R HUGH'S LOVES.

And it was for this that she had come back to him through "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," bringing her baby

with her.
Some strange fermish power seemed to enter into her and give her a fitful strength. She sat down at her husband's desk and began writing rapidly, and as the thoughts came to her; and when she had finished, he prefered her letter with the tor. Frag. came to her; and when she had finished, she enclosed her letter with the torn fragment, and, after addressing it, sailed it carefully. As she did so she heard footsteps approaching the library, and slipped it hurriedly into the open drawer, and the next moment Sir Hugh entered with a telegram in his hand.

next moment Sir Hugh entered with a telegram in his hand.

"I have been looking all over the place for you, Fay," he began, hurriedly; "and not a soul seemed to know where you were. Look here; I have just had this telegram from Fitz. He wants me to come up to town at once. I believe we have to start earlier than we intended."

And as Fay seemed to have no answer ready, he went on—"I am so vexed about it, my pet, for I meant to have driven you over to Pierrepoint after luncheon; you

over to Pierrepoint after luncheon; you looked so pale this morning, and I had to arrange about so many things. Well, it cannot be helped; Raville is packing my 'Gladstone,' and I have not a moment to

Do you mean you are going off to Egypt now?" asked Fay, hardly able to articulate—her lips had grown quite white. What if she should be too late after

Egypt, indeed! What a child you are, Fay; one can never make you understand things. No, I am going up to London to get what I want, and meet Egerton and Powis, the other fellows who are to join us. I shall sleep at the Club to-night, and you may expect me to be down to dinner to morrow. The next day—" here he hesitated; "well, there is time enough to talk of saying good bye then."

'Yes, yes, I understand now. Go and get ready; and, Hugh, don't forget to kiss

baby."
"All right," he laughed good humoredly;

"All right," he laughed good-humoredly; and then Fay stood quite still, holding the table, till he came back.
""My traps are in the hall; I must say good-bye quickly, darling." How handsome, how well he looked, as he stooped over her with his plaid over his

arm.

He need not be fearful of her detaining him; there was no clinging, no agony of weeping this time. She put her two hands round his neck and held him for a moment, as her cold lips touched his, and then stood quite still and waved to him--sadly, quietly -from the window as he drove past, and that was all.
CHAPTER XXXII.

"GOOD-BYE -GOOD-BYE."

I never will look more into your face Till God says, "Look!" I charge you, seek me not.

Nor yex yourself with lamentable thoughts
That peradventure I have come to grief.
Be sure I'm well. I'm merry. I'm at east
But such a long way, long way, long way off,
I think you'll find me sooner in my grave,
And that's my choice—observe. I. Become

Fay had made up her mind to be lost. Could any one imagine anything so utterly guorant and childish, and yet so pathetic? She was going to lay down her wifely rights and steal away, friendless and unprotected, into the great lonely world, so that Hugh might come back to his old home in

peace.
With the rash impulse of despair—of a despair that hoped nothing and feared nothing—she was taking the most terrible step that a young creature could take. She was doing evil that good might come; she was giving up herself in complete renunciaself-sacrifice in obedience to a miserable and mistaken idea. If she had been older; if her simplicity of character had been less childish, and her worldly knowledge greater, she must surely have hesitated before taking a step that must anger as well as grieve her husband. How would Sir Hugh's haughty spirit brook the publicity and the nine days' wonder of the world when they knew that his wife, Lady world when they knew that his wife, Lady
Redmond—the successor of all the starched
and spotless dames who hung in the old
guest-chambers—should so forget herself
and him as to tarnish his
reputation by an act so improper and
incredible.

Rowan-Glen together.

For all at once the thought had come to
her of a beautiful spot in the Highlands
where she and her father had stayed many
years ago. If she remained in England,
Hugh would find her, and she had a dread

imself to forgive that?

But Fay, poor mistaken child, thought of none of these things. Sne only felt that she must go and take her baby with her. There be lost, and she must make all her plans very

quickly.

Fay's will was a strong one—there was, no fear that she would falter in her purpose; but she never remembered afterwards how she carried it out, or from whence came the strange feverish energy that supported her. She was working in a dream, in a nightmare, in a horrible impatience to be gone—to be gone—where? But even this question was answered before many hours were over, for she was to make her poor with the utmost precision. the quiet evening time, as she paced restlessly through the empty rooms, she thought of a place of refuge where she might rest safely for a little. The moment the carriage safely for a little. The moment the carriage had turned the corner, and she could see it no longer, she had taken the letter from the drawer and laid it on the

Such an innocent, pitiful little letter it was. "Darling Hugh," it began, "do not be angry with me when you come back to-morrow and find your Wee Wifie has gone. What could I do-how could I stay any longer after reading your words. Indeed I think I could have borne anything but this. No, this one thing I could not bear—that you should leave your ome and country to free yourself

"'You must go,' you say; of course it must be you," Darling, do you not know me better than that?

"I felt you could not love me, Hugh; but have I ever blamed you in my heart? I was too childish and young for such a man as you. Why did you marry me, dear—that was a great mistake. But perhaps you saw

I likedyou.

"I tried so hard to please you, but somehow I always failed. And then the baby came—our baby—and you did not care for him; and then, indeed, I thought my heart would break. I wonder if you know how have leved you? I was not too young for that, though you thought I was. I never lay down to sleep without praying God to bless my dear husband, and sometimes was it very childish of me, I wonder?—I put baby's hands together and made believe he was praying too.

I think if you knew what I suffered. when they thought I was dying, and the angels would not come for me; I think —yes, I do think, Hugh—you would have

Good bye, my darling—I shall never call you that again, for I am going away for ever. You must not trouble about me, for I shall take great care of myself, and after a time I shall not fret so much. shall take my baby—he cannot do with out me, and I love him so. When he is older I will send him back to you. He is so like you, deur—a Redmondall over—and his eyes will remind me of you.

"I shall say good by to you very quietly.

