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WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager. ADVERTISING RATES

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All's right with the world.

London, Saturday, May 80.

THE DYING STATESMAN.

At the hour of writing Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada and leader of the Conservative party, lies at the point of death. For some time it has been known that he suffered from physical and nervous exhaustion, and that his condition was serious, but only after the consultation of medical men on Wednesday night was danger of a fatal termination made evident. Since then, the patient has steadily become worse, and Friday the doctors gave up all hopes. His death will result in many changes, perhaps of a more startling nature than many look for. For years,

public man in the Dominion. For over 40 years he was in public life, and during all that period he occupied a front rank in his party. There have been disputes about the and his colleagues gave place to a Reform place of his birth, but he himself settled nounced that he was a native of Glasgow, though his father, Hugh Macdonald, was a native of Sttherlandshire. When but 5 to Mr. Dorion it gradually drooped, and in 1864 was defeated. John A. Macdonald the spot a few years ago, when he annative of Sutherlandshire. When but 5 years old, in 1820, the future noted political leader was brought to Canada by his who began business in a small way in Kingston. There, at the Grammar School, and under Dr. Wilson, a wellknow graduate of Oxford, the boy received his education. He was an apt pupil, and speedily became proficient in his studies. At fifteen, he was sent to study law with Mr. George Mackeazie, then a prominent barrister in Kingston. In those days the

what was regarded as treasonable edings, and who was alleged to have fostered the rebellion along the border. The speech of the young counsel was a brilliant effort, but it did not avail the prisoner, for he was found guilty of high treason and hanged. The interest developed by the incident, however, was the making of Mr. Macdonald, as it won him name, and brought him further oppor-anities to distinguish himself at the bar.

reeded him, being followed by the more popular Lord Eigin. In the hard political warfare of those days, the hope of the Tory party took a prominent part. In 1846 he was made Queen's counsel, and a year later he became a member of the Executive Council, taking the portfolio of Receiver-General. A few weeks later he was made Commissioner of Crown Lands, but he only held that office for a short time. A dissolution of Parliament resulted in the defeat of the Government, and a Reform Administration took office, under the leadership of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine. As Mr. Draper took a seat on the bench, Mr. Macdonald became a leading factor in what was left of the Conservative party. Sir Allen McNab, of Hamilton, was elected Opposition leader, and with Mr. Macdonald as a his lieutenant a vigorous onslaught was made on the policy of the Liberal Administration.

About this time the Legislature met in Montreal, and some of the most exciting

He was the leader of the Independent Reormers, who opposed the Hincks policy, and yet could have nothing in comm with the McNab-Macdonald party, which umbered nineteen in the new House. By their united vote, however, the Government was defeated when it tried to elect a Speaker. Sir Allen McNab was sent for to form a new Ministry, though Mr. Brown eally led the more numerous party in the House. A coalition resulted between the Lower Canada Reformers and the remain-ing portion of the Hincks Administration, and John A. Macdonald was appointed Attorney-General for the West. The seat of Government became the burning question of the day at this time, and after a twoears' term the Government was defeated years' term the Government was defeated on it. Another Government was formed, with Col. Tache as Premier and John A. Macdonald as Attorney-General. His declared view at this time was that "no administration could hope successfully to govern the country by a majority of one section, and a minority of the other." Yet hewasnow confronted with a majority against him of fitteen from Upper Canada. His love of power, however, moved him to hold on to office at this time, as at later stages in his career, even when he knew that his course was contrary to his professions. course was contrary to his professions.
"The Queen's Government must be carried
on," he said, in extenuation at one time,
"and I don't mean to resign till I am

The Government was defeated on the Militia Bill in 1862, and Mr. Macdonald Administration, under Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, with Mr. Sicotte as leader once again became Premier, but his Government only existed for a week or two. The friction between the two two. The friction between the two divisions of the country had for some time been considerable. The Liberals of Ontario had been steadily battling for representation by population and for the Confederation of the whole of Canada. Though John A. Macdonald had opposed these political changes, just as he had opposed the settlement of the clergy reserve intensity until he could hold out no longer. At fitteen, he was sent to study law with Mr. George Mackeazie, then a prominent barrister in Kingston. In those days the legal apprenticeship was six years, and young Macdenald served that period, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1836, when he had reached his twenty-first year. Shortly afterwards Mr. Mackenzie died, and John A. Macdenald succeeded to his practice. He entered into partnership with Mr. (now Sir) Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, He bad a student named Oliver Mowat, who was destined to become the Premier of his native Prevince, and to cross swords in defense of popular rights in many a noted struggle with his instructor.

