## Her Majesty and the Troops.

Distribution of Egyptian Medals at Windsor Castle-Speech by the Queen.

Striking Scenes Within the Famous Quadrangle.

A broad gleam of wintry sunshine flooded all parts of the quadrangle in the upper ward of Windsor castle, except that side on which are the Queen's private apartments, so that the tent or porch-like pavilion, erected in the south east corner, just below the projecting window of her Majesty's breakfastroom was left in cold shadow throughout the impressive and memorable ceremony, which lasted from half-past twelve o'clock till twenty minutes past one on the 21st ult., says the London Telegraph. Some little time before the hour of noon had sounded the spacious enclosure began to fill with a gradually increasing throng, three-fourths of whom at least were in uniform. This part of the castle pertains to the site added by Elward III., and it is surrounded by the rooms, whether of State or of private habitation, occupied by royalty. Sir Jeffrey Wyattville's handiwork, which has altered so much of Windsor castle, not even excluding its ancient keep, is seen nobly in the

QUASI-COTHIC ARCHITECTURE OF THE QUAD-RANGLE.

the worthy knight having remodelled this together with the whole exterior of the buildings in the Upper Ward, raising them a storey higher, and bringing them into a palatial uniformity of character. Though not open to the public the quadrangle may be very well seen from the pa-sage at the western end, behind the equestrian statue of Charles II. This mediocre piece of sculpture was presented to the sovereign whom it commemorates by Toby Rustate, a page of the back stairs, who is described by Evelyn as "a very simple, ignorant, but honest and loyal creatue," and who gave a thousand pounds for the work to Josias Ibach Stada. "The man and horse," says Walpole, " may serve for a sign to draw the passenger's eye to the pedestal." This, indeed, is an exquisite piece of floral carving, by the famous Grinling Gibbons. On the north side of the quadrangle is the State entrance, with its boldly projecting carriage-porch, beneath which, till called upon to join in yesterday's ceremony, stood the native officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the Indian contingent. The guard chamber is over this portico, and at the windows were gathered many spectators of the scene. It was on this side of the ground that all spectators admitted by card were stationed on the broad-flagged footway. Opposite, on the south side, near George IV.'s gateway, which, flanked on either hand by the York in Lineaster towers, commands a full view of the Lorg Walk from end to end, were placed the bands of the Household brigades, the cavalry being dismounted. Across the ground, from north to south, a guard of honor, composed of three companies of the 1st Bittalion Coldstream Guar is, under the common t of Lieutenant-Colonel Bertie, with Ciptain Fortescue and Lieutenant Sir II. Miller, stool in open order, having to e band on their right.

yet the greater number of those who were to take promisent part in it were in the midst of their journey from town. The half-past ten train was civided into two parts, one ordinary and the other special. This last conveyed the Dake and Dachess of Connaught, Sir Garnet Wols ley, and about eighty or ninety officers, whose assembly on the main down-platform had been watched with keen i derest by a crowd of ladies and gentlemen admitt d within the barriers, and by a much larger gathering who looked on from a more removed situation. Among the

