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# SR 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

Some strange fership by the second 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 fi iished, the orchered has letter with the for i frag. came to her; and when she had fi ished, she enclosed her letter with the tor.1 frag-ment, and, after addressing it, s aled it carefully. As she did so she heard foot-steps approaching the library, and slipped it hurriedly into the open drawer, and the next moment Sir Hugh entered with a tele-gram in his hand

next moment Sir Hugh entered with a tele-gram 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 seemel 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

te, my per, for 1 meant to have driven 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, "Egypt, indeed 1 what a child you act, 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 hesi-tated; "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 hand-some, how well he looked, as he stooped over her with his plaid over his arm. Heneed 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 mo

not, we used, not the interval of the interval

E. B. Browning 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 joing to lay down her wifely rights and stead 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 here note r, 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

imself to forgive that?

But Fay, poor mistaken child, thought of none of these things. She only felt that she must go and take her baby with her. There no time to be lost, and Was

thought now and then-onekind and gentle thought of your Wee Wife." She read through the letter dry-eycd, 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 post-script. "Do not be anxious," it said; "I am going to some kind people who will be good to me and the boy." She had placed the letter where Hugh would see it at once, and then she when the she the shook hands with her and Ellerton. "Good-bye to you all." faltered the poor child hurriedly. "You have been good triends to me, all of you. Good-bye-good-bye; and then she drew her veil over her face, and leant back in the carriage, while Nero licked her little ungloved hand. Sir Hugh had sworn to love and cherish

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 lnggage with her, of course, for she did not intend to return to the Hall before going down into Devon-shire; but they would see Sir Hugh again for a few hours—he would probably run up the following evening to give his fincl orders.

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. "Yee," 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," shegrumbled, in confidence,

mistress. "I don't know what master is thinking about," 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 selfish-ness." 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 he passed. Now it was a book Hugh had given her or demur 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 exceedbelonged to her money, and were exceeded ingly 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 thad 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, and 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 beautiful spot in the Hickland

world when they knew that nis wile, 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 Incredible. If e 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? If the trouble that awaited him in his empty home; but how will he ever bring himself to forgive that? Redmond. And then she bethought herself that she would call herself by her husband's second name St. Clair-she would be Mrs. St. Clair.

Yes, she and her father had had a very

lost. Do not look for me; only give me a thought now and then—onekind and gentle thought of your Wee Wifie." and

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 worldo, 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 chamber-maid helped her dress baby. She was almost too stupefied with grief and fatigue by this time to do anything but sleep help-lessly; 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.dwy train for Edin-burgh.

burgh. It would be impossible to describe the 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 can-not 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 por-ter will help you. Sir Hugh will tell you what to do when he arrives this evening.— Your affectionate mistress F. Redmod." 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

Fitzewell letter. Fitzelarance 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.)

## 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 the recent Inter-Provincial Conference at the recent Quebec :

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 sug-gest 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

Legislatures, has disclosed grave omissions

Legislatures, 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 resports what was the common under-standing 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 pre-servation 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 the representatives and delegates of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Branswick 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:

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 provious section of the Act reserves to the Federal Government the legal power of disaliburate and the act is provide the act of the Act reserves to the section of the Act reserves to the federal Government the legal power of disaliburate and the act is provided to the Federal Government the legal power of disaliburate of the Act reserves to the federal Government the legal power of disaliburate and the federal Government the legal power of disaliburate and the federal Government the legal power of disaliburate the the Act about the the Act about the the Act about the federal for the prophetical statutes, leaving to the sections of the Signation on the subject only the act and the subject on the federal to the federal to the subject on the federal to the federal to the section of the federal to the federal to the section of the federal to the federal the the federal to the section of the federal to the federal the 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 Legisla-tures, as that a Provuncial 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 and Provincial Governments for promptly obtaining indicial determination re-specting the validity of statutes of both the Federal Parliament and Provincial Legislatures; t 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

PRIVATE ATTACKS ON FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, 3. That it is in the public interest, with a view o avoiding uncertainty littletest, with a view

3. That it is in the public interest, with a vioi to avoiding uncertainty, ittigation and expense that the constitutionality of Federal or Provincial 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 b questioned at the instance of a Government Federal or Provincial; that any enactman 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 troated as if originally enacted by the Legisla ture or Parliannet, which had jurisdiction to many being used by the Legisla ture or Parliannet, which had interval to the the state of the the prime of the decision the state, and as being subject to repeal or amendment by such Legislature or Parliannet.

amendment by such Legislature or Parliament. REFORM OF THE SENATE. 4. That a leading purpose of the Senate was to protect the interest of the respective Provinces as such ; that a Senate to which the appoint-ments 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 soamended 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 Senators

British North America Act and its pro 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 othere-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. d or pa

Act should be so amended as to expressly give this constitutional right. POWER OF IFSUING COMMISSIONS TO HOLD COURTS. 10. That by the British North America Act the Provincial Legislatures have exclusive jurisdic-tion to make laws in relation to the administra-tion of justice, including the constitution, main-tenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction; that a judicial opinion has been expressed that a Liceutenant-Governor has the power of issuing commissions to hold Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail De-livery, 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 to hold such a Court, independent methy, but the right to do so is considered to be incomissions to hold such a Court, independent commissions the question that, when it is deemed necessary is hold such a Court, independent commissions that al Aldeuts 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 commis-sions, subject to Provincial statutes. PRIVLEGES OF LOCAL LEGISLATURES. 1. That it has been found by the experience of all legislative bolies to ha necessary in the sine theory in the state of all egislative bolies to ha necessary in the sine theory of a sine such sources. by

 sions, subject to Provincial statutes.
 PRIVILECES OF LOCAL LEGISLATURES.
 II. That it has been found by the experience of all legislative bodies to be necessary the they should possess certain privileges and im munities to enable them effectually to discharge the functions entrusted to them; that, for this ment of Canada, and confirmed by Imperial entities to the should possess there of the two Houses and of the members it there are the functions entrusted to them effectually to disclarge the functions entrusted to them; that, for this ment of Canada, and confirmed by Imperial entities and powers of the two Houses and of the members thereof; that Acts in like manuer have been passed by several Provincial Legislatures thereof is that the should be conclused as to the power of the Provincial Legislatures to pass these alway; that a Provincial Legislatures should have the same power to pass Acts defining the privileges of the Provincial Legislature to pass Acts defining the privileges of the Provincial Legislature to pass thereof, as the Federal Parliament has to pass Acts defining the privileges of the Senate and House of Commons and of the members thereof; as the Federal Acts should be confirmed as the Federal Acts should be confirmed as the Federal Acts 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. ary. (6) That the following table shows the amounts which, instead of those now payable for govern-ment 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):

108,891 150,000 60,000 Legislature has, with respect to itself, the same powers as the Federal Parliament has with reference to such Parliament. ABOLITION OR REFORM OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS 12. That in two of the Provinces of the Domin-ion there is no second chamber; that in five of the Provinces 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 Confeder-ation shows that, under responsible government and with the safeguards provided by the British. North America Act, a second Provincial cham-ber 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 Pro-vinces 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 ahould be so amended as to provide that, upon an address of the House of Assembly, the electod representatives of the people, Her Majeety the Gueen may by proclamation aboliah the Legis-lative Council, or change the constitution thereof, provided that the address is concurred in by at least two-thirds of the members of such House of Assembly. FEDERAL CLAIMS TO PROVINCIAL CROWS LANDS. 13. That by the British North America Act its provided that all lands belonging to the several 100,000 150,000 100,000 87,112 120,000 48,000 ,490,440 8 8 88 187,112 270,600 148,000 4,670,440 8 8 88 40 886 CONSIDERATION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. (7) That this Conference deems it desirable that the proposal above set forth should be co-sidered by the Governments of the several Pr vinces of the Dominon, and, if approved c should be submitted to the Provincial Legi latures.

