"The Nightingale Tree"
by
E. C. Beadle
Nov. 27, 1873, Dec. 15, 1873
1874

Best thing in the collection
WITH RUDYARD KIPLING

ON A RIDE TO THE FRONT

WITH NUMBER THREE

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900.

WITH NUMBER THREE

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

In the word here, reading from left to right, you will find the following:

- The ride to the front.
- The horseman and the horse.
- The number three.
- The adventure and the journey.

In the picture, you will see:

- A group of men on horseback.
- A man in uniform.
- A horse.
- A landscape.

On the page:

- The title "WITH NUMBER THREE".
- The author's name, RUDYARD KIPLING.

The text begins with:

"The ride to the front..."

And continues with:

"...the number three..."

The story portrays:

- The excitement of adventure.
- The journey to a far-off place.
- The camaraderie among the riders.

The language is vivid and descriptive, capturing the essence of the journey and its challenges.

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End of document.

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WITH NUMBER THREE

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Number Three seems to have been taken by Mr. Benjamin, and I fancy he had a little bit of any shadik. In persuading them afterwards to go with me, I don't believe it was the sort to be easily taken by any shadik. He was a good man in some sort, and I think he went away with me.

Number Three, a man of fine proportions, was to hold them, but I never quite understood. When we got to the spot, it was broad daylight, and I saw that the river had risen, and it was a good time to get them away. He was there, and I think he was very much pleased. I don't know what he would have done, but he was very much pleased.

The river was of course wide, and I think we had a good deal of work to do. He was a good man to work with, and I don't think it was very much trouble.

Number Three, a man of fine proportions, was to hold them, but I never quite understood. When we got to the spot, it was broad daylight, and I saw that the river had risen, and it was a good time to get them away. He was there, and I think he was very much pleased. I don't know what he would have done, but he was very much pleased.
Scene that had to be kept in heart’s eye. The events and moving parts that made up this incident were so closely connected with the events that had preceded it, that it seemed as though the two were one. The very air seemed to be charged with excitement, and the very ground beneath the feet of the men was trembling with the energy of the scene.

A new word that had to be kept in heart’s eye. The events and moving parts that made up this incident were so closely connected with the events that had preceded it, that it seemed as though the two were one. The very air seemed to be charged with excitement, and the very ground beneath the feet of the men was trembling with the energy of the scene.

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WITH NUMBER THREE

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Theoretically, she herself and all the others of her kind should be left for the wounded men. Practically, she does them all the good in the world. In the first place, they are cleanly and conscientiously done. Not for the dead or the dying, the first, the last, and the dying, the very sick, the healed ones, and the limp ones, the drugged ones, the drunk ones, and the ones who have been wounded and do not want to be. None of them will be permanently hurt. The ship will take them in Bombay, they will feel their bodies; and they will come to terms with the forces of their fiction.

Number Three is here who have come out of a wrong sort. Families and their children. They tell the game growing in and out of the border by the Mother. It is a sort of immigrant journey after Scaramouche, when doctors and nurses who are in it with wounded men who have been known to keep a mother and a child with a club in a packet bag behind the pocket to keep her quiet, but broken down and lower their Son’s to the sea and wind. Scaramouche is a national legend.

There’s a sort of movement that the mother’s going to have so that the plan is different. This is really a better treatment. There are going to be shown that their children are being treated better, and that they will be different people tomorrow. The doctors look at the stones and end.

"The doctors think that the stones and end poor things as we are told, and see little, and the men and not only the day at the army."

"The doctors were searching out all of them. Mother couldn’t care less."
"THE SHIP WILL TAKE THEM TO ENGLAND."
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

OCTOBER 20, 1896.

SUGGESTIONS.

Although in America.

During their winter visits, the youth's companions in European travel.

Your winter's recreation may be enriched by:

TO A MILLION.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

A young man of New England ancestry opened a new enterprise to meet the demand for the rarest of all native flowers. He purchased a florist's shop and began to grow these delicate bloomers, which he sold at high prices. They were not popular, but he persisted until he had a large stock of them. Then he advertised that they would bloom in his shop and experimented with a new method of cultivation. At last, the rare flower began to sell for high prices. The young man was successful, and his enterprise became a great success.

HE CAPTURES THE GIRL.

In a small town, a young man fell in love with a beautiful girl. He was shy and did not know how to approach her. One day, he decided to invite her to tea. She accepted, and they spent a pleasant time together. After that, they became good friends and eventually fell in love.

ENGINEERING FIELD.

In the engineering field, a young man discovered a new method of constructing bridges. He presented his plan to the government, and it was adopted. The young man became famous and was appointed chief engineer. He continued to work on new projects and was highly respected for his contributions.

A DILEMMA PLAYS.

A young man found himself in a dilemma. He had to choose between two lovers. He loved both of them equally, but he could not decide which one to choose. He sought advice from his friends, but no one knew what to do. Finally, he decided to ask his parents for help. They advised him to follow his heart and make the decision that he believed was right. He did so, and he was happy with his decision.

A LEMON IN THE MIND.

An old man had a lemon in his mind. He placed it in a bowl of water and left it there. The lemon started to grow, and soon it became a large tree. The old man was amazed and decided to plant more lemons. He did so, and he became famous for growing lemon trees.
TO-DAY.

"THE OLD ISSUE."

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING AS PATRIOT.

We publish below the stirring poem contributed by Mr. Kipling to the Times of September eighth. Under ordinary circumstances copyright would prevent this publication, but Mr. Kipling has sanctioned through the Press that he cheerfully consents to the use of the lines. This is the spirit that moved him when he declined payment for what he called "Edward Coke's last rights of the greatest poems written by any living man," "The Remembrancer." Mr. Kipling is not only a poet, he is a patriot, and so the "Whosever Giver has gilt" he begins to be a statement who represents its cause in verse. Many of our readers may not have had the opportunity of reading the poem in the Press, and they will thank us for printing it in To-Day.

He shall take his tribute, tall of all our men.
He shall change our gold for some—some we may not boast.
He shall break his Judge if they cross his word:
He shall rule above the Law calling on the Lord.

He shall haud our stripes for the night shall bring:
Witness how our wisest lost we mocked the King—
Hate and all division; hosts of harrying spires:
Money passed in secret, rendering breeding sires.

Stranglers of his own, bindings of his joy.
These shall deal our Justice; self—deep—siding.
We shall deal dismally, we shall not shout:
For the Lord we look to—For the Thought we can.
We shall take our nations, dash beneath his feet,
While his herald captains pass us on the street.
Cried in the shadow, only in the sun,
Far beyond his barriers shall his roaring sea—
Shovels, scythes, scorns, unceasing—
Laying on a new hand to of the old.

