

the one who answered to the name of Master Miller; and, doubtless, the same whom Plimpton met at the palace gates on the night Nell carried away the child.

"Hark! Master Miller," said Nell, plucking his skirt, "come hither," and she retreated farther into the dark recess, where there was no possibility of his recognizing her.

"Who art thou to speak me by that name?" demanded the fellow, attempting to lay hold of her dress.

"Keep thy hands off, sirrah!" commanded Nell, with a voice of authority, and dexterously dropped his native dialect. "What wouldst thou in this place?"

"That's my own affair, and doth not concern thee, I trow."

"Nay, deny it not, master; thou hast a warrant to seize the person of Alice Wentworth, and thou'rt now come hither to execute it."

"Ah! how cam'st thou by that knowledge?"

"From the same source whence thou hast thy instructions."

"How?"

"From Sir Thomas Plimpton!"

"And who art thou?"

"Nay, my name matters little if I know thy secret."

"Art man or woman?" demanded Miller, again groping for her dress.

"Keep thy hands off, fellow!" repeated Nell, afraid he might detect her by the hood of her cloak; touch me not, or I'll powder thee on the instant!"

"Ah, by my faith! thou'lt bold withal."

"Where may Sir Thomas be? I would see him presently. Answer me, sirrah; I've no time to pater with thee."

"And what proof have I that thou knowest my business here? 'Tis but a small part of my secret to have learnt that I hold a warrant for the arrest of a recusant damsel and a mass priest. Such things are common enough, I trow."

"Ab, thou'rt cautious; well, hark thee! she must be carried off to Blinden Lane—eh; what owest thou to that?"

"Proceed; what further token?"

"And detain her there till his return from Scotland, should he, indeed, happen to travel thither."

"Humph."

"And didst thou not have counsel from Sir Thomas concerning the very garb in which I have just detected thee?"

"Enough, enough; what wouldst thou?"

"In Sir Thomas' here?"

"Ay, with arrow shot of the cave."

"And well attended?"

"Some thirty stout soldiers, armed with sword and buckler, pike and carbine."

"Didst see the maiden in the chapel?"

"Ay, she's now under ward of that old belt-pet which."

"Whom meanest thou? Nell Gower?"

"The same; and I fear the belidam will play us some scurvy trick ere she parts with the maiden."

"Doubtless she'll endeavor to protect her; but what can she against a troop of soldiers, with a brave knight at their head, and the queen's warrant to give them authority?"

"Marry, folks say she can call up a whole regiment of the evil one to help her in a strait. Gadsooke, I saw her not five minutes gone, and I sakes fendish enough herself to frighten an army."

"Give thyself little trouble about the old woman," said Nell; "I shall take care of her. But get thee gone instantly to the chapel, Master Miller, and watch ye well the maiden, that she escapes not, and keep ye near her, that when Sir Thomas and his party come a-hither, thou mayst point her out without delay."

"Nay, but I've had commands to return as soon as I had seen the girl, and marked her dress, and the spot where she may be found, and report accordingly. My certis, at a-gazer, I must first obey my master."

"An thou go to this bout, I tell thee, Master Miller, and thou'lt bring such injury upon yourself as thy master will hardly be able to mend. Away, away, sirrah, and remember the knowledge of thy secrets gives me right to command thee. Nay, tarry not, but his thee back to the chapel, and watch well the maiden."

Miller, though he little doubted the unknown had been admitted to the full confidence of his employer, yet obeyed with some reluctance; for in those times of plots and conspiracies, and general want of faith, every one suspected his neighbor. The fact, however, of his being placed thus in charge of the girl, gave him strong reason to think the unknown intended no treachery in the affair.