When I try to speak there is a dreadful lump in my throat that' seems to choke me; and I feel as though I could blush with shame being so little and insignificant in your You are like a king to me, Hugh so grand, and noble, and proud. Oh. what made you marry me? You did wrong there,

darling, did you not?
"Good-bye, good-bye. I shall be quite

would see it at once, and then she went upstairs. She wanted to have her baby in her arms, that its touch might lull the deadly faintness at her heart; and when she felt a little better she sent for Mrs.

she felt a little better she sent for Mrs. Heron and Janet.

Sir Hugh had gone off to London, she told them; they had telegraphed for him, and she was to follow him immediately. She would take her luggage with her, of course, for she did not intend to return to the Hall before going down into Devonshire; but they would see Sir Hugh again for a few hours—he would probably run up the following evening to give his finclorders.

the following evening to give his fincl orders.

And would she be long away? asked Mrs. Heron. She thought my lady looked very ill, and required a thorough change.

"Yes," returned Fay, quickly; but she turned away as she spoke. She should most certainly be away all the time Sir Hugh was in Egypt. Janet must set to work at once, for they would have to start early. And then she explained that the cottage at Daintree was very small, and Sir Hugh had begged her to dispense with Janet's services, and only take nurse.

Janet looked very disappointed when Fay said this, for she adored her gentle little mistress. "I don't know what master is thinking'about," she grumbled, in confidence,

mistress. "I don't know what master is thinkingabout," she grumbled, in confidence, to Mrs. Heron. "This new nurse has only been here six weeks, and does not know my been here six weeks, and does not know my lady's ways. And who will wait on her, I should like to know, if I am to be left behind? but this is all of a piece with his selfishness." But she worked with a will for all that, and all the time her boxes were being packed, Fay wandered about with her baby on her arm collecting her little treasures, and dropping them in the boxes as she passed.

Now, it was a book Hugh had given her or

Now it was a book Hugh had given her, or a picture, or the withered flower he had worn in his button hole; an odd glove he had loft on his dressing table, and which she clutched with the greediness of a miser; and even a silk handkerchief he had worn round his neck—she put them all in-Such a strange little assortment of odds and ends. Janet thought she was

daft.

And she would have none of her evening dresses packed up, or indeed any of her costly ones—she would not require them in the country, she said, quietly; but she would have all her jewels—not those Hugh had given her, or the old family jewels that had been reset for her, but those that had belonged to her mother, and were exceedingly valuable; there was a pearl necklace that was worth five hundred pounds. Hugh had drawn out a large sum of money that he had given in charge to her—he meant to have left it for domestic expenses while he

have left it for domestic expenses while he was away. Fay wrote out a receipt, and put it with her letter. It would be no harm to keep it, she thought; Hugh could help himself to her money. There would be enough to keep, her and the boy for more than a year, and after that she could sell her necklace. She was rich, but how was she to draw any more money without being traced to her hiding place.

The last act before the daylight closed was to go to the stables and bid Bonny Bess good bye. The groom, who knew that he was to follow in a few days with Bonny Bess and another horse—for Sir Hugh had been very mindful of his wife's comfort—was rather surprised to see her kissing the mare's glossy neck, as though she could not bear to part with her; when she had left the stables, Nero, who had followed her about all day with a dog's instinctive dread

left the stables, Nero, who had followed her about all day with a dog's instinctive dread of some impending change, looked up in her face wistfully.

"Do you want to come with me, Nero?' she asked, sadly; "poor fellow, you will fret yourself to death without me. Yes, you shall come with me; we will go to Rowan-Glen together."

For all at once the thought had come to her of a heautiful goot in the Highlands.

Incredible.

He might forgive his spoilt trip and all the trouble that awaited him in his empty home; but how will he ever bring himself to forgive that?

of going aoroad. Besides, what could she do wi' baby, for of course she must leave sempty home; but how will he ever bring himself to forgive that? Redmond. And then she bethought herself that she would call herself by her hus-

band's second name St. Clair—she would be Mrs. St. Clair. Yes, she and her father had had a very happy time at Rowan-Glen. They had been to Edinburgh, and to the Western Highlands, and had then made their way to Aberdeen, as Colonel Mordaunt had some old Indian friends there; and, as they had still some weeks to spare, they had come down to the Deeside, and had fallen in love with

But they could not obtain a lodging in one of the cottages, so the manse opened its hospitable doors to them. The minister, Mr. Duncan, was old, and so was his wife, and they had no children; so, as there was room and to spare, and their income was somewhat scanty, the good old people were juite willing to take in Colonel Mordaunt and his little daughter. Fay had forgotten bered how kind Mrs. Duncan had been to her; and she thought she would go to her, and tell her she was married and very unhappy, and then she would let her and baby stop there quietly in the old grey

Nobody ever came there, for they were quiet folk, and Mr. Duncan was an invalid; and there was a dear old room, looking out on the old fashioned garden, where her father had slept, that would just do for her

Fay had a vague sort of feeling that her strength would not last very long, and that by and by she would want to be cared for as well as the baby. Her poor brains was getting confused, and she could not sleep there was so much to plan before the nex

een for the soft breathing of her infant in the darkness, Fay must have screamed out in her horror, as thoughts of the desolate future came over her, and yet it was easier for her to go away than to stay on at the Hall an unloved wife-a millstone round her hus-

band's neck.

an unloved wife—a milistone round her hugband's neck.

When Janet called her at the proper time
she found her up and dressed and beginning
her baby's toilet.

"Here, Janet," she said, with an unsteady
laugh, "I don't think I am putting on
baby's things very nicely, but I wanted to
try, so nurse let me; but he cries so much
that he confuses my head." And then she
gave him up and went wandering through
the rooms, saying a silent good-bye to every?
thing; and last of all she went into her hus
band's library.

band's library.

Ellerton found her there when he sum ned her to breakfast. She would come in a minute, she said, quietly; she was or arranging Sir Hugh's papers as he liked have them. Yes, she knew the carriage would be round directly: but Ellerton need not fear that she would be late. And then, when the old servant had closed the door, she went up to her husband's chair, leaning over it and embracing it with her two arms, while she rested her cheek against the carved ebony back. "This is where he will sit this evening," she said. "Good-bye, God bless you, dear; and then she left the

But she would eat nothing, and only asked for her baby. But just before she got into the carriage, she called Mrs. Heron to her, and bade her take care of the aged people at the Pierrepoint almshouses, and be sent to the Russee they had their little packets of twenty-four hours.

lost. Do not look for me; only give me a toa and grocery as usual; thought now and then—one kind and gentle then the shook hands with her thought of your Wee Wifie."

thought now and then—onekind and gentle thought of your Wee Wife."

