THE HERALD.

VOL. III., NO. 20. | FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1892. | $1.00 PER YEAR.

Board of Works

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 available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff 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,

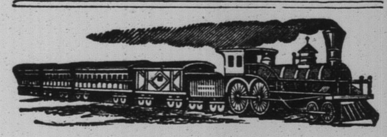
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

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.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

—COMPRISING—

Spring Overcoating,

Suitings,

and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY,

WILMOT'S AVE.

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 for Gout 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,

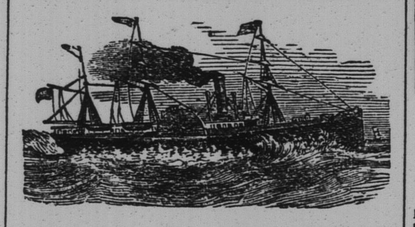
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all 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

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service. 1892, Calling at Londonderry.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
April 21	SARDINIAN	May 7	May 8
" 28	*NUMIDIAN	" 18	......
May 5	PARISIAN	" 21	May 22
" 12	CIRCASSIAN	" 28	" 29
" 19	*MONGOLIAN	June 8	......
" 26	SARDINIAN	" 11	June 12
June 2	*NUMIDIAN	" 22	......
" 9	PARISIAN	" 25	June 26
" 16	CIRCASSIAN	July 2	July 3
" 23	*MONGOLIAN	" 13	......
" 30	SARDINIAN	" 16	July 17

And regularly hereafter.

*S. S. Mongolian and Numidian will only carry Cabin Passengers on the voyage to Liverpool.

Rates of First Cabin Passage, Summer Season, 1892, to Londonderry or Liverpool from Montreal or Quebec.

By S. S. Parisian—$60, $70 and $80, Single; $110, $130 and $150, Return.

By S. S. Sardinian or Circassian—$50, $55 and $60, Single; $95, $105 and $115, Return.

By S. S. Mongolian or Numidian—$45 and $50, Single; $95 and $100. Return.

Children 2 to 12 years, Half-Fare; under 2 years Free.

Intermediate, $25. Steerage, $20.

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

Liverpool to Baltimore via St. John's and Halifax.	Steamships.	Halifax via St John's, N. F., to Liverpool.
12 April	NOVA SCOTIAN	9 May.
26 "	*CARTHAGINIAN	23 "
10 May	CASPIAN	6 June
24 "	NOVA SCOTIAN	20 "

*The Carthaginian will carry only Cabin Passengers from Halifax.

Cabin Passage, Halifax to Liverpool—Single, $60 and $65. Return $110 and $120.

Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.

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.

NESTORIAN	1 April
SARMATIAN	14 "
HIBERNIAN	29 "
NESTORIAN	13 May.

And fortnightly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
1 Apr	STATE OF NEBRASKA	21 Apr 4.00 p m
15 "	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	5 May 10 a m
29 "	STATE OF NEVADA	19 " 3 00 p m
13 May	STATE OF NEBRASKA	2 June 3.00 p m
7 May	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	16 " 2.00 p m

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow.

Saloon Passage to Glasgow or 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.

4th April.

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.

BRUSHES. - BRUSHES.

Just Received our usual Spring stock of Brushes

3 LARGE Cases containing Whitewash, Kalsomine, Paint, Varnish, Tar, Hearth, Counter, Lime, Roofing, Paste and Paste Brushes. Sash Tools, Lettering, Marking and Artists Brushes.

For sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

PURE AMERICAN TAR.

JUST TO HAND:

350 TINS Pure American Tar, at special low price.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

PARSONS' PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. ONE PILL A DOSE. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps; five boxes $1.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

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 a 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.

—UNION—

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Of London, England.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A. D. 1714.

FIRE RISKS

On every description of Insurable Property accepted at Current Rates of Premium.

Private Dwellings and their Contents, Churches, School Houses and Public Buildings

Insured on specially favorable terms. Policies for Three Years issued for Two Annual Premiums.

I also represent first-class Life and Accident Companies.

A. S. MURRAY, Agent,

Office opp. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

BURDOCK PILLS

SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES

DR LOW'S WORM SYRUP

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

BE A MAN

All men can't be Apollos of strength and form, but all may have robust health and strong nerves and clear minds. Our treatment makes such men. The methods are our own exclusively, and where anything is left to build upon, the VIGOR OF MEN is easily, quickly, permanently restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of over-work, sickness, worry, etc., forever cured. Full strength development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address,

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

3

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and his Household.