When the spy had again disappeared behind the curtain, Nell made her way noiselessly through the long corridors of the cavern, and issuing forth, ascended the precipice. Having reached the summit, she paused for a moment to listen. The faint sounds she soon heard coming up from the rocks below, in various directions, led her at once to believe that Plimpton stationed his soldiers in front of the entrance in order to intercept the people as they came out, whilst he himself, with a small guard, intended, probably, to enter the cave on the return of Miller, and thus not only capture his long-sought victim, but the priest, and many of the landed proprietors and gentry of the neighborhood, who were supposed to have assembled there on the occasion. The prospect of so extensive a seizure pleased Plimpton exceedingly; not only on account of the profit he would derive from it, but because the arrest of Alice would probably be ascribed to the same feeling that prompted that of all the rest, namely his zeal for the interest of religion, and the welfare of the state; and thus obviate all the odium which naturally would attach to her individual capture.

both, and of Alice Wentworth against the captivity of Plimpton. For herself, she felt assured the knowledge of such a secret would prove her best safeguard through all her difficulties. As to the cavern, it might be no longer a safe hiding-place; a few days would decide its fate. The report of the meeting and the capture of recusants, which was probably about to take place, would soon spread to the court and the city, and a thousand eyes be set to watch it. Even if the queen had actually signed the license, of which Nell had well-founded doubts, still it guaranteed only certain immunities to those the cell, but gave no protection to those going in or coming out. And last of all, if Elizabeth found that her promise of protection interfered with her church policy, or was calculated to create misgivings about the sincerity of her religious professions, or in the slightest degree likely to provoke such inquiries as might lead to awkward suspicions regarding the services for which such sanctuary privileges were granted, Nell was well assured, from long experience, she would break the promise, and withdraw the protection, particularly if she had been deceived by Plimpton, as to the death of the child, which Nell had now every reason to believe. She, however, still hoped that the cell would prove a safe retreat for Alice Wentworth, till such time, at least, as the maiden could be safely conveyed to Scotland, and that those of the neighborhood, who still remained true to the old faith, might continue to meet there, for a little time longer, to practise their religion; but the reckless and brutal impatience of Plimpton for the possession of the heiress, and the anxiety of the queen to second his wishes, in order that he might retire with his bride the sooner from the court, where his ever-watchful eye was continually following her through all her intrigues, completely disappointed her expectations.

"Weel, weel, it canna be helped noo," she muttered to herself, drawing her hood closer round her head, and proceeding on her course through the woods, "it's bad enough, but it might be waur,—or, ay, it might be waur; an weel see if I canna bairn them yet wi' a' their warrants. They may tak the maiden awa' wi' them to the tower, an the queen may send her to the Tower, or may be to the altar wi' her minion; but the devil's in their plotin' if I canna march them, an gar them gie her up again without scath or scar."

As Nell concluded her soliloquy, she found herself at the door of the hut, to which she had directed Willott MacLairn to conduct Southron from the Passcock Tavern, and where the latter, now in the company of the Earl of Leicester, waited to receive the child and carry it home to Ashley Park. When about to knock at the door for admittance, she heard some one groan within a short distance above, among the trees, and advancing to the place, demanded to know who was there at such a late hour.

"Oh, hoosh!" groaned the same voice again, the sound dying away, as if the sufferer lay in mortal agony.

"Who's there?" she again inquired.

"Oh, ay; ask who's there, indeed. Nell, Nell, hugh! give me but a draught of ale, and I'll be more comfortably; ough, grace and patience, my back's broken and my throat's parched."

(To be continued)

"Ireland's Sufferings and Ireland's Hope."

An Eloquent Lecture by Rev. F. F. Clarke of London.

A highly respectable and large audience were present in the Academic Hall of the Gen. in this city, on the evening of the 5th inst., to hear the Rev. F. F. Clarke, S. J., M. A., Oxford, lecture on the subject of "Ireland's Sufferings and Ireland's Hope."

The Rev. Father Kenny, in introducing the lecturer, referred to the manner in which Father Clarke had gathered the materials for his lecture. It was by a personal visit to the scenes of those sufferings, having for a companion one who knew best the sufferings of the Irish people—the Irish priest. The Month, the periodical which was so ably edited by the Rev. lecturer, had in the time of the great distress, started a fund which had been liberally contributed to, and had driven from many an Irish home.