MOST READILY RECOGNIZABLE OFFICERS

who exchanged preetings and chatted in groups before enthing the train were Sir John Arye, who was accompanied by his son: General's Willis, Macpherson, Sir Edward Hamley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir John Cristairs McNeil . Admirals Sir Anthony Hosking, Sir W. Dovell, and Sir Place's Sullivan; Captain Rawson, R. N., an I Captain D'Arcy Irvice, R. N. A figure in the tar mg, who attracted much notice, was the imprisoned midshipman, Mr. De Chair, whose sufferings and anxieties in coptivity have left to traces of baneful effect on his consultation. The special train, having started punctually, made a rapid run to Windsor; and the brilliant company of travellers on alighting found a large crowd assombled in the station yard to greet their arrival. In town was gaily decorated, and in the bright sunshine looked as smilingly as o rany of the eventful occasions which from t me to time enliven the Royal borough. Additional brightness of color had been given to the streete by the many uniforms brought down by earlier trains; and the popularity of the Blues, the 2nd Life Guards, and the Brigade of Foot Guards, was agreeably demonstrated by the welcome which was everywhere accorded to the men as they passed through the crowded thorough ares. Even more enthusiastic, perhaps, because the occasion was less familiar, were the cheers that broke forth as the squads of Blue-jackets marched up the hill. About eleven o'clock the Duke and Duchess of Albany, who had travelled on the South-Western line, entered Windsor, and were loudly cheered as they drove in an open carriage to the castle followed by the Duke and Duchess of Teck. Immediately after came the Indian Contingent, in private omnibuses and carriages. The Duke of Albany wore his full uniform of Colonel of the Seaforth Highlanders: while the Duke of Teck was in the uniform of the 1st Surrey Volunteer ...

Half-past twelve had chimed when the Royal Pavilion began to fill with the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family and their several suites, her Majesty soon afterwards appearing in front, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on her left hand. Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War; the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty; and the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for the Indian Department, stood on the right hand of the dias, and bowed low as the Queen approached.

HER MAJESTY,

who looked remarkably well, wore over a black dress, which, besides the orders and decorations, was ornamented with a bow of white ribbon, a long black velvet mantle, | introduction to the Queen, and was decorat-

trimmed with fur. In the pavilion, besides the Prince and Princess of Wales, were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Dake Louis of Hesse, and Prince and Princess Christian. The suite in attendance included General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, the Dowager Marchieness of Ely, Major-General Du Piat, Sir John Cowell, Captain Bigge, Colonel Sir J. C. McNeill, Colonel Ellis, Colonel Gordon, Major Egerton, General Sir Dighton Probyn, and the Hon. A. Yorke. As the Queen came forward, the guard of honor, having advanced nearer towards the dais, saluted, and the band played "God Save the Queen."

HER MAJESTY THEN ADDRESSED THE TROOPS in a voice so clearly audible and so perfectly modulated that some of the words were hea d on the opposite side of the ground, and in particular the sentence, "I am proud of my soldiers and sailors," fell on the listening cars of some who could not have expected, at so great a distance, to distinguish a single syllable of the Royal address, which was as follows :- "I have summoned you here today to confer upon you the well-earned medals commemorative of the short and brilliant, although arduous, campaign, in which all have done their duty well and with courageous and unceasing devotion. Tell your comraces that I thank them heartily for the gallant services they have rendered to their Queen and country, and that I am proud of my soldiers and sailors, who have added fresh glories to the victories won by their prdeces-

The th ee lines of officers and men retired at the close of this gracious and earnest address; and wheeling to the right, and l-aving her Alajest facing only the commander of the expeditionary force, they stood in order to file before the pavilion, the band of the 2nd Lite Guards playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," as an appropriate prelude to the ceremony. Handel's march of honor was still resounding through the wide space, and bearing to many hearers beyond its boundary a signal of the chief incident, when the first medal of the day was pinned to the breast of

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY,

adding fresh lustre to a long row of similar honors. A moment or two afterwards came Vice-Admiral Sir W. Dowell, leading the Blue-jackets. Other naval officers at the head of the Naval Brigade were; Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan, Admiral Sir A. Hoskins, Capt. Rawson, Capt. D'Arcy Irvine, and Mr. de Chair. The Marines brought up the naval division, whose members were introduced severally by Admiral Hoskings, while Lord Northbrook handed the medals. Some of these her Majesty pinned on the breasts of the recipients, this process being relieved of its former tedious difficulty by an ingenious though simple appliance which quickly attaches the ribbon to the cloth. But only in the case of those who have received the clasp for Tel-el-Kebir did the Queen affix the medal. Some five or six to one took it simply from her Majesty's hand -this being a great, though not the greatest onor-and afterwards attached it on their breasts.

