THE HERALD.

Board of Works

VOL. III., NO. 3. | FREDERICTON N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1891. | $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy av[illegible]. The Cooking is highly commended, and the [illegible] of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

WILSON & WILSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

SOLICITORS and CONVEYANCERS

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON, M. P. P.
GEO. L. WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House.

Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES, B.A. JNO. W. WETMORE, B.A.

HUGHES & WETMORE,

Attorneys and Solicitors,

NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

OFFICES: WILEY BUILDING, Opp. Normal School, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N.B.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GASWORKS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

☞ JOBBING a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL RAIL LINE } TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Nov. 30th, 1891.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

10.35 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West. St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

3.00 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 4.30 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.25 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.50 a.m., 2.50 p.m.
Vanceboro, 10.25 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
St. Stephen, 9.00, 10.30 a.m.
St. Andrews, 8.00 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.35 a. m., 1.25, 7.20 p.m.

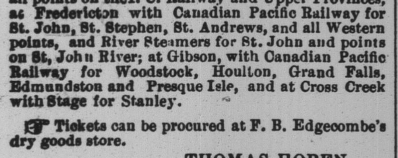
LEAVE GIBSON.

6.20 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.10 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

D. McNICOLL, *Gen. Pass Agent,* MONTREAL.
C. E. McPHERSON, *Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent* ST. JOHN, N. B.



CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect June 22nd, 1891.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

3:00 p. m; Gibson, 3:05; Marysville, 3:13; Durham, 3:46; Cross Creek, 4:17; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:15; Upper Blackville, 6:52, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:05; Chatham Junction, 8:35, arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

7:00, a. m.; Chatham Junction, 7:35; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:50; Blackville, 8:35; Upper Blackville, 9:00; Doaktown, 9:42; Boiestown, 10:25; Cross Creek, 11:35; Durham, 12:10; Marysville, 12:47; Gibson 12:57; arriving at Fredericton, 1:00 p. m.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction for all points on the I. C. Railway and Upper Provinces; at Fredericton with Canadian Pacific Railway for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and all Western points, and River Steamers for St. John and points on St. John River; at Gibson, with Canadian Pacific Railway for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

☞ Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

Oil. - Oil.

JUST RECEIVED:
PER S. S. HISTORIAN

13 CASKS Paint Oil. 1 Cask pocket Cutlery, Door Springs and Shelf Hardware.
and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous or Gou and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of al Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

13-10-83

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES

RHEUMATISM--NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Sprains,
Bruises,
Burns,
Frost-Bites,
Backache.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.
Canadian Depot: TORONTO, ONT.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

1891. Winter Service. 1892.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made some of the fastest trips on record.

Liverpool and Portland Direct Service.

From Liverpool.			From Portland.
5 Nov.	SARDINIAN	Thursday,	26 Nov.
19 "	PARISIAN	Tuesday,	8 Dec.
3 Dec.	*CARTHAGINIAN	"	22 "
17 "	*NUMIDIAN	"	5 Jan.
31 "	PARISIAN	"	19 "
14 Jan.	*MONGOLIAN	"	2 Feb.
28 "	*NUMIDIAN	"	16 "

*S. S. Mongolian Numidian and Carthaginian will carry Cattle and only Cabin Passengers to Liverpool.

Steamers sail from Portland about 1 p. m. Fare to Portland: $6.50, 1st class; $4.50 2nd class.

These steamers are lighted throughout by Electricity. Passengers desirous of spending Christmas in Europe should take the Parisian, 8th Dec. voyage, and application for berths must be made in advance.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.

Liverpool to Baltimore via St. Johns and Halifax.	STEAMSHIPS.	Halifax via St. Johns, N.F. to Liverpool.
27 Oct.	POLYNESIAN	23 Nov.
10 Nov.	CASPIAN	7 Dec.
26 "	*MONGOLIAN	21 "
8 Dec.	POLYNESIAN	4 Jan.
22 "	CIRCASSIAN	18 "

*The Mongolian will carry only Cabin passengers from Halifax. Fare to Halifax, $5.00 and $3.50.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON .... $40, $50, and $60.
" RETURN .... $80, $90, and $110.

Children, in saloon, between 2 and 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free.

Clergymen and their families are allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.

INTERMEDIATE—From Portland $25
From Halifax $30
STEERAGE $20

Rates of Passage to St. John's, N.F.