The Rev. Father Clarke, on rising to open his discourse, was given a warm reception. He commenced by thanking the Rev. Father Kenny for the kind way he had spoken of him, which he said gave him confidence to speak on the subject he was about to discuss, a country enjoying such freedom as did Canada must surely sympathize with one in which there had been nothing from generation to generation but want, destitution, hunger and misery, and all this through no fault of its own. As Catholics though, they should feel proud of Ireland, that country which had ever stood boldly forward, and never fallen away from the Catholic Church. England herself had given way at the beck of a detestable tyrant, and to the servitude of Elizabeth and King James. France also was now in the hands of an infidel government; in fact, in almost every other country Catholicism had been trodden under foot. Old Ireland, however, in spite of the rack, in spite of the sword and the flames, and in spite of the efforts and threats by the Protestants, then in the ascendant, to drive it into heresy,—old Ireland still remained Catholic. (Applause.) The lecturer said that he had been brought up and taught according to the English opinion, that the Irish were but an unthrifty set of people, and that it had been through their own fault they were not treated better. The faults attributed to the Irish people, and for which the English blamed them, he had since learned, were due to the cruel oppressions, wrongs and injustices to which they had been subjected. (Applause.) He had lived in the midst of Irish landlords, who were good enough people, but whose ideas about their tenants were very queer. In fact, some of them had gone so far as to say that they were afraid of being knocked down or shot by their tenants, while others stated that their tenants would not pay the rent, although in many cases the rent had been paid. He had visited the most distressed districts of Ireland, the counties of Mayo and Sligo. In these parts he had seen such destitution, poverty and misery as he had never expected to see. Indeed, he remarked, was the staple diet of this place, for there were not a dozen persons there who for weeks had tasted anything else. This sort of diet did not supply the necessary elements for the sustenance of the human body, and in time only brought on fever and other ailments. At Bathlathy, which he also visited, the people were living mainly on the most common sea-weed, which no one would touch except in a case of extreme hunger. Here, also, they eat small animals commonly called "limples," which they found clinging to rocks, and which were, when roasted, absolutely unfit for food. This destitution, continued the lecturer, was evident not only in Sligo and Mayo, but in several western parts of Ireland as well. Besides this, he had also noticed, by the general depression and the gloom which continually hung over all the districts he visited; by the cottages which, standing empty, were going to rack and ruin; by the wretched, wretched people who were stopped in large numbers, a lack of wholesome commercial activity, which he could not account for, but which he had discovered to have been the result of the manure which the people had been treated. He could not see why agriculture and manufactures should be depressed when there were hundreds of thousands of people in Ireland anxious and willing to work.

THE CAUSES OF THE DISTRESS.

But what were the proximate causes of all this destitution? One of them had been the failure of the harvests, of which the English people and Protestants were always ready to say that God had sent a famine on Ireland to show his disfavor towards "Popery" and the Catholic people of Ireland. Another cause which some people overlooked, was that the people lived on small plots of ground, which were not sufficient to support them. The people lived thus because for many years past it had been the policy of Irish landlords, when they had their grounds put in good condition, to turn the tenantry off and make pasture lands of the property. The system of rack renting and eviction, which had been going on for 300 or 400 years past, had at last caused the Irish people to feel that there was no use in keeping their ground in proper condition.

PROTESTANTISM IN IRELAND.

Another cause was the Protestant ascendancy, by which he meant that unfair method of excluding all Catholics from places of any sort of superiority and shutting them out from any position of influence. That cause of Protestant ascendancy, although gradually disappearing, was still prevalent, and more especially in the schools. The lecturer then referred to the system of proselytizing, and stated that the Protestant ministers grew rich and fat by spreading the Gospel among the Irish people. They had built two schools, one in Dublin and one in Connemara, and done their best to kidnap Catholic children and to persuade Catholic parents to give up their children, promising that their religion would not be interfered with. In these schools, he had heard, the children only received meat once a week, and that on Fridays, except when they also got a dish on Wednesdays in Lent. Proselytizers (or "Sonnets" as they were sometimes called) also endeavored, during the famine, to induce the Catholics to go to the Protestant churches, offering to give them a plate of soup if they went just once, and in a few cases succeeded in their purpose with the starving people.

IRELAND'S FUTURE AND HOPES.