She read through the letter dry-eyed, and kissed it, and laid it on the table. It would touch his hands, she thought. Later on she unsealed it, and added a short postscript. "Do not be anxious," it said; "I am going to some kind peeple who will be good to me and the boy."

She had placed the letter where Hugh would see it at once, and then she went would see it at once, and then she went to love and cherish would see it at once, and then she went to love and cherish the read the shook hands with her and Ellerton.

"Good-bye to you all," faltered the poor child hurriedly. "You have been good the letter where her went face, and leant back in the carriage, while Nero licked her little ungloved hand.

Sir Hugh had sworn to love and cherish the read the poor child hurriedly. "You have been good child hurriedly." "You have been good child hurriedly. "You have been good child hurriedly. "You have been good child hurriedly. "You have been good child hurriedly." "You have been good child hurriedly. "You have been good child hurriedly." "You have been good child hurriedly. "You have been good child hurriedly." "You have been good child hurriedly." "You have been good child hurriedly." "You ha

her until death, and yet he had brought her to this.

The journey was a very short one; but The journey was a very short one; but nurse afterwards remembered that Lady Redmond did not appear surprised, when they arrived at Euston, to find that Sir Hugh was not waiting at the station. What are westodo, my lady?" she asked rather helplessly, for she was young and a country woman, and the din and bustle were overwhelming to her; but Fay was helping te identify her luggage, and did not answer. She told nurse to go into the waiting-room with baby, and she would come to her presently. And then she had her luggage put on to a cab.

'Nurse," she said, quickly, when she 'Nurse,' she said, quickly, when she came back a few minutes afterwards, "will you give me baby a moment, and go to the refreshment room—it is just a little way down the station. I should like some sand wiches and sponge-cakes, and perhaps you had better get some for yourself, there is plenty of time;" and the woman obeyed her at once. Her lady looked faint, she thought; most likely she was disappointed that Sir Hugh was not there.

As soon as she had left the waiting-room, As soon as she had left the waiting room, Fay went up to the person in charge, and asked her to give a sealed note to her nurse when she came back. "You remember her—the young woman with reddish hair who held baby just now; tell her I have gone to look after the luggage, and ask her to read it." And though the woman thought the request a little strange, she took the sealed packet without demur.

As Fay and Nero went outside the station, the porter who had loaded the cab was standing a little way off. Fay told the cabstanding a little way off. Fay told the cab-man hastily to drive off to King's Cross, as she wanted to take the Scotch express; and as the porter came up to claim his gratuity he found the cab driving off, but Fay flung him a shilling. By a strange fatality the cabman who drove them met with an accident that very day, from the consequences of which he died in two or three weeks' time; and this one thing checked all clue. When the one thing checked all clue. When the inquiries were set afloat, the porter certainly remembered the little lady and baby and the big black dog, but he had not heard her instructions to the cabman.

cabman.

Fay only took her ticket to York; she dared not go straight to her destination. When she arrived there she would not put up at the station hotel, but had herself driven to a quiet little hotel for the night. driven to a quiet little hotel for the night. It was an unpretending place, kept by honest folk; but Fay found herself very comfortable. She made some excuse about not bringing her nurse, and the chambermaid helped her dress baby. She was almost too stupefied with grief and fatigue by this time to do anything but sleep helplessly; but she made the girl promise to call her early, and ordered a fly to the station; and when the morning came she got into it without telling any one where she was going, and took the mid-day train for Edinburgh.

It would be impossible to describe the nurse's feelings when she opened the packet in the waiting room and read her mistress's note. "Dear nurse," it said, "I am really note. "Dear nurse," it said, "I am really very sorry to treat you go badly, but I cannot help it. I have gone away with baby, and I could not take you, Please go back to Singleton by the next train; you will find your box on the platform, and the porter will help you. Sir Hugh will tell you what to do when he arrives this evening.—Your affectionate mistress, F. Redmond." And enclosed were two months' wages. In spite of her youth, Fay had excellent business capabilities, only her husband had never found them out.

But unfortunately for the bewildered household at Redmond Hall, Sir Hugh

ousehold at Redmond Hall, Sir Hugh nousenoid at Redmond Hall, Sir Hugh never arrived that evening. First came a hazy telegram, informing them of a change of programme, and later on a special mes-senger came down from him bringing a letter from Sir Hugh—a very affectionate

Fitzclarance had acted on impulse as usual, and he and Sir Hugh had started that very night, leaving Powis and Egerton to follow them.

(To be continued.)

At 3 in the Morning. He was leaning against the lamp-post

against the lam and the watchful guardian of the anne up very respectfully.

"Fine night, Mr. Jones."

Bootiful."

You." You're out rather late, ain't you?"

"No, no—about my usual time."

"Are you waiting for somebody?"

"No, no—going home. A little that's all; a little tired."

" I'll walk down with you and see you our door."

"Thank you, thank you, but there's need. The other side of the block will be 'round this way in a moment, and I'll just pop in when my door comes along. Thank you. Good night."

Druggist-" Now, what do you want? Boy—" Three cents' worth of paregoric." Druggist—" What do you mean, waking Boy—" Why, I had ter git up uffin?"

Not To-Morrow. He—Oh, my darling; you will be mine ill you? When may I talk to your nother—to-morrow?

She—Yes—that is—no. no! To-morrow s washday .- Waterbury America A Profitable Watch.

Is time money?" asked a gentleman of a jeweller.

"It is said to be."

"Well, I thought so, and here is an evidence of it. I bought this watch here six months ago, and it has gained time enough to pay for itself."

At a Musicale. He—"Shall I bring you an ice while Miss Yellfort is singing? Pray take some-thing."