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 view of securing the enactment by the Imperial Parliament of amendments to the British North Amorica Act in accordance with the foregoing resolutions. 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 Pro-yinces respectively in which they are situate; that the claim recently made by the Federal Government 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 From the Legislatures and Governments of the Provinces; thas 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. BANKUETYCY AND INSOLVENCT. esolutions RESPECTING PROVINCIAL LEGISLA TION IN CERTAIN MATTERS. Three having been submitted for the consid-oration of the Conference some matters of inter-Provincial Interest and concern in respect whereof, no anonent of the British North America Act is nocessary, this Conference, as to certain of the said matters, resolves as fol-lows: OWS: PROTECTION OF MAGISTRATES UNDER CONSTITU

PROTECTION OF MAGISTRATES UNDER CONSTITU-TIONAL 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 Legisla-tures, it is expedient and just that it should be enacted by the respective Provincial Legisla-tures, 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 be-yond the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament or the Legislature which enacted the same, pro-vided the action would not lie against him is the statutory provision had been within such legisla-tive jurisdiction. As the second se ided the action attutory provision had been within a ve jurisdiction. AWS RESPECTING THE ENFORCEMENT OF DEBTS AWS RESPECTING THE ENFORCEMENT OF DEBTS LAWS RESPECTING THE ENFORCEMENT OF DEETS. 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 of opinion that such assimilation should include provisions gagainst preferences by insolvent debtors, and provisions for the examination of abotors, 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.

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 respitting, 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-Gover-nor 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 Governorthose britan your America Act; that be General instructions given to the Governo General subsequently to the passing of the Ac His Ecolency is among other things, "authou-ized and empowered to grant any offender con-victed of empowered to grant any offender con-vided of empowered in any court, before an indea singlety crime, in any court, before an

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actual population, so ascertained, to govern. TO BE FINAL BY INPERIAL ENACIMENT. (D) The amounts so to be paid and granted yearly by the Dominion to the Provinces respec-tively 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.

### 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 nn 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 acorns 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 the old, 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 to-day. That will 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 rest 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 Thor we pass age away; So work, my brave boy, in the years of your strength.

If you want rest and plenty when old ; Take care of the pennies, to silver they'll turn, And the silver will grow into gold. L. J. BEAUCHAMA

### LATEST RAILWAY NEWS.

an 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 Erie 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 Thuraday 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, run-

on the main line. The switch was left open and the engineer tested its working, run-ning at a speed of from 8 to 22 miles an hour. It worked to perfection, and on Monday next a party of local railway mag-nets 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 completed Railway.

### 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 there 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 presi dents, ex-officio, of Morin College, Que bec; Dalhousie College, Halifax; Bishop's College, Lennoxville; McGill University; Montreal; Queen's University, Kingston; bec; Dalhousie College, Tauta , iversity, College, Lennoxville; McGill University, Montreal; Queen's University, Kingston ; Toronto University and Manitoba College, Vanitoba to establish bursaries 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. In 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 table

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 this. No, this one thing I could not bear-that you should leave your ome and country to free yourself from me

" ' 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. Whydid you marry me, dear-that was a great mistake. Bút perhaps you saw I liked you

I liked you. "I tried so hard to please you, but some how 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 loved 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

for ever. You must not trank a share here, for ever. You must not trankle about me, for I shall take great care of myself, and after a time I shall not fret so much. I 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, dear — a Redmond all 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 blosh with shame being so little and insignificant in your eyes. 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 nov? "Good-bye, good-bye. I shall be quite

2

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

Rowan-Glen. Rowan-Gien. 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, our door." and they had no children; so, as there was room and to spare, and their income was somewhat scanty, the good old people were uite willing to take in Colonel Mordaunt and his little daughter. Fay had forgotten

bered how kind Mrs. Durian 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 Ah, what a night that was. If it had not 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 wile a milstone round her hus-band'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 finto 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 check 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 Ran see they had their little packets of twenty-four hours.

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

ane up very respectfull "guardian of the ane up very respectfully." "Fine night, Mr. Jones." "Bootiful." 4 You" You're out rather late, ain't you ?"

"No, no-abont 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

"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."

Consolation,

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

"It is said to be." "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 ex-ample by withdrawing from the Baptist Union. The Nottingham Tabata of the

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

Province, one-half of the members of the Semi-erpresenting such Province are Senators choses by the Province; that thereafter the mode o election be as follows: If the vacancy is occa-tioned by the death, resignation or otherwise o senator chosen by Province, that Province o chose his successor; and if the vacancy is occasioned by the death, resignation or other vise of any other Senator, the vacancy to be lifed as now provided by the Act, but only for inited term of years. LIEUTENART-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 thoreby confiderated, that in respect of all inters as to which the Provincial Legislatures ave authority, the Lieutenant-Governor of very Province, as the representative of the Sov-reign in Provincial affairs, should have the index executive authority as other Governors reign in Provincial affairs, shourd have a same executive authority as other Governor and Lieuchant-Governors of British Colonic and Provinces; that the Act has practical and Provinces and acted upon in all th

and Provinces; that the Act has practical been so construed and acted upon in all th Provinces ever since Confederation; that it is essential importance to the Provinces that the right should be maintained, and should l placed beyond doubt or question; that, the being no express provision in the Act declari such right, and the right being in consequen-occasionally denied and resisted, the Act shou be anended by declaring its true construction in her acting to the intention and practice of herein mentioned.

FEDERAL SEIZUR: 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 Provincial jurisdiction local works situated within any Province, and chough built in part or otherwise with the money of the Province or the municipalities thereof; and do so withdrawing such local works (without compensation) by merely declaring the same to be for the general advantage of Cantade or for the advantage of two or more Provinces, whether that is or is not the true charatee of such works should be so with-ing the same to be of the Federal legislature, or that the power of the Federal Parliamet should apply to any other except " within any Province, be specially declared by the Acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage, as cxpressly mentioned in section 20, subsection 11, of the Resolutious of the Act Schaft 20, authorizing thos or Rovincial 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 Pro-vincial Assembly : that, without any detriment to either Federal or Provincial interests, the lists on prepared were used for twenty years at all Federal elections, under the express terms of the British North America Act and of the subse-quent statutes of the Federal Parliament : that he proparation of separate voters' lists for Fed-tors great loss of timous and confusing, and in-volves great loss of timous and confusing, and in-volves great loss of timous and confusing, and in-the concerned therein-, and that in the exponse to his conference the British North Amopinion of hould be so amended as to provide that, at all lections to the Federal, Parliament, in any rovince, the qualification and hists of electors hould be the same as for the Legislative Assem-ly of the Provines.

POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO APPOINT MAGISTRATES

POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO APPOINT MAGISTRATES. 8. That the intention of the British North merica Act and of the several Provinces thereby onfederated was, that the Provincial Authorities bound have the power of appointing stipendiary lice and other magistrates, and all officers who re under the jurisdiction of the Provincial grislatures; that ever since Confederation all the appointments have accordingly been made Provincial authority; that it is just and right the general interest that the Privinces should we this power; that a question has been raised softe of the Provincial Courts as to whether, the technical effect of the Act, such power ists; and that, to remove all doubt on so im-riant a matter, an amendment of the Act ould be obtained, expressly declaring that the slong to the Provinces.

ong to the Provinces

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

Victed of any crime, in any court, before any judge, jüstice 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, reprive or pardon prisoners con-victed of an offence against the laws of the Pro-vince, or of commuting and remitting, in whole or 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 matters relating to the execution of Provincia laws should belong to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of each Province, leaving (if deemed desirable) the power of the Federal Government to apply to other cases; and that the Act should be amended accordingly. THE NORTHERN BOUNDAMILES OF ONTARIO AND CALLED CHEEC.

tions be formally communicated by the D lenson behalf of this conference to the Fed Government, and that this conference do Mally invite the co-operation of the Fed Government in parrying into effect these r utions.

QUEBE

The Noniners boundaries of ownanto and generating the second second second second second ference recognize the propriety of all questions as to the boundaries of the Provinces being sec-tled and placed beyond dispute; that the boundaries between Ontario, 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. REFECTIVE GOVERNMENTS. That copies of the foregoing resolutions ilso transmitted by the President of this Co-rence to the respective Governments of Trovinces not represented at this Confere-namely, Prince Edward Island and British ( mibia, with a view to their concurrence in a upport of the conclusions arrived at by to onference.

THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT AS TO PROVINCIAL (Signed) O. Mowat, Prime Minister of Ontario and

SUBSIDIES. 17. That by the British North America Act all he Customs and Excise duties orney-General. Ionore Mercier, Prime Minister of Quebec and 17. That by the Britism North America Act and the Customs and Excise duties, as well as certain ther revenues of the Provinces, were transforred on 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-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. Norquey, Prime Minister of Manitoba, Pre-sident 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 Minis-ter of Education.

ntario. \$80.000 ova Scotia..... ew Brunswick..... 60,000 50,000

And that an annual grant in aid of each Pro-ince should be made, equal to 50 cents per head of the population has accertained by the census of \$81, with a special provision in the cases of Nova cecia and New Brunswick.

and the population of the cases of Nova Scotia and New Brunewick. "Scherkasen Durbox's 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 \$2,753,960 went to the Pro-vinces for Provincing to harpenses, 80 per cent. or \$10,968,890, going to harpenses, 80 per cent. or \$10,968,890, going to harpenses, 80 per cent. or \$10,968,850, going to harpenses, 90 per cent. or \$10,968,850, going to the bases of population the Dominion revenue has based population taxation is paid by the people of the linerces and the increase of population imposes upon the Provinces largely increased burdens, no con-responding increase of subsidy has been per cent. of to them, 13 only, instead of 90 per cent. of the increased revenue of the Dominon, or \$1,182,255 increased revenue of the Dominon, or \$1,182,255 increased revenue of the Dominon, or \$1,182,255 increased argets of the population of the provinces arget of the subset of the Provinces, while rereased revenue of the Dominion, or \$1,82,52 eing now allowed to the Provinces, while stead of 80 per cent. % per cent., or \$23,994,47 retained by the Dominion.

David McLellan, Executive Councillor, Pro-incial Secretary and Receiver-General of New REATER COST OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND LEG

C. E. Hamilton, Executive Councillor of Mani-ba and Attorney-General. DECLARATION FOR UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY 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 b life Act; and that the other expenditure faces say for those local purposes which, before Con-idedration, were provided for out of Provincia unds, has largely increased since. 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 subject of the trade relations between the Dominion and the United States, this Inter-Pro-vincial Conference, consisting of representatives of all political parties, desires to record its polinon that Unrestricted Reciprocity would be of advantage to all the Previnces of the Oominion; that this Conference and the people, t represents cherish fervent loyalty to Hea Majesty the Queen, and warm attachment to Pritish connection; and that this Conference is for opinion that a fair measure providing under roper conditions for Unrestricted Reciprocal the States wouldand lessen these sentiments in the part of our people, and, on the conirary, any even serve to increase them, and would at learner time, in connection with an arjust.

MORE, has largely increased since.
 NOT.READY FOIL-DILECT TAXATION.
 4. That several of the Provinces are not in a condition to provide, by direct taxation or other size, for the additional expenditure meeded, and n consequence have from time to time applied on the Federal Parliament and Government for hereased annual allowances.

PASIS FOR A FINAL SETTLEMERT.

his Conference is of apinion that a bas nal and unalterable settlement of th sectors in a substantial sector in a sector of the sector 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

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

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

INVITED.

LIODS. ESOLUTIONS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO TH. RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS.

r of Education. David A. Ross, Executive Councillor of Quebe Arthur Turcotte, Executive Councillor uebec and Acting Commissioner of Crow

Joseph Shehyn, Executive Councillor of Que e and Provincial Treasurer. Charles A. Ern. Gagnon, Executive Councillo Quebec, Provincial Secretary and Registrar. J. McShane, Executive Councillor of Quebe d Commissioner of Agriculture and Public order.

Vorks. Geo. Dubamel, Executive Councillor of Quebe

SALLOWANCE OF MANITOBA RAILWAY ACTS CON

That the Legislature of the Province of Mani-

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 22. That this conference approves of a similar aw being passed in all the Provinees full a similar aw being passed in all the Provinees full inter-proper conditions) with respect to probates and etters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, to go into effect when probates and etters of administration granted in the Domin-on aro by Imperial legislation made effectual in he United Kingdom. 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. D-OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT one for candidates at matriculation, and the other for third year's men. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing re

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 praife Draife Pacific Express passes the accommodation as 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 perious 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 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 cen-tres 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 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 carable of suprotting 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 track.

A Small Favor Asked.

2

Solicitor-General. 3. Marchand, Speaker of Legislative Assem Conductor (after the acoident)-" Well, ly of Quebec: J. W. Longley, Executive Councillor of Nova Scotia and Attorney-General. A. McGillivray, Executive Councillor of Nova

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 distress-ing ! 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?"

Natural History

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

"Will you give me some cold victuals?" asked a mendicant at a Prospect avenue, door yesterday. "We have none," was the reply. "Oh, we'", hot ones II do," said the eggar briskly .- Buffalo Courier.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived at Ottawa yesterday, and will probably leave for Washington on Monday,

Easily Suited.

## A PEEP 'ER HEAVEN.'

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE. The day after an entertainment at the Hospital given several years ago by a few. ladies, assisted by talented friends, to obtain funds to start the Flower Mission, been a patient sufferer from a terrible disease-resulting from having had his feet diseaso—resulting from having had his feet frozen—lay resignedly awaiting death. Death, to so many a terrible visitant to him seemed a kind friend—looked forward to as a relief from the agony he hc, l suffered for, what seemed to him, years of weariness and pain. The children were at the hospital that day helping to clear away the remains of the previous evening's entertainment. Childlike they soon tired of the unusual work, and stole away to the 'wards to see the patients and have a chat with old Dick, the sufferer just alluded to, who was a favorite of theirs. The ladies, busy sorting and packing the numerous articles used the " JOI Lingg FIELD and packing the numerous articles used the evening previous, scarcely noticed the departure of their small helpers, and an hour passed before they returned, brinful of excitement and delight.

of excitement and delight. "Come! come! see poor old Dick! He is sound asleep, and we have such a sur-prise for him when he wakes!" So spoke one conspirator, the others dancing about filled with delight at

thought of the surprise awaiting their friend Dick

So somebody went to see what the c ren had been doing during their absence. Well might Dick be astoni at the transformation scene which me eyes when he awoke—poor old eyes, jwith suffering and sleepless nights. ron b:distend on which he lay was twined with flowers—the decorations of the flower-room the evening before ; all around his pillow lay flowers, on the white counterpane and draped over his head. Dick had awakened, and in the midst of

