

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

THE BEING OF THE CHILD.

Translations from Baroness von Bulow and Thoughts from Other Kindergartners.

Frederick considers the child, not according to the usual dualistic view, as a union of body and spirit, but as belonging to nature, man, and God. The human being is the connection of the opposites, God and nature. The child is the embryo man, but gives as little idea of what he is going to be as the germ of a tree shows the full grown tree; and yet, until now, the chief guide for the handling of children has been psychology, or lessons on the human soul as a conscious or spiritually developed essence. The fully developed powers and faculties of the man show to what the child is to attain, but neither the ways nor the means of reaching the end. This is the province of education. For this the knowledge of the nature of the developed mind does not suffice.

The consideration of man as body and spirit and the study of physiology and psychology are not sufficient for education. The child is not a body alone, the other with the mind, so the science of pedagogics must consider the human being as a whole. Therefore Fredebeel considers man as a child of nature, a child of man, and a child of God. The expression "child of nature" indicates the physical side of the human being, through which man is allied to the universe. "Nature" is the first mirror in which man sees himself," says Fredebeel. The child is, in an uncertain way, the incarnation, or the conscious life of nature. For all the conditions and laws of nature culminate in the human being to lead to a higher form of existence, that of conscious spirit. All the instincts of the animal world are found in childhood, bearing the stamp of a higher being, and are transformed into instincts for self-development. For instance, the instinct for shelter in higher animals leads in man to building, to plastic art; the love of home, of fatherland; the instinct for food, to agriculture, and the social instinct, to the organization of communities and the state. At the same time that the instincts for self-preservation are shown, the playful activity of the child represents the elements of industry and of different branches of art, giving the purely human stamp to all his doing. And marking him as the child of man. Nothing can reach its highest perfection, save as it is allowed to mature fully during all the stages of development; therefore, in order to meet his destiny as a citizen of the world, and as a citizen of heaven, man must be freely as a child of nature. The present system of education hinders free development by exercising the intellectual powers too early, causing unnatural maturity of these powers, and sometimes feebleness of mind and body. This danger is lessened by the use of Fredebeel's play material before the school age. As "child of man," the child belongs to the human race, separated from the lower creation by the expression of individuality. Knowledge of this side of his being is gained by history, which shows how man developed to his present degree of civilization and also what powers and opportunities he possesses.

"History is the second mirror in which man sees himself," says Fredebeel. As a child of God, the spirit of man leads him beyond the confines of this earthly existence to the source of all being, to God, knowledge of whom is gained in nature as well as in history, since both are revelations of the divine in different forms. Knowledge of the human being, therefore, cannot be gained without history and natural science; it must be the result of the three sciences together and not of psychology alone. First, the relation of the human being to nature must be shown in the instinctive life of the child, and the unconscious life of the child studied as the source of all later consciousness. At the same time the history of creation must be presented from the modern scientific standpoint, showing the Creator in His never-ceasing activity in the world. Second, universal history may be presented in such a way as to trace the development from the children to the people of today, in its educational bearing, showing both material and spiritual progress in their connection as cause and effect, and also the religious development of mankind as the result of the continuous, never-ceasing revelation of God in the human spirit. Psychology should study the workings of the child's mind, the natural state of the human mind, and the human powers in their immediate activity. Pedagogic science, pedagogic history and psychology constitute the knowledge essential for mothers and teachers which Fredebeel's theory of education supplies. The practical application gives his method, which we find in the Kindergarten. "Life," says Fredebeel, "is one continuous whole, and all the stages of development are but links in the great chain of existence; and since nothing is stronger than its weakest part, it is essential that the first link, babyhood, be made firm enough to bear the strain of future life." To Fredebeel we are indebted for a system which gives infancy its proper place, for although many others entertain the idea of its importance, Frederick Fredebeel was the first to prescribe educational methods for that period of life. He has truly said: "Fredebeel may be called the discoverer of childhood, because he had the philosophic insight to trace back to their beginnings in infancy, the germ period of life, all the universal

PHASES OF ASSOCIATION WORK.

