

ous wholesale and import
t of John McNider & Co.,
et, Quebec. The elder Ma
en manager of this firm, b
ed to St. John's, where
ranch house, which was th
ial industry of importance
In 1810 he married Mi
er, daughter of his forme
er, and in 1816 retired fro
fe to a country seat on th
r. He died on the 10th o
t the age of 72 years.
d, the subject of the prese
ed a classical education
College, from which he
h first-class honors. Sub
ying law, he was admitte
1854 and at once began th
is profession at St. John's
is still on the old home
follows agricultural pur
ction with his legal prac
er months he spends most
having, in 1892, entered
p with Mr. O'Hara Baynes
n of Marchand and Baynes
he Standard Building, on
st. Mr. Marchand is the
l work of very great value
"Le Manuel et Formulaire

This work, which is a very
its not only of the notarial
nada, but also of contract
a very complete and ex
id has had a large sale.
volunteer movement was
ohn's and vicinity, prin
his efforts and those of
rge. The volunteers of
formed into the 21st.
as the Richelieu Light
in 1866, Mr. Marchand
utenant-colonel in com
on active service during
raids, his corps being
at the first alarm and
n's by volunteers from
llowing the invasion at
970, he was placed in
rigade composed of the
Own Rifles, Victoria
s, Hochelaga battalion,
Light Infantry, which
orce Lieutenant-Colonel
n 1880 he retired from
ining the rank of lieu-

Marchand first became
ified with the political
ce in 1867, when he
mber of the Quebec
ly for the County of
county he has repre
edly ever since, being
as returned by accla-

Marchand's entry in
the Liberals were in
e leadership of Hon.
two stalwarts of the
formed a fast per
which has continued
d there was much in
he two men. Both
onest politicians, and
posed to the "Cas
even at that early
the possibilities for
wards so fully de
when Hon. Mr. Joly
orm a government,
osen by him as Pro
which position he
1879, when, owing
Mr. Bachand, Pro
the appointment of
o the vacancy, he
succeeded the latter as
n Lands. Here he
eat of the Joly ad-

administration on October 30, 1879, when he
more found himself in the shades of
position.

At the opening of the session of '87 the
gillon government, which had refused to
sign, proposed Mr. Faucher, of St. Mau
r, as Speaker of the House. Mr. Mar
and was proposed by the Opposition,
and was elected over Faucher by a majori
of eight votes. Mr. Taillon thereupon
signed and was succeeded by Hon. Mr.
erier, who had taken the place of Hon.
Joly as leader of the Liberals, on the
untary resignation of the latter. Dur
his term of Speakership, Mr. March
d's rulings were given with a degree of
pendence and impartiality, which
rned for him the confidence of both sides
of the House. He was Speaker during the
two terms of the Liberal administration,
and during that time but one appeal was
made to the House from his rulings. This
was on the occasion of a resolution intro
uced by Mr. Nantel, the present Com
missioner of Public Works, demanding
that public loans should be submitted to a
public vote before being made by the
government. This resolution the Speaker
ruled out of order as incurring a public
expense, which must emanate from the

Crown. The ruling was appealed from,
but was sustained by the House.

After Mr. Mercier's defeat at the polls in
1892, Hon. Mr. Marchand became at once
the recognized leader of the Liberals in the
Province. In this position he has given
proof of all the qualities of a leader. The
son of a Roman Catholic father and a Pro
testant mother, brought up in an atmos
phere of religious tolerance and perfect
harmony, he has imbibed principles of re
spect for the two creeds which too few
of our public men possess. This has been
shown by his utterances in the House and
on the hustings as well as by his private
life. No one is better qualified than he to
appreciate the necessity of a broad liberal
ity of mind in the men who conduct the
affairs of a province whose people are com
posed of different races and different
creeds. He has ever shown himself pos
sessed of true liberal views and the enemy
of fanaticism and intolerance from what
ever direction they may emanate. He
considers it to be the duty of a public man
to protect rights and privileges wherever
they may belong, without bias or prejudice.
His political career of twenty-five years is
before the people, and will bear without
fear of damage the light of the most min
ute investigation.