Mr. Macdonald made his first big strike at the bar by appearing for the defense of General Von Schultz, a United States of General Von Schultz, a United States citizen, who had been engaged in what was regarded as treasonable

On July 1, 1867, when the Confederation Act came into force, he was called upon to form the first Government of the Don which remained for a time on a coalition basis, but before many years had elapsed party lines became drawn as before. Mr. Brown and other Liberal leaders announced that, though they had united to secure As early as 1844, when he was but 29 years of age, Mr. Macdonald entered politics, which from that time onward became his profession. He was elected member for Kingston, and took his seat as a member of the second Parliament of United Canada. Lord Metcalfe was then Governor, and Mr. Macdonald supported the Government of Mr. Draper which pheld that unpopular administrator. Lord Metcalfe was recalled, and Lord Cathcart suc-Confederation, they had little in common

claims, the labors of which resulted in the treaty of Washington.

Sir John Macdonald rushed the elections on in 1872 several months before the effluxion of the five-year term, having taken extraordinary precautions to secure success.
In Ontario Liberalism was a dominant power, and a determined effort was made to defeat the Ministry. In Kingston Sir John had to make a hard struggle; in South Brant Mr. Paterson made his first appearance and defeated Sir Francis Hincks; sing George Cartier was defeated in Quebec, By an enormous expenditure of money, obtained as was afterwards developed in the Pacific Scandal revelations, the Government was again returned to power with a majority of 31. Mr. Huntington made his famous agrainment of the Ministers as majority of 31. Mr. Huntington made his famous arraignment of the Ministers as speedily as possible, and a committee, and afterwards a special commission, was appointed to investigate. The friends of Sir John Macdonald, who had all along been Montreal, and some of the most exciting incidents in the history of Canada took place. The fiery debate on the Rebellion Losses Bill, the burning of the Parliament Buildings because the Conservatives disliked the policy of the Government; the rotten-egging of the Governor-General in Montreal and elsewhere, because his actions did not meet with the approbation of the party in Opposition, made attiring times for some years. Then came the manifesto in favor of annexation, which was signed by many prominent politicians of that day.

Sir Francis Hincks hadmean while become Premier, but in 1854 his Government was defeated on a want of confidence motion, brought about by dissatisfaction in his own ranks. In the election which followed, Hon. Geo. Brown proved himself a power. He was the leader of the Independent Reformers, who opposed the Hincks policy, the second party in the position of the most account of the Ministry when the Opposition on Oct. 23, 1873, moved an amendment to the address condemning their account of the Ministry when the opposition on Oct. 23, 1873, moved an amendment to the address condemning their account of the Ministry when the opposition on Oct. 23, 1873, moved an amendment to the address condemning their account of the Ministry when the opposition on Oct. 23, 1873, moved an amendment to the address condemning their account of the Ministry when the opposition on Oct. 23, 1873, moved an amendment to the address condemning their account of the Ministry when the opposition on Oct. 23, 1873, moved an amendment to the address condemning their account of the Ministry when the opposition on Oct. 23, 1873, moved an amendment to the address condemning their account of the Ministry when the opposition on Oct. 23, 1873, moved an amendment to the address condemning their account of the Ministry when the opposition on Oct. 23, 1873, moved an amendment to the address condemning their account of the Ministry when the opposition on Oct. 23, 1873, moved an amendment to the address condemning their account of th not harmonize with his previously expressed views, to attain power. Many members of his own party regarded the developments in the Pacific Scaudal as fatal to the future of the ex-Premier, but his opportunity came with the world-wide depression. Business was dull the world over. The demand for the products of Canadian labor fell off both in the old world and in the United States. The reaction from the boom days following the war was so great in the United States that many industries were paralyzed and millions of men were thrown out of employment. Canada was no exception to the rule. Hard times cannot prevail where our customers times cannot prevail where our customers are found without our being prejudically

mportuned to increase the taxation of the people as a remedy for the depression. The reply of the Liberal Premier was that higher taxation would not relieve worldwide dullness in trade, and would only add to the burdens of the people. Sir John Macdonald's opportunity had come. The restlessness of the people showed they restlessness of the people showed they wanted a change. He would give them one. On March 10, 1876, he propounded his policy, which he declared to be "a broad national policy," and for two years he rang the changes on the necessities of "protecting" Canadians from "the products of the pauper labor of Great Britain" and "the surplus products of the United "the surplus products of the United States." He drew the most lurid pictures tive party. He has again and again, by the strength of his resources, and his wonderful management saved the party from breakup. The Advertiser had many processions to condemn his methods, but it has never lost sight of his personal magnetism, his remarkable power in managing men and in welding antagonistic influences to suit his purposes. His one besetting sin was love of power. He has been an over-shadowing figure on the Conservative side, and he leaves no man in that party possessed of a tithe of his ability to control the incongruous elements that enter into its composition.