"Oh Mad watched, and fragrance be lay, with such a smile on his worn face, "Oh Missy !" he said to one of the ladies." That was the name he always

acalled her. "Oh Missy! I'm having a peep er heaven sure. It can't be nicer than this. The flowers and the children, God bless them. Someways I'm thinkin', Missy, He wants ter show me what it's like up there Nobody said a word. Nobody could. Tears in the eyes make tears in the voice, and one by one those ladics stole away to their work again, leaving poor old Dick so happy, waiting for a "peep er heaven"— the real heaven. It was the last time the ladies ever saw old Dick. The last time those poor weary eyes brightened at their

coming. They left him with his eyes closed, a They left him with his eyes closed, a smile on his rugged face waiting, the garlands of flowers over and above the narcow bed and around the pale counte-nance, drawn by constant suffering. If there are any who do not believe in the good done by a flower mission, let them read this truthful sketch and learn that it was through the instrumentality of that it was through the instrumentality of

# a flower mission that a poor, suffer ing, friendless, old man had a "peep er

#### STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Remarkable Discovery of a Long Los

imself

ie room

Thirty-three years ago last September Hiram Robbins and wife, of Brighton, made a visit to Niagara Falls and on the way home were attracted by a man and wife, accompanied by three small children, consisting of a baby, a girl 2 years old and a boy perhaps 4 years old. They were well dressed and apparently in good circumstances, but the mother was insane. The father, owing to his wife's illness, had the methed areas. the whole care of the family and the baby was somewhat neglected. Mrs. Robbins was somewhat neglected. Mrs. Robbins took pity on the baby and offered to take charge of it until the train reached Roches-As they neared the city the father said : " If you would kindly take baby and keep him for eight or ten days until I could care for the rest of the family I will return and take him and reward you for your trouble.

trouble." Mr. Robbins' people readily consented to do as requested and the father gave the name of the baby as Frank Dyer. When the ten days were up Mr. R.'s people looke for the marks were up in A.'s people looked for the marks return, but in vain. And when two or three months had passed they began to wish that he would not come and he never did. The child grew up the foster brother of Prof. S. J. Robbins, of Penfield, with whom many of our readers are per-sonally acquainted. S. J. Robbins entered the army with the 108th Regiment from this city and during his absence this yout was the comfort of Mr. and Mrs. Robbins During the rebellion Hiram Robbins died In September, 1864, S. J. Robbins came home, having left his right arm at Cold Harbor, Va. In a few weeks after his return Mrs. Hiram Robbins died, leaving Frank Dyer twice orphaned. The two orphaned boys fought the battle of life as best they could, Mr. Dyer taking a position on a railroad. In this he was orphaned boys foug as best they could, of the German Government. He came position on a rairoad. In this he was successful, soon becoming a conductor on the Central, and is now a passenger conductor on the Chicago, Kunsas & Nebrasba Railroad. Now comes the strangest part of the story. About three weeks ago a conductor on the Central saw of the German Government. He came to America in 1885, and upon reaching Chi-cago joined the North Side group of Inter-nationals and soon began the manufacture of bombs, one of which was used at the Haymarket. When two policemen went to rest him the next day one of them en ered his room while the other stayed out ide the house. The latter soon hear a lady in the Syracuse depot looking for i lost brother, and after hearing her stor became convinced that Frank Dyer was h shouts for help, and running into Lingg's should for here, and the finite finite finite finite from the foor, and was only prevented from shooting him by the policeman, who had a grip on the revolver which Lings was endeavoring to use. The second officer, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in placing handcuffs on his wrists. Placing a pistol to his head the policeman ordered Lim to come on, but Lingg refused to move and said, "Shoot me! Shoot me!" "It's a pity I didn't accommodate him," said the officer who was at the jail this morning as he stood looking at Lingg. "It might have saved all this trouble." A letter was sent to Prof. S. J. Robbins who corresponded with the lady in Ver-mont and found her to be Frank's sister The mother is still alive and insane, but has never forgotten to ask for her baby She can tell his exact age and the clothes he wore when she last saw him. The father died soon after leaving the child with Mr. Robbins, and at his death all positive knowledge as to the whereabouts of the babe was lost. The older brother lives in Nebraska. Conductor Dyer is at his old home at Allen's Creek with Prof. S. J. Robbins, who will accompany him to one the relatives from whom he has been see the relatives from whom he has been separated for 33 years.—Rochester Herald.

THE ANARCHISTS.	Geo Lin sent
Fischer Parsons and Engel Swing on the Gallows.	the
LLY " TILL THE LAST MOMENT.	dina sent mer arri to c
's Suicide and Death and Ghastly Surroundings.	Sch mai him burg
EN AND SCHWAB REPRIEVED.	emb two this thei

His Determination to End His Life.

MILLA ANTAD ALLIAMA

OTHER SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

#### Suicide of Lingg.

A last (Thursday) night's Chicago des-patch says : The scene in Lingg's cell after the explosion was ghastly. Teeth, bits of jawbone, shiteds of flesh and blood were scattered all over the narrow compariment. A little trail of blood marked the way over the stone flagging to the room where Lingg was carried. Jailer Folz at once gave orders to have every one of the other cells searched, and Parsons' was the first one a descent was made upon. Three deputies entered his cell, took him by the wrists and shoulders and led him to the jailer's office. There he was detained until his cell was thoroughly searched and nothing found. The ex-editor of the Alarm shivered with excitement, fear and curiosity. His face was white and his eyes looked ready to start from their sockets. He was in his There shirt and trousers and a wide felt hat shaded his face. He looked as if he would have given worlds to know what had happened, but no information was vouch-safed him. It is believed by some of the reporters that something was found on Parsons, although the jail officials deny this. Parsons was given a new suit of clothes to put on and taken to another cell, where he now is, with two deputies stand-ing guard over him. One of them stands at the back of his cell and the other at the loor. The other men and their cells were door. The other men and their cells were also searched, but nothing was found. When Engel was being searched he com-pletely broke down and cried like a child. He is still so prostrated that he has not yet been put back in a cell, but is in the

yet been put back in a cell, but is in the jail library in charge of deputies. Sheriff Matson says Lingg was stripped and carc-fully searched yesterday and the day before. The agent with which he accomplished his work was a fulminating cap a little over an inch long. It had been filled with fulmin-ate of mercury. The news of Lingg's deed created the most profound excitement. wish to occupy themselves. When his cell was searched a second candle was found. At the top of it, barely con-cealed by the end of the wick, a second fulminating cap was found, so it is sup-

posed Lingg's attempted suicide was com-mitted with one similarly hidden. The candles were furnished by the jail, so that the caps must have been put in by Lingg-binself Captain Black arrived at the jail at 10

o'clock and went to the room where the doctors were working with Lingg, "Lingg, do you know Captain Black?" asked Deputy Sheriff Morgan, Lingg opened his yes, looked steadfastly at the captain and odded his head. The rags and strings of lesh that hung to his face waved to and ro, and the captain, almost overcome, left

Lingg died at 2.50 p.m. Beyond a glance of recognition to Captain Black, who came into the room or a moment and said, "Poor, poor fellow," divulge. VanZandt. there was nothing to break the horrible agony of six mortal hours' wait for death's approach. The Rev. Dr. Bolton, a Metho-dist minister attending Fielden, went in to see Lingg, but got no answering look from see Lingg, but got no answering look from him. Lingg's breathing gradually became slower. The pallor on the forehead deepened. A slight glaze was noticed in the sunken eyes. Some one said "He is dying," and the reporters made ready for a rush to the nearest telephones. In a moment the little room was empty of all but the ghastly corpse of the bomb-maker, Louis Lingg. The coroner's inquest will be held on Wednesday in Lingg's case. The members of the jury have been selected, and are all business men. and are all business men.