Not only is the Hon. Mr. Marchand,
an astute politician, a forcible and elo
quent speaker and a logical debater, but
his literary accomplishments have won for
him a fame not merely local. Several
poetical and dramatic works which have
aided in building up a distinctly French-
Canadian literature, are the product of his
pen. Among these "Les Faux Brillants,"
a comedy in verse, is, perhaps, the most
widely known. It is a work of very marked
merit and originality, and received a most
flattering review in *La Revue du Monde*
Latin, of Paris, for August, 1886. Other
of his productions are: "Fatenville," a
comedy in prose; "Erreur n'est pas
Compte," comedy in prose; "Un bon
heur en attire un autre," comedy
in verse, and "Le Lauriat de l'Uni
versité," comic opera. These works
have been most favorably received
by the French reading public and have
earned their author several marks of dis
tinction. In 1879 he received from the
French government the distinction and
decoration of Officer of Public Instruction.
He was also appointed a member of the
Royal Society of Canada (Section of French
literature) and, in May 1884, was elected

president of that section. In 1881 the
degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred
upon him by Laval University. For many
years he has been actively identified with
French-Canadian journalism, the tone and
character of which he has done much to
elevate. He established, with the Hon. C.
J. Laberge, in 1860, "Le Franco Cana
dien," the French Liberal organ of the
district of Iberville. He was for a time
also chief editor of the French daily, "Le
Temps," published in Montreal, and has
contributed to most of the French-Can
adian Liberal organs throughout the Pro
vince.

THE MEN OF THE HOUR.

PERSONAL POINTS ABOUT THOSE WHO SUCCEEDED GLADSTONE.

The Grand Old Man Bore the Sceptre of
Power to Lord Rosebery—The Successor
of the Latter Earl of Kimberly—Rose
bery's Bet.

England's Grand Old Man has withdrawn
from the arena of political conflict, and
henceforth will be a looker-on in the strug
gle for democratic supremacy in the British
Isles.

With a speech that will be notable in
history he closed his magnificent career in
the House of Commons, and his official life
went out with the fading twilight of a
peaceful day.

When Mr. Gladstone returned from
Windsor Castle he bore with him a com
mission for Lord Rosebery, calling him to
form a Ministry. The aged statesman
placed the Queen's proffer to his young
lieutenant in the latter's possession with his
own hands—placed the scepter of his own
power in Rosebery's good right hand, so to
speak.

That it was accepted goes without say
ing. Lord Rosebery had been ambitious
to succeed Mr. Gladstone as Premier and
had been apprised of the Queen's inten
tions. He responded to Her Majesty's
polite note offering him the post of Prime
Minister with a gracefully worded letter of
acceptance, which was forwarded to Wind
sor by special courier.

An anecdote is related of Lord Rosebery



SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT.

and Queen Victoria which illustrates his
grim wit. He was stopping with friends
near Windsor Castle one dull day, when
he met Her Majesty in the castle grounds.
Victoria recognized him and began a con
versation by remarking on the gloominess
of the weather.

"Ma'am, it is always fine weather where
you are," replied the young diplomat.

Rosebery's Bet at Eton.

The story is repeated that when he was
a boy at the great Eton public school Lord
Rosebery bet that he would marry the
heiress of the year, become Prime Minister
of England and win the Derby before he
died. The first two conditions have now
been fulfilled, and, with his horse Ladas,
which is entered for the Derby, he will un
doubtedly add the third clause of his bet
next June.

How Gladstone Declined.

In making Mr. Gladstone an offer of a
Peerage, the matter was approached very
delicately by the Queen, and Mr. Gladstone
was deeply moved and could scarcely
speak from emotion when he attempted to
reply to Her Majesty.

He mastered himself finally, and in a
courteous speech declined the honor.

"I was born a commoner, your Majesty,"
he said. "I have lived all my life a com
moner, and so it please God and your
Majesty I will die a commoner."

The Primrose Up to Date.

(Rosebery's family name is Primrose.)

I.

A heritage from Beaconsfield,
The flower the Tories wear,
It is a primrose pertinent
To their assertive air.
Disraeli made it mean so much
That still it holds its place—
A Tory emblem much in vogue
And worn with courtly grace.

II.

But see, the Liberals have found
A Primrose to their taste,
A man of might and wisdom, too,
And very highly placed.
'Tis plain the Tory crowd must get
Another flower to wear,
For now their opponents, in sooth,
By this great Primrose swear.

Lord Rosebery's Successor.

While it is settled that Lord Rosebery is
Premier, there is considerable diversity of
opinion as to who will be the next Secre
tary of State for Foreign Affairs. The gen



EARL OF KIMBERLY.

eral opinion seems to be that the Earl of
Kimberly, who is now Lord President of
the Council and Secretary of State for
India, is the coming man for this posi
tion.

Lord Kimberly has had a great deal of
experience, having already filled the posi
tions of Under Secretary of State for For
eign Affairs and for India, and has been
Minister to St. Petersburg, Lord Lieuten
ant of Ireland, Lord of the Privy Seal,
twice Secretary for the Colonies and Sec
retary of State for India. The Earl of
Kimberly was born in 1826.

COUGH
COLD
ROUP } are cured by
Atwood's Cough Cure.
Numerous testimonials R. J. W. ATWOOD.
from Victorians. 68 Douglas St