Saloon, $20; Intermediate, $15; Steerage, $6.

Reduced rates on railroads are allowed Allan Line passengers.

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points to Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

MANITOBAN .... 27 Nov.
HIBERNIAN .... 11 Dec.

And fortnightly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
23 Oct.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	12 Nov. Noon
6 Nov.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	26 " Noon
27 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	17 Dec. 10 a. m
18 Dec	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	7 Jan 9.30 a m
8 Jan	STATE OF NEBRASKA	28 " 8 a m

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow,

Saloon Passage to Glasgow and Londonderry .... $40 and $45

Special Railway fares from Glasgow to Liverpool, $2.50; to London, $5.00; Londonderry to Belfast, $1.30; to Dublin, $1.85. Passengers have their choice of lines and are allowed 10 days stop over at Glasgow or Londonderry if desired.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.

Nov. 27.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins,

Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.
Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. *Generation after Generation* have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.

Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express paid. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

BE A MAN

Laocoon in the coils of the fatal serpents was not more helpless than is the man who pines under the effects of disease, excesses, overwork, worry, etc. Rouse yourself. Take heart of hope again and BE A MAN! We have cured thousands, who allow us to refer to them. WE CAN CURE YOU by use of our exclusive methods and appliances. Simple, unfailing treatment at home for **Lost or Failing Manhood,** General or **Nervous Debility,** Weaknesses of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. Improvement seen the first day. How to enlarge and strengthen, WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS AND PARTS OF BODY. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

4

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100%

LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worse cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

H. C. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.

The Quickest, Surest and Best Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sore Throat, and all Stiffness, Soreness and Lameness. It stops all pain, and cures Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Deafness, Chafing, etc. For Croup, Colds, Quinsy, etc., from 10 to 30 drops on sugar taken internally, gives quick relief. Price 25c.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

Nails. Nails.

By the last boat

60 KEGS Steel Cut Nails. 20 Kegs Wire nails.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

MOWAT SPEAKS.

Is Loyal to the Policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity and for British Connection.

The Globe of 14th inst. contains a letter from Hon. Oliver Mowat, premier and attorney general of Ontario, addressed to hon. Alex. Mackenzie, dealing at considerable length with the questions of reciprocity and annexation and embodying an exhaustive review of the political situation. He begins his letter in the following terms:

My honored and dear friend: You and I are among the oldest Canadian liberals still in public life. Throughout our time, and for long before, the principles of the liberal party have been British connexion, special interest in all that concerns the masses of the people,

Justice to All Classes,

creeds and nationalities, pure and economical government, a revenue tariff, and the freest trade with our neighbors practicable and consistent with our position as a self governing people forming part of the British empire. Underlying these has always been the principle of 'Canada first.' We perceived, and we are glad to know or believe, that in order to be for Canada first it was necessary to be for British connexion also. The two things were not incompatible. On the contrary, they were bound up together. As premier of Canada you had an opportuity, which no other Canadian liberal has had, of showing the principles of the liberal party in practice for five years under a liberal government and a liberal legislature; and all liberals, and very many Canadians who are not liberals, are proud of the record which you then made.

Had the result of the elections for 1878 been different we should not have our present difficulties. We should have had

A Pure Administration of Affairs

for the past thirteen years. We should not have had any waste or misapplication of public moneys. We should have greatly less debt and greatly less taxation. We should have had no war of tariffs. We should have had no North West outbreak of our Indians and half-breeds, and we should have had no abnormal exodus of our people since.

After noting some of the principal events of the past twelve years and the circumstances which gave rise to the agitation for reciprocity with the United States, he declares himself in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, expresses confidence in hon. Mr. Laurier, and is certain that nothing will be done wilfully by him or by any other liberal leader to jeopardize the tie with Great Britain. Mr. Mowat says: 'I presume that all thinking liberals feel more or less the difficulties which Mr. Blake suggested, but do not feel them so strongly as he does, and are more hopeful about a solution of them being found without political union. Liberals were nearly, if not quite unanimous in