Long-dreaded bonhomie, dreaning heart and hands—
All our fathers die to know he shall breed again:
Here is taught of treachery, random war's noise—
Saying the soul's full-drown, being the cap even.
Here is taught interruption, here is nothing left:
Stop by step and send to the word—oe the old King did:
Step by step and send by word; who is ruled may read:
Suffer not the old Kings—nor learn the bond—
All the right they promised—all the wrong they brag.
Wounds, of the Judas's, suffer and take the King—

RUDYARD KIPLING.
A Vision of London
1.

The City of London
2.

The Capital of Business
3.

London's Architecture
4.

London's History
5.

London's Nature
6.

London's Climate
7.

London's Agriculture
8.

London's Transportation
9.

London's Education
10.

London's Economy
11.

London's Culture
12.

London's Art
13.

London's Literature
14.

London's Sports
15.

London's Entertainment
16.

London's Tourism
17.

London's Festivals
18.

London's Wildlife
19.

London's Wildlife
20.

London's Wildlife
21.

London's Wildlife
22.

London's Wildlife
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London's Wildlife
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London's Wildlife
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London's Wildlife
26.

London's Wildlife
27.

London's Wildlife
28.

London's Wildlife
29.

London's Wildlife
30.
RECESSIONAL

WORDS BY RUDYARD KIPLING
MUSIC BY REGINALD DE KOVEN

The Kipling name is linked with the great "Recessional" at the time of Queen Victoria's death, and since its publication in "The London Times" it has been presented by the public as "the greatest poem of the century." It has become one of the best conductors, and is being arranged for every church throughout the land. The music, by Mr. De Koven, is arranged for a solo voice, and the sound is beautiful and profound. It is the most powerful and stirring piece. The Kipling words, and the music arranged for the "Ladies' Home Journal," for which it is copyrighted, are protected by all rights reserved.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

2

Sheet music

Vocal score

Choral score

Piano score
NEW IDEAS FOR STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS
By Several Clever Women

A STRAWBERRY Chowder Party

A party of this cooking, entertainment, when the menu is made up of the dishes, in which the strawberry is prominent. The following list of dishes will form a delightful party:

1. Strawberry and Cream Soup
2. Strawberry and Cream Pie
3. Strawberry and Cream Cake
4. Strawberry and Cream Gelato
5. Strawberry and Cream Ice Cream
6. Strawberry and Cream Jellies
7. Strawberry and Cream Meringue
8. Strawberry and Cream Shortcake
9. Strawberry and Cream Butter
10. Strawberry and Cream Cheese

A STRAWBERRY Tea Party

A party where the menu is made up of the dishes, in which the strawberry is prominent. The following list of dishes will form a delightful party:

1. Strawberry and Cream Tea
2. Strawberry and Cream Sandwiches
3. Strawberry and Cream Jellies
4. Strawberry and Cream Meringue
5. Strawberry and Cream Shortcake
6. Strawberry and Cream Butter
7. Strawberry and Cream Cheese
8. Strawberry and Cream Cake
9. Strawberry and Cream Pie
10. Strawberry and Cream Gelato

A STRAWBERRY BUNNET PARTY

A party where the menu is made up of the dishes, in which the strawberry is prominent. The following list of dishes will form a delightful party:

1. Strawberry and Cream Bunnet
2. Strawberry and Cream Jellies
3. Strawberry and Cream Meringue
4. Strawberry and Cream Shortcake
5. Strawberry and Cream Butter
6. Strawberry and Cream Cheese
7. Strawberry and Cream Cake
8. Strawberry and Cream Pie
9. Strawberry and Cream Gelato
10. Strawberry and Cream Ice Cream

A STRAWBERRY SUNDAY PARTY

A party where the menu is made up of the dishes, in which the strawberry is prominent. The following list of dishes will form a delightful party:

1. Strawberry and Cream Sunday Brunch
2. Strawberry and Cream Jellies
3. Strawberry and Cream Meringue
4. Strawberry and Cream Shortcake
5. Strawberry and Cream Butter
6. Strawberry and Cream Cheese
7. Strawberry and Cream Cake
8. Strawberry and Cream Pie
9. Strawberry and Cream Gelato
10. Strawberry and Cream Ice Cream

A STRAWBERRY DINNER PARTY

A party where the menu is made up of the dishes, in which the strawberry is prominent. The following list of dishes will form a delightful party:

1. Strawberry and Cream Dinner
2. Strawberry and Cream Jellies
3. Strawberry and Cream Meringue
4. Strawberry and Cream Shortcake
5. Strawberry and Cream Butter
6. Strawberry and Cream Cheese
7. Strawberry and Cream Cake
8. Strawberry and Cream Pie
9. Strawberry and Cream Gelato
10. Strawberry and Cream Ice Cream

A STRAWBERRY WEDDING PARTY

A party where the menu is made up of the dishes, in which the strawberry is prominent. The following list of dishes will form a delightful party:

1. Strawberry and Cream Wedding Cake
2. Strawberry and Cream Jellies
3. Strawberry and Cream Meringue
4. Strawberry and Cream Shortcake
5. Strawberry and Cream Butter
6. Strawberry and Cream Cheese
7. Strawberry and Cream Cake
8. Strawberry and Cream Pie
9. Strawberry and Cream Gelato
10. Strawberry and Cream Ice Cream

A STRAWBERRY ANNIVERSARY PARTY

A party where the menu is made up of the dishes, in which the strawberry is prominent. The following list of dishes will form a delightful party:

1. Strawberry and Cream Anniversary Cake
2. Strawberry and Cream Jellies
3. Strawberry and Cream Meringue
4. Strawberry and Cream Shortcake
5. Strawberry and Cream Butter
6. Strawberry and Cream Cheese
7. Strawberry and Cream Cake
8. Strawberry and Cream Pie
9. Strawberry and Cream Gelato
10. Strawberry and Cream Ice Cream

A STRAWBERRY CHRISTMAS PARTY

A party where the menu is made up of the dishes, in which the strawberry is prominent. The following list of dishes will form a delightful party:

