

## OUTRAGES AT GLACE BAY.

Another Explosion in Vicinity of  
Mines.

Manager McNeil's House Badly  
Shaken.

Attempt to Burn a Shack—Four  
Italians Arrested.

Glacé Bay, Despatch.—With two powder outrages reported within twenty-four hours, and an attempt to burn a shack at the reserve, the arrest of four Italians for setting off powder around the shacks at Dominion No. 3, and the arrest of the president of the U. M. W. local at Dominion No. 1, on a charge of intimidation, the twenty-third day of the strike at the Dominion Coal Company's mines was somewhat eventful. Another big increase in production was claimed by the company. According to a statement made to-night, the day's production amounted to 11,300 tons, which is nearly one thousand tons larger than the best previous output claimed.

Within 24 hours after the attempt to blow up the house of Manager Simpson, at Dominion No. 10, a charge of high explosive powder was set off alongside the house occupied by Angus McNeil, at the Gardiner mines. Shingles were ripped off for about six feet, and everything inside the house was shaken up, but no one was injured. Public feeling has been very much aroused by these two occurrences. The municipality has offered a reward of \$500 for information that will lead to the arrest of the person who set off the explosive at Simpson's house, and the Attorney-General's Department, through the Crown Prosecutor, is conducting an investigation into the two affairs.

The circumstances surrounding the affair at the Gardiner are very much like those in the Simpson case. A man was seen running away after the explosion, and several shots were fired after him by Mr. McNeil, but none of them appeared to have taken effect. Sentries have been placed around the houses of many of the managers at night as a result of the Simpson affair.

The right of the Dominion Coal Company to eject tenants on strike on Tuesday's notice will be determined on Tuesday. A number of persons notified to vacate their premises have complied with the notice, but it has been disregarded by others, and an application for an order of ejectment has been made to County Court Judge Finlayson by the company against about twenty persons. The parade of the U. M. W. on Saturday is arousing much attention. The present plans are that the parade will commence in Glacé Bay at 1 o'clock, and by the time the Dominion is reached it is expected that there will be from 10,000 to 12,000 people present. Speeches will be delivered by International Vice-President McCullough; Mr. James Simpson, Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; International Board Members Patterson and Bonfield; District President McDougall and District Organizer McLennan. District President McDougall will marshal the parade. Several bands will be in line. So far no application for an escort of troops has been made to General Drury. The Dominion is the stronghold of the P. W. A., and has been running practically on full time for several weeks. By this demonstration it is hoped to secure a number of the P. W. A. men to the ranks of the international union.

### EVIDENCE OF INTIMIDATION.

Three witnesses were examined to-day when the case against Allan Graham, President of the U. M. W. local at New Aberdeen, charged with intimidation, was commenced before Stipendiary MacDonald. All the witnesses were Frenchmen, and they swore that on the night of July 20 they were in the hall at New Aberdeen when the accused asked if they were working, and, finding that they were, threatened to kill them if they were at work when he came back. The first witness examined was Clement Gougeon. He testified that he came to No. 2 on July 18, and two days later was in the hall at New Aberdeen. He had a conversation with Graham, in the course of which the accused asked him if he wanted to go back to Montreal. The witness said he did, and Graham said that he would keep him in the hall all night and arrange for his passage in the morning. The witness said he laughed, whereupon Graham exclaimed: "Don't try to scam me; if you do I will knock you down, even if I die for it to-morrow." This threat, the witness deposed, was emphasized by pounding on the desk with a club. Two other witnesses corroborated Gougeon's story.

### ST. ANNE'S SHRINE.

Remarkable Cures Reported From  
a Small Illinois Town.

Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 2.—Lillian the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fountain, 52 Station street, Kankakee, was cured of blindness on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne at St. Anne, Ill., marking the close of a nine days' novena.

Led to the altar by her mother, the child suddenly staggered back in affright as her closed eyelids opened. Crying for joy the mother pushed her way through the crowd of cripples and friends and hurried with the little one to a nearby home.

At the age of seven months the child became blind from the effects of blood poisoning caused by whooping cough. Two years ago a partial cure was effected at the shrine of St. Anne, but blindness resulted again two months ago and the mother decided to make the pilgrimage a second time.