Some Sunday school meetings held in a recent month furnish a good illustration of the wide reaching beneficial influence of association work, permeating the life of society. The very extremes one from the other. On one of our stormy winter days a city convention held its two sessions. The president and other officers, with those who led in the several subjects of the programme, as well as their congregations, were the peers, intellectually and religiously, of any company which our province could furnish. Their conferences on Sunday school grading, on the better standard of primary work, and on Normal Classes, or How and Why of Teacher Training, were such as would do honor to the oldest Sunday school association on this continent.

During the same week some meetings were held in Wayback district, where no settlement lies beyond, and public travel is not general. The day school is not held in winter, nor is the very young Sunday school. The superintendent lives several miles away, and goes each Sunday from April 1st to the close of November. Socially and intellectually he would not compare well with some noble men at the head of our higher class schools, but in the spirit of devotion he is equal to any. There is only one confessed Christian in the settlement. The teachers selected that day were the best which could be obtained. Will not our readers pray that their feeble study of the word may lead them to Christ?

Another school visited that same day would form quite a study for the workers in our higher class schools. It is a grandparent and tender childhood. The faces of all indicate humble circumstances, and not a high degree of intelligence. The superintendent, who also leads the senior class, is a young man, and is doing a greater work than he knows. In that class are some older people who cannot read a word, but whom the teacher urged to come and listen. Generations to come will show the fruit of such seed-sowing.

The parish officer who took the field secretary to these places says that his visits were as those of an angel, and the people's gratitude could not be expressed, while his encouragement strengthened the hands of parish officers.

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The former instance fairly represents the higher education of Sunday school work, and commends the association to "Men of thought and men of action." The latter represents the home mission character of our work, and appeals to all patriotic and Christians for prayers and gifts. Such work lies at the foundation of our social and moral interests, and is an auxiliary of the best kind to the organized work of the several churches. Forces previously latent have been conserved, and the efforts of a few years are now showing some good results. The calls from rural districts are much greater than the committee can supply. If funds permitted, they could increase this beneficent work. Any subscription sent by our readers to the treasurer, H. A. White, Sussex, will be gladly received, duly acknowledged, well used, and published in the annual report, a copy of which will be sent to the subscriber in December.

ROBT. RANKIN'S MONEY.

The London Leader of March 22 contains the following summary of the will of the late Robert Rankin, portions of which will be read with interest in New Brunswick.

"Elizabeth Martha Rankin, testator, daughter, benefited by the will to the extent of £75,000, which was left in trust to pay her an annual income of £1,500, the surplus to accumulate and be devoted to her children and posterity. She died on March 1st, 1897, at the age of 80 years, and left no issue."

"The late Mr. Rankin seems to have believed in his right to veto the marriage of his relatives. Robert Brown, husband of Helen Brown, testator's sister, is to be permitted to occupy a farm in Northampton, New Brunswick, rent free, so long as he shall not marry again. But if that dreaded event should happen the arrangement shall cease."

"The will also left legacies to the children of John Rankin, testator's brother, as follows: Robert Rankin, £50,000; James Rankin, £10,000; Dora Rankin, £10,000."

"The codicil revokes Dora's legacy; and, whereas the will directed that the other two were to be paid with accumulated interest on the legacies, the age of 25 the codicil postpones payment until they are 30, and annuls the clause relating to the added interest."

"If either of my nephews," the codicil proceeds, "acquire money or in any other way anticipate these expectations, my executors are directed to pay this money over to the Liverpool charities."

"John Rankin, testator's brother, is made residuary legatee of the estate, which amounts to £388,000. In striking contrast to this, two other brothers, Alexander and Francis, are out of with annuities of £200 and £50 respectively. Robert Rankin, deceased's second cousin and godson, who was down in the will for £10,000, was among the unfortunates in the codicils, his legacy having been revoked."