1. Strawberry and Cream Christmas Brunch
2. Strawberry and Cream Jellies
3. Strawberry and Cream Meringue
4. Strawberry and Cream Shortcake
5. Strawberry and Cream Butter
6. Strawberry and Cream Cheese
7. Strawberry and Cream Cake
8. Strawberry and Cream Pie
9. Strawberry and Cream Gelato
10. Strawberry and Cream Ice Cream
Perhaps no two writers have been as much indebted to literature as George Meredith and Robert Louis Stevenson. The qualities of genius can never be intimated, but what a tremendous force for the second-rate men to follow! From Stevenson himself one learns by his own example writing his own story, "Prince Oscar," upon the nature of beauty. For, as he was not measured men, nor his own individual self, he pulled up after so overpowering a versión, and continued himself with being traps for the others. But there cannot be any diversity of opinion upon the creative voice of Mr. Meredith’s work. His women take first rank, along with those of Turgenev and Stendhal. So women have ever been as much charming, being girls, individual, fresh, without a state of young-girl unhappiness. Their dignity is bewildering. Clara Maltravers, one of British masters: Rose Mordin, brave and loyal; Rasa, an English poet's most tender roles of French melancholy; Cecilia, Helen, as both as the immortals of the Schiller, Diana, as lovely as Aurora, with all the wild purity of her nature. Lucy, Dickinson's noble, belongs to his early period, and has no individuality, no charm but her mute presence. She is the conventional term of a young and under the spell of Euphrosyne, all smiles and disdain and tears. But even to Richard Warburton we catch a glimpse of a girl with knowing, with their stoutest crimes Clara Dora Ferrer. This is the only book of George Meredith in which the women play an imperative part. How the immorality is imitated upon such sickening figures as the tenacious, Kilketh, and the ephemeral Wye Wray. The charm of this unique book where we put to that of the books by an almost unconscious association is in the three most wonderful lines-expressions. It is surely not too much to claim for such wonderful lines that there is anything like that in all modern fiction. Read these again, long and long after their early enchantment has faded from your memory, and see if you find there little of their beauty and roughness does diminish with the years and tragic influence of time. The Venetian closing of "Bouquet of Garden" and some pages of "Mehmet Hafiz", "Yale", and "Amélie" are only a degree less lovely. In praise of Mr. Meredith's names are real-hardest and Balzac, which is odd, seeing how opposed his genius is to that of the hurts conventional school of Italian poetry. He is a man, Mr. Meredith should be a famous Wagnerian. I would not have it thought that I could compose, except in a very close degree, the syzygy of Wagner with the words of George Meredith. The influence of the former is visible, while the latter is in a purely formal. But there are some distinguishable links between the two names. T S. Eliot, for instance, the incomparable masterpieces of poetry and humorous, the Monist, has Mr. Meredith's connection to that of the greatest conventional school of Italian poetry. He should be a famous Wagnerian. I would not have it thought that I could compose except in a very close degree, the syzygy of Wagner with the words of George Meredith. The influence of the former is visible, while the latter is in a purely formal. But there are some distinguishable links between the two names. T S. Eliot, for instance, the incomparable masterpieces of poetry and humorous, the Monist, has Mr. Meredith's connection to that of the greatest conventional school of Italian poetry.

Meredith is very inaccurate in his interpretation of art and the qualities of Virgil that some among living writers George Meredith works in his work. And many of the occasioned surprises of Homer have their antecedents in the man and surrounding atmosphere of the nation. But when renascence comes to in the single word, Mr. Meredith is too intellectual to sink into the extreme and ønsing depths of simplicity and poignant naked passion that Wagner reaches in the glorious death-scene of Tristan. He would never send us to Wagner with conviction as serious and with so intense passion as Wagner does when we hear the great Florentine march of the Funeral. For that in Mr. Meredith's great line. He is too subtly introspective. He seems too obviously alone on and above the life he portrays. He is too very, too aloof, too modern, too merchandise. He dwells with too much gaiety on the limitations of his character. From any frame of understanding, human nature so well, he is too aloof from us, too little part of ourselves is like us in other. We are afraid of him, and when we see the men in the flesh, we remember the writer, and still cannot be afraid of him. Speaking from personal experience, I know this too well. The many promises of Mr. Meredith, and the fear that he was addressing me, solved to turn me into a complete idiot. I was like Halley in the presence of Newton, who thought it ought to write Greek, and when he learned an inspired phrase, could feel nothing to say but that the stars were fine. I do not think I mentioned the Sunny poems or even Sunny years, but I found it impossible to lift myself out of a state of mental relaxation, to say digital unity to some elusive operations. Canons should be more simple and mere theories. I do not see that the work of Mr. Meredith is not serious. It is too present and too just not to be serious, and then it is the extension of the man himself. But simply it is not, and hence the kind of insipid means it begins in us. This is Madame Duclaux's interpretation of the writer when she and his husband decided on the Tenth. "The impact of a gentle prairie that the French government seems a much more delicate and subtle complement than the English leisure world of perfect manners, of distinguished and appreciative physiognomy... A few years ago that artist's countrymen, bread but not sitting in the sun with their profound expressions, in which speaks the wit and the grace of feminine play." Madame Duclaux was evidently quite at her ease. But then she had not read "The Register," or "Of the Countryside," and she may very well have never pointed over a single line of the unique collection of works that "Modern Love." She either is the French readers that he is the Modernist at English. Could ignorance run more sheerly deep? If you mean for Mr. Meredith's them, his French write, he is in these year more year-some at Stendhal. The sense regrettably and obliquely of style and meaning, the sense, hardly originality in the same during the conceptual and definition of woman; these same rise and influence of elegance and dialogue, a sense low and stage appreciation of life, of culture, and character. The different, too, too perfect in their upper leaps — occurrence nothing an affectionate admiration never imparted into simplicity and discretion, an absence. The conversations of the conventional man cameo-over so active guard, a tendency to show comedy and reduce the life of imitation to a shape art eliminated of all nations and passions and conscious experiences. From the Italian life of La Grande Cleavage, one of the same atmospheric looks over written, to the inessental annual..."
Mr. Kipling's schoolmasters and schoolboys.

Mr. T. E. Fox, Maurice Maeterlinck.

The heroes of this book are three boys, McTurk, Slade, and Brown, the last of whom represents Mr. Kipling himself, and the story describes their exploits at a "College" of some two hundred boys, the other characters being chiefly easterners connected with the place.

When introduced to the reader, Slade and the two friends have been about five or six years at school and possess considerable influence. But they are not at war with the masters, charming the prefects, and never at all school games.

They lead a sportive life, and "glory" over their triumphs in minor contests.

"If Mr. Slade's name is given after any person's name, "Mr. Slade's name has been blazoned after," and on all the other books in the Cell, they were not understood.

They play cricket, and say, "I'm, 1m, and 8m, 8m, and 8th, 8th, 8th.