LINGG'S CAREER.

FOUR TO HANG.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

o-morrow.

defendants August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Albert R. Parsons and Louis Lingg, I regret to say that under the solemn sense of the obligations of my office I have been unable to do so."

LAST INTERVIEWS.

When the news of the commutation o sentence of Fielden and Schwab was eived at the jail there was an extraor ary scene of activity. The news was t to the relatives of all the condemned and in a short time they began to e at the jail. The first of the women ome in was Mrs. Schwab. Soon after wab was brought from his cell to the n office. His wife quickly advanced to and throwing her arms about his neck st into tears. Schwab returned the race in a calm manner and soon the were chatting quietly together. After Spies and Fischer were brought from

this Spies and Fischer were brought from their cells and taken to the library. Engel was brought to the private office of Mr. Folz. This was done for the purpose of allowing the relatives to take their last interviews. The first of the women to arrive after Mrs. Schwab was Miss Engel, the daughter of the condemned Anarchist. When the two met in the private office there was an outburst of grief which it is impossible to describe. Father and there was an outburst of grief which it is impossible to describe. Father and daughter clung to each other and sobbed convulsively. The conversation was in German and listened to only by Deputy Oelsen. Then came Mrs. Spies, the mother of August. She had been waiting outside for an hour and a half. Her sobs could be heard through the corridors of the building. She did not stay long in the library with

She did not stay long in the library with her son, and on her exit from the jail Mrs. her son, and on her exit from the jail Mrs. Fischer was admitted. She went into the library, and her lamentations were heard above the tramp of the deputies who swarmed about the place. But the erown-ing scene of all was the visit of Nina Van Zandt, the proxy wife of Spies. She was conducted to the library by Deputy Oelsen. The moment she saw August a complete change in her demeanor was motioed. change in her demeanor was noticed was a look, then a gasp, and in a lovers were in each other's arms trice the lovers were in each other's arms. The interview lasted nearly half an hour.

THE NEWS OF LINGG'S SUICIDE.

The NEW OF Ling's cell created a decided sensation in the jail. The jailer approached Parsons' cell with the news. "Lingg has-killed himself," said Mr. Folz. "Great God! is that so?" exclaimed Parsons. "Yes, it's a fact," was the reply. "Well, my God," exclaimed Parsons. "I wish I had some dynamite myself, I would up the meeting:

Wish I had some dynamic mysell, I would kill myself only too quickly." August Spies was then informed of the tragedy. "I expected nothing else," said Spies quietly. "Ever since the finding of the bombs in his cell last Sunday I was the bombs in mis cell last Sunday 1 was satisfied that if it was possible he would make away with himself. For my own and my comrades' sake I am glad he is out of the way." According to Jailer Folz all of the re-

down. They look on the suicide of Ling as placing him in the category of an ex-treme Anarchist, which place they do not

They Sing the Marseillaise. At 10 o'clock, Parsons, Fischer and

The belock, Farsons, Fischer and Spies asked for twenty minutes each on the gallows in which to make speeches. The Sheriff did not immediately return an answer to the request. Fischer sang the "Marseillaise," in which the other prisoners joined at 10 a.m. The speeches which Spies, Parsons and Fischer spent a portion of the morning in preparing were in part written statements, the nature of which would not be divulged by any of the offi cials. It was stated by the Sheriff that Spies, Parsons and Fischer had in addition written letters which he had also locked up securely. Parsons' letter was

addressed to his wife and children. That of "ischer's goes to his wife, but the address n that of Spies the sheriff refuses to ivulge. It is supposed that it is for Nina About 9.30 a deputation from the

Carpenters' Union, to which Louis Lingg belonged, applied to Chief Deputy Knox for Lingg's body. They were referred to the Coroner. The Cabinetmakers' Union also presented an applica-tion to the sheriff for the body. At 10.55 o'clock 250 newspaper men, local politicians and others, among them

dead lack of color in the pinched lines, ments of Parsons. The once jaunty, viva cious Texan came last—a withered old man. Why They Were Hanged. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois in their decision of the case of the Anarchists held that there was a general conspiracy to bring about "a social revolu-tion" by violence and also a specific conspiracy which was to be carried in their hats. Officer Smith was wounded in the laymarket riots last spring. About conspiracy which was to be carried in their hats. Officer Smith was wounded in the special spectral block was to be carried in the ranks. Officer Smith was wounded in Chicago, and in 1885 there were 3,000 who were, as Parsons at the time said "well armed with rifes and revolvers at the date for introducing the eight hour system, it was chosen by the Anarchists as the time for striking the blow becauss there would be a large number of men out of work. The proceeds of a hell circus the all circus of the insurection,"

gathered. There was also a profusion of crape, and placards were exhibited on the walls bearing the words: "Martyrs for liberty," "Beware of the insurrection." system, it was cursed by the blow because there would be a large number of men out of work. The proceeds of a ball given by the Carpenters' Union was turned over to Lingg, with which to buy dynamite. The court held that it was quite apparent that that it should cease publication on the day the manufacture of the bombs by Lingg was under the auspices of the International Workingmen's Association. The bombs turned informer, to a hall, where several persons called and helped themselves, as if knowing that they would be there at that time. This was on the evening of the continued, "will be assembly on the event plosion, May 4th, 1886. Two days before Engel and Fischer attended a meeting, and the former submitted a plan for throwing down the police. At another meeting which the same me attended the next was a circular written by Spies was dis-

a circular written by Spies was dis-tributed calling upon workingmen to arm and avenge the killing of six of their number by the police—as a matter of fact but one had been killed. At this meeting In reporter saw herr motes at misoince. In reply to the question whether there would be any demonstration to day, he said: "There will be no demonstration. We can't demonstrate every day. The newspapers, have been the cause of the housing. There as the real numderers." Engel's plan was for a second time adopted, and at Fischer's suggestion, it was agreed that the appearance of the word "Ruhe" in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* should be the signal hanging. They are the real murderers.'

PRETTY COSTUMES.

V.

Two Magnificent Dresses Just Produced by that the revolution had come, and its Worth.

that the revolution had come, and its duplication would mean that the armed men were to repair to certain places and await instructions from a committee to attack the police stations. The word was inseited in the Zeitung, by Spies, its editor, who also had charge of the meeting at the Haymarkef. The original plan seems to have failed owing to the appearance of the police at the meeting. Fielden was then speaking and had just used this language, which had determined the police to break up the meeting: A cablegram to-day says: One of the most magnificent ball dresses of the present season has just been com-pleted by Worth for the Russian Princess Troubetsko. The ample train in grass green velvet is, caught back to show side breadths in satin of the palest possible green made very full and caught up slightly. These side widths are met by a plain front age in pale green satin set on the skirt with scarcely any fulness and embroidered down the centre with a cluster of ostrich feathers

You have nothing more to do with the law ex-opt to lay hands on it and throttle it until it aakes its last kick. Keep your eye upon it, brottle it, kill it, stab it, do everything you can ) woûnd it. -three in each group-and worked in grass green floss silk and silver beads. Around this skirt front runs a ribbon pattern in grass green velvet, outlined with silver spangles, the whole front being edged with When the order to disperse was given

A very beautiful and artistic evening dress, which was made for the Marquise de Gallifet, is in white faille. The skirt front is cut in deep scallops and edged with a fringe of silver beads. This skirt front is

ale yellow satin ribbon. How the Ameer Punished an Alarmist.