Not Wanting Political Union,

but they did want unrestricted reciprocity, and they were not asked to support unrestricted reciprocity except on fair terms, such as would be consistent with British connection and with the honor of Canada. Canadians generally are proud of their status as British subjects, and did not want unrestricted reciprocity if it was to involve a change in their nationality, or could only be obtained on terms to which they could not honorably agree. They did not want it at the expense of handing over to another nation this grand Dominion, so extensive in territory, so mighty in resources, and with such grand natural prospects in the future. They did not want it if to obtain it or keep it we had to cease to be British subjects, and also to abandon our aspirations for an independent Canada on Canada ceasing to be part of the British Empire. We are

As Much Attached To Our Nation

as the people of the United States are to theirs. The attachment does our neighbors honor and intelligent men amongst them cannot regard otherwise our attachment to our nation. As no commercial or other material advantage, real or supposed, would induce the people of the United States to change their allegiance, so neither, I hope, will the prospect of some material advantage induce Canadians to change their allegiance to the empire. Liberals did not see that unrestricted reciprocity would have any such effect; they believed that with unchanged political relations, unrestricted reciprocity would, on the whole, be a good thing for our farmers especially, and through them for the whole community. But unrestricted reciprocity at the price of annexation we were not prepared for.

On the independence question Mr. Mowat say: The time has not come for forming Canada into an indepentent nation. Any who think so are deceiving themselves. The provinces of the Dominion are

Not Prepared for Union as a Nation,

they are not yet sufficiently knit together in national sentiment as Canadians. Our common British connection is the strongest tie that at presents binds us together. Then considering in connection with this fact that we have a frontier of several thousand miles, alongside a nation of 63,000,000, absolute independence is plainly out of the question for the present. Apart from all other considerations, therefore British connection is to be cherished meanwhile by all practicable and just means, in the interest of Canadian independence. To promote disaffection towards our own nation is against all our aspirations for Canada's national future. To obtain and keep independence we shall need all our people's patience and patriotism, and all our statesmen's wisdom; and one essential requirement is the cherishing meanwhile of our Britith connection and the British sentiment of our people, and when the opportune time

Comes for Canadian Independence

we shall need British alliance. Securing British alliance we may also have the alliance of other European countries which are represented in our population, and the alliance of the United States also with which we have so many things in common. But without British friendship and British alliance our separate nationality will be hopeless.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the letter:

I am writing the present letter for publication. My object in writing is to urge on Liberals to stand by all the accepted principles of the Liberal party in Canada, including the two articles of British connection and unrestricted reciprocity. I address my letter to you with your permission and because your views and mine concur. Both of us are with our party for unrestricted reciprocity, because we believe that unrestricted reciprocity would be a good thing for both Canada and the United States. We know that reciprocity is only obtainable, if at all.

Through the Liberal Party,

the only reciprocity the conservatives go for being a reciprocity short of what would, as we believe, be for the interest of Canada, and short at the same time of what the United States would agree to.

My letter to Dr. McKay is spoken of in the conservative press as if it expressed new opinions on my part; and it is suggested that the letter was written for publication and to announce to the general public of Canada an antagonism between myself and the liberal leaders, the hon. Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, his able coadjutor in Ontario. The truth is otherwise on both points. My letter was written for no other object than the Woodstock meeting, and without any thought of antagonism towards either of our two friends. The sentiments expressed in it in regard to British connexion I had often expressed before; and I have repeatedly expressed publicly my concurrence in unrestricted reciprocity also.

As for the liberal leader on Dominion affairs, our eloquent friend, Mr. Laurier, has no follower in any of the provinces who honors him more than I do, has greater confidence in his patriotism and uprightness, or is more glad to follow him. I am sure that so far as his influence and policy may effect

The Question of Annexation,

should that question ever have to be practically dealt with in our time, that influence will not be exerted or that policy designed to promote the annexation and surrender of our country to any other power. I am sure that it is for the common interest that Mr. Laurier should continue to have as leader the undivided confidence and support of the liberal party in all the provinces. It is in the public interest that his following in the house of commons should be maintained and strengthened.

I hope that in the approaching bye-elections the liberal candidates will receive the active and zealous support of the whole party. If any lover of British connexion hesitates about giving his support, let him bear in mind that a principal objection urged in the United States against reciprocity is that it would prevent political union, instead of furthering it. The true view I apprehend is, that it would have no effect on that question either way. It certainly will have none if the attachment of the Canadian people to the country of their fathers is as great as we now believe it to be. Let us all then continue to

Stand on The Party's Accepted Platform

as a whole—just laws, a pure administration, economical government, unrestricted reciprocity of trade relations in regard to the products of the two countries, whether natural or manufactured, and British connexion until the time comes for Canada to take its place in the world as one of its independent nations.