The lecturer then said that this state of affairs could not go on much longer, for people in other countries would soon get tired of hearing how the Irish people were being swept out of Ireland by emigration schemes. This was not to be wondered at in a country where the law, instead of being for protection, was for oppression. The reversed speaker also referred to the well established

fact that there was less crime in Ireland than in any other country. (Applause.) Another of the fallacies of the Englishman, he said, was that Ireland was over-populated. It was absolute nonsense to say that it was over-populated, for it could support instead of its present five million, twenty or twenty-five million inhabitants just as easy. But these miserable systems of emigration, he said, had been and were being promoted by the enemies of the country; and it was principally the people who were driven out of their homes by destitution and want, who were compelled to emigrate because they could not live in their own land,—where, however, they could easily keep themselves if treated fairly. The lecturer, continuing, said there were many signs to show that England was yielding little by little, and his grounds of hope were, first, that educated Englishmen were now becoming inclined to look more into the troubles of Ireland. Another hope was the growth and success of the Irish party in Parliament, under its eminent leader; for the Irish party led by Parnell had pursued a course of continual energetic action that was little by little wearing out their adversaries. Still another hope was the sympathy which Ireland met with here and in other countries. Unfortunately, there were a few pretended Irishmen like the fire-eating O'Donovan Rossa, who created an unfortunate prejudice against the Irish people. But everybody knew that the Irish people in the general way would never use any method which the Church would forbid.

The lecturer concluded his eloquent address by saying that he looked forward to the time when Ireland's population would be doubled, when Ireland itself would be covered with prosperous farmers, contented and happy with their own land, which no landlord could take from them. He hoped to see those industries, crushed out by England, gradually renewed and a canal cut across Ireland. They would gradually and England making concessions more and more to Ireland, and on this side the people would compel England to treat Old Erin better than she had done in the past.

The lecturer, which was an exhaustive statement of the Irish question, was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and listened to with great attention.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the lecturer stated that the principal object of his visit to this country was to solicit subscriptions for his magazine *The Month*.

TORTURING A PUPIL.

A TEACHER'S CEARFULY TOWARD A LITTLE GIRL WHO WOULDN'T SIT WITH THE BOYS.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—Tony Laymiller is a teacher in a country school in Stark county, five miles south of Canton. He was arrested yesterday, charged with assault and battery. Mrs. M. Ogilthorpe is the plaintiff. She alleges that her daughter Mary, 11 years old, was a pupil in the school, and on Wednesday last, for some trifling violation of the rules, Laymiller, as a punishment, ordered her to remove her seat to the boys' side of the room. This she refused to do, when Laymiller threw her upon the floor and tied a heavy cord about her wrists. He then dragged the girl to the wall, and putting the cords over two of the books used for holding wraps, drew the girl up until her toes barely touched the floor. In this condition she hung from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon, when her mother, having been told by one of the pupils, hastened to the school and ordered the teacher to cut her down, which he did. The girl, when released, was unable to walk, and it is feared has sustained serious injury. Laymiller gave bail for his appearance on Saturday next for a hearing.

Review of Books, &c.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET.—The November number is replete with interesting and instructive subjects for young readers. It also contains several fine illustrations. P. O'Shea, 45 Warren street, New York.

THE PAMPER.—This is the title of a lively magazine for young people. Its pages are well calculated to amuse and instruct the young ones. It is full of short and bright sketches both of pen and pencil. It is edited by Mrs. G. B. Alden, who seems to know what is especially required and adapted to her patrons. Published by D. Lothrop & Co., 32 Franklin street, Boston, U. S.

DONAHUE'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of *Donahue's Magazine* has come to hand. It contains its usual variety of interesting reading. Among the principal contributions and selections are:—Miracles, an expose by Rev. J. A. Harrington; The Post Priest of the South, by H. P. McElrone; Centuries Ago, by Rev. A. J. Ryan; New England; The Irish Question, etc.—T. B. Noonan & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE AVE MARIA.—A rich table of contents is offered by this sterling Catholic magazine in its November number: The Church of God; its Evidence and Characteristics; Traits, by the Very Rev. Jos. Santa, S. J.; Epistles of Lourdes, by H. Legerre; Letter from Paris; Montigny; Martyrs of 1893; The Doctrine of Purgatory; Thoughts of Protestant writers; etc. etc; several Poems. Notre Dame, Indiana.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE, an illustrated monthly, is a new undertaking by the Pictorial Associated Press of New York. Among some of the characters sketched is Carey's slayer, O'Donnell. In this first number were featured twenty-six portraits and brief biographies. Among which are those of Mgr. Capel, Bismarck, Alfonso XII, Lord Ouleridge, Henry Irving, Chang Li Hung, H. J. Hastings, etc. Pictorial Associated Press, Chippewa Building, New York.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The December number of the *Catholic World* contains the following table of contents:—1 Hendrik Conscience; 2 The Four Sons of Ael; 3 Infallibility and Private Judgment; 4 Bonaparte Beneker, the Negro Astronomer; 5 A Post of the Reformation; 6 Ireland under Elizabeth; 7 Dynamic Sociology; 8 English Catholics and Public Life; 9 Armenia; 10 New Publications; Price \$1 per annum. Single copies 35 cts. D. & J. Sadler & Co., 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