Mrs. Michael Joyce, of Essex, cured a year ago of running sores on the

left leg, received similar benefit to-day to sores on the right leg. Martha Golpinsky, 7 years old, of Kankakee, suffering from a dislocated hip, appeared benefited.

It was reported that a young son of a Chicagoan, affected with hip trouble, was able to walk for the first time, but this could not be verified.

Three thousand pilgrims thronged the streets of the little village, including 1,100 on an excursion from Kankakee and vicinity and 400 from Chicago. Father Bergeron, of Notre Dame Church, Chicago, and Father Fortin, of Brighton Park, assisted in the closing services.

### OPIUM JOINTS.

No Fines Will Hereafter be Imposed  
on Keepers.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Two complete outfits from an opium-smoker's den—pipe, spirit lamp, opium bowl and tins of the sticky enticing drug—adorned the Crown Attorney's table in the Police Court yesterday when Lee Chung Hung, a Chinese, wearing a native silk blouse and with his hair in a queue, was charged with conducting an opium joint at 154 York street.

Five of Lee's compatriots were charged with being frequenters of the place.

Magistrate Kingsford made a conviction. "As this is the first conviction under the amended code, and the amendment has only been in force since May 19, I will not inflict a year's imprisonment on the keeper, as the law permits," said he. "Instead, I will inflict a fine of \$100 and costs, or, in default, twelve months in prison." Lee pulled out a wad containing about \$500 and paid the fine. "I want it understood that I only make it a fine because it is the first case. In future convictions the penalty will be a year in prison," warned Mr. Kingsford.

The frequenters were allowed to go on remanded sentence. A similar fine was imposed on Tse Yon, who kept an opium resort on Richmond street west, near Simcoe.

### MILITIA SEARCHING.

Are Looking For Ex-Ald. Horrigan,  
Lost in Woods.

Port Arthur Despatch A vigorous but as yet fruitless search for George Horrigan, who was lost in the woods of the Black Bay Peninsula yesterday, is being prosecuted. A company of militia has been despatched in the tug Whalen to assist the searchers, and about 200 others are taking part. Hope of finding him alive has practically been abandoned.

An unsuccessful effort was made to get bloodhounds from Duluth. The disappearance of Horrigan under such dramatic circumstances and the energy with which the search is being carried on has created great excitement in the city. The country is pure wilderness, thickly wooded, low and wet in places, and not devoid of bear, lynx and other animals. Some believe that flies alone would make it impossible for a man to live in the woods, added to which is the fact that he was lightly clad and without provisions.

A pathetic feature of the case is the effort being made to keep the news of Mr. Horrigan's disappearance from his aged mother. The telephone lines to his residence have been cut and a man is on guard in the street to prevent the possibility of anyone taking in word of the affair.

Horrigan is about thirty-five years, a prominent Liberal, active in politics, and known as a close friend of Mr. James Connell.

### RIGHT TO TALK

Made Basis of Strike in a New  
York Factory.

New York, Aug. 2.—Woman's undeniable prerogative—the right to talk—is the crux of the strike of 200 girls at the Rosenblatt & Company waist-making establishment, East Tenth street. Higher wages and the recognition of the union are subordinate matters.

The firm demanded that there be no gossip among employees during the noon hour, and yesterday the justly indignant young women walked out. They have been newly organized as the "Ladies' Shirt Waist Makers' Union No. 23," and they demanded their full rights.

All presented a solid front yesterday as the business agent, B. Witsaskin, assured them they are certain to win if they stick together. What they needed was to get the men of the factory with them, he said. Several girls went among the men and succeeded in arousing their sympathy. The latter were all on the point of laying down their tools when 5:30 struck and work was off for the day.

Last night it looked as if the firm would have to give in to-day or close down for lack of either men or women operators.

LADIES AND RIFLES.

Loan to New Canadian Association  
Would be a Special Case.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—With regard to the coming request to the Militia Department by the Ladies' Rifle Association of Canada for the loan of Lee-Metford rifles for practice at the ranges, Major Helmer, deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, this morning said that while no doubt the department would be willing to aid the ladies all they could, it would have to be a special case, as the regulation defining rifle associations and the loaning of rifles to them for practice purposes states that the members must be males of a military age. If the ladies made formal application through the officer commanding district No. 2, the request would be forwarded to headquarters with a recommendation.