The dying statesman was the best known public man in the Dominion. For over 40 the strength of the strength of the strength of the surplus products of the United States." He drew the most larid pictures of the enormous benefits which would flow from the adoption of "protection." He told how the tarmer would receive his intend for the enormous benefits which would flow from the adoption of "protection." He told how the atmer would receive his defeat of the Government in 1857. He had for his lieutenant in Lower Canada Sir George E. Cartier. The location of the seat of government in 1858, and the Ministry resigned. Hon. Geo. Brown was called in, and the Brown-Dorion Administration was formed. Sir Edmund Bond-Head, very unfairly, refused to grant the new Ministers a dissolution, and Mr. Brown and his associates had to resign. Then came what history records to resign. Then came what history records as the "double shuffle." By this consistence of the Tory Governor, the old constituents, if they had been compelled to do so, there was a large section of the people of the lower Provinces who were not enam-orded to resign. Then came what history records to resign. Then came what history records as the "double shuffle." By this consistence of the Tory Governor, the old lower Provinces who were not intend to increase the tariff, but would simply readjust it. How these promises were key is now matter of history. The people were thus seduced from th

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and his friends wer

The arrangement of the new Pacific Railway bargain, the Northwest reand the Government neglect brought it about, and the which various devices which Sir his associates adopted to ward off popular condemnation of their trade and general policy are well known to ADVERTISER readers. Nor need anything be said here about the confessed failure of the high tax about the confessed failure of the high tax policy and of the last fight in its favor a month or two since. The work which Sir John Macdonald undertook in that prematurely devised campaign no doubt hastened his end. Indeed, such exposures to the elements as he encountered in London on the inclement evening, when he spoke in the drill shed would have produced evil effects on a much stronger constitution.

Sir John was a Privy Councilor of Great Britain, a D. C. L. of Oxford, LL. D. of Queen's University, Kingston, and D C. L. of Trinity, Toronto. He was twice married, first to his cousin Isabella, daughter of the late Alexander Clark, of Dalnavert, Invernessshire, and on the second occasion to Susan Agnes, the present Lady Macdonald, laughter of the late T. T. Bernard, a memhad two children by his first wife, Hugh John, born in March, 1850, and now M. P. for Winnipeg, and a daughter. John Alexander died in infancy in 1847.

THE RAILWAYS.

The promoters of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway still express their intention of pushing through the construction of the road

Return of Grand Trunk traffic for the week ending May 23, 1891: Passenger train earnings..... Freight train earnings......

No British Killed.

No British Killed.

CAPETOWN, May 30.—Details received here about the recent fight between the British and Portuguese, show the Portuguese attacked the forces commanded by Captain Hayman, of the chartered company. The conflict waged for two hours and finally the Portuguese were repulsed. No British were killed.

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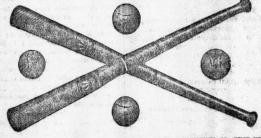
THE BLOOD.

such as Scrofula, and every kind of Unhealthy Humor, Female Weakness, and those complaints known by the names of Erysipelas, Canker, Salt-Rheum, Pimples or Blotches on the Face, Neck or Ears, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Boils, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Pains in the Side, Shoulder, Back or Loins, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, and General Weakness and Debility.

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THE BEST. P

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Some fine races are ass
don Turf Club's meetic
Queen's Park. The hors
going to the Washingto
Chicago will stop off at I
cracks have been entered
entries speak of some gestore: woodstock Belle, Char-Boy, Jack the Ripper, M.B. Wilkes.

2:35 class, trotters— Tom Burk, Ruby T, Do Free-for-all, trotters— ence G, Rosa B, Cornera 4-mile heats, 2 in 3—D Everett, Periwinkle, Col

Blair, La Blanche. Handicap steeplechase, McKenzie, 151 pounds; pounds; Toronto, 142 po pounds.
Three-year-old trotters
—Frank Woods, Epitapi
McGregor, Maggie C., B.
Hueston's unnamed.
2:40 trot—Allen Moor
Eva H., Sleepy Joe.
Three-year-old runners
—Bay Court, Ella B., N
D., Courtland.
London Hunt Club stee

London Hunt Club stee Toronto, Dick, Victor, L

Toronto, Dick, Victor, L
Everything is in reading the spening day at Queen's Post of the spening day at Queen's Post of the spening day at Queen's Post of the spening day are the spening day are the spening day are spening day at Queen's Post of the sp NOTES.
The entries for the Wo close on Monday, June 1 includes: Three-minute class, \$200; 2:40 class, \$250; merchants' purse, hotel guarantee stake, \$250; TUMAS MAY 30 -

ST. THOMAS, May 30.— terday Florence G. wo after six heats, Rosa B. Cyclone two. Cyclone heat in 2:28, the fastest was distanced for running finagin got third money. the running race, 5 furloo 1:10. Kitestring was s third. Jim Berry, Lad Fraune also ran. In the Wallace won in straight 2. Texas Rooker 3, Jack

Gerty B. 5. The first were trotted in 2:33\frac{1}{2}. There are more racing ham than in any other Ontario, and they are A. Roe sent his fast brow to Ridgetown and captu Monday in the 2:40 cla

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