THE DECORATION, Preparations for the ceremony which was | which is suspended by a ribbon striped verscon to come were thus far complete while | tically with alternate white and blue, bears her Majesty's profile in frosted silver, with the folds of a veil drooping from a diadem over the back of the head. On the obverse of the medal is a sphinx, the emblem of Egypt. When the small contingent of the Naval Brigade had gone by, and the turn of the army had come, Mr. Childers was the introducer, while Sir Garnet Wolseley took up the task of handing the medals to her Majesty from a small table in front of the dais. Sir John Adye was first to present himself; and when the Queen had affixed the medal, the Prince of Wales, who wore ers. the uniform of a general with the blue ribbon of the Garter, heartily shook hands with the distinguished chief of the staff. This act, accompanied with fitting congratulations, his Ro al Highness repeated in several cases during the ceremony. Generals Willis and Sir E. Hamley, commanders of the First and Second Division of Infantry in Egypt, followed Sir John Adye. Then came the Duke of Connaught; and when he had stepped up to the dais, and had salnted his Royal mother in military form, the Queen, in pinning the medal to his breast, leaned forward and

AFFECTIONATELY KISSED HIM. The moment must have been a proud and happy one on either part; and as a tender episode in a ceremony graciously formal in its general charreter, the action had a deep interest for all beholders. The Dake of Connaught was followed by three heroes of the Victoria Cross, Major-General Macpherson, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir John Carstairs McNeill, the last named of whom, like the Duke of Teck, who followed a few minutes later, had the honour of kissing hands with the Queen. The succeeding group of officers included Colonel Butler, Sir Oriel Tanner-who wore the green tunic and red pantaloons of the Balooches- M jor FitzGeorge, and Colonel Tul- | would reach after the peach preserves someloch. This officer will be remembered as having performed the gallant act of swimming ashore with the party at Alexandria to spike the guns, and is the only man in the army with he clasps both for bombardment and for the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT. who had remained under the porch of the State entrance till the ceremony had begun, but who had now joined the body came last, being led by Colonel Pennington and Capt in M'Bay. Each of the Orientals, whose appearance on this memorable scene confirmed the favourable opinion of their soldierly bearing, was in turn presented by the Marquis of Hartington; and her Majesty fastened on the medal in every case, touching the hilt of each native officer's sword before the salute was given. The order in which the Indian warriors came forward to receive from the Empress of India the reward of their loyal services were as follows :- ?nd Bengal Lancers, 7th Bengal Infantry, 10th Punjaub, and 29th Belooches. It was noticed as a concluding incident of the day's interesting ceremony, that the first officer of the Indian Contingent came forward to receive his medal as the first gun of the Royal salute was fired. At the close of the distribution to the British troops Baron von Hagenan, the Prussian military attache to the expedicionary force, had the honour of an

ed with the medal. With the conclusion of the interesting ceremony, her Majesty, with the Royal Princes and Princesses, re. tired from t e Quadrangle, the band again playing the National Anthem, and everyone

The Pestered Man of Earth.

As if the actual suffering of mankind from the various distases common to the lot of all was not sufficient, the Hahnemannian Monthly, of Philadelphia, enumerates the following possible cause for many mysterious complaints which baffle the skill of the most experienced physicians to cure, and enough in number to frighten a well person into a nervous fever: Commencing at the mouth, the virulence of human saliva seems to have been proved. It is supposed to be due to micrococci. The human mouth is a culture chamber, which is maintained at a constant temperature, and is furnished with a constant supply of pabulum, namely, saliva. These circumstances are highly favorable to the sustenance and multiplication of the microccus. If, now, it is asked why every man does not suffer from auto-inoculation, it may be answered that micrococci may kill an herbivorous animal, a rabbit, for instance but cannot destroy a carnivorous or omnivorous animal as man. (See Philadelphia Medical Times September 9, 1882.) Most earnestly do we urge vegeterians to take timely warning! But what is to become of the genus homo, anyhow? Vibriones tickle his nose into hay fever, the Bacillus typhosu gnaws at his bowels, the microcccus dephtheria swells up histhroator clogs his larynx with fatal croup, sarcinæ invade his stomach and micrococcus envenom his saliva. If he eats a bunch of grapes, he must needs crunch the parasitic saccharomyces adhering to the skins; and if he inadvertently exposes the contents of his pantry to the open air, a blue green mould from the Penicillium glaucum spreads itself over the b st preserves; bubbles line the glass jars, and wriggling organisms and motionless forms looking like beads on a string, sour his milk. The greed of the yeast plant for oxygen is the cause of the raising of his bread, and the same craving on the part of the Mycoderma vini, supplies him with wine. But if he docs not carefully watch these results of fermentation mould gathers on one, and the other falls a victim to the spores of the viscous ferment and becomes thick, ropy, and unpalat-