AMERICAN TOURIST GAZETTE.—The November number of this journal is to hand, and presents, as usual, a valuable amount of information for travelers of every description. Its object is the promotion of pleasure-travel in America. The *Gazette* is a carefully compiled and fair guide, containing the rates and routes to the various summer and winter resorts in the United States, Canada, Florida, Bermuda, Mexico, Cuba, etc. It moreover contains topics of general interest in regard to the movements of railway companies and steamship lines, and all matters destined to increase the comfort of the travelling public. Published by Love & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' MAGAZINE.—For variety, liveliness and interest the contents of the December number will send the *Commercial* away up in the estimation of its readers. Frontispiece: "An Alpine Lurelet." Frontier Life (with several magnificent illustrations) by B. T. Fretcott; Cleopatra, (with full page illustration); The Ocean Dream, by W. M. Briggs; The Treasure of Treasure Island, by Joaquin Miller; In Ambuscade, by O. Harper; Old Joddrell; That Royal Oath; In a Steamer; A Woman's Triumph, by C. E. Elch; The Missing Link. "Samplers," Notes, etc. etc. Commercial Travelers' Magazine Co., No. 1 Park Place, New York.

ANNON'S U. S. MONTHLY.—This illustrated magazine comes to us for the month of December with a good number of well selected contributions, which cannot but command the attention and interest of its readers. The articles are entertaining and instructive, and are illustrated by appropriate illustrations. In its table of contents subjects of biography, poetry, history, fiction and other topics are treated. The editor's sanction is also a prominent feature. In his appreciation of Mgr. Capel as a preacher, we do not think that full justice is done to that distinguished character. On the whole, however, the *U. S. Monthly* gives every indication of progress and prosperity. W. S. Abbot, 232 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for December closes the forty-second volume of this leading farm journal with a most excellent number. It contains over ninety fine original engravings by Forbes, Trumble, Polson, Hahn, and other artists. There are in all over one hundred original engravings, of which four are full-page, namely: "Homes from the Wood-land," "Typical Horses at the N. Y. Show," "A Christmas Omelet Once a Year," and "a truly beautiful first-page cover. A Remodeled House; Hints on Hog Killing; Chinese Farming in California; Prize Poultry, and a Prize Sheep-Barn are a few of the very valuable articles presented. Mr. David W. Judd continues his Editorial Notes on many topics, with engravings. Miss Oare's touching Christmas story will be read the second time by many, both old and young. All of the several departments are unusually full, and we only wonder that so much costly reading matter, and so many fine engravings, can be furnished for the price (\$1.50 per year) of this sterling journal of the Farm, Garden and Household. It should be found in every home.

A STATE GOVERNOR IN TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The guests at the Elgbe House were startled last night by a report that Adj. Gen. Dalton, of Governor Butler's staff, had come to Washington with a warrant for the arrest of Governor-Elect Robinson of Massachusetts. Dalton appeared in full uniform, and said he was commanded by the Governor to serve the notice upon Robinson officially, that the people of the State had chosen him to be the executive of the commonwealth. He had no difficulty in serving the notification. Robinson will resign his seat as Congressman and leave before the holidays.

The London General Omnibus Company, who have given a fair trial to the experiment of using Belgian horses, have given it up. It has been ascertained that the servicable life of a Belgian horse (costing \$200) does not average more than six years; while a British horse (costing on an average no more) will last double the time. When the Belgian horse is used up, the company can only get \$40 or \$50 for him. The British horse under similar conditions will realize \$75.