Of all the different modes of seeding with clover, the most successful one, when the conditions are favorable, is to scatter the seed over a surface which has been finely pulverized and not crusted, the sowing being done very early in the spring. The crumbling of the soil after a night's freezing partly or wholly covers the seed, none of which are buried so deep as to prevent germination. With spring rains enough to keep the surface moist, nearly all will grow; and with the ground thus clothed with the green crop of the young plant, the whole presents an interesting sight to the farmer.

But in most cases all the required conditions for success with this mode of seeding cannot be depended on. The soil well fitted the previous autumn may have become so crusted by an open winter as to prevent the seed from becoming covered by the crumbling soil; or an early drouth may be fatal to the young clover. Farmers who are familiar with the seasons, will decide whether to adopt this mode of seeding, or to use a later mode by harrowing.

Covering the seed by harrowing prevents a part from growing by burying too deep, but the loss of seed this way is less than many suppose. It is true that clover seed will not grow if buried over an inch with heavy soil or over an inch and a half with a light one. With a light harrow, or with a smoothing harrow, not more than half the seed will be buried too deep, and often not more than a third; and if the surface has been well pulverized, all the rest will grow. But with a heavy harrow and with cloudy land, success is not to be expected, and here (as in many other farm operations) through preparation is essential.

A estimate of the quantity of seed required may show the advantages of harrowing. A peck of clover seed will be enough for an acre, and will cost a dollar and a half. One-half of it will be lost by covering it too deep with the harrow; the other half will all grow. The whole loss is only seventy-five cents in seed for the acre, and it is better to consume it in this way than to risk or lose the whole crop by the more uncertain method.

A light dressing with fine manure after the last plowing in preparing the ground will insure a more certain growth and better crop, and if it is to follow winter wheat, this will be greatly benefitted by running over it with the slant-tooth harrow, when the wheat is a few inches high, and the preparation for the clover crop greatly improved. In experiments performed by the writer, these harrowings were given the wheat in spring, and at the last harrowing, when the wheat was a foot high, the clover seed was sown, was well and thinly covered, and after the harvesting of the wheat, presented a dense and copious crop. In sowing the wheat, a smaller quantity of seed was used than usual, so as not to shade to heavily the young clover plants. This thin seeding and the harrowing was followed with a distinctly increased growth of the wheat and the lengthened heads of grain.

CREAM RAISING.

We remember some nine years ago, when the writer was pioneer farming in New Zealand he wrote to the American Dairyman asking how it was that there was no complaints in this country against the deep cold setting system with the milk of "strippers." Neither the editor or any of the readers took any notice of the enquiry, and yet this very question has been handled exhaustively in Denmark by practical experiments; but it is not until lately that the matter seemed to become interesting to our dairymen and it proves to be another case of "history repeats itself," as the Fjord experiments had hardly demonstrated to the Danish dairymen that with "strippers" they had better go back to shallow setting, when the centrifugal creamers were invented, and put an end to all the trouble of large dairies and creameries. We fear that if the loss caused by cold deep setting of "strippers" milk could be figured out the result would be appalling, and just now we want to remind our readers that while diluting with water may partially help it according to some experiments, it is well to remember the following rule for setting: The depth of the milk must be modified according to the temperature available. Thus with no ice in warm weather, set very shallow (2 to 3 inches); if colder, say 50 to 60 degrees, or if running cold water is at disposal, set 5 to 6 inches deep. If water below 48 degrees or ice is available, set in cans of 8 inches diameter, and 20 inches deep, submerged or not, as you may prefer. Plenty of crushed ice should be used so as to cook quickly and intensely.

The losses of butter fat by neglecting to have the water cold enough, are enormous; that the experiments of the late Prof. Fjord have amply proved. Experiments both here and in Europe have also demonstrated that all the difficulties in creameries are overcome by the centrifugal force, and there is no need to leave more than from 0.1 to 0.2 per cent fat in the skimmilk irrespective of breed, feed or period of lactation.—Dairy Messenger.