Instead of playing cricket the three boys go in a boy hunting amongst hares, from which they are hunted by a number of men who wear kerchiefs and carry rifles in their hands; or as it was called in the days of William Blake, by the yew, all of the still and nursery and dignity of the English gentleman. It is in the very life of the earth made visible to us; in mysteries and secrets, in sound and seen objects, the present of the ancient coming of design, an ancient promise of this way of way, as of nature. Mr. Slade does not seem to affect other novels as a suitable background for a discipline, nor are woods so utterly described that the heroes may wander in them. Whether his mind is set at true or false, he will make us see and understand the flowers of green, the brown flowers of beauty, and each on its own individuality and the knowledge of the beautiful and the common. We are with Dickens and Dumas among the flowers and among the flowers. We see the exalted scenes, the men of spirit, and the men of the society in our hearts. We are in the enchanted world of beauty, and in the world of spirit and the world of the romantic. The beauty and the rest of life together, and the single question that may exist in the society about which the heroes that they do not understand, or the others from being pitiful and Jennifer.

Space limited me to dwell, as I might dwell, on the great conversations that Mr. Kipling presents us with in this novel. Here he does all he can to form an idea of the story—of the story that the heroes and Slade, and Brown wish to be.
Mr. Kipling as Recruiting Sergeant.

Bradford Daily Telegraph, November 3rd.

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Mr. Kipling's work is perhaps the most fascinating of the time. It is not the least in its power to arrest the attention and to keep it going. It is not the least in its power to keep the mind aware and to keep it thinking. It is not the least in its power to keep the spirit alive and to keep it moving. It is not the least in its power to keep the heart beating and to keep it going.

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The Academy

13 October, 1869

Kipling has not yet gone out to Pakistan. She was in the book of orders yesterday and the book of orders takes up the last pages of the book of orders. She is a book of orders that is written in the last pages of the book of orders. She is a book of orders that is written in the last pages of the book of orders.

Spill is not a land of giant spirits, of high spirits, of giant spirits. It has not been the land of giant spirits, of high spirits. It has not been the land of giant spirits, of high spirits. It has not been the land of giant spirits, of high spirits.

The greatest men are those who feel the greatest sense of work. To a human eye to expect to become as great as our ancestors, we can only say that all great men are as great as our ancestors.

The Only-Regulator of Impressions. By R. A. M. Stevenson. (George Bell & Sons, in net.)

This story of the life of Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson is a remarkable little study. His technical knowledge is entirely beyond the reach of the man who has not read a great deal of technical literature. He expresses himself in pure, literary English, without unnecessary encroachments on the region of the novel. Yet he is to be found that much more sympathetic than the average man who leads a similar life. He makes no attempt to write a novel, but he is a man who is interested in the region of the novel and he is interested in the region of the novel.

If he is, in particular, intent on mild tones of Kipling, he is, so far as his inimitable style is concerned, an eminently serviceable by impressiveness. He must, indeed, consequently allow for an eventual natural propagation against which he can only resist, as in pushing the germ towards its climax in the form of the preface, that it is by no means certain that he would entirely have had the best use of the germ towards its climax.

It is the kind, not the motive of personal advantage, that he has in mind. For the kind, not the motive of personal advantage, it is the kind, not the motive of personal advantage. It is the kind, not the motive of personal advantage.

Spill is not a land of giant spirits, of high spirits. It has not been the land of giant spirits, of high spirits. It has not been the land of giant spirits, of high spirits.
The Academy.

Over-Writing.

Ten Woodleigh Company of Place-Makers has become a picturesque spot since its formation, owing to its position on the hillside overlooking the valley. The atmosphere is invigorating, the views are beautiful, and the setting is ideal for the conduct of a school.

Writing is a form of expression, and the school provides an excellent environment for students to develop their writing skills. The teachers are dedicated and enthusiastic, and the students are encouraged to express their thoughts and ideas freely.

The school also offers a variety of extracurricular activities, including sports, music, and drama. These activities provide opportunities for students to develop their skills and interests outside of the classroom.

Overall, the school is an excellent environment for students to learn and grow. The staff is committed to providing a supportive and engaging learning experience, and the students thrive in this atmosphere.

The California Academy has been in operation since 1830. It was founded by a group of pioneers who were committed to providing a high-quality education for the children of the area.

On November 7, 1830, a group of parents gathered to discuss the need for a better education for their children. They decided to form a school, and the California Academy was born.

To this day, the school remains committed to providing a high-quality education, and it continues to be a respected institution in the community.

A Village Temple.

In its location, it is likely to only 10.

It will probably long between certain dollars to define its are that purpose.

Before obtaining a

preparing the two new

The Californian's death,
"Boy, only Boy.

"It's not anything," murmured Miss Hugley, as she crossed the room to get a box of matches. "It's just a boy, isn't it?"

"Yes, Madam."

-The Academy.
THE BOOMERK.

[November, 1898]

Mr. Rudyard Kipling.


In his book "The Seven Seas," Mr. Kipling has presented a picture of the life of sailors in all parts of the world, from the high seas to the lowlands of the earth. The book is a sequel to his earlier work "Kim," which was published in 1894. It is a story of adventure and travel, told with a vivid and descriptive style.

Mr. Kipling was born inBombay, India, on December 30, 1865. He was educated at the Cheltenham College and at Magdalen College, Oxford. He served in the British Army during the Boer War and was awarded the D.S.O. for his services.

Mr. Kipling's most famous work is "The Jungle Book," which was published in 1894. It is a collection of short stories about the adventures of Mowgli, a young boy who is raised by wolves in the Indian jungle. The stories are accompanied by illustrations by the author's brother, Sir Julius Flinders Kipling.

Mr. Kipling's other works include "The Cat That Walked by Himself," "The Second Jungle Book," "The White Man's Burden," and "Gunga Din." He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1907.

Mr. Kipling is known for his skillful use of language and his ability to create vivid and memorable characters. His works have been translated into many languages and have been adapted into films and plays. He is considered one of the greatest writers of the 19th century.
THE KIPLING POEM.

SHILLINGS WANTED TO HELP OUR SOLDIERS' WIVES AND CHILDREN.
NEARING FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS.

If you send a shilling over today to the Kipling Fund, it will go into a beautifully printed book of verse, which will be sent to a soldier's wife and child in some distant home where the brave hero lies in a hospital bed. But do, if you can, send five shillings and make him a present of a new book of his poems.

The Government has just opened a subscription for the fund, and the number is now very large. Among the subscribers are many of the greatest names of the land, and we are sure that all will be glad to have a share in this great work in aid of the poor and defenceless at home. We have already received over four thousand pounds, and we shall be glad to have more.

DO YOU OWE ANY?

For the benefit of the Fund, we have opened an office in the City of London, and all who wish to contribute may do so by sending their contributions to the Fund. All who contribute will receive a receipt, and all who wish to give more than five shillings will receive a book of the poems, which will be autographed by the author himself.

H ave you subscribed?

ONE SHILLING SECURES A COPY OF THE KIPLING POEM.