## SPAIN THREATENED WITH REVOLUTION.

Desperate Fighting in Barcelona—Spain Placed  
Under Martial Law.

Governor Ordered to Crush Rebellion—Fighting  
in Morocco—King Alfonso Hooted.

Madrid Cable.—The revolution in Catalonia has reached a serious stage. There is much bloodshed, and artillery has been employed in the streets of Barcelona to quell the outbreaks. The city is terror-stricken. The revolutionists are reported to be fighting desperately behind barricades. The troops include mounted artillery and the defenses of the rebels have been raked with shot.

King Alfonso hastened back to Madrid from San Sebastian to-day and issued a decree proclaiming martial law and the suspension of constitutional guarantees throughout Spain. Orders have been given to the Governors of the provinces to crush the revolution at any cost, without hesitation and without pity. To-day marks a black chapter in Spain's history, for there was tragedy both at home and abroad. The King reached here in time to learn that part of his army at Melilla had a bloody battle with the Moors, which, though the final victory was the Spaniards', cost the lives of twenty-one officers and a total of two hundred Spaniards killed or wounded.

An exact estimate of the dead and wounded in the clashes between the troops and rebels in Catalonia is impossible owing to the rigid censorship. The Government admits, however, that rioters have been killed and wounded in several cities and towns, including Barcelona, Alcoy and Calatayud.

Details of the latest disturbances at other points are either meagre or lacking altogether. There has been rioting at Saragossa, Vendrell, Riola, Port Bou and Llanon, and a general strike was declared to-day at Hiscava. At these places there has been much destruction of property, including bridges and public buildings.

The centre of the rebellion is Barcelona, to which place the Government is rushing extra troops, both infantry and naval marines. A despatch this morning said that the Barcelona revolutionists had been defeated as a result of desperate charges by the troops, but a despatch at noon announced that fighting had begun again, the artillery using heavy guns to demolish the barricades. The peaceful section of the population fled in fright to their homes and locked and barred the doors.

A military proclamation has been issued at that city that no life is safe, and warning peaceful citizens to remain under cover to avoid the fire of the troops.

The greatest inquietude exists in Madrid. King Alfonso was closeted until a late hour with Premier Maura, and an official note was issued, saying that the situation was exceedingly grave and that the rebellion must be repressed with an iron hand.

The latest reports from Barcelona show the conditions there to be increasingly grave. The rioters have attacked the convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor. This followed the riotous disorders when the mobs assaulted and then burned several of the religious establishments, following their attack by a fusillade on the Captain-General and his escort.

New disorders are now reported from two other interior points, thus far tranquil. The new points of disorder are Alfai and Roja. This shows that the zone of popular agitation is spreading beyond the turbulent Catalonians and is affecting the Valencians. The Minister of the Interior is besieged with inquiries as to the various outbreaks, but he declines to make public the details of the disorders in the Valencian towns.

The people continue to fear up the railways and noisily intervene at the points where reserves are being recruited for military service. The chief

indignation of the people is directed against the Government's policy of rapidly recruiting a large army to cope with the grave condition confronting Spain in Morocco.

The inhabitants of Culera, a small station of the Port Bou line, maddened by the sight of a passing train carrying recruits, destroyed the roadbed for a distance of seven kilometres.

Madrid Cable.—In view of the grave situation in Barcelona, which steadily is growing more serious, the Naval Infantry has been ordered to the city. Senor Lacerda, the Minister of the Interior, now termed the Spanish Trepoff, to-day announced that any newspaper printing reports disagreeing with official information would be prosecuted and the editions suppressed.

A statement was issued this morning by the Ministry of Finance designed to stop the fall of Spanish securities. It says that the treasury balance is \$18,000,000, of which \$13,600,000 is in gold. No extraordinary taxes are contemplated. Since the declaration of martial law throughout Spain yesterday the conscription over news has been more severe.

The complete mobilization of the Spanish army has been ordered. All officers on leave have been recalled. The reserves of all classes have been summoned to the colors. The railroad lines in the north of Spain are strictly guarded, and no one is allowed to enter Spain without the permission of the military authorities.