She (a rival of Miss Y.)—" Thanks, If I took anything it would be ether Mrs. Spilkins says she believes it nov

believes that this is to be a year of won-derful phenomena—for Spilkins went to a lodge meeting the other night and came home sober. A pair of Siberian kittens belonging to R. T. Wilson, of East Mottingham, Pa., have each a blue and a gray eye, and one of

them has twenty-two toes.

It is stated that Dr. Morell Mackenzie admits that the Crown Prince is suffering from cancer in his throat, but deprecates an operation which can do no good and will be

A number of Baptist Churches and clergymen will follow Mr. Spurgeon's example by withdrawing from the Baptist Union. The Nottingham Tabora Union. The Nottingham Tabernacle has passed a resolution of sympathy with Mr Spurgeon. All Russians resident in Berlin hav

been visited by the police and given a list of questions relating to the date and place of their birth, their domestic and business life, etc. Answers to these questions must be sent to the Russian Consulate within

OUEBEC CONFERENCE.

The Resolutions Adopted by the Provincial Representatives.

NEW FINANCIAL BASIS. Unrestricted Reciprocity Endorsed the Delegates.

DISALLOWANCE CENSURED. Following are the resolutions adopted at he recent Inter-Provincial Conference at

Quebec:
Respecting Amendments of the British
North America Act.
Whereas, in framing the British North
America Act, 1867, and defining therein
the limits of the legislative and executive
powers and functions of the Federal and
Provincial Legislatures and Governments,
the authors of the Constitution performed
a work, new, complex and difficult, and it
was to be anticipated that experience in
the working of the new system would suggest many needed changes; that twenty
years' practical working of the Act has
developed much friction between the
Federal and Provincial Governments and
Legislatures, has disclosed grave omissions Regislatures, has disclosed grave omissions in the provisions of the Act, and has shown (when the language of the Act came to be judicially interpreted) that in many respects what was the common understanding and intention had not been expressed, and that important provisions in the Act are obscure as to their true intent and meaning; and whereas the preservation of Provincial autonomy is essential to the future well-being of Canada; and if such autonomy is to be maintained, it has become apparent that the Constitutional Act must be revised and amended; therefore therepresentatives and delegates of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, duly accredited by their respective Governments, and in conference assembled, believing that they express the views and wishes of the people of Canada, agree upon the following resolutions as the basis upon which the Act should be amended, subject to the approval of the several Provincial Legislatures: Legislatures, has disclosed grave omissions

several Provincial Legislatures: LIMITING THE FEDERAL VETO. 1. That by the British North America Act ex 1. That by the British North America Act exclusive authority is expressly given to the Provincial Legislatures in relation to subjects enumerated in the 92nd section of the Act; that a previous section of the Act reserves to the Federal Government the legal power of disallowance and the section of the Act reserves to the Federal Government the legal power of disallowance may be exercised so as to give to the Federal Government arbitrary control over legislation of the numerated arbitrary control over legislation of the Act who was should be amended by taking away this power disallowing Frovincial statutes, leaving to the disallowing Frovincial tegislation that the variety of each Frovincial Legislature, the free exercise in the Provincial Legislature, the free exercise in the Provincial Legislature, the free exercise of the Provincial Legislation on the subject assigned to them, subject only to disallowance by Her Majesty in Council as before Confederation; the power of disallowance to be exceeded in regard to the Provinces upon the same principles as the same is exercised in the case of Federal Acts.

QUESTIONS OF DISPUTED JURISDICTION.

QUESTIONS OF DISPUTED JURISDICTION.

2. That it is important to the just operation of our Federal system, as well that the Federal Parliament should not assume to exercise powers belonging exclusively to the Provincial Legislatures, as that a Provincial Legislature should not assume to exercise powers belonging exclusively to the Federal Parliament; that to prevent any such assumption, there should be equal facilities to the Federal Parliament; that to prevent any such assumption, there should determination respecting the validity of statutes of both the Federal Parliament and Provincial Legislatures; that constitutional provisions should be made for obtaining such determination before, as well as after, a statute has been acted upon; and that any decision should be subject to appeal as in other cases, in order that the adjudication may be final.

PRIVATE ATTACKS ON FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL QUESTIONS OF DISPUTED JURISDICTION.

PRIVATE ATTACKS ON FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL 3. That it is in the public interest, with a view 3. That it is in the public interest, with a vice to avoiding uncertainty, itigation and expense that the constitutionality of Federal or Previncial statutes should not be open to question by private litigants, except within a limited time (say two years) from the passing thereof; that thereafter such constitutionality should only be questioned at the instance of a Government Federal or Provincial; that any enactment decided, after the lapse of the limited time, to be unconstitutional should, for all other purpose other than the mere pronouncing of the decision be treated as if originally enacted by the Legisla ture or Parliament which had jurisdiction to enact the same, and as being subject to repeal or amendment by such Legislature or Parliament.

amendment by such Legislature or Parliament.

A. That a leading purpose of the Senate was to protect the interest of the respective Provinces as such; that a Senate to which the appointments are made by the Federal Government, and for life, affords no adequate security to the Provinces; and that, in case no other early remedy is provided, the British North America Act should be so amended as to limit the term for which the Senators hold office, and to give the choice, as vacancies occur, to the Province to which the vacancy belongs, until, as to any Province, one-half of the members of the Senate representing such Province speakers. Province, one-half of the members of the Senat-representing such Province are Senators choses by the Province; that thereafter the mode of the Province; that thereafter the mode of election be as follows: If the vacancy is occa-sioned by the death, resignation or otherwise of Senator chosen by a Province, that Province ochoose his success; and if the vacancy is occasioned by the death, resignation or other vise of any other Senator, the vacancy to be illied as now provided by the Act, but only for a limited term of years.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS' POWERS.