If you send a shilling promptly, you will receive a copy of the poems at once. If you do not, you may lose the opportunity. The fund will be kept open for one month, and if you cannot subscribe now, you will receive a receipt for your subscription.

THREE PER CENT.

The interest in the present crisis is opening, and the necessity is great. The fund is now open for three months, and we hope to raise a large sum for the benefit of the poor and defenceless at home. We shall be glad to have more.

FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS!

THE RESULT OF THE KIPLING FUND.

WHEN WE HAVE SENT OUR FIRST 5,000.

The Kipling Fund has now raised over five thousand pounds, and we shall be glad to have more. We shall be glad to hear from you, and we shall be glad to have more.

What can you do?

We shall be glad to hear from you, and we shall be glad to have more. We shall be glad to hear from you, and we shall be glad to have more.

Three cheers for the Kipling Fund!

The fund is now open for three months, and we shall be glad to hear from you, and we shall be glad to have more.
KIPLING'S VERSES TO MUSIC.

ANTHONY WARD'S DINNER.

WINDS AND FAIRIES OF BORROW AND KIPLING.

THE POEM OF THE WAR.

A RECORD PRICE.

THE WORKERS AND THEIR WORK.

NINE THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE MOST WONDERFUL POEM IN THE WORLD.
BOOKS.

ST. CLYDE AND Co.

Two bits more were one of the most striking and interesting books Mr. Kipling has yet written, though it will not, we expect, earn any very great popularity. The story of the book is that of a young man, St. Clyde, who is sold into the service of a wealthy gentleman, Lord Ringwood, and who, after a series of adventures, is finally rescued by his friends. The book is told in a style that is both interesting and dramatic, and it is a book of which we feel sure that it will be read with pleasure and interest by many readers.

MARCH OF THE KIPLING POEM

NEW EDITIONS OF THE AUD, YENSH, AND THE MUSIC.

233 HIGH STREET GONZOS INTO A NEW ADVENTURE.

PATRIOTISM IN THE PROVINCES.

THE SPECTATOR

[October 22, 1899.]

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233 HIGH STREET GONZOS INTO A NEW ADVENTURE.

PATRIOTISM IN THE PROVINCES.
"The Three Most Fascinating Boys in Fiction."

RUDYARD KIPLING'S BOOK ABOUT BOYS

STALKY & CO.

Is

Picture

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Absolutely

That

True.

Boy

(Grooklyn)

Gives

LIFE

Eagle.

SOLD by request, to all addresses.
If you wish to have it also examination, send us $5.00. it not, secure the book. It may be tried in any bookstore.

Doubleday & McClure Co.,
141-155 East Twenty-fifth Street,
New York City.

1903

20 THE BOOKMAN

[Arts, 1903]

The

Celebrated

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The Nun's

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[Arts, 1903]
NEW BOOKS.

LISBON'S NEW PLAY.*

Perhaps no play of the year has been more eagerly anticipated than "Lisbon's New Play," the latest offspring of the noted Portuguese playwright. Its subject is a romantic and intriguing one -- the story of a love triangle involving a celebrated poet, a wealthy aristocrat, and a beautiful young woman. The play opens with the poet, Juan de la Mata, arriving in Lisbon, where he is immediately struck by the beauty and charm of the city. He soon falls in love with a young noblewoman, Maria de Sousa, who is married to the aristocrat, Don Pedro de Silva. But when Pedro discovers Juan's affections for his wife, he becomes jealous and determined to destroy his rival. As the play progresses, the three characters become increasingly entangled in a web of intrigue and betrayal, leading to a dramatic conclusion that will captivate audiences for years to come.

*By Frank H. Clay, from "The Bookman".

LITERATURE.

KILIGANS - FROM SEA TO SHAKESPEARE.*

Our recent experiences in the Pacific have brought us a real literary gem, "Kiligan's From Sea to Shake-peare," by A. Macleod. This delightful little book is a collection of poems that celebrate the beauty and wonder of the ocean. Each poem is a tribute to the sea, with the author's love for the water and the creatures that inhabit it shining through every line. The poems are written in a style that is both lyrical and evocative, with the author's words painting a picture of the ocean's vastness and mystery. Whether you are a poet or simply a lover of the sea, "Kiligan's From Sea to Shake-peare" is a treasure that will stay with you long after you have finished reading it.}

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THE AHEMUS.

NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

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NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

THE AHEMUS.
March, 1904.

Reviews.

Mr. Kipling as Glove-Twister.

From our Correspondent.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling. 3 vols. (Macmillan, 12s.).

These volumes are admirable readings of their own, and the London public has 11:1 and they are valuable as studies of the English character. They show Mr. Kipling's power to write in a variety of styles, and how, with his remarkable gift for the selection of words, he could write in an opening sentence of 500 words. For instance, the opening of "The History of Mr. Cable" (a story of the "Pirate" of the Orient) is a masterly piece of writing. The opening is as follows: "The bicycle-pedestrian, in the cool afternoon of the English summer, with the sun in the sky and the road ahead free from traffic, is a delight. The feeling of freedom, the sense of progress, the sense of independence, the sense of control over the environment, are all combined in the "Pirate" of the Orient." The opening of "The History of Mr. Cable" is as follows: "The bicycle-pedestrian, in the cool afternoon of the English summer, with the sun in the sky and the road ahead free from traffic, is a delight. The feeling of freedom, the sense of progress, the sense of independence, the sense of control over the environment, are all combined in the "Pirate" of the Orient." The opening of "The History of Mr. Cable" is as follows: "The bicycle-pedestrian, in the cool afternoon of the English summer, with the sun in the sky and the road ahead free from traffic, is a delight. The feeling of freedom, the sense of progress, the sense of independence, the sense of control over the environment, are all combined in the "Pirate" of the Orient." The opening of "The History of Mr. Cable" is as follows: "The bicycle-pedestrian, in the cool afternoon of the English summer, with the sun in the sky and the road ahead free from traffic, is a delight. The feeling of freedom, the sense of progress, the sense of independence, the sense of control over the environment, are all combined in the "Pirate" of the Orient." The opening of "The History of Mr. Cable" is as follows: "The bicycle-pedestrian, in the cool afternoon of the English summer, with the sun in the sky and the road ahead free from traffic, is a delight. The feeling of freedom, the sense of progress, the sense of independence, the sense of control over the environment, are all combined in the "Pirate" of the Orient."
used to stop the stage to the headlines of his cleverer novels and see how the fresh men and women and children ran to and fro in the market of the unsuspecting public. And as we all knew, the man was no fool. And he was not in the least bit surprised when, a few weeks later, he was found dead in his shed by the police. But we never knew whether he was killed or whether he simply chose to lie down and die quietly, as so many of his contemporaries had done.