The garrisons at Burgos, Lagrono, Victoria and other towns are under arms. The censor forbids telegraphic communication with Bilbao.

at Barcelona is shown in reports received here from the disturbed city. These show that the revolutionary element holds the upper hand. The government troops finding themselves insufficient to retake the revolutionary stronghold, have been forced to abandon several quarters, leaving the revolutionists in control.

The streets of the city are barricaded with huge piles of stone and earth. Furniture and planks are heaped in these barricades to the height of the first stories.

The arrival of reinforcements, so urgently needed by the government forces, is retarded by the destruction of railroads and the avenues of communication leading to the city. The revolutionists are heavily armed with muskets, knives and revolvers. They have an effective organization and hospital equipment, which promptly looks after the dead and wounded.

With the arrival of a regiment of reinforcements, which the Government succeeded in getting through yesterday the inhabitants were warned to keep within for the succeeding fourteen hours. The peaceably disposed heeded this warning, while the artillery of the government forces raked the streets where barricades had been erected, causing great havoc among them and in some cases demolishing them.

The Government is now seeking to relieve the city by sea now that the land communication with the troops is interrupted. All available ships are being hurried to Barcelona.

Whether there is an ulterior political purpose behind the revolutionary uprising throughout Catalonia is not yet clear. Outwardly the movement is thus far a protest against the government's war policy in Morocco, and its levy of a large reserve for war purposes.

### NOT ENOUGH TROOPS.

London cable says: Special advices from Barritz, near the Spanish frontier, state that the situation at Barcelona is rendered desperate by the absence of a sufficient military force capable of putting down the revolutionists. This condition result from the despatch of all available troops to Melilla. The garrisons throughout Catalonia have thus been reduced to 6,000 men, while the revolutionists at Barcelona, and adjacent towns far exceed that number.

The government forces are all scattered by the need of quelling outbreaks at many detached points. The isolation of the Province wing to the destruction of railways gave the revolutionary element and strikers 48 hours to make interrupted preparations to cut off the arrival of reinforcements. They are thus masters of the situation.

The line from Madrid to Barcelona is a scene of desolation. Trenches many feet wide have been cut across the railway embankments in the country districts. The small bridges spanning the streets in several towns have been pulled down.

The engagements are in progress throughout Barcelona. The artillery has been used against the barricades, but the troops have made little progress in quelling the revolt. Attempts on the part of the government to cut off the position of the troops.

Cabrera, French-Spanish Frontier, July 29.—Spanish couriers arriving to-day report that artillery is battering the barricades behind which the insurgents are desperately fighting in Barcelona. Heavy fighting is now in progress on the Rambla, in San Annes quarter, and the Calle del Epino. The gutters are running with blood. The number of dead and wounded cannot be estimated, but it is believed to be heavy.

Five convents and several private residences have been burned at Llanza.

A Madrid cable: The official despatches received here to-day admit that the battle between Moorish tribesmen and the Spanish forces outside of Melilla on July 27 was a disastrous defeat. The Moors cut off the communications with the Spanish outposts, and the main force of the Spaniards was driven back under the walls of the city, where fighting continued desperately in the city.

The Spanish killed and wounded numbered almost 3,000, which takes no account of the men at the advance posts, who evidently were cut off and abandoned to their fate.

Melilla is full of wounded men. The extent of the disaster is plainly apparent from General Marina's despatch as given out at the war office to-day. He says:

"On July 27 the Moors cut the railroad, severing communications with our outposts. Our batteries shelled the Moors, but the advance posts were endangered and they had to be abandoned. The situation at Melilla is grave despite the desperate bravery of the troops, who are now fighting under the walls of the city."

"Our losses in the engagement were General Pintos, a colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, five captains, many officers and subalterns and about 1,000 men. The wounded number at least 1,500, including many officers. The hippodrome is full of wounded soldiers. Two generals were mortally wounded."

### FELL OFF SPEEDER.

Farmer Was Injured Trying to Escape  
from Locomotive.

Parry Sound Despatch.—Yesterday evening a farmer named Joseph Graham, of Otter Lake, was riding on the back of a speeder with two employees of the C.P.R. on that railway near his residence, when on rounding a sharp curve a locomotive was discovered coming towards them. All the men jumped off the speeder, but in some way Graham's foot slid under the speeder, with the result that it was horribly mangled. Graham was brought to the General Hospital here where it was found necessary to amputate the foot. The speeder was demolished. The other men escaped unhurt.