5. That it was the intention of the British

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS POWERS,
5. That it was the intention of the British orth America Act, and of the Provinces which ere thereby confiderated, that in respect of all tatters as to which the Provincial Legislatures are authority, the Lieutenant-Governor of very Province, as the representative of the Sovreign in Provincial affairs, should have the time executive authority as other Governors reign in Provincial affairs, snound mayor same executive authority as other Governor and Lieutenant-Governors of British Colonie and Provinces; that the Act has practicall and Provinces; and acted upon in all the and Provinces; that the Act has practical been so construed and acted upon in all the Provinces ever since Confederation; that it is essential importance to the Provinces that tright should be maintained, and should lplaced beyond doubt or question; that, the being no express provision in the Act declaristic such right, and the right being in consequent occasionally denied and resisted, the Act should be amended by declaring its true construction to be according to the intention and practice is herein mentioned.

FEDERAL SEIZURE OF LOCAL WORKS.

6. That the Federal authorities construe the British North America Act as giving to the Federal Parliament the power of withdrawing from Province and though built in part or otherwise with the money of the Province or the municipalities thereof; and of so withdrawing such loal works (without compensation) by merely declaring the same to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or nore Provinces, whether that is or is not the true character of such works within the meaning and intention of the Act; that it was not the intention that local works should be so withdrawn without the concurrence of the Provincial Legislature, or that the power of the Federal Parliament should apply to any other except "such works as shall, although lying wholly "such works as shall, although lying wholly "such works as shall, although lying ection advantage," as expressly mentioned in section advantage," as expressly mentioned in section 22, subsection 11, of the Resolutions of the Questive Conference of 1864, and that the Act should be Amended accordingly.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS ON PROVINCIAL LISTS. FEDERAL SEIZURE OF LOCAL WORKS

nended accordingly.
FEDERAL ELECTIONS ON PROVINCIAL LISTS. FEDERAL ELECTIONS ON PROVINCIAL LISTS.

7. That there exists in each Province the requisite machinery for preparing voters' lists and revising the same for elections to the Provincial assembly; that, without any detriment of either Federal or Provincial interests, the lists oprepared were used for twenty years at all Federal elections, under the express terms of he british North America Act and of the subsequent statutes of the Federal Parliament; that he preparation of separate voters lists for Federal Parliament; that the proparation of separate voters lists for Federal Parliament; that the proparation of separate voters lists for Federal Parliament; that the proparation of separate voters lists for Federal Parliament; the proparation of the Federal Parliament; and include the proparation of the Parliament; in any rovince, the qualification and lists of electors build be the same as for the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO APPOINT

POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO APPOINT POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO APPOINT MAGISTRATES.

8. That the intention of the British North merica Act and of the several Provinces thereby infederated was, that the Provincial authorities tould have the power of appointing stipendiary, oblice and other magistrates, and all officers who are under the jurisdiction of the Provincial grislatures; that ever since Confederation all the appointments have accordingly been made by Provincial authority; that it is just and right the general interest that the Provinces should twe this power; that a question has been raised softe of the Provincial Courts as to whether, the technical effect of the Act, such power its; and that, to remove all doubt on so finithat the residence of the Act ould be obtained, expressly declaring that the risdiction to make such appointments does long to the Provinces.

REVENUE FROM PROVINCIAL COURTS. 9. That, according to the intention of the

British North America Act and its prothe Provinces are entitled to all fees paid the Provinces are entitled to all fees paid or pay-able on legal proceedings in the Provincial Courts; that the Provinces accordingly have always enjoyed or dealt with the revenue there-from; that, according to a recent decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Provincial Legisla-tures cannot legislate as to such fees or apply the revenue to Provincial purposes; and that the Act should be so amended as to expressly give this constitutional right.

Act should be so amended as to expressly give this constitutional right.

POWER OF ISSUING COMMISSIONS TO HOLD COURTS.

10. That by the British North America Act the Provincial Legislatures have exclusive jurisdiction to make laws in relation to the administration of justice, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction; that a judicial opinion has been expressed that a Lieutenant-Governor has the power of issuing commissions to hold Courts of Assize and Niss Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, but the right to do so is considered to be so open to the question that, when it is deemed necessary to hold such a Court, independent commissions expressed in the same terms have, by arrangement between the Federal and Promined General and Lieutenant-Governor; that it is expediant that all doubt should be removed and the contrivance of two commissions rendered unnecessary; and that an amendment of the Act should expressly declare that the Lieutenant-Governors have power to issue such commissions, subject to Provincial statutes.

PRIVILEGES OF LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

11. That it has been found by the experience of all legislative bodies to hances and the contribution of all legislative bodies to hances and the contribution of all legislative bodies to hances and the contributions of all legislative bodies to hances and the contributions of all legislative bodies to hances and the contributions of all legislative bodies to hances and the contributions of all legislative bodies to hances and the contributions of all legislative bodies to hances and the contributions of all legislative bodies to hances and the contributions of the processing the contributions of the cont

sions, subject to Provincial statutes.

PRIVILEGES OF LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

11. That it has been found by the experience of all legislative bodies to be necessary that they should possess certain privileges and immunities to enable them effectually to discharge the functions entrusted to them; that, for this purpose, Acts have been passed by the Parliament of Canada, and confirmed by Imperial legislation, defining the privileges, immunities and powers of the two Houses and of the members thereof; that Acts in like manner have been passed by several Provincial Legislatures defining the privileges of their Legislature defining the privileges of their Legislature Councils and Legislative Assemblies; that these Acts have not yet been confirmed by Imperial legislation; that doubts have been expressed as to the power of the Provincial Legislatures to pass these laws; that a Provincial Legislature should have the same power to pass Acts defining the privileges of the Legislative Council and Legislature should have the federal Parliament has to pass Acts defining the privileges of the Senate and House of Commons and of the members thereof; that the Provincial Acts should be confirmed as the Federal Acts were; and that it should be declared by the amending Imperial statute that a Provincial Legislature has, with respect to itself, the same powers as the Federal Parliament has with reference to such Parliament.

BOLITION OR REFORM OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Legislature has, with respect to itself, the same powers as the Federal Parliament has with reference to such Parliament.