A FRIEND OF SPAIN.

LONDON, April 10.—One of the few discordant notes in the paean of sympathy with the aims of the United States regarding Cuba, comes from a quarter whence it was least expected. The Freeman's Journal, the organ of the Irish nationalist leader, John Dillon, a paper claiming to represent the Irish party, after flat-footedly expressing the hope that Spain will win in the expected war, says: "In our opinion, the United States would be better employed helping Spain to meet the economic success rather than forcing a deplorable war. The latest advices show that the Americans do not want to deliver Cuba to the Cubans."

A nutmeg tree of the largest size will produce no more than five pounds of nutmegs.

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A GREAT VICTORY.

Derivishes Lost Three Thousand in Friday's Engagement.

The Cameron Highlanders to the Fore—Advanced Under a Withering Fire—The British Loss.

CAIRO, April 9.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces returned to Abadar last evening, and the wounded were all placed in hospital under tents. All the troops will return to their quarters on the Nile.

The force of Mahmud Pasha is completely broken up; part of them are fleeing toward Abadar, and the others in the direction of the Nile. The thickness of the brush rendered pursuit of them by the Egyptian cavalry and horse battery difficult. The bodies of two thousand derivishes, including those of twelve important emirs, have been counted. Notable among the emirs who were slain is Wad Bushara, formerly emir of Dongola. It is believed that one thousand other members of Mahmud's army were killed. Ten guns and a quantity of rifles were captured. Mahmud says his army consisted of twelve thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry. Mahmud's sables, rifle pits and entrenchments are literally full of dead, while the ground outside the zareba, on the south side, is covered with hundreds of bodies.

CAPT. URQUHART'S LAST WORDS. The most striking feature of the engagement was the picturesque storming of the zareba. General Hunter, himself cheering, with helmet in hand, led the Cameron Highlanders to the zareba. They lost heavily in the rush. In recognition of their gallantry, the Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, provisionally promoted on the field, at the close of the battle, the sergeant major of each native battalion which crossed the zareba, to a subaltern rank. Major General Gatacre led the British brigade and accompanied by Private Cross of the Cameron Highlanders, was the first to reach the zareba. Private Cross bayoneted a dead derivish who was aiming pointblank at General Gatacre. Piper Stewart, while leading the Cameron Highlanders, was killed, seven bullets passing through his body. Piper Mackenzie of the Seaforth Highlanders bears the marks of six bullets, but is practically unharmed. Numbers of officers, among them Col. Money of the Cameron Highlanders, had bullets through their helmets. The last words of Capt. Urquhart of the Cameron Highlanders, were, "Never mind me, lads; go on."

The Sirdar, after the battle, said to Col. Money, referring to the steady advance of the British troops, "It was one of the finest feats performed for many years. You ought to be proud of such a regiment."

There was an impressive scene when two British officers and eighteen men were buried in front of the zareba where they fell. All the available officers and detachments from the various battalions were present. The Sudanese band and the Highland pipers played a lament.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 9.—The British brigade in the defeat of the derivishes yesterday at Abadar, and the capture of Mahmud, the derivish commander, and four thousand of his followers, lost in addition to the officers killed, cabled yesterday, ten rank and file killed, and had ninety men wounded. The Egyptians lost fifty-one men killed and fourteen officers and eighteen men wounded.

LONDON OVERJOYED. NEW YORK, April 10.—Referring to the defeat of the derivishes on the Upper Nile, by the Anglo-Egyptian forces, the London correspondent of the Sun today says: "The rejoicing over the great victory in the Sudan is universal in Great Britain. The fall of Khartoum is regarded as assured and not likely to be delayed."

General Gordon has stirred the patriotic pulse of the nation. It is believed that the defeat of the derivishes is so overwhelming that a sudden collapse of the Khalifa's power is not improbable, in which case the advance upon Khartoum will be prompt and almost unopposed.

