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ENCORE MR. CLARKE WALLACE.

Mr. Clarke Wallace est déterminé de pousser jusqu'au bout son fanatisme éhonté qui devient de plus en plus furieux à mesure que l'esprit de conciliation chrétienne avance majestueusement à ses côtés. Le pur esprit chrétien répuque à son étroite sentimentalité, et il lui est impossible de laisser passer une occasion sans jeter aux quatre vents le venin de sa bigoterie hors de siècle.

Le 30 Mai dernier Mr. Wallace adressait la parole à une convention orangiste à London, Ont. Mr. Wallace en a profité pour enflammer le cœur de toute cette dénomination contre les Catholiques, surtout contre les Canadiens Français de la Puisseance. Que Mr. Wallace et ses confrères de la loge se réunissent pour discuter les intérêts de leur association, cela nous importe peu, et nous sommes en tout temps prêts à leur donner jussuissance de leur complète de leur liberté à ce sujet. Mais comment se fait-il que Mr. Wallace ne puisse laisser passer cette occasion sans décrier le chef du gouvernement, et lui imputer des sentiments de déloyauté qu'il ne possède pas?

Mr. Wallace n'a qu'un objet en vue. Tout en donnant satisfaction à sa haine contre tout ce qui est Catholique et Français, il veut soulever toute la secte orangiste contre Mr. Laurier et le parti Libéral qui, dans son estimation, est trop Catholique, trop Français, trop conciliant. Il a parlé de l'ouverture de la guerre l'automne dernier, et affirmé que Mr. Laurier avait déclaré qu'aucun contingent ne serait envoyé du Canada. Il a déclaré que telle était la décision à laquelle le Premier en était arrivé après une étude sérieuse de la question, et puis, il s'attacha à démontrer quelles auraient été les conséquences de "cette misérable doctrine" que lui, dans sa modération regardait comme "fausse, pernicieuse, dangereuse et déshonorante." Sans se servir de langage direct, il a laissé à déduire de ses paroles que Sir Wilfrid avait pris cette position sur la présomption que l'on pouvait compter que les Canadiens Français ne prendraient point part à la défense de l'Empire. Il eut aussi le soin d'éviter de mentionner que plus de 100 Canadiens Français faisaient parti du premier contingent, et qu'ils s'étaient fait remarquer à Paardeberg par leur bravoure et leur valeur.

"Dieu merci, dit Mr. Wallace, la misérable doctrine de Sir Wilfrid Laurier ne fut à peine prononcée que le peuple se leva indigné et le foigt de jouer le rôle de patriote, contre toute répuissance, ou de céder sa place à des hommes dont la loyauté serait adoussée de tout soupçon."

Nous tenons à citer les paroles de ce vulgaire agitateur, afin de démontrer avec authenticité sa frauduleuse interprétation des paroles et de la position de Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Dans cette entrevue à la quelle Mr. Clarke Wallace fait allusion, Sir Wilfrid n'a jamais dit que les Canadiens Français ne prendraient point part à la défense de l'Empire. Il a dit, et avec vérité, que suivant la constitution de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, le gouvernement du Canada ne pouvait appeler la Milice du Canada que pour la défense du pays. C'était bien vrai. Cette étude que Sir Wilfrid fit de la constitution du Canada prouve qu'il s'occupait des moyens à prendre pour notre contribution à la défense de l'Empire dans le cas où l'occasion le justifierait, et le peuple le demanderait. Aussi, prompt fut Sir Wilfrid à trouver un moyen de résoudre le problème, en permettant, et en donnant aux volontaires du pays les moyens nécessaires pour aller prêter leurs services à la couronne Britannique dans l'Afrique Australe. C'est ce qu'il fit à l'instant, et

plus de cent Canadiens Français s'enrôlèrent promptement dans cette patriotique expédition.