The Homeward Mailsays : Some strang ories have been told of the way in which stories have been told of the way in whice Abdur Rahman lords it over his people. There is a humor in his way of playing the lord absolute which can best be appreciated at a distance, as a story which has just reached us will show. Not long ago, we are told, the Ameer was sitting in durbar dis-cussing public affairs. The "home" nt had gone through their work epartm Orders had been issued to release certai persons from the sorrows of existence, when the durbar suddenly dashed into greate things, and began to talk about the English and the Russians. A man who had lately been introduced at court, and was not well been introduced at court, and was not well acquainted with his sovereign's ways remarked : "Lord of the earth, let people say what they like, but this humble one has

WHY CHINESE DO NOT DRINK NEW TEA. ateresting Facts for the Lovers of the Beverage Which Cheers.

The Chinese will not drink new tea be The Chinese will not drink new tea be-cause it contains too much alkaloid, and is sometimes actually intoxicating. The "theine" diminishes the waste of the body, enabling them to get along with less nouriahment, so that it saves food, and is instinctively valued for this by the poor. The Tartare obtained still more sustenance from their brick-tea by powdering it and boiling with salt and mutton fat, whereby the casine or cluten of the nlast become boiling with salt and mutton fat, whereby the casine or gluten of the plant becomes extracted. Then they can live for weeks on the tea-leaves which the British house-wife throws away. On the other hand, it is distincily bad to let tea stand too long : that brings on tannin, and too much tannin that brings on tannin, and too much tannin will turn meat taken at the same time into a sort of leather within the stomach. There can be little need, however, to in-

There can be little need, however, to in-struct in the art of tea-making. From the silver gilt equipage of the duchess to the brown-stone pot in which the washer-woman solemnly prepares her evening dish of tea, the art of making it is essentially feminine, and has been profoundly studied. One hundred and eighty million pounds per annum all passed through teapots—what a river to spring from Pepy's first tentative spoonful and the modest investment of the old East India Company.

A BEAUTIFUL TRAIN.

mericans Travelling Luxuriantly Fra Boston to California. By long odds the most magnificent train

which has ever passed over the Grand Trunk line went west about 3.30 yesterday Trunk line went west about 3.30 yesterday afternoon. It was conveying one of Ray-mond & Whitcomb's excursion parties from Boston to California. The vestibuled train is the latest and greatest improve-ment of the idea put forth in the Pullman sleeping car—that of providing the most comfortable, the most luxurious and the safest transit for the railway passenger, and the newest \$ad unquestionably the finest product of the Pullman shops are and the newest fad unquestionably the finest product of the Pullman shops are these magnificent cars. By an ingenious device the whole train is united under one device the whole train is united under one continuous roof, so that in place of de-tached cars with exposed platforms, there is, in reality, an elongated suite of elegantly furnished apartments, comprising all the comforts and appliances of the most luxuriously appointed hotels. The passen ger passes from his bed room to the bath room or barber shop, and from the dining room to the smoking room or reading room. room or barber shop, and from the dining room to the smoking, room or reading room, without the least exposure to the elements or to any risk of soiled hands or garments, such as a passage across the platform of an ordinary car is likely to involve. A child cau go from one end of the train to the other without the slightest danger. The vestibules, which constitute the main feature of this model train, are formed by enclosing the platforms. They are as ele-gantly finished as any part of the car, car-peted so as to entirely conceal the points of gantly misned as any part of the car, car, peted so as to entirely conceal the points of connection between the joined cars, and illuminated by means of lights depending from the ceiling, whose rays fall through cut-glass paneled doors full upon the steps. The side doors, opening out on the steps, are barred while the train is in motion, but they can be opened irstantly when a stop hey can be opened instantly when a sto s made. A vertical buffer between th cars imparts greater steadiness to the train, reduces the tendency to oscillation and equalizes the resistancee. The cars' superlative 'elegance is ex-hibited everywhere. Several railway mer

hibited everywhere. Several railway men and a Thiss representative had a look through the train during the few minutes it stopped here. The names of the coaches are the Harvard (dining), Whitcomb (sleeper), Holden (sleeper), Raymond (smoker), Pasadena (sleeper), Raymond (sleeper), Delmonte (parlor). Corinthia (dining), Servia (parlor). The passengers number 175. There avere two G. T. P. There were two G. T. R. number 175. angines to the train, and on this line Con-ductor Allison, of London, is in charge. The coaches comprising the train are valued at \$140,000.—Hamilton Times.

The State of Crops in Ontario.

The November report of the Bureau of industries for Ontario states that the area levoted to rye is small, and that this crop does not appear to be growing in favor. The average new crop of fall wheat in the Province is about the same as that given to the crop of this year. The appearance and general condition of the crop at the end of October may be ranked as fair. Indian corn, sorghum, beans and buckwheat have shared the fate of other crops, the drouth proving too much for them. All accounts unite in placing the crop of clover seed as a com-plete failure. The general condition of the root crops is about on a par with that of the grains. Despite the extremely hot summer, these portions of the Province which devote any considerable attention to fruit growing report the past season to have been a favorable one season to have been a for this branch of season to have been a favorable one for this branch of agriculture. The poor pastures of the past season have had the usual effect upon live stock, notwithstanding that supplementary feed-ing was adopted to a much greater extent than generally happens. The dairy indus a mard with bayonets fixed was told off to remain below. It is said the young man felt considerably elevated by his master's humor, and felt very exhilarated at first; try has been much more successful during the past year than might have been expect-ed. The yield on honey was affected by the drouth, but at the latter part of October tl colonies were much stronger than expected A Business-like Offer. For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have offered in good faith \$500 reward for a case of Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggistrat only 50 cents. This wonderful remedy has fairly attained a world-wird remedy has fairly attained a world-wird reputation. If you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, ex-pectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and has a masal twang; the breath offensive ; smell and taste impaired ; sen sation of dizziness, with mental depression sation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility, you are suffering from nasal catarrh. The more complicated your disease, the greater number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more more or fully tracted by physicians.

A GALE AT OWEN SOUND. The Steamship Atlantic Severe undled

by the Blow.

by the Blow. An Owen Sound despatch of last (Friday) night says: The steamer Atlantic at-tempted to go to Collingwood this morning, but failed on account of the sea. She go as far as Meaford, but could not make that port or go any further and had to turn back. While she was passing the Clay Banks a tremendous wave struck her for ward, throwing her on her side. At the ame time another wave caught her on the other side, sweeping her decks from forward aft, washing movables overboard and wash-ing two of her metallic lifeboats over, breaking the davits and stauncheons like mere straws. She will lie here and repair. The mate has driven down in hopes of find-ing her two boats. Wind northwest, forty

Would you know the keen delight of a wholesome appetite, Uurestrained by colic's dire, Headache's curse, or fever's fire, Thoughts morose, or icy chills ? Then use Dr. Pierce's pills.

Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets-the original aud only genuine Little Liver riginal aud only genuine Little Liver 'ills; 25 cents a vial.

Chicago Pointers.