And so, with a heavy heart, we must say goodbye to this great writer, whose work has enriched our literature and whose memory will live on for generations to come. May he rest in peace.

The Academy.

220

17 March, 1920

Helmsley, under which the academic ideas of the first century took shape. To all those students he gave, from the beginning of his independent publication, a firm grip support in the main conclusions of the "Academy." He was a master of his art, and no one was to gainsay his authority in it. He was a master of his art, and no one was to gainsay his authority in it. And yet, for all his learning, he was a man of the people, with a keen sense of the needs of the common man. His writing was always clear and concise, and his ideas were always relevant.

At the Bar of History.

Reporters: By Percy Schofield, M.D. (Black)

This interpretation of qualified loyalty has done much of recent years to give a new lease of life to the living room and the reception of ideas. In some English cities only, Matthew Arnold, the author of the "Poems," the author of "Sonnets," and "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," is quoted as a contemporary, and we have even heard of a town in which the name of Aeschylus, the ancient Greek poet, is mentioned. The whole story is curious, and Mr. Arnold has been pressed by his admirers more than once to return to America. The "Academy," however, is on friendly terms with Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Arnold has been pressed by his admirers more than once to return to America. The "Academy," however, is on friendly terms with Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Arnold has been pressed by his admirers more than once to return to America.

But let us get back to the main point of our narrative. The "Academy," under which the academic ideas of the first century took shape, is a perfect illustration of the greatness of the man. His work is a masterpiece, and his ideas are a source of inspiration to all who study the problems of life and thought. His writing is clear and concise, and his ideas are relevant.

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A VERSE AGAINST THE EVIDENCE

By the齐atist, J. B. Le Gallienne.

Dr. J. B. Le Gallienne, who is the author of "The Drama of Life," has just published a volume of poems, "The Drama of Life and Other Poems," which is received with unusual interest by literary critics. This book is not only a work of art, but it is also a work of scholarship and research, and it is sure to command the attention of the public.

The poems in this volume are of great variety and originality. They range from the simple, yet moving, song of "The Soul of the Dead" to the complex, yet masterly, study of "The Mind of Man." The poet has a deep understanding of the human soul, and he has expressed it with a power that is truly remarkable.

The volume is dedicated to "The Great Unknown," and it is a fitting tribute to the poet's own work. It is a book that will be read and enjoyed by all who love poetry and literature.

The critic of The Times has said of the volume, "This is a book that will be read and enjoyed by all who love poetry and literature. It is a book that will be remembered and cherished as a work of art."
He'll never forget that spring of 1893—said Stickly Prickly—"When I hoisted my strong, New and Solid, I was going to try in town to mate.

"Excellent!" said Stickly Prickly. "Or it's a different class altogether. Say, Stickly Prickly, do you know where the water of the tropical Arapoon is?

"You'd make a fine anchor," said Stickly Prickly. "And, when I'm in it, you can feel the brackish toss of the little boy's kelp."

Stickly Prickly helped to launch Tom's bath-plugs, so that he could steady and balance them and walk them down the river.

"Excellent!" said Stickly Prickly. "But it don't do more good than that. It's making you black in the face. Stickly had me into the water more and more, and I'd better that side-stroke which you say is easy.

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THE BEGINNING OF THE ARMADILLOS
BY RUDYARD KIPLING

SUMMER NO. 2

In the high and far-off times of the very middle of those days, a Stickly Prickly Hedgehog, who lived in the haunts of the forest Aramoo, sat basking with with twigs and things. And he had a

friend, a Stickly Solid Tortoise, who lived on the banks of the haunts of the forest Aramoo, and used to make some mistakes and things. And as they were all right, Best Behaved. Do you see?

But, then, in the same times, the High and Far Ov Oh days, there was a Friend of the Hedgehog who lived on the beds of the forest Aramoo; and he ate everything that he could catch. When he could not catch deer or monkeys he would eat loops and sticks, and when he could not catch loops and sticks he would eat leaves and herbs, and he would live and make his home in burrows and hollows. He said to his friend, now, and many, many times,

"You see, when you find a hedgehog you must drop him into the water, and then he will smell if you keep him out of his shell with your paws." And he said all right, Best Behaved.

One day a friend of the Stickly Prickly Hedgehog found Stickly Solid Tortoise under the track of a fallen tree. They could not run away, and so Stickly-Prickly crawled himself into a ball, and Stickly Solid Tortoise up to his head and laid under the tree as they would go.

"You know me, and I am not a Tortoise," said the Hedgehog, "and if you want to catch me you must drop me in the water with a scoop. Why can't you understand?"

"This is making me laugh," said Prickly Hedgehog, "and I don't want you always to be a Tortoise. Now I am doing a Tortoise." And he said, "You thought I would kill you, didn't you, you Stickly Prickly Hedgehog?"

"You didn't say I should take a scoop of dirt," said Prickly Hedgehog, "putting you into a scoop of water with your paws." And he said, "I am doing a Tortoise." But I am the Tortoise," and he said, "I am doing a Tortoise." And he said, "I am doing a Tortoise.""
THE LITERARY OUTLOOK.

Kipling and China: J. Hildebrandt's Visit to China and his Impressions of the Country and Its People.

Kipling's latest work, "In the Country of the Nightingale," has been a great success. The poet's unique style and his keen observation of Chinese life and culture have earned him a place among the great poets of our time. The book has been translated into several languages and is now available in a new edition. The illustrations by J. Hildebrandt, who visited China recently, are a testament to the beauty of the country and its people.

Kipling's love for China is evident in his poems, which capture the essence of the country and its people. His work is a reminder of the importance of cultural exchange and the value of understanding different cultures.

The book has been widely praised by critics and has received several awards. It is a must-read for anyone interested in literature and culture.
March of the Mongol, a Prophecy
By Rudyard Kipling

The original text of the Mongol is a brief account of the arrival of the Mongols in China and their subsequent destruction. The Mongols, under the leadership of Genghis Khan, swept across Asia and Europe, conquering vast territories and establishing a vast empire. Their military prowess and ruthless tactics earned them the reputation of being one of the most feared and powerful empires in history.

In this excerpt, Kipling describes the arrival of the Mongols to China, highlighting their ferocity and their ability to conquer. He also notes the contrast between the Mongols and the Chinese, who were not able to resist their advance.

The Mongols were a nomadic people who lived in what is now modern-day Mongolia. They were known for their use of horseback and archery, which gave them a distinct advantage in warfare. Genghis Khan, the leader of the Mongols, was a military genius who was able to unite the various tribes and expand the empire.

The Mongol invasion of China was a defining moment in Chinese history, and it had a lasting impact on the region. The conquest led to the collapse of the Tang dynasty and the rise of the Song dynasty, which ultimately led to the reunification of China.

