On Home Rule en i Ulster.

The Founder of the Land League before a Glasgow Audience—An Eloquent Pica for Ireland's Rights.

of Irish Nationalists that has assembled means-Ulater was planted centuries singular-and most flattering to Scotland in Glasgow for many years was held at ago. I don't care to live too much in the City Hall on the evening of April the past. These Protestant tenant -the Earl of Aberdeen-(applause)-20, to listen to an address by Michael farmers are bone of our bone—floud is governing Ireland, and I must say, Davitt on the Home Rule Bill introduc- cheers)—and flesh of our flesh. (Renewed by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Davitt on ed cheering.) They are Irishmen—(ap a sympathy which are fully appreciated rising was greeted with prolonged applause)—and their rights and their pri- by the Irish people—(cheers)—while at League's printed program, but from the Irish Legislature—aye, and far more so English Premier: "On and after the Parliament. (Enthusiastic cheers.) We the Irish peasant has been fighting on the ed in Ireland a Legislature consisting of | \_about handing over this wondrous Her Majesty the Queen, and an Irish prosperous Province to the impoverished

stones's great speech of last Thursday the cities and towns of Great Britain. are we to find the complete vindication Commons upon one of the greatest and ascertained by dividing the population most brilliant assemblages before which into the income tax assessment, would any statesman has ever speken, and lis- give Leinster about £10 and Ulater £6 mand, paying a just, though tardy, trimoment that I have not spent

NINE YEARS IN BRITISH PEISONS in vain. (Enthusiastic cheers.) At the same time, however, it is only natural to reflect upon all the sacrifices that might have been prevented, all the disesters that might not have taken place. all the crime that might not have stained the modern history of Ireland, of some Bristish Minister, 50 years ago, had but then recognized the justice of Ireland's national demands, and had been then conceded-what would have been accepted gracefully and with outhusiasm-that which has now to be given in obedience to an erganized Irish race, and the presstrongest and the ablest parliamentary party which Ireland has ever sent to that institution. (Applause.)

Perhaps the loudest cry of objection to this scheme is found in what is called. THE ULSTER PROTEST.

It was somewhat amusing to listen t English orators-most of whom have never been in Ireland-who know nothing whatever about the country-talking about the Northern Province as if it were a solid unit in opposition to Home Rule. mons opened their eyes in astonishment the other night when, in discussing this question with them in one of the lobbies, I took occasion to remind them that this Ulster had actually a majority of its members in the British Parliament pledged to get Home Rule for Ireland. (applause). They were ignorant of the fact that more than one-half the pepulation of Ulster is decidedly National (loud cheers). And with the fact that 17 Ul. ster Nationalist members, against 16 Tory members from Ulster, are at present in Westminster to hold up the hand of Mr. Gladstone in the cause of Home Rule, I am astonished that even these ignorant English orators can forget this palpable and objective fact in the struggle. Why, sir, I think that Mr. Tim Healy-(loud cheers)-is as much an Ulster member and an infinitely abler one than the valiant Major-(laughter)-who represents some constituency nearer to possible persecution. Why, sir, you what is called the rebel provinces than South Londonderry (applause). On the other hand, we have men like Mr. John THE MOST CHERISMED NAMES IN IRISH HIS-Dillon (cheers) and Mr. J. F. Small (renewed applause), and surely these men Viscount Cole.

use all the force and authority of Irish in this crisis on the Home Rule question law to prevent such an outrage upon Beyond a doubt Scetland is the arbiter One of the most enthusiastic meetings (Cheers.) I don't care how—by what the fate of Home Rule. It it still more plause. This time, he said, his text vileges in their Ulster farms would be the same time a member for Spotland is should be, not from the National as jealously watched and protected by an proposing to settle once and forever the Home Rule Bill introduced by the -than ever they were by an Imperial struggling against rack-rents and eviction. appointed day, there shall be establish hear a good deal about prosperous Ulster side of true economic liberty—(applause) Legislative body" (enthusiastic cheers.) | Nationalist and Catholic majority, and Before offering a few words upon this this is part of the stupidity of these peomeasure, I may be permitted, as an Irish ple of the loyal and patriotic union who Nationalist, to say that, in Mr. Glad- are hawking their ignorance throughout cheering). Mr. Gladstone, in beautiful week, more than in his masterly scheme, THE FALLACY OF ULSTER'S SUPERIORITY. as a Scotch member, paid Scotland the Whatever degree of prosperity Ulater of the struggle waged by the Irish peo. has, has been due almost as much to the ple for self-government since the passage Catholic portion of the Ulster population of that iniquitous statute, the Act of as to the Protestant portion (hear, hear). Union. I had the privilege of listening But I deny that Ulster is the most prostogthat great oratorical effort. Looking perous province in Ireland. The wealth