Tory sympathy for the south in the civil war lost to us the reciprocity treaty. The Tory so-called national policy has given to our farmers the McKinley tariff, besides accomplishing a host of other bad things. The hope of Canada now lies in the liberal party. Let no Canadian liberals help to bar its progress or lessen its usefulness by favoring, or seeming to favor, the transfer of this country and its allegiance to any foreign power. Some of our farmers, conservatives and liberals alike, may talk somewhat wildly when they think of the markets from which to their loss they are excluded; but I undertake to say that never, as a matter of deliberate action, will either they or any other important section of Canadians consent to sell their country or its nationality for gold or for greenbacks, whether in prospect or in promise. They will live on as they are in hope of better things from a better government.

Yours very faithfully,
O. MOWATT.

THE HEAD SURGEON.

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids, and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with leaden ircle, oily looking skin, etc. are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having losts its tension, every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Book sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart which beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart quicker than the first, pains about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonell Ave, Toronto, Canada.

QUEER CHINESE WAYS.

The Chinese have queer ways of doing things. They boil their rice in flat iron boilers so thin that they burn through very quickly. Some English makers thought the boilers should be thicker, and sent some thick ones there, but the Chinese refused to use them, saying that they were too thick, because, to get the rice boiling, they would have to spend more in fuel than would cost to renew the thin boiler.

A QUESTION.

How can we raise more corn to the acher? Why, of course by using Putnam's Corn Extractor. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has given universal satisfaction, for it is sure, safe and painless. Like every article of real merit it has a host of imitators, and would warn the public to guard against those dangerous substitutes offered for the genuine Putnam's Extractor. N. C. Polson's & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

MERCIER AND QUEBEC.

His Reply to Angers—Ten Thousand Attest to His Popularity.

QUEBEC, Dec. 18.—Ex-premier Mercier made public to-day the interim report of the royal commission which investigated the Baie des Chaleures scandal, and on the strength of whose findings Mr. Mercier was dismissed from office, together with lieut.-gov. Anger's letter of dismissal and the ex-premier's reply thereto.

The commission report which is signed by only two members, the third, judge Jette, being incapacitated by illness, finds that while Mr. Garneau, minister of public works, gave proof of carelessness, there is nothing to show that he benefitted in any way by the transaction, and that when Mr. Langelier, provincial secretary, accepted money from Pacaud, he was perfectly aware of its source. As regards Mr. Mercier, the report says that it was not proved that he knew of the existence of the bargain between contractor Armstrong and Pacaud. The other members of the cabinet are declared to have derived no advantage whatever from the transaction.

In transmitting the report to Mr. Mercier, lieut.-gov. Angers says that it proves carelessness and illegalities, and forces upon him the conviction that the ministry is not in a position to advise the representatives of the crown, and that therefore he must dismiss them.

Mercier's manifesto to the lieutenant governor contains the following passages: The preliminary report upon which you base your right to dismiss me is not the report of the commission which you forced upon me. It is the report of two partisans, from whom you have dragged an unjust and unfounded opinion on the investigations, in your interview with them, at Spencerwood. In fact, judges Baby and Davidson left Montreal on the morning of the 15th, bearers of a letter from the president of the commission. I am assured that they went to Spencerwood on their arrival here, and as it was necessary for you to summon the legislature or to throw the country into anarchy, you caused them to give you on the spot, in spite of the president's letter, a paper altogether informal and without legal value. Lord Dufferin, who was your superior both as a statesman and a constitutional governor, did not so act on the occasion of the Pacific scandal. He allowed his advisers, while lying under a charge of having sold a public contract for a large sum of money intended for the purposes of electoral corruption, to select their own commission to hold the investigation, and when the facts were established he considered it still his duty to send it before parliament, in order that the latter might take communication of it and decide in its wisdom what should be done. Your conduct, sir, in the whole of this unfortunate business puts our political institutions in jeopardy and makes a serious breach in the autonomy of our province. Take and keep the responsibility before the country and before history. I will try to undo your nefarious work with the assistance of my colleagues and my political friends and will willingly expend all that I possess in the way of energy and courage, and I do not despair of succeeding in saving our cherished province from the abyss into which you and your friends have been seeking for some time past to hurl it. I denounce you before public opinion, to which you are responsible as all others, and I trust that the day is not far distant when the representatives of the people will again resume the power of which you have temporarily stripped them, and vindicate the constitution which you have broken, though you solemnly swore to defend it. You will shortly receive from Mr. Abbott, your master, the price of your national treachery, and I shall soon go before the people and receive from its strong and powerful hands a new mandate which will enable me to resume in the legislature the position from which you have driven me, and to chase you, constitutionally, but surely, from Spencerwood.