EARLY CHICKENS AND THEIR FOOD.

Cracked corn, wheat screenings, hay seeds, or anything that the chicks will eat, may be given them. It is a practice with some to feed corn meal in the shape of dough, and such food is excellent as a portion of the ration, but not as an exclusive food. If the corn meal dough is first cooked as bread it will be more wholesome, and the mess will be improved in quality if the meal is mixed with milk instead of water. Chicks should never be fed much sloppy food. Dry, hard food is more suitable for them, and a luxury for them will be a mess of lean meat cut up fine in a meat cutter. For green food for chicks the clover leaves from barn sweepings, scalded, is excellent, and mashed potatoes will be highly relished. Keep little chicks busy all the time by inducing them to work at scratching for seeds. Exercise is very important in raising chicks, as it serves to prevent leg weakness, promotes appetite and renders them less liable to bowl disease.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have Bronchitis—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

He—Why doesn't that English girl come on deck, and be wooed by the breezes too? She—Her mother won't let her. She heard the captain say this was a trade wind.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Such as Young Housewives May Well Make a Note of.

In housecleaning days, remember—That carpets wear longer if thoroughly shaken once a year, as the dirt which collects under them grinds out the threads. A carpet should be beaten on the wrong side first, and afterwards more gently on the right side. If badly soiled or exceedingly dusty, spread out on the grass after it is thoroughly beaten, and clean with tepid water, to which ox-gall or borax has been added in the proportion of a teacupful of the former or two tablespoonfuls of the latter to a pail of water. Use a scrubbing brush, if necessary, and rinse and wipe dry afterwards. Ammonia is good to brighten colors, but it also causes some colors to run, and should be used carefully, if at all.

Carpets wear much longer if heavy carpet paper is laid under them. If this is not convenient, two thicknesses of newspaper is far better than straw, or laying next to the floor.

Never relay a carpet until the floor is perfectly dry, or the tacks will rust and injure the carpet.

Carpets in daily use should have the breadths ripped apart and reversed, to bring the most wear on to different parts.

In mending a carpet by patching, let the pieces extend across a breadth from seam to seam, and they will show far less, as they need not be caught down at the edges.

Clean straw mattings and rattan furniture with salt and water, changing the water often. Washed in this way they will not turn yellow.

The durabilily and brightness of oilcloth are increased by a coat of varnish semi-annually, or by rubbing over with kerosene once a month.

Never put down stair carpets without pads underneath. They wear much longer, and are much easier to use. An old "tack" or heavy bed-quilt, cut in proper-sized pieces, answers the purpose.

Zinc is best cleaned with sapolio and hot water, and then polished with kerosene and a woolen cloth.

Beware of cheap soap and soap powders in cleaning woodwork, unless you are going to repaint.

Sapolio, or a little borax or pearline added to the water will not injure unvarnished paint. The latter, if dark-colored, should be cleaned with tea, wiped dry and polished with a woolen cloth. But do not use tea on light-colored or oiled woodwork, lest it stain.

Before commencing to wash the wood finish of a room, dust it thoroughly, especially on the top of windows, doors, picture-rail and baseboard. Then clean the floor first.

Windows are easier cleaned and have a far higher polish if a little alcohol or amonia is added to the water, and no soap used. After rubbing dry with a cloth, polish with chamois or pieces of newspaper.

A wooden meat-skewer is very convenient for cleaning in the corners of sash and other woodwork, and no material makes as nice cleaning cloths as old worn underwear.

Holland shades that are soiled near the bottom can be advantageously turned from top to bottom. Don't shift old-fashioned shade fixtures from other rooms to the kitchen, when new spring rollers can be purchased as cheaply as now. Time and patience are both too valuable.

Lace or other drapery at windows, should be changed from top to bottom or from one side to the other, to prevent the sun from shining on the same place, as it is this heat that causes them to become tender and break.

If you cannot afford screen doors and windows, buy a whole piece of musquito netting (it only costs fifty cents) and when your windows are washed tack it on before the flies have gained an entrance. A neater job is done by tacking it inside of the window-casings than when put on the outside. Where there are outside blinds the netting can be left unfastened at the bottom to allow of opening and closing the blinds.

A hanging of musquito netting with weights in the bottom is quite a protection at doorways leading from one room to another, and any man or boy handy with tools can make a door-frame and when covered with netting and painted (netting also) they look well and will do good service.