If he indulges in pork, trichinæ nestle cosily in his tissues, or the Cysticercus cellulosus develops into twenty feet of tania to the discomfort of his alimentary canal. In infancy and childhood, thread worms and lumbricoides disturb his sleep and torture him with colicky pains. Disease germs expose him to whooping cough and mumps, and threaten him with a long line of exanthemata; and when, the gauntlet run, he comes into youth, that fell destroyer consumption, fed, if Kock is to be believed, by bacilli, leaves him but six out of seven chances of ever reaching the period of ma-

If, by good fortune, he escapes this danger, others meet him at every step. Through the parsimony and dishonesty of city officials, streets are filthy and sewers are imperfect. If he flies to the country, perchance a dry summer and an open winter permit a tew contusions. M. Reny says he had the generation of miasmata. And even it he seeks the salubrious atmosphere of a sea resort, defective sanitation poisons his bedroom or permits the discharges from a drain to empty a few yards from his bath-

A d finally, when he falls a victim to disease fungi, or, happily escaping them, dies of good old age, his mortal remains are no somer consigned to the grave than a host of maggots and kindred scavengers complete the work of devastation, and thus does the man of earth become converted into the numerous bodies of his numerous destroy-

## The Rome of Our Childhood.

Does anybody know what has become of the jolly ol i fashioned times that used to belong to our lives? They are inissing, and we cannot find them. The days when the mention of Thank-giving meant joy, and gladness, and re. union, and merry feasting; when all the members of the family assembled around the pleasant board, and the great fire burned cheerfully in the great fire place. How the brightly polished brass andirons caught the ruddy reflections of the blaze and danced around like gold fairies. Does anybody remember such a fireplace? The hearth was of freshly painted red brick, and the mastel was high beyond the reach of the children. The brass candlesticks turned up in a row, and the almanac hung at one end. The shovel and tongs had their separate corner, and there was a crane in the back of the fire-place, where the teakettle used sometimes to sing like a night. ingale. Whey are they gone?

There was a pantry, too (have you seen it ?) with a smell of cheese, mince pie, dough nuts, and a tempting display of jars tied up with white cloths. There was one not so tightly tied as the rest, and nauguty hands times. Anybody know where all those pantries have gone? There were two old rocking chairs with cushions pieced up from scraps of dresses. The paint was worn from the arms, and they tipped over if you rocked too far back, but we wish they could be found.

There was a kitchen, too. It went away with all the rest. A sweet kitchen, where there was always a smell of good dinners, a spicy and aromatic odor of garden herbs. No tea or coffee has ever been found since with such a delicious aroma. There are thousands of great residences, with every modern appliance for comfort, where they have state dinners with no end of pomp and show and style, where the china is costly and the epergnes are of cut glass and silver and the wines are costly.

They are splendid, but somehow, to-day, we want the old log house. There are echoes which come down from its smoky rafters, and they fall upon the heart with a mingled feeling of pleasure and pain. There are voice, and fo tsteps, and laughter, and songs, and the patter of baby feet all mingled in the echoes. Sounds that we shall never hear again save in the mystic hall of memory Reader, you know of such a house, and you can tell why the mention of holidays brings a nameless longing to look once more into the old empty rooms once so thronging with life.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Germany is to give \$25,000 for scientific exploration in Africa and other countries during the financial year 1883-4.