Cabling on the same subject to the Times, Harold Frederic says: "When military folk were bragging here the day prematurely of the great doings on the Indian frontier, and talking lightly of the ease with which the Afghans were to be driven to the rear of the earth, I pointed out that General Kitchener, in Egypt, was the man who was really making history. Yesterday's brilliant victory over the derivishes and the capture of their leader, Mahmud, practically brings the Sudan campaign to a close till the rising of the Nile gives this most competent soldier his great opportunity of striking at Omdurman and Khartoum. For the government here this news comes with special grace to cheer the hearts of those followers who have been grumbling at the policy of backing down. Those gentle critics of the European press, who vary their insults against America by sneers against the presumably passive England, will learn the useful lesson that there is still some leading and fighting power left in the Anglo-Saxon."

Mr. Ford, in his cabled letter to the Tribune, says: "The situation on the Nile has been cleared by the brilliant victory of the Sirdar's forces over the derivishes, and Englishmen can keep the Eastern feast both with the old leaven of patriotic pride and the new leaven of Imperial interests. The British soldiers and the Egyptian troops fought with almost equal steadiness and dash, and so well was the two hours' battle planned that the defeat of the derivishes was the most decisive one in the whole history of desert campaigning. The story is not yet told in detail, but evidently this splendid, irresistible charge, directly in front of a strong entrenched position, will rank among the most brilliant achievements of the British

arms. The road to Khartoum has been opened, the pacification and redemption of the Sudan have been assured, and the Sirdar's title to the leadership has been established. It requires courage for anybody to avow himself a Little Englander in the face of such exhibitions of old time British valor and military skill in organizing victory."

The Cameron Highlanders seem to have found their way to the hottest part of the fray in Friday's fight in the Sudan. They lost most officers and evidently most men, and were chased by the Sirdar for their behavior. They may add Makhebe to the names their colors carry, if there is room left where there is already blazoned Egmont of Zee, Egypt, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Plevna, Niville, Nive, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Sebastopol, Lucknow, Egypt, 1882, Tel El Kebir, and the Nile all victories. When the pipes begin their "Gather, gather, gather" before the advance of the Cameron men, it is bad for the foe.

"Never mind me, lads; go on," were Captain Urquhart's last words to his men as they advanced to the attack. Captain Urquhart had many personal friends in Montreal and other places in Canada, who knew him as a most kindly and courteous gentleman. They will remember him hereafter also as a brave and good soldier, true to his duty with his dying breath.

THE NEWS IN OTTAWA. OTTAWA, April 10.—The governor-general has received a cablegram from the War Office confirming the statement that Capt. Urquhart, who was killed in battle with the derivishes, was the same officer who, for three years, acted as aide-de-camp for his excellency. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen are much put out by the sad intelligence. They did not even know that Capt. Urquhart had gone to the seat of war, being of opinion that he was still at the staff office. Had the gallant officer lived he would shortly have been eligible for his majority.

LONDON, April 12.—The battle with Mahmud's army of derivishes, the outcome of an advance by the Sirdar to the right bank of the Nile, towards the Abadar river, which empties into the Nile from the right some 200 miles below Khartoum. The Abadar river during the low water season, which is on at present, can be forded in a number of places, and the Sirdar apparently intended to cross the ford.

General Kitchener's army up to the middle of March was camped near Berber, forty or fifty miles below the Abadar river. Hearing of the derivish approach, Kitchener, who was waiting for just that chance to get a victory, ordered his army to advance fully hunting them in the desert, broke up his encampment and marched to meet the enemy at the Abadar ford.

The Sirdar had about 4,000 British troops, which had recently joined him, and about 10,000 native troops, half of them Egyptians, half Sudanese. He had a small force behind, so that he had about 13,000 men with him in his march to meet Mahmud and Osman Digna, who originally had an army of 20,000.