M. de Boucherville is busily engaged in the task of forming his new cabinet. It is said on good authority that he experiences some trouble in the information of the Ministry. It is almost certain that the legislature will meet on Dec. 29th in order to keep within the law. In the mean time Mr. de Boucherville will have ample time to form his cabinet.

The excitement in regard to the dismissal of the Mercier government is rapidly growing among the masses. The flaming editorials of (L' Electeur) (Mercicr's organ) are read and commented on all over the province.

Impartial observers cannot help noting the universal sympathy manifested by the people of Quebec and the district with Mr. Mercier's cause. The coming fight will not be made on the Baie des Chaleurs question, but on the dismissal of premier Mercier, who had the support of both houses. One of the ministers said today:

"I cannot understand why lieut.-gov. Angers did not consult the people's wishes in the matter. Why has he not chosen one of the ministers not implicated in the Baie des Chaleurs scandal to form the new cabinet? The liberals are in a great majority in parliament, hence by naming one of the unaccused ministers he would have respected the people's will."

Monster mass meetings are being organized by the liberals throughout the province. Detective corps and squads of police are held in readiness to march to Spencerwood, the official residence of the lieut.-gov. to protect it against any hostile demonstration. The citizens of St. Roch and St. Sauveur are especially indignant. St. Roch is one of the chief liberal strongholds in the Dominion. It is represented in the house of commons by the hon. W. Laurier (liberal leader), and in the local house by the hon. Mr. Sheyhn, ex-Provincial treasurer. Both these gentlemen and Mr. Mercier are idolized by St. Roch's people.

An immense liberal mass meeting was held at Quebec on the 20th. Fully 10,000 attended. Hon. Messrs. Mercier, Shehyn, Garneau and C. A. Pelletier and Mr. Tarte delivered speeches.

Hon. David Mills, regarded as the best authority in Canada on constitutional questions, in an interview strongly condemns Gov. Angers' action in dismissing Mercier. He says the liberal party never justified Gov. Letellier's action, and had Letellier not been supported at the polls, the federal government would have been obliged to remove him. Mr. Mills says the dismissal of Mercier is the result of systematic intrigue commenced in Ottawa months ago. The whole proceeding was contrary to the principles of responsible and representative government, as any matter relating to the disbursement of public money is one purely for the legislature to approve or condemn, and that the appointment of a commission to examine into such matter is an outrageous proceeding. He says the lieut. governor, by grossly partizan conduct, has raised a constitutional point which completely overshadows the question of the ministers' conduct, Mercier and colleagues not being fairly tried, and Angers has been more anxious to get rid of political opponents than to punish wrong doing. He has violated the constitution which required him to call the legislature if he had doubts about the integrity of his advisers and has become the tool of one political party to betray another.

Judging from present indications Mercier will receive the solid support of the English-speaking liberals, not from any particular love they have for him but as a protest against the lieut. governor. Among the liberals the sentiment most freely expressed is that they will not vote against Mercier at the dictates of the Ottawa government no matter how much they may dislike him.

