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LITTLE VIXEN

"Heavens, what a narrow escape!" she muttered. "And I have changed so little that he recognized me at once. It is well for him that he took me for a ghost. I should not like to hurt my poor old father, who was always kind and indulgent to me; but on the day when he finds out that I am not a ghost his time will have come. Indeed, no one who can betray my secret to Tracy Tempest shall live to hurt me down to despair!"

She forsook the path and hurried across the green grass, past glimmering white statues, thickets of roses and blooming shrubs, until she reached the servants' entrance, and stole breathless and unperceived up to her own room.

Her maid was there waiting to dress her for the evening. She looked up in surprise at Lettie's quick entrance and hurried air.

"Oh, Miss Douglas, I could not imagine what had become of you. I have been waiting here so long to dress you," she said.

"It was none of your business," Lettie answered, rudely; then, seeing the girl's astonishment, she added, in less offensive tones: "My head ached and I went out with my intended husband for a little fresh air, but you need not mention it again."

"Certainly not, ma'am," was the smooth reply, but the maid knew all the same that Lettie had told her a falsehood. Tracy Tempest was with his mother in her own room, where she had been confined all day with a sick headache. This the maid knew well, but it was not her business to contradict her mistress.

So she combed and braided Lettie's shining black tresses into the usual imposing coronal above her brow, and robed the plump figure in a white lace dress, with ruby jewelry and blood-red roses. The impostor shivered as she looked into the mirror. The jewels and flowers against the snowy dress looked like blood to her excited eyes. "My headache," she made me very pale," she said, and indeed her face was ghastly. "Bring me a glass of wine, Nancy."

She drank it and went down to her guests, who thought she had been taking a siesta in her own room, little dreaming of the horrible crime those ringed white hands of hers had just committed.

CHAPTER XLV.

She would not have felt so secure of the success of her dark deed if she could have beheld what was transpiring at that moment at the lily pond.

She had deemed herself all alone at the scene of her crime, but she had been mistaken in the supposition.

At the opposite side of the pond, hidden also among the thick, overhanging willows, was another person, bent like Lettie on the commission of a crime—the terrible crime of self-destruction.

That person was the father of Tracy Tempest—the proud, ambitious man who had shined so deeply for his own sake, and who now, tormented by remorse for his sins and overwhelmed by their cruel consequences, was about to expiate his evil deeds with his life.

He had witnessed until he could no longer endure it the silent unhappiness of his own son and the ruined life of Virginia Douglas, whose happiness he had sacrificed to secure Cedarhurst for Tracy.

Seventeen years ago he had incarcerated her in the ruined wing, with no confidantes to his crime but the old housekeeper and his wife. Then Virginia had been as lovely and almost as young as was Dawn Douglas now. After fifteen years of sorrow, suspense and imprisonment she had come forth again, lovely still, but aged beyond her years, wan and fragile-looking, with "silver threads among the gold" of her hair, and such a look of hopeless and pathetic despair in her large blue eyes that their silent reproaches stung him more deeply than the bitterest words.

Over and over again he wished that Satan had not tempted him to the wickedness that had blighted so many lives, and he would have given a year out of his life could he have found Carl Douglas, whom he had so bitterly wronged, and restored him to his sad-eyed, unhappy wife.

"But he is dead, he must be dead, or he would have returned to his daughter long ere this. The misery that I wrought is irreparable, and neither God nor those I have wronged will ever forgive me," he thought.

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sadly, and the gray hairs crept more thickly into his iron-gray hair, and the lines of thought and anxiety cut deeper and deeper into his face. He had lived but for his wife and child, and his plans for their prosperity had but spoiled their lives. Mrs. Tempest had been sinking into invalidism ever since the cruel wrongs they had committed against Virginia Douglas, and he had always believed that it was the burden of remorse lying heavy on her soul that stole the light from her eyes and the elasticity from her step. Now he saw his noble, self-sacrificing son growing wan and wretched in the despair of his soul, and the sight was hard to bear.

"If I were only dead all would go well," he thought, often. "Tracy could throw over the imperious hearse then, and wed the lovely girl of his choice. He could take his mother and his wife far away, where they could find happiness in a union with Dawn. Yes, he would do it. It was the only way out of his troubles. It was just and right to sacrifice himself for expiation of his sins."

In the first fervor of his resolve he flung himself down and wrote a letter to Tracy, deploring his sins and their bitter consequences, and stating his morbid intention of self-destruction. Sealing and addressing the letter, he placed it in a conspicuous place upon the desk, and rose to go just as the whistle sounded from the station where Carl Douglas had just arrived on his way to Cedarhurst.

A sudden yearning to look once more upon his wife overcame his stern resolve to go without bidding anyone farewell.

"I will kiss her once more, and she will not know that I am a last farewell," he thought, sadly.

He went to her pretty, airy boudoir and found mother and son together. Tracy had sent away the wearied maid, who had been in attendance all day on her suffering mistress, telling her in his kind, careless way to go and rest herself. He was bathing his mother's aching head with soft touches, gentle as a woman's.