Voilà comment ce brandon de discorde interprète auprès des siens les paroles et les actions de notre Premier Ministre, parce qu'il est Français et Catholique. Toutefois nous passerons facilement sur les paroles mensongères, malicieuses, de Mr. Clarke Wallace. Ce qui nous attriste le plus, c'est de voir l'insipidité, la lâcheté de soi-disant chefs Conservateurs, les Bergeron, les Caron, les Tom Chase Casgrain! Ces politiciens pour le pouvoir seulement, sans préoccupation des intérêts et du bonheur du peuple, n'ont pas le courage de dénoncer les tirades de leur collègue, ni de le rejeter hors des rangs du parti. Ils savent que le seul objet de Mr. Wallace est de soulever les orangistes du pays contre les Français Canadiens, et d'enlever à notre race toute influence qu'elle possède sur les destinées du pays. Ils se plaisent à l'entendre verser sur le "Frenchman" Laurier les invectives les plus flétrissantes qui retombent sur notre race entière. Y aurait-il des électeurs Français assez aveugles, assez indifférents, assez lâches pour voter le retour au pouvoir, Mr. Wallace prendrait dans le nouveau cabinet une des positions les plus fortes, et c'est sous son égide que Mr. Bergeron voudrait placer les Canadiens Français de la Province de Québec! Quelle duplicité! Mais les Canadiens Français sont trop intelligents, trop dévoués à leurs institutions, et à leur langue, et aujourd'hui, trop instruits et éclairés, pour se laisser égarer par les faux appels de ces laïbonds politiques. La générosité, la largesse d'esprit, la littérature politique d'hommes doués de l'esprit de conciliation chrétienne, de Messieurs Blair, Fielding, Davies, Mulock, Cartwright, parlent à leurs cœurs, et quand le jour du jugement sera arrivé, nos Français Catholiques du Nouveau Brunswick, de toutes les Provinces Maritimes, sauront se joindre à leurs frères de Québec pour mettre dans le même plateau de la balance le poids de leur intelligence et de leur influence.

A BAD CASE OF ASTHMA

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont. says:—"I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and turpentine, as I had the Asthma very bad; could get nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine persuaded me to try this remedy as he had tried it, and it proved successful. I tried it and it cured me. I am thankful to-day to say I am a well woman through the use of this remedy. I keep it in the house all the time, and would not be without it."

VIEW FIELD NOTES.

JUNE 12.—Not seeing any notes from our settlement for some time, I have concluded to say a few words for the country in general.

Mager and D. are out for the summer. I wonder which will take best.

Miss Nina Girvan spent last week visiting friends in Kingston and Jardineville. J. Girvan is recovering after a very serious attack of la grippe.

Our East Branch boy is still seen crossing the hill to the cottage.

We are glad to hear the farmers are nearly done farming.

Jonathan, beware! opposition is the life of trade.

The cream colored horse is seldom seen at the black-smith's shop. I wonder why. Betty will have to get a hustle on as Wiggins has a large field of buck-wheat in.

SUGAR-TIT.

A Tearing Cold

which grips your throat and chest, and a hacking cough which feels like a dry burning of the tissues, will receive instantaneous relief by a dose of

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM

It acts as a soothing demulcent on your parched and irritated membrane.

It never fails to check the most severe cough, and, properly used, it will permanently cure the most obstinate one.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, 8th June, 1900.—When the Tories were in power they developed a marvellous facility and skill in the production of statistics, the object of which was to show that the country was prosperous. Sir Wilfrid Laurier coined a very happy and illustrative expression when he said that during those years we had at least "statistical prosperity." He added that it would be the aim of the Liberals to make the people feel that they were prosperous without the aid of statistics. His words were prophetic. Canada has made progress during the past four years at a rate which is really remarkable, and few people seem to grasp the full measure of what has taken place. For this reason opponents of the Government have settled upon a definite line of policy. They either conceal the facts or misrepresent them.

This policy of misrepresentation was demonstrated in Mr. Foster's speech at the opening of the session. He could not question the trade figures; but he sought to show that the advance was due wholly to the increase of prices. That is to say, the volume of business had been no larger yet owing to the rise in values the trade of the country in dollars and cents was larger than heretofore. He pointed to the higher prices for all lines of iron and steel goods as applying to all other classes of merchandise. This was an ingenious line of criticism, particularly as Mr. Foster knew very well that it could not be specifically contradicted without a great deal of labor and a tedious examination of the trade returns. Since then, however, the matter has been looked into and the argument of the ex-Minister of Finance effectively disposed of.