This is the receipt for agate glass; Ten parts of broken glass are melted, and to it are added 15 part suboxide of chromium and of manganese, .02 part each of oxide of cobalt and nitrate of silver, .01 of uranium, .4 red argols, and .3 part bone-meal. Each oxide is added separately and at intervals of ten minutes. After heating the mixture for an hour .3 or .4 part of fine soot is put

Regarding the new ordnance which of late years has been introduced into Great Britain, a correspondent of Nature writes: "In the autumn of 1841 Sir H. Gough took the batteries of Chusan by a turning movement and thus spoiled the Chinese preparations. The force captured a large number of guns, some very fine bronze ones, but there were also a good many smaller iron one, and as these were of no value they were ordered to be destroyed. The Royal Artillery tried to burst these without success at first, and only after sinking the muzzles in the ground did they succeed. It was then ascertained that the reason of the extreme streagth of this kind of gun arose from the strange manufacture. It had an onner tube of wrought iron over which the gun was cast, anticipating by many years a somewhat similar plan of Pal-

Dr. C. W. Siemens believes that the present contest between gas and electricity will end in the latter winning the day as the light of luxury; but that gas will nevertheless find an increasing application for the more humble purpose of society. He strongly argues again the use of gas as the cheapest form of fuel for towns, and of making a general supply of heating gas besides illuminating gas, by collecting each into separate holders while the process of distillation is going on. The result would, he says, be this: 1. Lighting gas would have a higher illuminating power. 2. There would be no coal to distribute or ashes to collect over town. 3. The smoke nuisance would be abated. 4. There would be a large increase of those valuable by-products-tar, coke, ammonia, &c .- the annual value of which already exceeds by nearly \$15,000,000 that of the coal consumed in the gas-works.

Some correspondence has occurred in La Nature with regard to a statement by de Bronardeli that a girl, who lately committed suicide by jumping from one of the towers of Notre Dame, had probably died from asphyxia caused by the rapid fall. The criticisms have thus been summarized: M. Bontemps points out that the depth of fall having been 66 metres, the velocity required in the time (less than four seconds) cannot have been so great as that sometimes attained on railways; yet we never hear of the asphyxiation of engine-drivers and stokers. He considered it desirable that the idea in question should be exploded, as unhappy persons may be led to choose suicide by a fall from a height under a notion that they will die before reaching the ground. Again, M. Gossin mentions that a few years ago a man threw himself from the top of the Column of July and fell on an awning which sheltered workmen at the pedestal. He suffered only seen an Englishman leap from a height of 31 | done so with perfect success. Igain metres into a deep river uninjured; and he | this public, and will answer any out was shown, in 1852, in the Island of Oahu, by missionaries, a na ive who had fallen from a verified height of more than 200 metres, and his fall having been broken near the end by a growth of ferns and other plants, he had only a few wounds. When asked as to his sensation in falling, he said he only felt dazzled.

NEWS FROM THE ROCKIES.

Gold Found in the Kicking Horse Pass -Irouble Between the Blackfeet and Cree Indians-Calgarry Boom-

The saw mill at Calgarry has shut down for want of logs.

It is expected that provisions will be scarce

during the winter. The South Piegan Indians are killing cat-

tle in the vicinity of the Marias. Pincher Creek is much inconvenienced by the lack of a regular mail service

and proper means for distributing at that The Wood-Turner ranche on Willow Creek has been fenced with wire,

Sergt.-Major T. Lake, of the N. W. M. P. Calgarry, arrived with Mr. Williams. He is on his way to Canada to recruit men for the

and is now quite a respectable piece of prop-

A. P. Patrick sent thirty one head of horses up to his ranche on the Bow River; one of the horses was either lost or stolen

from the band. The snow is very deep still between High river and Calgarry, and probably will main all winter. Travelling is good from High

river to Macleod. Joseph McFar'and has about finished his threshing. He has 2,000 bu hels of grain, of which 250 bushels is wheat. The number of acres sown was about eighty.