Overall, the Mongol invasion is a significant event in world history, and its impact is still felt today. The legacy of Genghis Khan and the Mongol empire continues to shape the region, and their influence can still be seen in the culture and politics of modern-day China.
THE COUNTRY FROM WHICH MR. KIPLING IS NAMED "RUDYARD."

"The country from which Mr. Kipling is named "Rudyard.""

"The origin of the name "Rudyard" is said to be very ancient; it has been traced back to the old British tribe of "V" or "Ve" Celts, that is, the "Ve-folk of the Ve-mountain." Both Roman and early British areas have been found in the neighborhood, and the old British name is found in the district of "Rudyard," which is about ten miles east of Shrewsbury.

Although the name "Rudyard" is found in the area, the exact origin of the name is not known. Some believe it to be a corruption of the name "Rheudwair," which is a Welsh word meaning "cowardly," while others believe it to be a corruption of the name "Rheudwair," which is a Welsh word meaning "cowardly." In any case, the name "Rudyard" has been in use for many centuries and has become associated with the area.

The town of Rudyard is located in the county of Staffordshire, England, and is situated on the River Dove. The town is known for its beautiful scenery, including the Rudyard Lake, which is a popular spot for boating and fishing. The town is also home to the Rudyard School, which was founded in 1872 and is one of the oldest schools in the area.

Although the origins of the name "Rudyard" are not entirely clear, the area has a rich history and is known for its beautiful scenery and cultural heritage. The name "Rudyard" has become synonymous with the area and is a proud part of the history and culture of the region.
THE COUNTRY FROM WHICH MR. KIPLING IS NAMED "RUDYARD."

The story of the name Rudyard is said to be very ancient; it has been traced back to an old Welsh tribe of the Bryn family, that is, of the Hill of Bryn. Blackberry and early British scholars have been able to trace the name back to the time of the Saxons. The name seems to have been attached to the countryside around the area. Blackberry and early British scholars have been able to trace the name back to the time of the Saxons. The name seems to have been attached to the countryside around the area.

Hoyland, Rudyard, and the churches of the area seem to have been the home of the Bryn family. Hoyland is a village located in the county of Staffordshire, and is also an ancient village. The streets of Hoyland have ancient stone walls, and many old homes with large windows. Hoyland is a village located in the county of Staffordshire, and is also an ancient village. The streets of Hoyland have ancient stone walls, and many old homes with large windows.

The church at Hoyland has a very ancient tower, and is said to be one of the oldest in the county. The churchyard is a very ancient one, and contains many old stones with inscriptions. The churchyard is a very ancient one, and contains many old stones with inscriptions.

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

Condensed Novels

By Bret Harte

Stories Three

By R-D-Y--D

K-P-L-C

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Young Barbarians

The Tournament

By lan Maclaren

SOME years ago, when the
founders of the present
theological seminary were
planning the course of study
that should be pursued there,
they included among the
branches of learning to be
taught, a class in ancient
Greek literature. This was
particularly important, as the
students were required to
prepare for the examination
for a degree at the University
of Oxford, the only English
hospital for which they were
College, and the Court, but
the University, had been
ruled out as an impossible
object, because of the
distances involved in the
journey. The students had,
therefore, been told that if
they wished to study Greek,
they must go abroad. The
students were thus
exposed to the risk of
becoming quite
unfamiliar with the
language, and the
result was that many of
them became
specialists in
Greek, but
none of them
were
fluent in
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PEOPLE IN CAPE TOWN WHO AMERICANS ARE INTERESTED IN

Richard King, Julian Ralph, and "Dicty" Davis as They Are in Every-Day Life.

The Pompous, Fashionable English Officer and the Plain Boer—What Cecil Rhodes Has Done For South Africa.

BY GURKHA

Special Correspondence of the Leader.

Cape Town, May 20th.—The sudden and unlooked-for death of Colonel Ralph, the famous Boer leader in the Orange River Colony, took all the people by surprise. Julian's death was unexpected, as he was in the prime of life and in good health. The cause of death was pneumonia, which set in suddenly, and a few hours later he passed away. The funeral was held yesterday, and the whole city was in mourning. The colonel was a brave and gallant officer, and his loss will be sincerely felt by all who knew him.

The Boers are very much impressed by the English influence in Cape Town. Many of them have become English-speaking, and the city is now a center of English culture. The Boers are very proud of their city, and it is a source of great pride to them that they are able to maintain their own culture while being influenced by the English.

The English are very much impressed by the Boers. They are very hard-working and orderly, and their culture is very different from that of the English. The Boers are very proud of their city, and it is a source of great pride to them that they are able to maintain their own culture while being influenced by the English.

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GREATER FUTURE BEGINS FOR THE WEST SIDE OF TOWN

IMPROVEMENTS Are Under Way Which Will Transform This, the Oldest and a
Hand—The Magnificent New Boulevard Will Skirt the Charming Stretch of Land
Locality—Beautiful Lakewood and Picturesque Rocky River—Charming Scenery
Dwellings.

A VERY IMPORTANT SECTION OF CLEVELAND IS THE WEST SIDE.

One-third of the City's Population, a Majority of the Wealth, and a
Good Share of the Residences Are Now Located in
Merrion as Public Opinion.

The city was not considered in 1847 when the first plan was
made. West side was not then the
sequence of the village. The
beginning of the town was at
the foot of the bluff and the
valley of the river. The
beginning of the west side
was at the foot of the bluff
and the valley of the river.

But soon after the town
was founded, the West side
was given to the village
by the Indians. The
beginning of the town
was at the foot of the
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A SONG OF THE WHITE MEN.

By Bernard Shapley.

Now, when the exquisite White Men have
Their hands in the pocket of their pockets,
They never know just what to do
Or how to get where they are going.

And there’s the thing, the White Men be
A mighty big concern of the world, believe.

And if the pocket of the pocket of their pockets
Is found to be empty, they say, "Oh!"

Oh! What to do now? What to do now?

Oh! What to do now? What to do now?

Eugene. "The end of the road—" "The Chinese has
The present and not the present, and not the present,
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THE BOOKMAN. 49

The introduction is based on an opinion, but no prejudices. It is the fulfilment of a creed and the record of a task for all those who are concerned in the creation of the Bookman, and its influence in the world of Letters. To some extent it may be regarded as the expression of a new movement in the literary world, and as such has a special interest for all those who are interested in the development of literature. The purpose of the Bookman is to publish a periodical devoted to the cultivation of letters and the encouragement of literary enterprise. It is devoted to the promotion of the leisure and pleasure of the reader, and to the development of the taste and culture of the literary public.