Chicago Pointers, Fierce looking stranger (just arrived)—I am looking, sir, for the socialist head-quarters in this place. Party addressed—Yes, sir. Saloon straight ahead. Jail directly opposite. You can't miss it, my friend, you can't miss it, if you keep on.—*Chicago Tribune*.

When a threatening lung disorder Shows its first proclivity, Do not let it cross the border-Quell it with activity.

Many a patient, young or clden, Owes a quick recovery All to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Not a Pleasant Way of Putting It. Miss Spinster-Really, Mr. Oldboy, you re so kind !"

re so kind !" Mr. Oldboy—Don't mention it, Miss spinster. I dance with you, you know, secause the others are all too young for a nan of my years.

Nothing shows greater abjectness of spirit than a haughty demeanor toward aferiors.

Sir Charles Warren's order prohibiting Sir Charles warren s order promoting teetings in Trafalgar square, London, has ne approval of all but the disorderly classes or fanatics. "Sir Charles," says the Daily News, "proposes to stop a public nuisance, and he ought to be vigorously up-neld." Other journals write in a similar one and public opinion in London is un mistakable



BEWARE OF IMITALIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermeti-cally scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.



In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets ever so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



**SYNPTONS** OF **CATAREN**.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passares, discharges failing from the head hirroat, sometimes profuse, watery, and the hirroat, sometimes profuse, watery, and the hirroat, sometimes the set of the weak, watery, and inputrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inputrid; the eyes are in the ears, deafness, huck there is ringing the therast expression of the single set of the set of the clear the throat expression of the set in the ears' dearness, hacking or coughing to clear the threat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with seals from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a masal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are im-paired; there is a sensation of diziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and gen-eral debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, re-sult in consumption, and end in the grave. No discase is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Kemedy cures the worst cases of **Catarrh Kemedy** cures the worst "**Untold Ageony from Catarrh.**"

called the Anarchist.

Fielden climbed down from the waggon, saying: "We are peaceable." The bomb was then exploded and several pistols fired at the police, with the result of killing one officer outright, fatally injuring six and seriously injuring nearly fifty. An allusion seriously injuring nearly fifty. An allusion is made by the Supreme Court to a possible connection between Fielden's remark as he descended from the waggon and the word "ruhe," meaning "peace," but this is clearly a far.fetched idea. **History of the Victims.** Next to Lingg, whose terrible suicide has already been referred to at length in the already been referred to at length. Next to Lingg, whose terrible suicide has already been referred to at length in the TIMES' despatches, Adolph Fischer, a

printer on the Arbeiter Zeitung, was re garded as the most violent of the men hanged to day. He was under 30 years and had been filteen years in the country. The Court held that he and Engel "adised and induced a band of seventy or ighty armed and drilled men to enter into a plot to murder the police." There was sestimony in the trial that he actively en-

gaged in the distribution of bombs. Reference has already been made to the Reference has already been made to the suggestion of a plan of attack by George Engel, who was born in Heese in 1839, and came to the States in 1872. He was a painter by 'trade,' but became business manager and assistant editor of the Chi-cago Arbeiter Zeitung. He was not present when the bomb was exploded. He had contributed incendiary articles to a paper valled the Americat.

called the Anarchist. Alfred R. Parsons, a native of Texas, where he had lived until he appeared in Chicago fourteen years ago, was always a labor agitator and had often boasted to At 10.55 o'clock 250 newspaper men, the twelve jurors who were to view the bodies after the execution, had passed through the dark passage under the gat-lows and began seating themselves. 'Par-sons was given a cup of coffee a few minutes before the march to the scaffold was begun. The chief bailift began at 11.10 calling out the names of the persons sum-moned as jurors, and bringing them for-ward to the row of little stools directly in front of the gallows.

A Preacher on an Edilor.

Rev. Mr. Silcox in Winnipeg Sun We who are not editors sometimes think we could make a better paper than our editor does, just as some people think that they could make a better sermon than the preacher. On the same principle, old maids are quite confident that they would make better wives than do the most of those who are elevated to these serve

heights. We sometimes think the editor is not religious enough, and that he gives too much space to the baseball brigade, the slugger, etc. We forget that the paper is a condensed history of every day's doings and must therefore record deaths as well as births, and chronicle the deeds of demons as well as narrate the exploits of angels.

As a special effort is to be made to enable Sir Charles Tupper and the members o the Canadian staff of the Fisheries Com mission to leave for Washington on Mon-day, it is inferred that the commission will meet for business at an early date.

On the meeting of the Churchof England Synod of Nova Scotia at Halifax yesterday, a cablegram was read from the Archbishop of Canterbury stating that he was waiting for additional information before recom-mending a name for the bishopric. The Synod consequently adjourned for three nths

Detective Phair, of London, went to stwood, near Woodstock, vesterday and arrested Maud Sherwood alias Carter on a charge of child desertion. The woman lived in London some six months ago, dur named defendants I do not feel justified in ing which time, it is alleged, she gave birth to a child which she got rid of by leaving on a doorstep.

ront of the gallows. At 11.02 the condemned men ate their In 1883 Lingg was forced to leave his native town in Germany. After a good deal of wandering about Germany he landed in Switzerland. There he continued final lunch, and at 11.30 the Sheriff read the death warrants. At 11.46, Spies, Engel and Fischer, in their shrouds, were to fight the "Blues," as the Social Demo-crats are called by the Red followers of Nost. It was then that the official argan of the German Socialists published a notice standing at the grated door and saying adieus to friends in the visitors' cage. At 11.49 the death march to the scaffold started. declaring Lingg to be an informer and spy

The Execution. At 11.55, the condemned men having been placed by the officers in the place assigned them, the trap was sprung. Fischer died very hard, and so did Spiers. Parsons struggled and kicked his feet fearfully. Fischer's last words were : "Hurrah for

Anarchism !" The pulse of all the Anarchists stopped eating in 131 minutes. Their Last Words.

oom found that the Anarchist had All the Anarchists died of strangulation None of their neeks were broken. The fol-lowing were the last words of the four con-demned Anarchists : Spies—"There will come a time when

ur silence will be more powerful than the

or shence with be more powerful than the orices they are strangling to death now." Engel—"Hurrah for Anarchy!" Fischer—"Hurrah for Anarchy! This s the happiest moment of my life." Parsons—"May I be allowed to speak?

Will you let me speak, Sheriff Matson? Let the voice of the people he heard." At 12.17 the coffins for the Anarchists, plain black, with but the silver heads of FOUR TO HANG. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—The decision of the Governor was announced in front of the Mansion at 7 o'clock to night by the Private Secretary of the Governor. The sentences of Fielden and Schwab were commuted to imprisonment for life. The rest were denied clemency. Thus Spies, Fischer, Parsons and Engel will be executed to more we crews for ornaments, were carried to the both a command to the crowd bonting the gallows that they must stop noking was given at 11.35. Whether this allows. noking was given at 11.35. mmand was given out of humanity to the loomed or a precaution against the appall lighting in the corridor when the fatal moment came, no person seemed aware. When the coffins were brought to the scaf-

fold, Sheriff Matson exclaimed. "His will In his decision on the petitions of the

In his decision on the petitions of the condemned Anarchists Governor Oglesby says: "\* \* Satisfied as I am of their guilt I am precluded from considering the question of commutation of the sentences of Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, Geo. Engel and Lou's Lingg to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, as they emphatically declared that, they will not accept such Milwaukee avenue. Fischer's wife claimed How the Bodies Were Disposed of. clared that they will not accept such mmutation. Samuel Fielden, Michael Milwaukee avenue. Fischer's wife claimed his. Mrs. Spice took August's, and Mrs. Parson's received that of her husband. In exactly one hour after the execution took place the work of taking down the scaffold was begun, and in two hours was Schwab and August Spies unite in a peti-tion for "executive clemency." Fielden and Schwab in addition present separate and supplementary petitions for the com-mutation of their sentences. While I am satisfied of the guilt of all the parties as found by the verdict of the jury, which was sustained by the judgments of the noused away in the basement of the jail. Another Report of the Scene.

