

Text: "And the priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel containing running water. As for the living bird, he shall take, and the cedar-wood, and the scarlet, and the hyssop, and shall dip them, and the living bird in the blood of the bird that was killed over the running water; and he shall sprinkle upon himself, and upon the congregation seven times, and shall pronounce him clean, and shall let the living bird loose into the open field."—Leviticus xiv, 6-7.

The Old Testament, to very many people, is a great slaughter-house strewn with the carcasses of men and women, and butchered animals. It offends their sight, it disgusts their taste; it actually nauseates the stomach. But the intelligent Christian of the Old Testament is a magnificent corridor through which Jesus advances, and the Christian of the New Testament, amid the torments of evangelists and apostles, the orthodox of the New Testament, with a blast of ministry that wakes up Bethlehem at midnight.

They were great many cages of birds brought down to Jerusalem for sacrifices—sparrows and pigeons, and turtle-doves, and doves, and quails, and chickens, and singing all around about the Temple. They were great many cages of birds brought down to Jerusalem for sacrifices—sparrows and pigeons, and turtle-doves, and doves, and quails, and chickens, and singing all around about the Temple.

None to help! The murderers have it all their own way. They put on their armor in the Roman regiment who swung his sword in the defense of the Divine Martyr? They put on their armor in the Roman regiment who swung his sword in the defense of the Divine Martyr?

As, with a severe storm in the morning, you go out and see the ground on the ground, so this dead bird of the text makes me think of that awful storm that swept over the earth on Christmas day, when the wrath of God and the malice of man and the fury of devil wrestled beneath the construction that will soon connect all the chief coast towns and open up portions of the interior.

The island is about 85 miles in length by 25 or 40 in breadth, and is nearly rectangular as nature will allow in its coast line. The interior is one vast group of mountains. The soil everywhere is very fertile and cultivable, even to the mountain crests, the hill pastures of Porto Rico being celebrated for their succulent grasses, upon which feed cattle and horses, which are favorites throughout the islands south. These are shipped in large numbers.

W. T. Harmon, living on the Days Mill turnpike near Tillam, has in use a very curious but convenient hog pen. The pen is nothing more than a large sycamore tree, which is hollow, and furnishes sleeping quarters for at least twenty large-sized porkers. The tree has been used for its present purpose for over ten years, and during that time over 1,000 hogs have been raised in it.—Flemingsburg (Ky.) Gazette.

Mr. Van Metre—I hope you received the volume of my poems that I sent you? Miss Fickley—Yes, I was awfully glad to get it. I have placed it on a table in the drawing-room. Mr. Van Metre—Indeed! I feel highly honored.

Farm Notes.

A hybrid "strawberry-raspberry" is said to have originated in Japan. It is easy culture, can be propagated readily by seeds, and grows to the height of two feet. It is a very good fruit, and is very useful. The hybrid is no doubt a curious one, and one that it is worth trying. It will probably be a good fruit, and it will possess the advantages claimed; but as it is a hybrid, it is not likely to be as high as the parent strains, and it is not likely to be as high as the parent strains.

There are two methods of growing Lima. One is to grow them on poles, and the other is to grow them on the ground. The pole method is the best plan. When poles are used, the plants are trained up the poles, and the fruit is picked as it comes. The ground method is the best plan. When poles are used, the plants are trained up the poles, and the fruit is picked as it comes.

Some weeds are valuable, such as the wild lettuce, which is readily eaten by sheep, and the buffalo pea, well known in the West. The pig weed, which is found in great quantities in the fields, is one of the most valuable of plants for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine.

One of the best of the Russian apples is the Tokosky. It is a very good fruit, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine.

A recent landslide in China revealed a pile of money equal in value to 7,000,000 dollars. It is a very good fruit, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine.

A new kind of rubber plant has been discovered in the Congo region. It is a very good fruit, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine.

Professor Dolbear says that what is called "brain rattle" is the rattle of a certain brain area is not properly nourished or is without communication with the rest of the brain. It is a very good fruit, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine.

The Romans used a circular fan on occasions of state and the Greeks made fans of the flat leaves of the lotus. It is a very good fruit, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine.

During the year 1885 as many as 26,407 French soldiers were admitted to military hospitals for influenza. About 20,000 were treated without admission, and 484 deaths were attributed to this cause. It is a very good fruit, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine. It is a very good food for swine, and it is very valuable for swine.