### HOLLOW TREE TELEGRAPHY.

Colombian Natives Are Able to Signal  
for Many Miles.

London, Aug. 2.—Captain Whiffen has arrived here, after years of exploration in Southeastern Colombia. Among his discoveries is a secret system of telegraphy employed by the natives. Hollow trees are selected of various thicknesses, which give out high or low notes when struck. The sound travels from 30 to 40 miles. The natives recognize the words intended from the different musical notes.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Rev. W. A. Gunton has resigned the  
pastorate of Central Baptist Church,  
Chatham.

Thomas E. Sberry, of Gowanda, has  
been arrested, charged with passing  
worthless cheques.

New procedure rules, intended to fa-  
cilitate the passage of the finance bill,  
have been adopted in the British House  
of Commons.

Mr. Benjamin Price, of Battleford, has  
been appointed to the Senate, to fill the  
vacancy caused by the death of the late  
Senator Perley.

The Toronto City Architect is pre-  
paring a plan for erecting a sound-  
proof fence between his house and an  
apartment house.

Petroleum oil has been found in  
Brooke township, Lambton county, on  
lot four, concession two, and lot six of  
the same concession.

At Winnipeg John Chisholm was  
knocked down by a street car and very  
seriously injured while attempting to  
avoid a speeding automobile.

There are now 21 Conservatives to  
63 Liberals in the Senate, with two  
vacancies in Nova Scotia still to be  
filled. The Nova Scotia vacancies are of  
nearly two years' standing.

The construction of the mountain  
sector of the G. T. P. will begin within the  
next fortnight. The work will be very  
heavy, and every man available will be  
placed on the job.

An official of the G. T. P. states that  
since the company placed its new  
town sites in the market they have sold  
5,000 lots. About twenty new town  
sites will be placed on the market with-  
in the next two months.

The sheet metal workers at Winnipeg  
struck for an advance from 30 cents per  
hour to 42½ cents. About 175 men are  
out. Several of the leading firms ac-  
cepted the terms of the union and are  
not affected.

Dorjian Drigmond, an Austrian, is  
lying in the Welland Hospital paralyzed  
from the hips down. He was struck by  
a dump car in the lime and stone  
works at Sherston, and it is thought  
he will not recover.

Ed. Barrymore, a well-known crook  
from the United States, made a mistake  
when he chose Toronto as the scene of  
his latest burglary. He was convicted  
by Magistrate Kingford yesterday and  
went to Kingston Penitentiary for five  
years.

At Riddell C. P. R. camp, 50 miles  
east of Kenora, a Swede cook, while  
carrying some meat and a large knife  
between two barding cars, slipped and  
the knife made a nasty wound in the  
abdomen. He is in a precarious condi-  
tion.

More than a hundred municipalities  
will vote on local option by-laws next  
January, according to the information  
now on hand at the office of the On-  
tario Branch of the Dominion Alliance.  
Nearly one-half of these are incorpo-  
rated villages, towns and cities.

Jacob Steel, millionaire and prominent  
resident of Carnegie, Pa., mysteriously  
disappeared last Thursday and has not  
been seen or heard from since. Three  
private detective agencies were to-day  
placed on the case and it is understood  
that \$100,000 will be spent at once to  
find him.

More complaints are being made  
about Toronto contractors using improp-  
er sand in the stone and brick work of  
residences being erected, particularly in  
the northwestern section of the city. It  
is said that instead of the builders using  
sharp sand in their mortar they use the  
ordinary sand found on the premises.

### NATIONAL STRIKE.

British Miners Vote Overwhelming-  
ly in Favor of It.

London, Aug. 2.—The balloting of the  
members of the Miners' Confederation  
of Great Britain to decide whether or  
not a national strike should be declared  
in support of the Scottish miners who  
are resisting a wage reduction of six  
pence a day was concluded to-day, and  
resulted in 518,361 men voting in favor  
of a general strike. Only 62,980 voted  
against the strike.

This unmistakable determination of  
the men to support their Scottish col-  
leagues and the apparently equally de-  
termined refusal of the employers to  
agree to the miners' terms render the  
work of intermediaries most difficult.