Wall paper may be cleaned and made to look much fresher by rubbing with soft cloths dipped in oatmeal, if the cloths are changed often and never used when dusty. Otherwise it will look worse than at first.

Raw linseed oil is much better than kerosene for oiling furniture, but it must be rubbed thoroughly dry with a woolen cloth.

If you take down any stoves, remove the nickel trimmings, scour and wrap each piece separately in paper and lay in a dry place.

Do not wash and put away blankets until June, and when you do, use borax and plenty of hot water and they will clean easily and look well.

Feather beds and pillows should be thoroughly aired and the ticks changed, if necessary. But do not hang or lay them in the hot sun, for this will draw out the oil and make them foul rather than pure.

The most comfortable "tacks" imaginable to spread over the top of mattresses, are made by using feathers instead of cotton for filling, and tying them about four inches apart. One ordinary sized feather bed will make four "tacks"

All mattresses and pillows should have covers made of unbleached muslin, and tied or buttoned at the end, to protect the ticks. These do not require washing oftener than every six months, and are a real saving.

Place dishes of charcoal or quick lime in sink cupboards or other damp corners.

If a cellar bottom is of earth and has boards laid down to walk on, have them all carried out-of-doors and thoroughly cleaned and dried. After thoroughly cleaning the floor sprinkle it with a solution of copperas, and open doors and windows and let the sun and wind reach the farthest corner.

If a cellar is damp and musty it is well to add a little copperas to the lime which is used in whitewashing the side walls.

If there is no wire netting over the cellar windows, neglect it no longer, for damp foul air in a cellar will quickly permeate through the entire house and endanger the health of the inmates.

Make haste slowly, that you may not be too exhausted when the task is completed, to enjoy the cleanliness you have secured.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have Weak Lungs—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

HIS LIFE'S WORK IS OVER.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Ex-Premier of Canada, Passes Away.

TORONTO, April 17.—Hon. Alexander Mackenzie died this morning at 12.40. He celebrated his birthday on January 28th last, and was in better health at that time than almost at any other period since his health broke up, through overwork and paralysis ten years ago. A day or two subsequent to his birthday he was out walking and slipped and fell on an icy sidewalk. He injured his head so that his brain was affected and he lay almost ever after hovering between life and death, and generally in condition of unconsciousness. For some time his death has been expected from day to day.

Born 28th January, 1822, in Perthshire, Scotland—almost within gunshot of the Pass of Kilicrankie—Mr. Mcackenzie received as good an education as it was possible to receive up to his fourteenth year; then he learned the trade of a stone mason, and when he was twenty-two years of age he came to Canada. He took up residence at Kingston, working as journeyman, an employer, a contractor. He married Miss Neill, who died after a few years, and then he married Miss Jane Sym, who survives him. Three years after he came out from Scotland he was joined by five of his brothers—one brother being already with him—and his mother, and thenceforward Canada became his home. For her interests he labored as for his own, and his public life was like his private life: energetic, honest, sincere and just. He edited a newspaper, discussed public questions, and had parliamentary ambitions. When Mr. Mackenzie came to America the great struggle in Upper Canada was between the ordinary people and the handful of men of the old families who sought to keep for themselves and their families all the positions, emoluments and honors. The battle against them had largely been of the nature of a struggle to prevent the Church of England becoming an established or, at least, a privileged church. The Presbyterians of Upper Canada had been foremost in this fight on the side of the people, and the Browns, father and sons, leaders. Mr. Mackenzie though Scotch was a Baptist, but his sympathy and his natural disposition made him side with the liberals. In 1862, when he was forty years of age, he entered the old parliament of Canada for Lambton, succeeding his brother, the late Hope Mackenzie. The question of confederation coming up, Mr. Mackenzie favored it, but he did not favor George Brown's coalition with Sir John Macdonald to carry it, and when Brown eventually retired from the ministry, Mr. Mackenzie indignantly rejected Sir John's effort to buy him up by tendering him the position of president of the council. Upper Canada became the province of Ontario, and the local administration which was formed there was but the "donkey engine" of the larger machine at Ottawa. The liberals determined to break it up. There was nothing then to prevent a man from sitting in both parliaments, and Mr. Mackenzie in 1871 got a seat in the Ontario house. Under the management of Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie the Sanfield-Macdonald ministry was defeated. Mr. Mackenzie became provincial secretary in the new government, and delivered a budget speech which was a marvel of tact, judgment, discrimination and lucidity.