12. That in two of the Provinces of the Dominion there is no second chamber; that in five of the Provinces there is a second chamber; that in one of the Frovinces there is a second chamber; that in one of these five the Legislative Council is elective and for a limited term; that in the other four the appointments are by the Lieutenant-Governor and for life; that the experience which has been had since Confederation shows that, under responsible government and with the safeguards provided by the British North America Act, a second Provincial chamber is unnecessary, and the expense thereof may in all the Provinces be saved with advantage; that under the Act a Provincial Legislature has power to amend the constitution of the Provinces, that this power includes the abolition of the Legislative Council, or changing the method of constituting the same; that the provision has failed to effect the abolition of the Council in some Provinces where public opinion is believed to favor such change; and that the Act should be so amended as to provide that, upon an address of the House of Assembly, the elected representatives of the people, Her Majesty the Queen may by proclamation abolish the Legislative Council, or change the constitution thereof, provided that the Act should be so assembly.

FEDERAL CLAIMS TO PROVINCIAL CROWN LANDS.

13. That by the British North America Act it is provided that all lands belonging to the several Provinces of Canada shall belong to the Provinces respectively in which they are situate; that the claim recently made by the Federal Goyenment to all Crown lands as to which there was no treaty with the Indians before Confederation, is contrary to the intention of the Act and of the Provinces confederated, is unjust, and is opposed to the construction which, until a recent period, the Act Federal and Federal authorities, as well as from the Legislatures and Governments of the Provinces; that the Act should be amended so as to make clear and indisputable in its technical effect, as well as its actual intention, that all such lands belong to the Province in which they are situate, and not to the Dominion.

BANKHUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

and not to the Dominion.

BANKBUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

14. That by the British North America Act the jurisdiction with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is assigned to the Federal Parliament; that there is no Federal law on that subject now in force; last, in the absence of a law for the whole Dominion, it is in the public interest that each Province should be at fiberty to deal with the matter, subject to any Federal law which may thereafter be passed; that it is doubtful how far under the prosumprovisions of the Act, the Provincer the Act, the Provincer and the Act the Provincer and the Act the subject; and it is desirable that the Act be amended by expressly giving to the Provinces the necessary jurisdiction, in the absence of and subject to any Federal law.

PROVINCIAL POWER TO PARDON PRISONERS.

PROVINCIAL POWER TO PARDON PRISONERS. PROVINCIAL POWER TO PARDON PRISONERS.

15. That it was provided by the 44th Resolution of the Quebec Conference of 1864, that "the power of respiting, reprieving and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting of sentences in whole or in part which belongs of right to the Crown, should be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province in Council," subject is in the said resolution set forth; that all provision relating to this power was omitted rom the British North America Act; that by he royal instructions given to the Governor-Victed of any crime, in any court, before any judge, jústice or magistrate within the Domin ion, a pardon; that by reason of this language, and otherwise doubts have arisen as to the power of a Lieutenant-Governor of a Province to respite, reprieve or pardon prisoners convicted of an offence against the laws of the Province, or of commuting and remitting, in whole or part, any sentence, fine, forfeiture, penalty of part, any sentence, fine, forfeiture, penalty of punishment in respect of any such offence; that it is presumed this was not the purpose of the instructions; that the power of dealing with all natters relating to the execution of Provincial laws should belong to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of each Province, leaving (if deemed cascirable) the power of the Federal Government to apply to other cases; and that the Act should be amended accordingly.

THE NORTHENN BOUNDARIES OF ONTARIO AND CHEEC.

16. That the Provinces represented at this con-ference recognize the propriety of all questions as to the boundaries of the Provinces being set-ted and placed beyond dispute; that the boundaries between Untario, Manitoba and the Dominion, so far as the same have been deter-mined by Her Majesty in Privy Council should be established by Imperial statute, as recom-mended by the order of Her Majesty; and that the whole northern boundaries of Ontario and Quebec should be determined and established without further delay. QUEBE

THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT AS TO PROVINCIA SUBSIDIES.

17. That by the British North America Act all the Customs and Excise duties. 17. That by the British North America Act and the Customs and Excise duties, as well as certain their revenues of the Provinces, were transferred om the Provinces to the Dominion, and it was rovided that the following sums should be paid early by the Dominion to the several Provinces or the support of their Governments and Legis-

ntario. And that an annual grant in aid of each Pro-ince should be made, equal to 80 cents per head of the population as ascertained by the census of 881, with a special provision in the cases of Nova cotia and New Bunswick.

of the population.

1881, with a special provision in the cases of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

184, the aspecial property of the Provinces.

(2) That the revenue of the Dominion, at the inception of Confederation, was \$13,716,786, of which 90 per cent. or \$2,733,966 went to the Provinces for Provincial purposes, 80 per cent. or \$10,868,890, points all purposes, 80 per cent. or \$10,868,890, points all purposes, 90 per cent. or \$10,868,890, points all purposes, 90 per cent. or \$10,868,890, points all purposes, 90 per cent. or \$10,766,876 to \$31,777,000; that white this increased \$13,716,786 to \$31,777,000; that white this received taxation is paid by the people of the received at a taxation is paid by the people of the received provinces, and the increase of population imposes upon the Provinces largely increased burdens, and corresponding increase of subsidy has been greated to them, 13 only, instead of 90 per cent. of the increase of revenue of the Dominion, or \$1,982,555 increased revenue of the Dominion or \$1,982,555 increased revenue of the Dominion of \$1,982, creased revenue of the Dominion, or \$4,182,52 eing now allowed to the Provinces, while stead of \$9 per cent. 87 per cent., or \$23,994,47. retained by the Dominion.

REATER COST OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND LEG ATION.

LATION.

3. That the yearly payments heretofore mad by the Dominion to the several Province under the British North America Act have prove totally inadequate for the purposes thereby in tended; that the actual expenses of civil govern ment and legislation in the several Province greatly exceed the amount provided therefor by the Act; and that the other expenditure nices say for those local purposes which, before Concederation, were provided for out of Provincia unds, has largely increased since.

Nor. Brayer of the Provinces are not in a condition to provide, by direct taxation or other tise, for the additional expenditure meede, and no consequence have from time to time applies of the Federal Parliament and Government for necessed annual allowances. PASIS FOR A FINAL SETTLEMEST.

hat is to say:
THE PLAN PROPOSED BY THE CONFERENCE. (A) Instead of the amounts now paid, the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the

actual population, so ascertained, to govern.