PAPAL APPOINTMENTS.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Dec. 6.—It is stated that the Pope has appointed Dom Smuelders as Papal representative in Canada, and Mgr. Seppia as Papal representative in the United States. The latter appointment has been hinted at in despatches from Rome. It is now officially announced. The appointment of Dom Smuelders has not heretofore been announced. The two appointments, though similar in nature, are entirely disconnected from each other. The latter is one of the results of the visit of the American bishops to Rome, while the former is the result of a special investigation of the peculiar condition of affairs in the Church in Canada. The official title of both of the Papal representatives will probably be that of apostolic commissioner. Their office and their mission are entirely ecclesiastical. The report that Nuncio was to be sent to the United States was absurd. The experiment was tried once and failed. Neither Dom Smuelders nor Seppia has any mission to the Government of Canada or the United States. To the Catholic Church in those territories they will, doubtless, bear the powers of legate. Dom Smuelders is a Belgian and is a member of the Clerical Order. Among other things he will settle the old controversy in Canada in regard to the Laval University, and enquire into the assertion that numbers of the French Canadian Catholics are members of the Masonic Society. Mgr. Seppia is a prominent member of the Augustinian Order, and has held several important offices in the Church. He has considerable acquaintance with the English language, and is fairly well read in American history and literature. He will be accompanied by several secretaries, the chief of whom has already been named, and is Dr. Stanton, O. S. A., of Philadelphia. Mgr. Seppia will preside over the Council of the Church in America, which will be held in Baltimore or New York in 1884, and which will settle important questions of discipline. To properly understand the matter it should be remembered that the United States is a missionary country; that the lines of discipline are not so tightly drawn as they are in countries where canon laws and the decrees of the Council of Trent are strictly enforced; that the relations between bishops and priests have been defined, and depend mainly upon the will and disposition of the bishops. The report that the American bishops were considering the Irish question was only the foundation that the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish secret societies are tolerated in some dioceses and condemned in others. This was a matter of consultation.

A JUDGE CRITICIZED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, has written a letter to Lord Chief Justice Ouleridge taking exception to the conduct of the counsel for the defence in the O'Donnell case. The Attorney-General suggests that should counsel in future cases attempt to interject statements which are in the nature of evidence, the justice before whom the case is being tried shall inform counsel that such pleading is inadmissible and will not be permitted. Should an appeal be taken from this ruling the question to be decided by the full court. Had Mr. Justice Denman, he says, objected to the statements made by Mr. Charles Russell in his opinion of the O'Donnell case, the defence appealed and the full bench decided the words admissible, O'Donnell would have been acquitted. The Lord Chief Justice in reply, says that in November, 1881, the judges decided by a vote of nineteen against two that such statements should not be allowed, which decision had probably escaped Mr. Justice Denman's memory.

MONTREAL'S PROGRESS.

In 1851-2 the population of the Island of Montreal was as follows:—

Montreal City	57,715
Montreal County	19,666
Population of Montreal Island	77,381
In 1881 the population of the island was as follows:—	
Montreal City	140,747
Hochelaga	40,479
Jacques Cartier	12,345
Population of Montreal Island	193,571

These figures show an increase of 250 per cent. in thirty years. In manufacturing enterprises the development has been in a still greater ratio. According to the census tables the following were all the industries of the city and county of Montreal—the county at that time extending over the whole island:

City County	
Grist mills	2
Saw mills	6
Carding mills	2
Wool cloth mills	1
Breweries	6
Distilleries	2
Foundries	7
Pot and Pearl sheries	1
Tanneries	8
Other manufacturers	31
	55
	36

The total number of industries were therefore 91.

Now, in 1881, there were in Montreal city and on the island 1,762 manufacturing and industrial establishments, employing 35,000 persons, turning out \$55,000,000 worth of finished product annually, and paying out about \$10,000,000 a year for wages alone.

How many cities in America—especially in the older settled portions of the continent can show such gains as these?—*Herald*.

Dr. David Ward owns 2,000,000 feet of standing pine in Michigan and Wisconsin.



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