The liberals being firmly entrenched in power both Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie withdrew from the local arena, and ever since Oliver Mowatt has controlled the destines of Ontario. In the first confederated parliament there was not a powerful opposition. George Brown had been defeated. The confederates raised the cry that only men who supported confederation should be elected to carry it out. New Brunswick elected almost entire Macdonald men. Nova Scotia sent a large opposition, but Sir John and Dr. Tupper proceeded to buy up as many as they could. Mr. Mackenzie led the liberals without any particular election to the position, and he had the support of some old parliamentarians. The bad government, the corruption and dishonesty which the first confederated parliament displayed, set a great many of the old New Brunswick liberals against the administration, like Messrs. Ferris, Charles Burpee, Pickard and Bolton. Sir John saw that if he was to get back into power he must buy up many constituencies, and he proceeded to do this by the advances of Sir Hugh Allen, who, in return for his advances, was to get a charter to build the Canadian Pacific railway. He carried a majority of members in the house elected in 1872, but the exposure of his methods so weakened him before the country that his resignation became a necessity, and in November, 1873, he resigned. Mr. Mackenzie was called upon to form a government, and for five years he was prime minister. In 1875 he made a visit to his old home in Scotland, returning to his native village and country for the first time since he had left it in 1844. He was heartily greeted by the people, and indeed everywhere was received with great honor, the Queen herself inviting him to Windsor castle. There were many articles then published in the English press commenting on his rise from a humble position, on his skill, integrity, and intellectual capacity. In 1878 Mr. Mackenzie's government was defeated at the polls; his resignation followed. He continued to lead the liberals for a short time longer, but at the end of a couple of years gave way to Mr. Blake. If there were on Mr. Mackenzie's part any heart burnings or disappointments over his retirement from the leadership of his party he never showed them in his political conduct. He remained to the last a true liberal, ever considering and regarding the interest of the people, sincerely desirous of knowing what was right and then determined at all hazards to do it.

Within a year Canada has lost the two men who, as premiers, guided her destiny from confederation, July 1867, to July 1891. The difference between the two men was radical. Mr. Mackenzie was an honest man who would shrink from compassing his ends, however great they were, by any other than honest means. He was a prudent man, eminently typical of that large body of the Canadian people who live frugal lives, who spend according to their means, and who think that success is best achieved by the practice of industry, moderation, temperance and frugality. He was a man of sincere religious conviction, who thought that the domestic virtues of the citizen should display themselves in the character of the state. And those who compare the career of Mr. Mackenzie's administration with that of his successor, who was also his predecessor, will find by his management of public affairs the truth of this statement. He came into office at the close of a corrupt period, and he tried to govern honestly.

Mr. Mackenzie might, in all probability, have enriched himself, and continued in power to this day, had he sold out his free trade principles in 1877-8 to the manufacturers who sought to have protection enforced upon the people. He did not believe protection was a good thing, and he went to defeat rather than adopt it. Mark the difference between his conduct and that of Sir John Macdonald in this respect. Sir John accepted the services of the manufacturers. He distinctly told the people at the same time that he proposed no increase of taxation, but merely a readjustment. He got into power, and at once violated his public pledges, for he heavily increased the public burdens. Mr. Mackenzie thought that the Canadian Pacific railway should be built; but that it should be built according to the means and resources of the country; that the settlement of the fertile prairie lands according as they were needed was more important than the speedy union of the Pacific and the Atlantic. He would proceed by slow methods, according to the purse of the builders. Sir John Macdonald preferred the accomplishment of a brilliant feat. The result is that he imposed upon the country a burden which is every day pressing more heavily upon us, and which will yet produce a political revolution. The years in which Mr. Mackenzie was premier of Canada were years in which there was considerable depression in business, and, of course, Mr. Mackenzie's political enemies made the most of this. But, a careful examination of the general results of these years will show that there was prosperity equal at least to the past five years, and that the condition of the people was no worse then than it is now. For political purposes the conservatives exaggerated the bad conditions of the time. When Mr. Mackenzie went out of office there was a debt upon the Canadian people of $140,000,000. To-day that debt has reached $238,000,000.