TO BE FINAL BY IMPERIAL ENACIMENT.

(D) The amounts so to be paid and granted yearly by the Dominion to the Provinces respectively to be declared by Imperial enactment to be final and absolute, and not within the power of the Federal Parliament to alter, add to or vary.

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL. EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL.

(6) That the following table shows the amounts which, instead of those now payable for government and legislation and per capita allowances, would hereafter be annually payable by the Dominion to the several Provinces (the same being calculated according to the last decennial census for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and according to the limit of population now fixed by statute for the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba):

Province. ation, llowance for Government and legislation 150,000 87,112 120,000 48,000 352 The subsidy per head. 8 8 88 40 666 Total allow-ance for Government, 1,778,662 1,307,221 542,457 436,986 187,112 270,600 148,000 4,670,440 8 8 88 4 666

CONSIDERATION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. (7) That this Conference deems it desirable that the proposal above set forth should be confidered by the Governments of the several Princes of the Dominion, and, if approved calculations are the provincial Legislatures.

DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURES.

DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURES.

18. That in the opinion of this Conference, the several Provinces of the Dominion, through their respective Legislatures, should at the earliest practicable moment take steps with the earliest practicable moment of securing the enactment by the Imperial Parliament of amendments to the British North America Act in accordance with the foregoing resolutions. esolutions respecting provincial legisl.

THON IN CERTAIN MATTERS.

There baving been submitted for the consideration of the Conference some matters of inter-Provincial Interest and concern in respect whereof no amendment of the British North America Act is necessary, this Conference, as to certain of the said matters, resolves as follows: OWS: PROTECTION OF MAGISTRATES UNDER CONSTITU

PROTECTION OF MAGISTRATES UNDER CONSTITUTIONAL ACTS.

19. That, in view of the doubts which arise from time to time as to the respective powers of the Federal Parliament and Provincial Legislatures, it is expedient and just that it should be enacted by the respective Provincial Legislatures, that no action shall lie against any judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, justice of the peace, or officer, for any act done under the supposed authority of a statutory provision which may afterwards be held to have been beyond the legislature which enacted the same, provided the action would not lie against him is the statutory provision had been within such legislative jurisdiction. ided the account statutory provision had been within a statutory provi

LAWS RESPECTING THE ENFOREMENT OF DEHTS.
20. That it is desirable that the laws of the
several Provinces for the enforcement of debts
should be assimilated as far as may be consistent
with the different legal systems prevailing in the
respective Provinces; that this Conference is
opinion that such assimilation should include
provisions against preferences by insolvent
debtors, and provisions for the examination of
debtors, and for taking speedy possession of an
insolvent's estate for the benefit of his creditors;
so far as these subjects can be dealt with by the
Provincial Legislatures. PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

21. That this conference approves of there being legislative provision in the several Provinces of the Dominion rendering effectual in all the Provinces (subject to proper conditions) probates and letters of administration granted n any one of them. any one of them. GIVING EFFECT TO IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

GIVING EFFECT TO IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

22. That this conference approves of a similar aw being passed in all the Provinces subject to proper conditions) with respect to problets and etters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, to go into effect when problets and etters of administration granted in the Dominous reports of administration granted in the Dominous reports of Kingdom. D-OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

INVITED. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing re tions be formally communicated by the P lenton behalf of this conference to the Fed Government, and that this conference do Mally invite the co-operation of the Fed Government in carrying into effect these r utions.

RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS. RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS.
That copies of the foregoing resolutions also transmitted by the President of this Correct to the respective Governments of Provinces not represented at this Conferent amely, Prince Edward Island and British (mibia, with a view to their concurrence in upport of the conclusions arrived at by conference.

(Signed)
O. Mowat, Prime Minister of Ontario and orney-General. Ionore Mercier, Prime Minister of Quebec and Honore Mercier, Prime Minister of Quebec and Attorney-General.
W. S. Fielding, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia and Provincial Secretary.
Andrew G. Blair, Prime Minister New Brunswick and Attorney-General.
J. Norquay, Prime Minister of Manitoba, President of Council and Provincial Secretary.
C. E. Fraser, Executive-Councillor of Ontario and Commissioner of Public Works.
Arthur S. Hardy, Executive Councillor of Ontario and Provincial Secretary.
A. M. Ross, Executive Councillor of Ontario and Treasurer.
Geo. W. Ross, Executive Councillor and Minister of Education. r of Education.
David A. Ross, Executive Councillor of Quebe
Arthur Turcotte, Executive Councillor
uebec and Acting Commissioner of Crow

ands.

Joseph Shehyn, Executive Councillor of Quee and Provincial Treasurer.

Charles A. Ern. Gagnon, Executive Councillor Quebec, Provincial Secretary and Registrar.

J. McShane, Executive Councillor of Quebe d. Commissioner of Agriculture and Publicates Vorks. Geo. Duhamel, Executive Councillor of Quebe Solicitor-General. G. Marchand, Speaker of Legislative Assem

ly of Quebec.

J. W. Longley, Executive Councillor of Nova cotia and Attorney-General.

A. McGillivray, Executive Councillor of Nova David McLellan, Executive Councillor, Pro-rincial Secretary and Receiver-General of New runswick
C. E. Hamilton, Executive Councillor of Mani-ba and Attorney-General.
DECLARATION FOR UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY A DECLARATION FOR UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY
The following additional resolutions were also
adopted at the Inter-Frovincial Conference:
"That, having reference to the agitation on the
Dominion and the United States, this Inter-Provincial Conference, consisting of representatives
of all political parties, desires to record its
popinion that Unrestricted Reciprocity would be
of advantage to all the Previnces of the
Oominion; that this Conference and the people
Dominion; that this Conference and the people
trepresents cherish fervent loyalty to Hea,
Majesty the Queen, and warm attachment to
Stritish connection: and that this Conference is
of opinion that a fair measure providing under
roper conditions for Unrestricted Reciprocal
of opinion that a fair measure providing under
roper conditions for Unrestricted Reciprocal
and relations between the Dominion and the
finited States wouldnot lessen these sentiments
on the part of our people, and, on the conference,
in the part of our people, and, on the conference,
where the providing under
the same time in connection with an adjust-

SALLOWANCE OF MANITOBA RAILWAY ACTS COM-That the Legislature of the Province of Mani-

A Song for a Boy I Love. Keep ahead of the world, if you can, my boy, Tis the only sure way to succeed. If you ere fall behind, twill be hard to get back To the spot where you once had the lead; And there's no way to win in the battle of life, So easy, so safe and so sure, As to have a few dollars ahead of your wants— For most of life's ills 'tis the cure.