mit to be a justifiable declaration on our

make that province, in a short, ten times

Well, the next cry, and I think the

ast, is a good one (laughter). It is the ersecution cry (more laughter). They declared that Home Rule means Home Rule (laughter) and the consequent hand-Rule (laughter) and the consequent handing over of the Protestant minority to by Burdock Blood Bitters. Annie Heath, the tender mercies of a ferocious Cathelie majority. They don't go quite se far eace, in the House of Commons, of the ish Inquisition (laughter). Some of them would not hesitate about saying it, if they got an audience gullible enough to believe them (laughter). But there is nothing, or scarcely anything, more contemptible in the whole catalogue of miserable arguments against Home Rule than this cry of probable Protestant persecution. Those who now protest so vehemently against what they term the handing over of the 'lovalist minority' to the imaginary persecution of the Nation-Well, indeed, do I remember how one or two members of the House of Comwhatever with the real sufferings and unthe past. (Hear, hear). What is there in the history of the Catholic people of Ireland to give any reasonable ground for the apprehension that they would attempt to interfere with the religious Great Britain and Ireland as one United rights or privileges of their Protestant fellow-countrymen? (Great applause). What people on the face of the earth had suffered so much in the vindication of religious liberty as the Irish people? Is it burning question of the day was to main-rational to suppose they could be so retain the union. This was the unbroken ligious liberty as the Irish people? Is it religious freedom as to resort to the iniquitous policy of persecuting their Protestant fellow-countrymen? If it is so utterly impossible from a Nationalist point of view, I only allude to it here because many well-intentioned Scotchmen are being led astray, or are in danger of being led astray, by this cry of know right well, and have often said on this platform,

TORY are the names of Irish Protestants may be said to have as much right to (cheers); the leading lights of the Irish speak for the Northern Province as eith- national struggle have been the names of William Johnston, Mr. DeCoban or Irish Protestant patriots (loud applause). Doubtless, some of those loyal and pat-The Ulster Protestant farmers are as riotic people would try and convince you vigorously opposed to landlordism, and that Grattan was a Catholic (laughter), as great and as religious an obtained to passage of the Irish Church Bill, Lord Salisbury said he did not wish that Flood was a Papist, that Wolfe Tone to pay unjust roots on the formula. ection to pay unjust rents as the farmers loved Rome more than Ireland, that was not an honest man, but he said the Munster or of Connaught (applause). Robert Emmet (prolonged applause) died Premier could not be trusted. they have never failed to profit by the a Catholic, and, probably, they think speaker contended that Ireland was not forts and the sacrifices made by the that John Mitchell was a ferocious, ultra- ent, deeply-divided races. It depended set of Ireland, and, if they spoke out montane controversalist, that Isaac Butt he said, on the habit of a people wheth onestly today their sincere convictions, hey would admit that it was the Land sague agitation—(loud applause)—
me give to these good-minded peeple in arted in Catholic Connaught, which solutions are only Papists in dispused in Catholic Connaught, which solutions are only Papists in dispused in Catholic Connaught, which solutions are only Papists in dispused in Catholic Connaught, which solutions are only Papists in dispused in Catholic Connaught, which solutions are only Papists in Catholic Connaught are only s given to them whatever tenefit and will happen one single instance not very The peculiar influence of the Catholic indestone's agrarian legislation of 1881 ter). At the last general election, the end been used, must be considered and applicable.

Catholic priests and Catholic property and the manner in which that influence had been used, must be considered before placing such a weapon as Home and applause). The infamous teach- Catholic priests and Catholic people—the Rule in the hands of the Irish. gs of unscrupulous landlord hirelings almost exclusively Catholic people—of at, under Home Rule, the Catholic the County Clare rejected as their candiemers of Ulster would come down from date a man who had actually fought with mers of Ulster would come down from date a man who had actually fought with preventing men who were attached to ir mountain holdings and re-possess O'Connell the battle of Catholic Emanci- England from earning a livelihood. Iremselves of the plane lands, now large- pation in the year 1829 (cheers). The land wanted a firm, consistent policy—a