Calgarry is reported as booming. New houses spring up constantly. A man goes to bed at night and wher he gets up in the morning, lo, a mansion, the creation of a night, stares him in the face.

It is reported that rich gold and silver bearing quartz has been struck in the Kicking-Horse pass, in the Selkirk range. Specimens have assayed \$90 to the ton. Great excitement prevails at Koote-

The Blackfeet Indians at the Crossing have been set afoot by the Crees. The thieves dropped all the poor horses at the Pile of Stones (not bones). The Blackfeet intended to start on the trail of the Crees, and make a raid on their horses, as soon as Crowfoot returned from Macleod.

The police ball at Calgarry was a grand success. The wealth, beauty and fashion of the place were there. The barrack-room was handsomely decorated, one in particular being a motto formed of polished Winchester cartridges. Another pretty and appropriate one was a seven-pound gun with the union jack on one side and the stars and stripes on the other.



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Kendall's Spavin HAMILTON, Mo., July

B. J. KENDALL & Co.,-Gitte. to certify that I have used Kenink Cure, and have found it to be all recommended to be and in fact a I have removed by using the above Bone Spavins, Ring-bone, Spline cheerfully testify and recommend the best thing for any hony substant ever used, and have tried many made that my study for years,

Respectfully v

#### FROM Col - Eost

Youngsrown, Ohio, Mar 14

DR B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents very valuable Hambletonian colt the very highly, he had a large bone a one joint and a small one on the on made him very lame; I had him; charge of two veterinary surgeons ed to cure him. I was one day readvertisement of Kendall's Sparing the Chicago Express. I determine to try it, and got our druggist he for it, they ordered three bottles: Its all and thought I would give it as tri al, I used it according to directions fourth day the colt ceased to be in the lumps have disappeared. I use bottle and the colt's limbs are as i lumps and as smooth as any hors state. He is entirely cured. The so remarkable that I let two of my have the remaining two bottles who using it.

Very respectfully,

### Kendall's Spavin Q

WINGHAM, Ont., Jan. 17.1 DR. B, J, KENDALL & Co., Gents:to certify that I have used Kendallis Cure, bought from C. E Williams in Wingham, Ont., and do without is pronounce it to be an invaluable ma the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, or ( used it on a bone spavin of seven growth which it completely remove can safely say it will remove any Curb or Ringbone it properly used. also recommended friends to use it w letters sent me.

Yours &c.

#### GEORGE BER Kendall's Spavin ON HUMAN FLESH

WEST ENOSBURGH, Vt., Feb. 123 DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:-3 months ago I injured my knee jour caused an enlargement to grow the a walnut and caused me very severe the time for four or five weeks, when to use Kendall's Spavin Cure into satisfactory results. It has entired? ed the enlargement and stopped them and pain. I have long known Hitte lent for horses but now I know it is best liniment for human desh that quainted with.

Yours traly. T. P. LATTE ST. John, P Q Oct. 27.4

Dr. D. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: used your Spavin Cure with great sm spavins, curbs and splints. I know a good remedy for ringbones, lens cuts, galls and all kinds of lamenessis difficulties about the hora. One of sprained his ankle very Kendall's Spavin Cure and I made thing work like it, he was well in all I know it to be good for man as walks I procured one of your Treatile on the by mail for 25cts, and I think ! means of saving me \$100 on one no I treated according to the direction? your book for displaced stille. Yours truly.

Send address for Illustrated Circula we think gives positive proof of 16 No remedy has ever met with such ed success to our knowledge, forties

as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles All druggists have it or can get in or it will be sent to any a ldress on In price by the proprietors. Da. B.J. a

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