Another Report of the Scene. It lacked just seven minutes and a half of the hour of high noon when a single white shrouded figure, above which was a face of yellowish pailor, the face of August courts, a most careful consideration of the whole subject leads me to the conclusion that the sentence of the law as to Samuel Fielden and Michael Schw**ab** may be modiface of yellowish pallor, the face of August Spies, passed the first post of the gallows. He looked calm and glanced at the repor-ters with a trace of his old-time cynical smile. He walked firmly over the drop, guiled by the grasp of a deputy, to the furthest edge of the gallows. Following close came Fischer, close enough to touch Spies' shroud had his hand not been pin-ioned under the white muslin. Fischer's countenance had a peculiar glisten, totally tied as to each of them in the interest of humanity and without doing violence to public justice. As to the said Samu-l rielden and Michael Schwab the sentence reiden and Michael Schwab the sentence is committed to imprisonment in the peni-tentiary for life. - As to all the other above-

named defendants I do not feel justified in interfering with the sentence of the court, While I would gladly have come to a differ-ent conclusion in regard to the sentence of tures, and in strange contrast with the sentence in the sentence of the sentence of tures, and in strange contrast with the sentence in the sentence of the sentence of tures, and in strange contrast with the sentence in the sentence of the sentence of the sentence of tures, and in strange contrast with the sentence in the sentence of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence in the sentence of the sentence o

now. Moreover, you tree obstructs our view. Moreover, thou art yonng; go thou, therefore, climb the tree, watch the cursed Muscovite's movements, and when he is very close upon us come and inform us. The tree is high, so that thou shalt be carbid to ease University of ". Earthwrite August Spies, a native of Hesse, 32 years old and well educated, came to America when 16 and worked at various trades before he became editor of the Arbeit before he became caltor of the Arbeiter Zeitung in 1880. He had a share in calling the Haymarket meeting. He also took part in the meeting which culminated in the attack on McCornick's works. He had written violent articles for the Alarm enabled to see a long way off." Forthwith the man was led to the tree and made to climb to the topmest branches. To keep up his courage if he grew weary of his post, and Zeitung.

#### The Reprieved Convicts.

Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab the capital sentence of whom has been co muted by the Governor to imprisonme ut three days' contemplation of eauties of nature, is apt to tire one, and se for life, were the least guilty of the party e fell. They say he got hurt and died. No The former was born in Manchester, En ne dares to raise alarms in Cabul now land, 1847, and worked in a cotton mill. Then he became a Methodist preacher. He came to America. in 1866 and was a teamster in Chicago. He has a gift of rude

Latest Scottish News.

The birth of an heir to the Hopetou oratory, which has apparently brought him to his present plight. He was the only one of the number upon whom a clergyman exercised any influence. His offence constates in Scotland was celebrated on the 8th ult. by the tenantry by a dinner held 1 Linlithgow. Lord Hopetoun waspresent. Mr. Archibald Stirling Maxwell, the late Sir Wm. Stirling Maxwell's second son, who shortly comes of age, will, on succeed-ing to the Keir property in Scotland, drop the second name of Maxwell. isted in his speeches and writings, thou ome of the policemen testified that he fired pistol that fatal night at the Haymarket.

He himself declares that he never saw Lingg until the latter was brought to jail. The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford LL.D., F.R.S., will preside at the 223rd anniversary festival of the Scottish Cor Michael Schwab, a dreamy Bavarian of 34 Michael Schwab, a dreamy Davarian of 5-became a Socialist while working at the trade of a bookbinder. He came to Ame trade of a bookbinder. He defines the second of a bookbinder. He defines the second of the Arbeiter Zeitung. He is a good deal of a scholar, and probably his recognition of the fact that his talents were not appreciated had much to do with the lurid writing which chiefly led to his conviction. With Mrs. Holmes and the second the

two children of the former, were released from the station at 2.10 o'clock this after-noon. She Jooked very sad and down-hearted. In meek tones she asked a reporter, "Is the bloody business over?" When told that it was she made no answer, but proceeded to explain why she was at the jail. She was told by a deputy last on that the children might see their father. At the appointed time she made the request to be allowed to enter and was sent from the she was told by a deputy last one street to another until

has perfected a process which renders the operator entirely independent of the ordi-nary sources of light, and which acts so suddenly that the iris of the eyes of the one street to another until 10.30 o'clock. Then she made an effort to pass under the rope and was prevented. She frequently broke down and sobbed, and as they passed along took her boy more firmly by the hand and walked more rapidly, keeping her hand and walked more rapidly, keeping her head bent down. At 2.30 o'clock this afternoon two

The Northwest Council has passed Anarchists, giving their names as Charles resolution in favor of the ballot for the election of its members. Loberstein and Gustav Hains, were arrested on the front platform of a Randolph street car, with a companion. They were talking in a very loud and threatening manner of Twelve miles of waterworks pipe have een laid in Belleville, and if the

weather continues favorable the contract will be completed by next month. The cost of the work is about \$250.000. what they were going to do to night, "To get even for the death of their friends and the friends of the laboring man." The passengers on the car became frightened, and many of them got out before the car

A project is on foot to start a German-Canadian journal in Montreal. The idea is to circulate it extensively in Germany, crossed the bridge. At the corner of Car street Officer Henry Smith was signalled by the conductor, and jumping on the car he undertook to arrest the men. Loberstein with the object of promoting emigration to Canada.

Both outward and in ward-bound steamers re delayed in the St. Lawrence by stress

successfully treated by physicians.

"Oh Lineman, Spare that 7 ree!" Chief Justice Galt decided an importan

uestion yesterday in Queen vs Stonge Defendant, who was an employee of the G N. W. Telegraph Company, had been convicted in Barrie for having destroyed tree had been o while at work arranging and repairin while at work arranging and reparing telegraph wires. Upon a motion to quash conviction His Lordship held that under the statutes relating thereto the telegraph company and their servants are exonerated from blame in respect of injuries to trees

so long as no unnecessary damage is done The conviction was quashed.

Honest and True.

This is eminently the case with Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure. It is an honest remedy, for it contains the most powerful, and purest, and most certain pain subduing remedies known to medical science. It is honest, for it doesall it claims to do. It is honest horanse it is the best do. It is honest, because it is the in the world. It only costs 10 or 25 centre to try it, and you can buy a bottle at any drug store. Nerviline cures toothach neuralgia, pain in the back and side. A

pains are promptly relieved by Polson's Nerviline.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Illaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nazal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sun-sot, my voice would become so hoarse I could harely speak abové a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

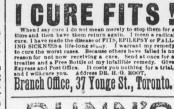
"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

"Constantly Hawking and Spliting." THOMAS J. RUSHING, ESQ., 2003 Pine Street, Sl. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spliting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luck-ily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years oid, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Hemedy advertised, and pro-cured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a perma-nent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

DONL. 47. 87.





COnsume Liun. 

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Torento



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