this side of the water (applause). Why, if any such efforts were made by the Catholic farmers of Ulster, is it to be supplessed for a moment that the Irish Legislature would give the slightest possible sanction to, or would hesitate to Protestant fellow-countrymen not only of Mr. Gladstone's fate, but of -that, at the present time, a Scotchman candidly, is doing so with a kindness and by the Irish people-(cheers)-while at Anglo-Irish difficulty (applause). In and the sacrifices which he has made, I maintain, have been endured, not fer himself alone, but for a similar class throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain (prolonged and enthusiastic language, on Friday night last, speaking high tribute and the just tribute, that it was in ne way responsible for the past government of Ireland, and he said that the injustice and the misery inflicted upon the Irish people could not be brought home to the doors of the people down from the gallery of the House of per head of each of the four provinces, of Scotland (cheers). Well, let some future historian have it to record, to the additional honor and glory of this enlightened land, that, in the year 1886. tening to this phenomenal old man, in per individual. There is a nut for the when the greatest statesman of the counthe most eloquent language at his com- onlightened orators of the loyal and pat- try brought forward a measure to termiriotic union to crack (laughter). But we nate the misrule of the Irish people, and bute to the subject of Irish fnationality, say that we rejoice in the comparative to end the struggle which has gone on I could not help saying to myself at that prosperity of Ulster (hear, hear) and we for centuries, to the injury of Great declare, what every rational man will ad- Britain and of Ireland alike—that Scotland, by the voice of its people and by part, that self-government for Ireland- the votes of its members, held up the Parliament which will take under its hands of the member for Midlothian in fostering wings the interests of Ulster as the enactment of a righteous law by well as of the rest of Ireland-would which the sister island began a new career of peace, contentment, progress more prosperous than it is to-day (cheers). and prosperity." (Enthusiastic and prelonged applause.)

> A Secret For The Ladies. The great secret of beauty is pure lood. Eruptions and all blotches that oured by this remedy, after suffering for

> > A Tory Leader on Irishmen

A great meeting of the opponents of Home Rule was held in St. James' Hall. London, last week, Mr. E. Ashmead Bartlett presiding. The side galleries were crowded with ladies. Lords Salisbury, George Hamilton, Lewisham, Limerick, Bury, Sidmouth and Brabourne and many members of the House of Commons were on the platform. The Chairman announced that a new acheme of organization had been ratified to-day, making the Conservative party more a party of the people than it had hereto-fore been. Mr. A. B. Forward, M.P. lowing this to be fed for twenty-five solutions to the effect that the meeting represented the Conservative Association of the Kingdom, had confidence in the ability of Lord Salisbury to maintain Kingdom and to guard safely the union and greatness of the Empire. The resolutions were carried.

Lord Salisbury said his policy on the creant to their own record in fighting for tradition of the Tories. He denounced the insinuation that the Conservatives buy out Irish landlords be spent in helping the Irish to emigrate. It remained with the Conservatives to say what would be the result of the present discussion.
The loyal party had a fight before it. It would take a long time to rcot out the poisonous weed, because its seed had been sown with an unsparing hand. In regard to the guarantees alleged to have been made by the Irish members, that they would accept this Bill with an amendment providing tor Irish repre-sentation at Westminster, the speaker said that the Parnellites showed that they did not desire to come to the Eng-lish Parliament. That would involve criticism of their treatment of their Pro-testant countrymen, and that was what they did not desire. After criticizing Mr. Gladstone's action toward Ireland tilation, murder and robbery, and of

DATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

When Polson's Nerviline is used for pain. It matters not of how long standing it may be, or how often other remedies have failed to afford relief, Nerviline, the great pain cure, does its work promptly. Buy a 10 ceat sample bottle, and try it for internal or external pains. You will be convinced of its extraordinary power in relieving pain. Ten cent bottles and large bottles 25 cents, at all

At the April meeting of Grange No. 393, Mr. W. Weymouth was appointed a delegate to the Division Grange, to be held at Brussels, on the 8th of June. After other business had been transacted, the subject of "Root Raising" was introduced by Mr. James Cuninghame. Mr. Humphrey Snell, speaking on the subject, said he believed root raising was good because it provided food for stock and also helped to clean the land, as it took a certain amount of boeing to keep them in order, which was as good as plewing: he thought that turnips were better for horses in the winter than carrote, as the latter affected the kidneys; s few carrets might be fed, but not many. Mr. John Cumings stated that he never tried to fatten stock without roots, especially turnips; he had only raised a few carrets and mangol is, but was satisfied that if it paid to raise stock it also paid to raise roots ; they should be hoed at the proper time : he thought it best to take clean land for roots and summer fallow the dirty land: in his oninion about the 20th of June was the best time to sow turnips, and he had never failed in having a good erep if sown about that time. The question being asked whether it was best to manure in the fall or spring for roots, Mr. H. Snell said that in his experience he did not see that it made much difference to the crop, except that it was so much labor saved in the spring. Mr. H. Radford said he had always tried to plow twice in the fall, and did not agree with Mr. Cumings in taking a clean field, as he thought it always took a certain amount of labor to do justice to the reots. Mr. W. Waite then read the following essay, after which the meeting adjourned :-

"What crop can the Farmer produce to take the place of roots."