While Mr. Mackenzie was leader of the government he also discharged the duties of the ministry of public works, which then included railways and canals as well as the ordinary works of the country. Many of his friends thought he undertook too much, and from one point of view he doubtless did undertake too much. On the other hand he did good service for Canada. Recent revelations have shown us what is to be expected from contractors and even from public officials if a minister is incompetent or dishonest, and the stern front which Mr. Mackenzie opposed to many schemes, doubtless, injured him, but they benefitted the country. Very few large fortunes were made in his time out of the public works of Canada. Contrast these conditions with what followed in a few years after. In Mr. Mackenzie's thoughts Canada was the great consideration. What was best for her was the right thing to do, but it must be done honestly. Next, his attachments were to the mother country in which he was born. But as he was a thorough democrat by nature he could not accept from the Queen the honor of knighthood, for he thought this English system should have no place here. No man can do more for his country than to give her his time, his intellect, his ability, and to do so honestly. This has Mr. Mackenzie done. We believe the general verdict of all men to-day will be that he was an honest, sincere, upright and patriotic statesman, a true type of the honest, toiling, industrious Canadian, and that as he passes to his eternal rest there will be a very general appreciation of those great qualities by which the honest principles of his life triumphed over every temptation for unlawfully obtaining wealth, place or power.

Mr. Mackenzie was not an eloquent speaker, but he was a rational, lucid and interesting one. His mind was stored with facts—historical, social, statistical. He argued closely to the root of the question whatever it was, so that it was always a pleasure to listen to him.

In the domestic circle Mr. Mackenzie was a most cheerful, agreeable and pleasant man. He ever lived a simple life, but when in health was hospitable and loved to have his friends about him. In all of his duties he was ably assisted by his wife, whose assistance while he was a worker and whose care of him while an invalid made his life as free from care as it was possible for woman to make it.—St. John Globe.

There was Tom, the Son of the Piper,
Jack Sprat and Merry King Cole,
And the Three Wise Men of Gotham,
Who went to sea in a bowl;
The woman who rode on a broomstick,
And swept the cobwebbed sky,
And the boy who sat in the corner,
Eating his Christmas pie.

These were some of the old favorites, but they have been supplanted by the "Pansy" and "Chatterbox" stories, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and "Five Little Peppers." The Old fashioned pills and physics have been superseded, and wisely, too, by Pierce's Purgative Pellets, a mild, harmless and effective cathartic. They are pleasant to take—so gentle in their action that the most delicate child can take them, yet so effective that they will cure the most obstinate cases of constipation, stomach, liver and bowel troubles. They should be in every nursery. As a gentle laxative, only one for a dose.

If there was some way of wrapping up a baby so that it would be like a game bag or a gun, the women would have no trouble in getting their husbands to carry babies on the street.

THE HIGH TESTIMONY

Of hundreds of druggists afford convincing proof of the great merit of Nerviline in all painful affections. F. R. Melville, druggist, Prescott, writes: "My customers who have used Nerviline speak highly of it. I am satisfied it will take a leading place in the market." This expresses the universal verdict, and if you are suffering from any painful affection, internal or external, give Nerviline a trial and immediate relief will be as certain as the sun shines. Nerviline is a powerfully penetrating pain remedy. Sold by dealers everywhere.

True sympathy is putting ourselves in another's place; and we are moved in proportion to the reality of our imagination.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have any Throat Trouble—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

In the first transports of delight a happy Harlem father rushed into the club-room last Thursday night exclaiming: "I've got a son! It's a boy!"

STORY OF A HYMN.

How "The Sweet By-and-By" was Written, as Told by its Author.

In the year 1861 I became a resident of the village of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, the home of the composer, J. B. Webster, who shortly after, became associated with me in the production of sheet music (songs) and other musical works. In the summer or fall of the year 1867 we commenced work on the "The Signet Ring," a new Sabbath school hymnbook. "The Sweet By-and-By" was one of the songs especially written for that work.