In the course of an hour's speech, at Montreal on the 9th, Mercier said: "My adversaries pretend that I should have refused to receive that money from Pacaud, when they admit that I did not know that transaction with Armstrong existed. Why am I condemned because Pacaud came to me with his note endorsed by Philip Valliers? Langelier, an old friend of Pacaud's, borrowed money from him, and it seems that money came out of the $100,000. They say again that Garneau was culpable because he did not use the prudence and care necessary, because he did not give the transaction all the attention possible; he, a merchant with 59 years of experience, from a clerk to a leading light in the commercial world! Is it not absurd? They admit others are not guilty, but because they wish to get rid of them, they turned them out. If I judge by the public feeling which is manifested everywhere, by letters I receive from every place, by this spontaneous gathering which gentlemen of the Club National have got up, I shall re-enter parliament stronger than ever. When I shall have acquired that new strength coming from the heart of the people, I will go to Quebec and tell that despot at Spencerwood, if he is there, 'Now it is your turn—go.' The people are masters, the lieut. governor is their servant. The master is stronger than the servant, and when the servant, has dismissed his master a revolution is the result. The master will go out for a few moments and bring back a policeman to expel his servant. I have tried to avoid disorder in this province. I prefer to go before the people and say: Judge between us. I am the son of a farmer who worked hard to give me a good education, and my mother was his lawful wedded wife. I am then a legitimate son of the people, and I demand the protection of the people against a tyrant who has been introduced at Spencerwood. A session is unfortunately necessary before an election can take place, otherwise I should be first minister yet. I desired to respect that small clause which provides for one session within a year. I directed the attention of the proper official to it. I asked him to reassemble the legislature and bring together all those intelligent members who have supported me so as to put an end to the crisis. That is the reason why they were in such a hurry to draw up that mockery of a report. We are threatened with the loss of the liberties to secure which our fathers have perished on the scaffold. Old men here present know what they suffered in old times. They know that a scaffold was erected here. Old and young have ascended it with the same courage and have died like heroes, saying, we give our lives with happiness, because we will give liberty to our country! But it is no longer a question of gaining liberty, but of preserving it. Sometimes it is more difficult to keep a fortune which you have gained. We have gained our liberty and now we have to keep it, we who are able to sustain a struggle. Your hands are as strong as those of the patriots of former times and your hearts are as bold and generous, and you will help me to preserve our dear liberties. You have read history. You have read that many people in Europe have won their liberty. You have also read that few have preserved it, because the men had passed away who had helped to win it. And young men had done their duty. Look at Ireland. It was not the English who killed the parliament of Ireland, but Irishmen themselves who were traitors to their country. They did not understand that the day they would abolish their parliament, the bulwark of their nationality, they would become the slaves of England."

Many other speeches followed.

The public declaration by Mr. Tarte at the meeting Friday evening, and that he was instigated to attack Langevin and McGreevy by conservative cabinet ministers, who afterwards betrayed him, has created a sensation in political circles here. The only ministers to whom Tarte can possibly refer are Caron and Chapleau, and the friends of Langevin threaten vengeance. They demand that Tarte's statement be investigated and if found correct the ministers guilty of intriguing to destroy the personal and political reputation of a colleague must leave the cabinet.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swanye & Son, Philadelphia.

The man who believes most sincerely in the efficacy of prayer is the man who never prays for what he hasn't worked for.

GOOD ADVICE.

Dear Sirs,—I have been troubled with headache for over 40 years, and had it so bad about once a week that I was sometimes not expected to live. I was advised to use B. B. B. and have used 3 bottles. I now have an attack only once in four or five months, and feel that if I continue using it I will be entirely cured. Therefore I recommend it highly.

MRS. E. A. STOREY, Shetland, Ont.

"What did she die of?" "She overloaded her stummick with turkey an' mince pie on Thanksgiving!" "Oh, what a lovely death—how I envies her corpse!"

IT SELDOM FALLS.

Dear Sirs,—I took two bottles of Hagyards Pectoral Balsam, and it cured me of hoarseness and tightness of the chest after other things had failed. I have also tried B. B. B., it work splendidly for weakness and headache.

SAMUEL MADDOCK, Beamsville, Ont.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household

BUTTER MAKING.