Let us in the first place suppose a far-mer has five acres of land for roots, which we will suppose averages 500 bushels to the acre, or a total of 2,500 bushels, and, allowing that the farmer is feeding stock twenty-five weeks in a year, and that the same man has twenty head of stock; now, 2,500 bushels for 25 weeks would be an average of 100 bushels per week, or a little over fourteen bushels per day; when sliced up these would make about twenty bushels, or about one bushel of sliced works were busheld. sliced roots per head. Again we will suppose the same man had sown the land with grain instead of roots, which would turn out thirty-five bushels to the acre, bushels per week, or about one bushel per day; when ground and fed with the straw after cut, this would be only a mere taste divided amongst twenty head of stock. Again if the farmer she uld sell his grain and invest the money in bran, how much bran should he receive for the grain? We will allow that the same 175 pushels brings him 50 cts. per bushel, this would be \$87.50, and allowing that by taking a quantity he receives nine tons of bran, and allowing it to be fed the same twenty-five weeks to the same number of cattle, it would be about 790 pounds per week, or a little ever 100 lbs. per day, or five pounds per head each day. Now, although there is about six times the amount of water in the roots that there is in the bran, stock that are fed on roots will do with half the amount of hay or straw, and there is no crep the farmer can raise that he can clean his land and raise his crop at the same time, as he can with roots. True, he cannet make it as clean as with summer fallowing, but it will clean the land to a certain extent and better than a great many summer fallows get; while, on the other hand, to raise a crop of grain instead of a crop of roots, the farmer must either lose a crop to clean his land, or leave the land in a more dirty condition than it was before he sowed the crop, and although the root crop may take the most work, the extra amount of seed and the cost of threshing the grain when counted would make up for some of the roots. Now, as for the best mode of raising roots, if the land is very bad with weeds plough twice in the fall before—once as early as possible after harvest, and again before winter comes on-and then give it a thorough manuring in the spring, and plough it two or three times, and sow in

inst., the discussion on "Root Cultiva-and serves an excellent purpose for tion" was resumed. Mr. George Snell packing winter cabbage in large boxes. said he did not see that we could fatten stock without roots, but did not believe in feeding too large a quantity at once : was in favor of pulping turnips for feed. about half-a-bushel was a good feed for an ordinary animal; in his opinion mangolds were better for fattening cattle than turnips, and especially the globe mangolds. Mr. John Shobbrook said that se far as growing roots was cencernin the occupation of the Protestant and a staunch Catholic as well—

somewhale of the plane lands, now large of the plane lands, now lands of the plane lands, now lands of the plane lands, now lands of the plane lands of the ed, he did not do very much at it; he rt of the propogands of calumny and was rejected at a convention of the priests the Irish landlords be spant in helping good for horses, nor was he previously

drain, put up necessary buildings, get machinery for working, and provide the house and family with the necessaries and luxuries of the present day, which should wait for the accumulation of money, the farm or the house and family."- A large attendance is requested for this meeting. - [New Era.

Never drug the stomach with nauseating and weakening expectorants and opiates; Hagyard's Pectoral Baisam is pleasant and reliable in its effects, and safe in throat and lung complaints that, if neglected, end in consumption.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

un with a Female Witness in the Inch

Ottawa, May 19. - One of the most amusing scenes ever witnessed in Parlia-mentary Committee took place this morn-ing when Mrs. Peter Grant, of Dalhousie, was examined in reference to the Inch Arran hotel scandal. Mrs. Grant, it will be remembered, was owner of the hotel before Mr. Schrieber obtained possession of it by promising her husband a situation on the Intercolonial Railway. The witness began this morning by protesting against being obliged to answer any questions. She had no faith whatever in the politicians here.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he wished

it to be noted that this lady's sympathies were with the Ministerial party, and that she could only speak of politicians on