General Kitchener neared the Abadar on March 22, when some fighting took place between the Egyptian army, under Col. Remond, and a body of derivish horsemen. The latter were armed with Remingtons, carbines and spears. They were driven off with considerable loss and retired up the Abadar.

The British force then moved on, and on Friday made the assault on the derivish camp, entrenched beyond the Abadar, and won the splendid victory already recorded. The battle is thought to have completely broken the power of the Khalifa of the Sudan, but no immediate advance on Khartoum and the derelict capital opposite it on the Nile, Omdurman, is thought likely until after the summer months. The trouble is the transport of food for the British and Egyptian army. The Anglo-Egyptian force consumes not less than 40 tons of food and forage a day, the whole of which has to be brought up from Egypt. A railway has been built behind the army, and brings the supplies most of the way, but it has not yet reached Berber, and the expectation is that no further advance now will be made by Gen. Kitchener until the railway reaches the Abadar, which will take a couple of months yet. After that the intense heat of the summer months will prevent operations, so that Khartoum and Omdurman are not likely to be taken until October.

Some critics allege that had the Sirdar not been financially starved he could have pushed on earlier, using camel portage, in default of the railway, above the fifth cataract, in which case British troops would not then have been kept up the Nile all the four hottest and wettest months of the year. But others reply that it would not matter whether Kitchener got to Khartoum earlier or not, an army of 13,000 men kept there until the derivishes give in, or their regime is destroyed, and that Kitchener might just as well wait at the Abadar and have a good railway forage, as go on across 200 miles of desert to Khartoum and stay there. There is no hurry; slow and sure is the motto of the present advance.

The importance of Khartoum as the objective point of the expedition lies of course in the fact that it is at the junction of the Blue and White Niles, and its possession is necessary to the control of the lower Nile, upon which the whole of Egypt depends.

The German emperor owns 965 carriages for the use of himself and court.

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A SOUTH AFRICA VISITOR

Says Miners in Transvaal Have a Very Uncomfortable Life.

Worse Than the Kloneke—Interview With Mr. J. E. Jaeg, of Johannesburg.

(Toronto Empire, 12th.) A land where you sometimes have to wash in soda-water, if you can buy it, because there is no water; where eggs cost \$5 a dozen; the fresh meat is the remains of a bullock so tough that the samboke whips make no impression on him; where a bedroom only costs \$5 per week, is not the ideal country for a poor man.

These are some of the conditions which obtain at Johannesburg, South Africa, where J. E. Jaeg, who was a guest at the Ross house yesterday, has spent four years.

Mr. Jaeg is on his way to British Columbia to engage in mining. With him are Capt. McCormick and J. Batt-Mills of London. The former is an old Transvaal miner, educated at Upper Canada college in days gone by, and whose father owned the property which is now Jarvis street. Capt. McCormick is an engineer, and was engaged in the construction of the Northern railway, and afterwards on the line between Toronto and Hamilton. A Mail and Empire reporter saw them at the Ross house yesterday.

Mr. Jaeg said that Johannesburg is a dead town at present. Houses are empty, wages are dropping, and people are leaving. The Jameson raid did the place incalculable harm, and the life has gone out of it. "It is a wonderfully wealthy country, and there is gold, silver, lead, and coal all around the place," he said, "but it is no place for a poor man now. Everything is enormously dear, and the place is unhealthy. Typhoid fever and dysentery are rampant, and the water is vile. The want of the latter is one of the great drawbacks. I remember when for a time there was almost none. 'A cup of tea,' he said, 'costs a shilling, and it was impossible to get any to wash in. Fellows who could afford it were washing in soda and seltzer water. 'It is no wonder,' he added, 'that people fall ill there, and it costs money to be sick in that country. I was in a private hospital at Pretoria, where typhoid fever. It cost me \$5, or \$30 a day.'"