Another conference between the em-  
ployers and the men will be held at the  
Board of Trade to-morrow under the  
chairmanship of Mr. Winston Spencer  
Churchill, and unless a compromise is  
then reached a general industrial up-  
heaval appears inevitable.

### ICE PILLAR.

Steamer Montrose's Bows Telescop-  
ed by Impact With It.

St. John's, Frid., Aug. 2.—The mem-  
bering presence of icebergs in the path  
of ocean steamers off Cape Race has  
again been manifested. The Canadian  
Pacific Railway steamer Montrose,  
from London via Antwerp for Mont-  
real, having proceeded only yesterday  
after an enforced half of four days  
for the purpose of effecting temporary  
repairs, following a collision with a  
great ice pillar.

The plight of the steamer, which is  
carrying passengers and freight from  
Europe to Montreal, was not known  
here until the British warship Brilliant  
arrived and reported standing by the  
Montrose for four days off Cape Race  
and helping to repair the damage.

Both bows of the Montrose are tele-  
scoped, and the hawser pipes entirely de-  
stroyed. The forepeak was flooded.

TH  
O

"Do not try to find  
my plane carefully, and  
search by the time you  
find it, I could not be  
gratefully.

It was a strange ac-  
cident for a girl of her age  
to one who knew her  
not so surprising. In-  
dubitably to shape de-  
tails is likely, in the  
very step the consequen-  
dely any prearranged

Erna had studied the  
so that when she left her  
into the great world  
precisely what to do.  
tempt to leave the (a-  
main door; but stole  
the great staircase, an  
entrance, where the fa-  
massive, and where the  
a spring lock.

So at last she was  
ward, looking back at  
might have been her  
willed it.

"I can never retrac-  
unminded. "If I could  
take it, I may find  
ness nor happiness w-  
but at least I may  
wrecking other lives th-  
my own head be all the  
moment!"

She was a bold, se-  
she could not turn b-  
security and luxury  
of terror, for while  
still within reach, the  
before her. As yet th-  
one short hour it wou-  
turret of the Castle,  
sob turned and sped a-  
"As I have sown, I  
murmured. "Anything  
remain in that world

She had timed eve-  
and a six-mile walk  
lent country, with  
light of the moon  
brought her to a rail-  
a train stopped in a  
would take her to B-  
again she could make  
for Liverpool.

It was morning w-  
port town was reach-  
a cab for a hotel, it  
was on a card she  
It was the Mittim-  
able, middle class  
though of which w-  
chill of horror to th-  
world which Erna ha-  
upon forever.

Later in the day,  
and gave this direc-  
"Globe Theatre, ba-  
The man gave her  
inquiry, which Erna  
imply, having wit-  
and was already  
trees, and therefore a  
ostly.

At the theatre sh-  
wait. She asked for  
was requested to sen-  
wrote on a piece of  
handed to her, "M-  
the man took it aw-  
name without hesita-  
that she had already  
When the doorknob  
questioned her to "ste-  
she did, and after e-  
tegrity of her limbs,  
rather dingy room, in-  
and a lady were talk-  
The lady was very  
something cruel in a  
in her voice, which  
entered, was pitched  
and was uttering so-  
meaning.

"I tell you, Hute-  
again until that cre-  
She is a—"

Erna shrank back  
that followed, and  
unutterably miserab-  
Erna and then at th-  
who was indulging i-  
very farthest from  
"My dear Miss H-  
ed, "I will get rid of  
I will do anything I  
you."

"I thought, then,"  
"or not a line from  
"It shall be as s-  
her," he said, abject-  
The beautiful w-  
umphantly, and t-  
did so her bold dark  
and she took her in-  
dent state. Erna m-  
let her pass. She kn-  
an actress, whose  
drama was so prom-  
Mr. Hutchins wat-  
go, and then turned  
and a look of am-  
he held her card, to-  
he tried to recall wh-  
him might be.

"You wished to se-  
hesitated and glanc-  
tiful face and perfec-  
"I wished to see  
engagement with y-  
answered, a blush  
face.

"You—er—belong-  
he queried, study-  
ing her remarkably  
"No," she answer-  
ed, that impressed him  
an amateur, but w-  
fession."

"He shook his head  
"There are so ma-  
can act. Excuse  
truth."

"I know it," she  
fore I have come to  
position. Try me,  
tion, in any part po-  
Mr. Hutchins look-