her own side. (Great laughter.)
In answer to a question put by Mr.
Davies, Mrs. Grant said that she did
apply to the Government to aid her in her private enterprise, and that she had Wasn't that a perfect right to do so. hat everybody came to Ottawa for (Cheers ) She never got anything from Sir Charles Tupper but verbal promises. She never got anything from Being questioned in regard to a docu-ment that was givon her on behalf of Schrieber, promising her husband a situation if she would give up the hotel, Mrs. Grant said she had brought it to Ottawa, but would not produce it.
"It is a fundamental principal of British
law," cried the buxum lady, "that a wife a not to give evidence against her hus-and." Being told by the Chairman that she must answer the question and produce the document, she persisted in her refusal, and a number of "scenes" Mr. Davies sought to prove the contents

of the document by asking questions, when Mr. Tupper interfered, arousing a snapicion that he feared his "governor" might be compromised by the answers. The young man contended that some of Mr. Davies' questions were unfair. Witness was then asked whether she had been instructed by any one or advised as to the answers she was to give to

Mr. Mulock said that Tupper was encouraging the witness in her refusal to

sLawer proper questions.
Sir Richard Cartwright said the proceedings were farcical. After a great deal of cross-firing Mrs. Grant said she would go to "the dun-geon" before she would produce the document, but afterwards relented and promised to produce it temorrow. denied being personally acquainted with Mr. Schreiber, and then Mr. Mulock, out of mischief, asked her if she was ac-

explained that he only met witness today, but the cheers and laughter that greeted him drowned his remarks. The last scene was when Mrs. Grant went to the Chairman (Mr. Rykert), and

putting her arms around his neck, began to whisper in his ear. Cries of rose on every side, and Mr. Rykert tried in vain to extricate himself, but only did so after the loving witness had told him she would send the required document to him this afternoon.

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Country Gentlemen:
We observe that some writers' on veg. etable gardening speak of the of keeping succulent vegetables like beets, turnips and parsnips, from wilting when in cellars, and recommend packing them in sand or burying them in the earth of the cellar bottom. This mode is necessarily combersome and inconvenient. An easier and more perfect way is to pack them in damp sawdust, placed in barrels of moderate size, or in boxes of not more than two feet in width. Place a layer of sawdust in the bottom, then a layer of the roots, then fill in all the interstices with another layer, and and so en till the box is full, leaving no crevices. We have taken beets out of such boxes after remaining in them a full plough it two or three times, and sow in drills about thirty inches apart, about the 15th or 20th of June.

At the May meeting, held on the 17th neater than sawdust where it can be h

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The Great Source of Consumption and c was than mangolds.

The subject for discussion at tle next meeting is, "If the production of a farm will not raise enough to put the farm in good working order, that is, to fence,

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JUST

AUTHOR OF "

Dr. Simpson man with a fair ly observant lu Anthony soon right thing in a a clever young Edinburgh an pleased than what complica him. He lister that Anthony le ined the patient nothing very d have been next thing definite illness. The m was to keep him wide him with o "I'll get you !

3.2

you like," he sai "I nursed his India-T and his stay and nurse h "He can be mov "Moved !" sai ing at him in a want to move his Anthony looks

"We are not s "Where are 1 Lockhart? At t "We have left thony. "We wa He was reflecti sudden departure certain to prevo pulled his long as if to cover som if the doctor divi sensation he show it. He looked fre man of the house and then of compa "Mrs. Pirie wa

last week," he s they are still diser 'Yes, sir," said She had withdra of the room in wh Dr. Simpson folle spoke in a low voi "Perhaps you person in the hour "As a general re doctor. But I've Douglas. I ken th the Lockharts too. "Do you?" said

I thought you wer Pirie." "I was nurse man's grandfather a year syne," said Rertie with a nod glad an' proud the

Accordingly Dr in proposing to An take up his abode Pirie's rooms. Th and, although it fo not in a position likely to be distur! wheels or voices. whole of the upper was a separate ent the house. Mrs. P in nursing and coo be found to do son of the house, and he and Donald wo "The illness m after all, surely,"

with an attempt at

But the doctor s

"I'm afraid M pretty sharp attack Before sunset Mrs. Pirie's larges the top of the hou sent for, and arr stalment of his man delirium was rapi lence-it was not moment alone, ar quit him. His o been sent up to the boxes, but he kr need to trouble him would be sent dow He was almost so desire to see Miss haps, he thought, to plead with Lord behalf. And indee lieve that he had Bertie's story. Wa all these years of f ven had forbidden

Anthony could not For three or four ing more clearly; th his right mind, and body, was able to all that had taker request that Anth seme demur, to wa and see Lord Morv "I don't want

you know," said which had in it a p