Allow your cows to get nothing but the purest water, and as much of it as they can drink at least twice a day. The milk from our common Canadian cows when grass-fed contains 87 per cent water. The cow has no filter in her to purify water, and if the water is impure the impurity goes straight into the milk. If a cow drinks 100 lbs. impure water 87 per cent of the impurities of that water will be found in the milk. Never allow your cows to drink water you would not drink yourself. We will take it for granted that the man has done his part, that is, he has got the right breed of cattle and has fed and watered them properly. Next comes the woman's part, and, first the milking, which should be done with clean hands. The cow's udder should be either washed or brushed off clean before commencing to milk, and the milking should be done into tin pails. Strain as soon as possible after milking, into cans eight inches in diameter and twenty inches deep. Add enough warm water to bring it up to 90° fah. and place it in ice-water sufficiently cold to bring it down to 40° fah, In the summer the cream will all be at the top in twelve hours, while in winter it will require twenty-four hours, Skim with a tin cup. Put the cream into a crock or tin can, and keep it below 55° fah. until you have enough cream to churn. Twelve hours before you have enough cream to make a churning, take half a gallon of cream, heat it to 60°, and keep in a warm place to ripen; warm all the cream you intend to churn to 60°, then add half a gallon of ripened cream, stir thoroughly, and put on the cover until it is ripe enough for churning, which should be less than twenty-four hours. Churn as soon as the cream is slightly acid. Never allow it to rise above 62°. If your cream has been taken off without any milk in it, add one quart of water before churning. If your cream requires a higher temperature than 62° raise it by adding hot water. Have one yard of best cheese cloth, run a hem in each end of it, then run a wooden rod through, hang it in the churn and strain the cream through it. If the customers desire the butter without coloring, give it to them so; but if they desire it colored, then use coloring.

There can be no cast-iron rule laid down for the temperature at which to churn. It depends a good deal on the temperature of the room you churn in, and the time of year and the churn you use. In summer we churn at from 58° to 60°, in winter from 62° to 64°. Churning should be done in from 45 minutes to an hour. When the particles of butter are the size of a grain of wheat or even smaller, draw off the buttermilk, and let it pass through a fine strainer to catch any fine particles of butter that would otherwise escape. Then put the plug in and put two pails of cold water into the churn; then put on the cover and churn for a minute, draw off the water process again; then put in two pails of cold water with a pound of salt, churn a little longer and draw off the pickle. Of salt, use 1 oz. to every pound of butter; put on the cover and turn until the butter is formed into rolls, by which time the butter and salt will be perfectly mixed. Lift the butter into a tub with a wooden ladle and let it remain eight hours. The hand should never be allowed to touch the butter. To prepare the tenant or tub for keeping the butter in, fill it with fresh butter-milk, let it stand for twelve hours, empty out the butter-milk and wash with salt, using a brush. Fill the tenant with boiling pickle, and let stand twelve hours; scour with coarse salt, and rinse with cold water. Put in half a tea cup of salt and two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, and cover with a piece of cloth; it is then ready for the butter. Fill it within a quarter of an inch from the top, cover with two thicknesses of cloth, press the cloth well down round the edge and cover with the following mixture: 1 lb. salt, 2 oz. white sugar, 1 oz. saltpetre; wet the mixture with boiling water, allow it to cool before you use it, then spread it over the top of your tenant. This will become quite hard and air-tight. Have rough box in your milk-room large enough to hold all the butter you make in the season; as soon as a tennant is filled, put it into the box and cover with coarse salt to keep it from the air. Although I have described how butter can be kept, I do not recommend keeping it. In conclusion, let me say that women would find it a great deal easier to keep milk dishes clean by using a brush instead of a cloth.—Joseph Yuill, in the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal.

HOW TO PRESERVE POTATOES.

The French minister of agriculture publishes the details of the process in the official Bulletin du Ministere de l' Agriculture for March, 1891. The following is a translation of the essential part of the scheme:

1. The method of preservation consists in plunging the tubers, before storing them away, for ten hours into a 2 per cent solution of commercial sulphuric acid in water; two parts of acid to 100 parts of water.

2. The acid penetrates the eyes to the depth of about one-fortieth inch (two millimeters), which serves to destroy their sprouting power; it does not have any appreciable effect upon the skin of the potatoes.

3. After remaining in the liquid ten hours the tubers must be thoroughly dried before storing away.

4. The same liquid may be used any number of times with equally good results.

5. A barrel or tank of any kind will do for the treatment. The acid is so dilute it does not affect the wood.

6. Chemical analysis shows that potatoes treated by this process are as nutritious and healthful after eighteen months as when freshly dug.

7. Potatoes thus treated are of course worthless for planting.—Gerald McCarthy, N. C. experiment station, Raleigh.

NEW SARUM NOTES.

Dear Sirs,—I have used six bottles of B. B. B. I took it for liver complaint. Before I took it I had headache and felt stupid all the time, but now I am healthy and entirely well. In addition I have a good appetite, which I did not have previously.

LIBBIE POUND,
New Sarum, Ont.

Five things are essential to success in life. One is a good wife; the four others are money.

Chilblains, chopped hands, frost bites are cured by bathing in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.