Mr. Webster, like many musicians, was of an exceedingly nervous and sensitive nature, and subject to periods of depression, in which he looked upon the dark side of all things in life. I had learned his peculiarities so well that, on meeting him, I could tell at a glance if he was in one of his melancholy moods, and had found that I could rouse him from them by giving him a new song or hymn to work on. On such an occasion he came into my place of business and, walking down to the stove, turned his back to me without speaking. I was at my desk writing. Presently I turned to him and said:

"Webster, what is the matter now?"

"It is no matter," he replied, "it will be all right by-and-by."

The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunlight, and I replied, "'The Sweet By-and-By!' Why would not that make a good hymn?"

"May be it would," said he, indifferently.

Turning to the desk, I penned the words of the hymn as fast as I could write.

In the meantime, two friends, N. H. Carswell and S. E. Bright, had come in. I handed the hymn to Mr. Webster. As he read it his eye kindled, and his whole demeanor changed. Stepping to the desk, he began writing the notes in a moment. Presently he requested Mr. Bright to hand him his violin, and he played the melody. In a few moments more he had the notes for the four parts of the chorus jotted down. I think it was not over thirty minutes from the time I took my pen to write the words before the two gentlemen named, myself and Mr. Webster, were singing the hymn in the same form in which it afterward appeared in "The Signet Ring."—Dr. S. Filmore Bennett.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY FOR MAY.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's vivacious chronicle of the grand transcontinental excursion and first annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs appropriately leads the brilliant May number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. Valerien Gribayedoff illustrates with some spirited drawings a timely paper, full of instructive interest, on the "Armies of Continental Europe," by Thomas Donnelly. "Felix Oldboy's Recollections," an idyllic description of New York city in the last generation, is the last piece of literary work done by its gifted author, the late Col. John Flavel Mines. It is charmingly illustrated by Joseph Becker. Other important contributions to this number are: "Thoreau," by W. I. Lincoln Adams; "Through the Jura"; "Von Moltke on the Franco-German War"; "A Nautical Gladiator" (the Swordfish), by Hugh M. Smith, of the U. S. Fish Commission; "Footsteps of the Swedes along the Deleware," by Richard S. Hinton; and the concluding article on "Old English Porcelain," by Thomas L. Winthrop. The short stories and departments are as abundant and varied as is customary with this popular periodical.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Good blood will show its quality. So will bad blood, the one in a healthy body and ruddy complexion, the other in ill health, blotches, pimples, boiles and sores, and frequently in intenser forms as ulcers, abscesses, erysipelas, scrofulous diseases, salt rheum, etc. Every organ of the body depends upon the blood for force and vitality, and is but scantily served when the blood is impure. No remedy is so potent as a blood purifier or more rapidly produces new and healthy blood than Burdock Blood Bitters, which neutralizes the various poisons and restores the vitalizing power of this all important fluid. As an instance of this read what Mr. J. F. Neff, of Algoma Mills, Ont., says in a recent letter:

SIRS,—A year ago I was troubled with spots breaking out all over my body, the effect of bad blood. I consulted three different doctors, who gave me medicine but did not cure me. I was advised to try B. B. B., and after using two bottles I noticed the spots getting less. I continued the use of B. B. B., which entirely cured me, giving me also a splendid appetite. Since then I would use no other medicine.

HIS NOSE WAS RED.

"I want you to be reliable and always on hand," said a Kentucky gentleman to an old negro whom he had hired.

"Yes, sah."

"You must do what I tell you."

"Yes, sah."

"I don't mind a man taking a drink now and then, as I do that myself."

"Yes, sah, I knowed dat jess as soon as I laid my eyes on you."

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have Difficulty in Breathing—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

A really great man is known by three signs—generosity in the design, humanity in the execution, and moderation in success.

When you have leisure, said a caller to a city editor, I would like to speak to you. All right; come round after I am dead.

Mr. J. E. Humphrey, 46 Bond street, Toronto, says Burdock Blood Bitters wrought a complete cure of dyspepsia in his case after all else had failed.

He (passionately)—Do you ever think of marriage? She (frankly)—What else does a girl have to think about?

He—Mattie, if I only dared to kiss you! She—Harry, whatever you are, don't be a coward.

Rosalie—Now, don't tell any one what I have said. Grace—I won't. I'll stay home from the sewing class on purpose.

What the Scotch salmon said to the fisher—"I dinna thank ye for spearing."