But you never get dollars till first you get pence, As from acores the mighty caks grow; Work hard, and work ever, and save as you toil, No matter if progress seems slow; Thus be true to yourself in the years of your

youth,
And you'll rest without worry when old,
Save the pennies to day into Save the pennies to-day, into silver they'll turn, And the silver will grow into gold. Let the fools try to tempt you to pleasures to

Let the fools try to tempt you to pleasures today,
day,
That whit take the small coin from your purse;
Store your brain in the hours they give to the
world
With knowledge, you'll not be the worse;
For labor, and study, and saving in youth
Will give rost and content when you're old,
And the pennies to-day will be silver full soon,
And the silver will grow into gold.

Fair Italy lies on the Alps' farther side,
Tis the place we have dreamed of alway,
But those Alps must be climbed by the stout
limbs of youth
Ere by Tiber we pass age away;
So work, my brave boy, in the years of your
strength. strength, If you want rest and plenty when old; Take care of the pennics, to silver they'll turn, And the silver will grow into gold. L. J. BEAUCHAMA

LATEST RAILWAY NEWS. n Appliance to Prevent Accidents from

An Appliance to Prevent Accidents from Leaving Switches Open.

Some time since N. E. Springsteen, Michigan Passenger Agent of the Eric Railway, secured a patent on a railroad switch of his invention. The appliance is designed to prevent the accidents which occur almost daily through the carelessness of employees in leaving switches open. The models were submitted to a number of railroad men, including Chief Engineer Masson, of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway, and he at once ordered one put on at Pontiac for the purpose of testing its adaptability. It is so constructed that the movement of the train of cars operating on a cam placed on the outer side of the rail controls the switch, closing it if it has been left open and locking it as well. A test was made on Thursday on the main line at Pontiac. Four engines were used on the main line. The switch was left open and the engineer tested its working, running at a pred of from 8, 420 will a pring at a pring a on the main line. The switch was left open and the engineer tested its working, running at a speed of from 8 to 22 miles an hour. It worked to perfection, and on Monday next a party of local railway magnets will go to Pontiac to witness another test. A company will at once be formed to manufacture the switch.

Twenty-two miles of grading have been completed on the Northwest Central

Scholarships for Canadian Universities. Scholarships for Canadian Universities.

Robert Bruce, a market gardener, who lived on the St. Foy road, at Quebec, died a few weeks since at the age of 90, leaving a fortune of \$120,000. His three daughters, all above middle age, have no children; only one of them, indeed, is married. To them, he leaves the interest of his money during their lives; but on their death, without issue, the fund is to be vested in a trust consisting of the principals, or presidents, ex-officio, of Morin College, Quebec; Dalhousie College, Halifax; Bishop's College, Lennoxville; McGill University, Montreal; Queen's University, Kingston; bec; Dalhousie College, Hallia, College, Lennoxville; McGill University, Montreal; Queen's University, Kingston; Toronto University and Manitoba College, to establish bursaries and scholarships, of the annual value respec-tively of \$25 and \$100 each, to be called "The Robert Bruce Bursaries and Scholar-ships." The holders must be matriculated students of one or other of the universities named, actually pursuing a regular course of study in arts or science. The schola ships are to be divided into two classe The scholar one for candidates at matriculation, and the other for third year's men.

A G. T. R. Brakeman Saves a Lady's Life.

Wm. Jepson, of Niagara Falls, a Grand Trunk brakesman, has been tangibly rewarded by the company for his presence of mind in saving the life of a lady passenger at Prairie siding one day last week. The Pacific Express passes the accommodation at that point, but the former does not stop. The lady was stepping off the accommodation, and, not noticing the approaching express was standing on the track. Jepson took in the perilous situation at a glance and caught her by the cloak and pulled her back. Her escape from instant death was very narrow, and, as it was, she was severely injured by a blow from the cowcatcher of the express engine

Heaviest Truss in the World. The first truss of the Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) bridge was swung into position on the 7th inst. It is 525 feet long between the centres of the towers, 82 feet deep and 35 wide, being the largest and heaviest steel truss in the world. It rests on steel towers 100 feet high the steel truss in the world. being the largest and heaviest steel truss in the world. It rests on steel towers 100 feet high, which stand on masonry piers, the foundations of which are 125 feet below high water and rise 30 feet above high water, and its total height from the founda-tion is 337 feet. It carries a floor system on top for a double-track railway, and is capable of supporting a rolling load of on top for a double-track railway, and is capable of supporting a rolling load of 3,000 pounds to the running foot on each

A Small Favor Asked.

Conductor (after the accident)-" Well,

conductor (after the accident)—" Well, sir, we have at last found your valet, but sad to say he's cut in two."

English tourist—" Aw, vewy distressing! Sorry to trouble you, dontcherknow, but I've never travelled in this country before; would you see in which half is the key of my trunk?"

A Quincy teacher recently in giving orimary language lessons wrote upon the blackboard the words "Ingrain," "Brussels," 'Wilton," and requested her pupils to

Natural History

write each a sentence containing one of these words. One boy displayed his igenuity ##s follows: "A hedgehog has Brussels on his back."—Beston Commonwealth. Easily Suited. "Will you give me some cold victuals?" asked a mendicant at a Prospect avenue, loor yesterday. "We have none," was the reply. "Oh, we" hot ones Il do," said the

eggar briskly.—Buffalo Courier Sir Charles Tupper arrived at Ottawa yesterday, and will probably leave for Washington on Monday,