"In Johannesburg there are practically no comforts. Hotel rates are \$5 a day. There is no reading room, no sitting room, in the hotels, perhaps a waiting room, which will hold twenty people. Guests pay four shillings for a bottle of ale, and half a crown for a brandy and soda. Barney Barnato had designed a big up-to-date hotel; the land was bought and the excavations made, but Barnato's death stopped everything and the hotel was not constructed."

"Mining in that country," said Mr. Jaeg, "costs a lot of money. I was running a diamond drill. My terms were \$10 a foot, and those who employed me had to bring coal and water. It cost \$5 a day to bring the water. Then each laborer cost something, but of late they have been driven down to about \$20 a month and board, but when you employ perhaps 1,000 of such men in the mine, without counting white men, such a mechanism and so on, who get from \$5 a day upwards, you see wages must come to a high figure. Johannesburg is the greatest mining camp on earth, and the cost of living is in proportion."

"The Jameson raid was a fatal mistake," said Mr. Jaeg. "Dr. Jim was not so much to blame, but the reform committee should have shot every one. The Boers were afraid of the result. The plot was concocted right in the office of the Gold Fields company, but who really instituted it never came out. Johannesburg never got over it, and the rest of the country has suffered too."

"What about Rhodesia?" asked the reporter.

"As far as mining is concerned, it will never fulfill the stories floated about it. Neither will Matabeleland nor Mashonaland. They have been boomed always up. I left the place because I saw but little in the future for it."

ENGLISH ARTILLERY TEAM FOR CANADA.

The Earl of Strathmore, speaking at the annual meeting of the National Artillery Association held at the Royal United Service Institute, Whitehall, on Thursday last, says the London Canadian Gazette of April 2, said that a proposal had been made that a competing team should be sent to Canada from that association to meet the Canadian Artillery. They all remembered with very great pleasure the success which attended the visit of the Canadian Artillery here, and he had no doubt that there were many Volunteers in this country who wished to emulate their success by winning prizes in Canada. There was one great difficulty in the road—that of ways and means. There would necessarily be a heavy expense; but it was suggested that the public should be invited to support the project, and he understood that facilities would be afforded to the public for sending in their subscriptions. He thought that suggestion would be met in the right spirit, and that funds would be forthcoming generously. (Hear, hear.) He strongly hoped that the visit would take place, because it would conduce to promote still more that good feeling which now existed between us and Canada. (Hear, hear.)

MARTINIQUE.

A Martinique circular of March 15th says: "Contrary to our expectation, dry fish has undergone a decline, owing to the fact that supplies had been sufficiently reduced when the s.s. Labrador came in from Bordeaux with 600 casks. Nevertheless the demand for smoked herring has not slackened, and the \$20 boxes of s.s. Duart Castle were placed ex wharf at P's 1.33 per cask. There have been no recent arrivals or sales of pickled sorts. Supplies of oaks are light. Shingles of all kinds are in demand."

In ancient Egypt when a cat died in a private house the inmates shaved their eyebrows. The killing of a cat, even accidentally, was considered a capital offence.

Mr. Templeton

Mr. Templeton back very comfortable, brass chair, rested his head on his hand, looked very well. "A rich man, a rich man, you call a very rich of it, I said. When I started of 10—that's fifty had all my own handkerchief, shoulders. Tod boasting—there's steamships afloat and I own 'em all of 'em."

Fred, Warring fully—a handsome a wide-awake, a some blue eyes, bearing about him wherever he went.

"And yet, with beautiful home, a state nature, an accumulating never married—home," he observed. "That's the sense, my boy, cause I never saw a young fellow to that, if I didn't you'll marry me."

A little twinkling of his hands. "I agree with you, I think I shall."

Mr. Templeton look on him. "All right, my early, and married. I'll remember you give you a count summer time, for winter. I'll a year income, I have the ha Street's can collect."

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