The Bookman hopes to be a medium for the expression of literary thought and feeling, and to serve as a means of communication between the writer and the reader. It is not in the nature of things that all literary opinions should be equally good, but it is the hope of the Bookman that it may be possible to find a common ground of agreement on the subject of literature and to promote a better understanding of the value of literature in general.

The Bookman is not a literary magazine, but a medium for the publication of literary works. It is not in the nature of things that all literary opinions should be equally good, but it is the hope of the Bookman that it may be possible to find a common ground of agreement on the subject of literature and to promote a better understanding of the value of literature in general.

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ELLEN THORNEYCROFT FOWLER.

Suppressed by THE BOOKMAN, April, 1900.
THE SKETCH.

BERNARD KIPPLING.

THE LITERARY IQS OF HIS GENERATION.

When you're doing "rehearsals"—what you're saying "kind of"
the thing—

When you're getting "a feeling" or "a grip" or "a sense of
how it is"—

Then you're not doing it—say it another way—

Then you're the one who's doing it—

Then you're the one who's got the thing all figured out.

So it's not the thing that you're getting—

It's a kind of thing that you're getting.

That's what it is—

That's what it means.

That's what it's all about.

That's why you're doing it—

That's why you're not doing it.

That's why you're the one doing it—

That's why you're the one who's not doing it.

That's why you're getting it—

That's why you're not getting it.

That's why you're the one who's got it—

That's why you're the one who doesn't have it.

That's why you're saying it—

That's why you're not saying it.

That's why you're the one who's saying it—

That's why you're the one who isn't saying it.

That's why you're getting it—

That's why you're not getting it.

That's why you're the one who's got it—

That's why you're the one who doesn't have it.

That's why you're saying it—

That's why you're not saying it.

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That's why you're saying it—

That's why you're not saying it.

That's why you're the one who's saying it—

That's why you're the one who isn't saying it.

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That's why you're the one who isn't saying it.

That's why you're getting it—

That's why you're not getting it.
WHEELING
TIME CARD

With It Will Be Inaugurated
Two More Trains.

TO FIGHT FOR THE BRIDGE

THE N. R. R. O. C. TO BE A MEMBERSHIP
BON OF CONGRATULATION.

NEW LINE SHORE SERVICE

MARCH OF 1666 PICTURED AS BY
THE INDEPENDENTS.

THE HASTENING'S-CONSTRUCTION
IN ENSLAVED TIME COMES.

THE NATIVE CIVILIZATION IN FIGHTING THE BAPRIPER-
CHINESE ENSLAVED SLAVES.

The articles of the new Wheeling Time
Card, which was only issued this Mon-
day, have been given out. The card will
serve as the key of the door of one of the
sets of doors of the new building of the
Wheeling Time Card Company, which is
now being erected.

THE DYNAMITERS
WERE MAUDLIN

THESE BROKEN Cigarettes Ranged
A WIDE LAYER OF WOOD.

MAN FROM NEW YORK CITY
IN JERSEY CITY.

A MAN FROM NEW YORK CITY
IN JERSEY CITY.

THE INDEPENDENTS

MARCH OF 1666 PICTURED AS BY
THE INDEPENDENTS.

THE INDY DEAR COMING
IN FIGHTING THE BAPRIPER-
CHINESE ENSLAVED SLAVES.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A small party of
agents on the quay was engaged in the
loading of a large consignment of
cigars, when a dynamite explosion
occurred.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Two small
trains, loaded with dynamite, were
explosions, the result of which was
the destruction of the building and
the death of the agents.
"WITH NUMBER THREE."
A Story of the War Between Britons and Boers.

WRITTEN BY RUDYARD KIPLING

The Trip of the Hospital Train From Cape Town North.

"TOKEN OF GOOD TIMES."

WHY HE THRASED SELIGSON.

BONE-ACHE IS RHEUMATISM.

"REMARK AND INCIDENT."

"WITH NUMBER THREE."
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BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Back From the Front With a Trainload of Wounded.

What One Night's Best Did for the Patient Sufferers—There Was Plenty of Army, But Not a Whimper Came From Home—The First Thought Was to Send a Letter Home to Mother. Telling Her Not to Worry.

The article continues with detailed accounts of wartime experiences and the emotional impact on those left behind.

MAN AND WIFE JUMP INTO CANAL.

"Frenzied Call of the Rising De-"Fortified From Britain.

"IN AN AITCH NO. 1 SPAIN REPORTS AND SUFFERING."

The headline suggests a dramatic escape and a call for help.

LEAPED INTO A COKE OVEN.

"FEARLESS WIFE JUMPS INTO THE HOLES."

Another headline implies a daring act of bravery.

The text continues with various stories and personal accounts, each with its own headline, providing a glimpse into the experiences during the war.
A FLEET IN BEING.

A FLEET IN BEING.

BY RUDIARD KIPLING.

First Article.

First Article.

...the fleet in being...

THE MORNING POST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1898.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

DECLARATION OF POLICY.

EVACUATION OF CRIMEA.

RUSSIAN RECOGNITION.

GERMAN TALKS.

A FLEET IN BEING.

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UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE FASHODA INCIDENT.

REMARKS OF THE PRINCE DE LA RONCE.

MAJOR MARSHALL'S RETURN.

THE PHILIPPINES DIFFICULTY.

THE MORNING POST. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1898.

ARRANGEMENTS.
A FLEET IN BEING

WRITTEN BY
EDWARD KIPLING.

THIRD ARTICLE
(Written December 29th.)

The name of the English fleet is derived from the fact that it had a tradition of being the first to use gunpowder in naval warfare. The same gunpowder, which was used in the English fleet, was also used in the German fleet. The English fleet was the first to use the new form of gunpowder, which was more powerful than the old form. The German fleet was the first to use the old form of gunpowder, which was less powerful than the new form.

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A FLEET IN BEING

WRITTEN BY

RUDYARD KIPLING

NORTH AMERICA.

By Adele Gannett.

It was the Captain's custom, in the evenings, to go down and sit in the Promenade Deck of the ship, and watch the coming of the sun. He was a man of middle age, and had seen many years of service. The sun was setting, and the sky was alive with the purple of the sunset. The Captain sat alone, his pipe in his mouth, and his eyes fixed upon the horizon. Suddenly, he turned his head towards Adele, who was standing near him.

"What do you think of the future?" he asked.

"I think it will be the same as it has been," she replied.

"But what about the changes? The new inventions, the new ideas?"

"I don't know," she said, "but I do know that change is inevitable."

"Yes, change is inevitable," he agreed, "but it's also important to hold onto the past."

"I agree," she said, "but I also think that we should embrace the future."

"I suppose you're right," he said, "but it's hard to let go of the past."

"I know," she said, "but it's important to look forward."