Mr. Tempest stayed with them a little while, then tore himself away with a fond, lingering kiss on his wife's pale lips. He went down to the parlors, where the guests were all assembled, passed a few commonplace remarks with them, then went out with a heavy heart and a grim smile to what he believed was his doom.

[To be Continued.]

Western Ontario.

John Murchison, of Lucknow, has been appointed auditor for Huron county.

St. Thomas is going to have an old boys' reunion, probably about the end of August.

The rate of taxation in St. Thomas for the ensuing year will be 20 mills on the dollar.

Miss Cudmore, a former resident of Windsor, died at the home of her parents, at Edgar Mills, Friday night.

The Berlin school board has abolished promotion examinations, and the uniform work of pupils is to determine their advancement.

Frank Snelgrove, of the G. T. R. freight office staff, Woodstock, has received notice of his removal to a similar position in the same department at Chatham.

T. G. Jackson, chief of police of Petrolia for a number of years, was discharged on Wednesday night at the council meeting. The position was filled by the appointment of Constable Ferguson.

Bert C. Wale, of Aylmer, merchant, has assigned to W. Warnock. John Brown has received the assignment of the estate of John Dutton, druggist, of Stratford. B. Smith, druggist, merchant, of Goderich, has assigned to C. F. Reynolds.

R. F. Clarke, the Tilsonburg lawyer, arrested on the charge of securing \$25.00 from Walter Eckert under false pretenses, appeared before Judge Finkle on Saturday. He was found guilty by the judge and sentenced to two months' hard labor in the county jail.

The corner stone of the new Presbyterian church Thessalonville, was laid Monday afternoon by R. Ferguson, M.P.E., in the presence of a large crowd. Addresses were given by the resident ministers and several others. In the morning the Dresden and Thessalonville baseball clubs played ball, resulting in a win for the home team by 6 to 14, with an innings to spare.

St. Thomas Herald: Brian O'Brien, aged 48, a well-known resident of this city, passed quietly away after a long illness. Deceased was born in Limerick, Ireland, and was well known in G. T. R. circles, having served that company in this city for upwards of 30 years. Besides the wife, the family who remain are: Lizzie and Madeline, Dennis, John Frank, Joseph and James, of this city, and William, of Parkhead. Nellie and Mary O'Brien, of Mrs. M. De LaFramboise, of this city, and Mrs. J. C. Halpin, of London, are sisters, and William O'Brien, of this city, a brother of the deceased.

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MR. MULLOCK'S

LABOR BILL

To Aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Trade Disputes.

Measure Also Causes the Publication of Statistical Industrial Information—Arbitration the Key Note—The Department of Labor.

Postmaster-General Mullock on Wednesday introduced a bill before the house to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and the publication of statistical industrial information.

In reply to a request from Mr. Foster, Mr. Mullock said one of the objects of this bill is by the aid of boards of conciliation to promote the settlement of trade disputes and differences that labor and to provide for the better protection of employers and employees and between different kinds of employees. It is hoped that the different application of this principle may prevent strikes and lockouts and if, unfortunately, that extreme measure has been resorted to in the case of such disputes, the adoption of this method of bringing about a more satisfactory and permanent settlement of the subject matters of these disputes. Another object of the bill is to establish a Department of Labor. It will be the duty of the Department of Labor to gather statistical and other information affecting labor and to provide for its publication and for its being made accessible to the public generally. In order to carry out that object the department will publish a monthly gazette, which, as regards labor, will fill the same place as does the report of the minister of agriculture as regards agriculture, and the report of the minister of trade and commerce in the commercial world. This gazette will not be a medium for the expression of opinions, but for the registration of facts. It will be a useful publication for all classes concerned in industrial life, whether employers or employees, and will enable them to better understand not only their conditions, but the conditions affecting the side of the other party, and with more information upon the whole field of labor all parties to such controversies will be better able to understand each other's views and conditions, and might be more receptive to conciliatory arguments and peaceful arrangements for the settlement of controversies.

THE CONCILIATION MACHINERY.

My honorable friend (Mr. Davin) said he would explain the machinery of the conciliatory portion of this bill. I may say that it is not anything new, but is an echo largely of the conciliation act which has been in force in Great Britain since 1896. It has been able to accomplish a great deal in the way of preventing strikes and lockouts. The number of these boards in England had increased, and their work had become so important and useful that in 1896 the Imperial Parliament gave recognition to conciliation boards by passing the conciliation act of 1896. The act provides for the board of trade of England keeping a register of the conciliation boards and arbitrators throughout Great Britain, and in that way being in connection with the machinery of conciliation, which machinery can be set in motion whenever the occasion arises. These conciliation boards are selected by the interests concerned. The act provides that if the interests desire it the board of trade in England will be the minders of the carrying out of the act in Canada—may, if requested, appoint conciliators or arbitrators. (Cheers.) There is nothing from beginning to end of the act of a coercive character, but the principle rests upon the theory of consent both in the organization of the board, in their taking any part whatever by way of intervening in disputes and ultimately arriving at a decision. Conciliation boards are selected by the interests concerned. The act provides that if the interests desire it the board of trade in England will be the minders of the carrying out of the act in Canada—may, if requested, appoint conciliators or arbitrators. (Cheers.) 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