Another point which Mr. Foster sought to make had reference to the farmers of Canada. He declared that while there might have been some growth in the industrial business of the country the farmers had received no share of it. I have since been looking with some care into the matter, and find that Mr. Foster was speaking at random. The fact is the farmers of Canada have enjoyed a larger proportion of the increase in our foreign trade than any other class of the people. This is made clear on looking at the official trade returns. A comparison between 1896 and last year gives the following result in relation to exports:—

	1896	1899
Animals & Products	\$36,507,641	\$46,743,130
Agricultural Products	14,083,361	22,952,915
Total	\$50,591,001	\$69,696,045

Closely connected with this Dominion view is the question as to whether the farmers of New Brunswick had any share in this business. The returns show that they had. Although the total is relatively small, it is nevertheless satisfactory to know that the agriculturists of New Brunswick enjoyed an increase in exports of farm products during the past four years of nearly 200 per cent. Here are the figures:—

	1896	1899
Animals & Products	\$579,531	\$1,038,397
Agricultural Products	391,679	1,662,006
Total	\$971,210	\$2,700,403

These figures in relation to the products of Canadian farms become still more significant when examined in detail. They completely dispose of Mr. Foster's argument in relation to volumes. Taking the four leading products, a comparison of the exports for the two periods in question gives the following encouraging results:—

	1896	1899
Butter	5,889,241 lbs.	20,139,195
Cheese	164,689,123 "	189,827,839
Eggs	6,520,678 doz.	9,652,512
Hog products	55,232,593 lbs.	120,463,777

It must, at the same time, be remembered that good prices have prevailed for these products—better, indeed, than at any time in the previous history of the country. No one is foolish enough to claim that the Government is entitled to all the credit for this large growth; but in all honesty it will be conceded that the cold storage policy of the Minister of Agriculture, joined to the influence of the preferential tariff in England, has done very much to help this business in farm products.

The share which the farmers of New Brunswick have received in the trade in these four articles is most encouraging. The comparison is as follows:—

	1896	1899
Butter	4,299 lbs.	311,871
Cheese	1,160,369 "	2,107,072
Eggs	27,058 doz.	461,530
Hog products	629,053 lbs.	877,888

The development in the dairy products of the Province has been considerable, although the business would seem to be still

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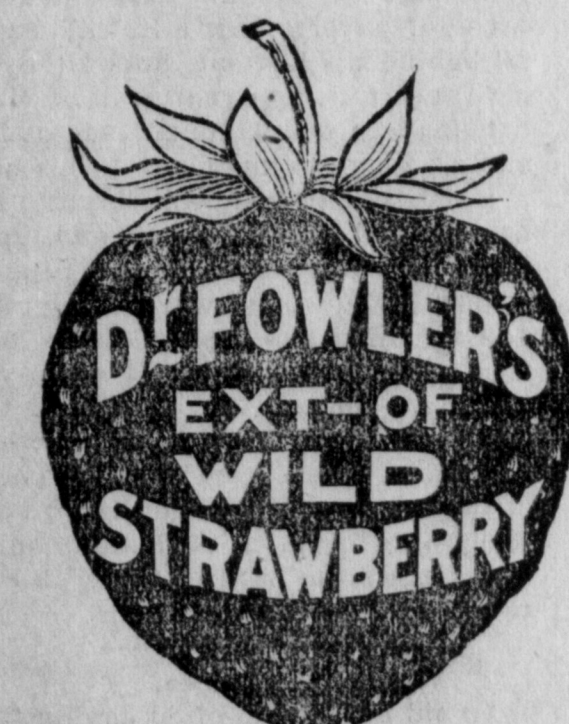
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in its infancy. There is no good reason, however, why the output of hog products should not grow rapidly. There is no part of New Brunswick in which hogs could not be raised advantageously, and experience in the Western Provinces has shown that it pays better to sell the coarser grains in the form of bacon and hams than in any other.

The Judicial Commission for the investigation of alleged election irregularities has been duly organized and work will be begun at once. It is composed of Chief Justice Sir John Boyd, Mr. Justice Falconbridge and Judge McTavish. The two first named judges have been on the Ontario bench for upwards of twenty years, and having been appointed by the Conservatives no exception could be possibly taken to them by the most rapid opponent of the Government. Judge McTavish was appointed three years ago by the present Government. The Opposition press are now doing all they can to belittle the inquiry, and to suggest the idea that the work will be delayed from time to time until the general elections are over. There is really no foundation for this view. The instructions to the Commissioners give them an absolutely free hand, and they could have no possible object in dawdling, unless it could be assumed that they are willing to make partisans of themselves and to compromise their reputation before the country. It is perhaps too much to expect that the Opposition will credit the Government with being sincere in this matter; but that is nevertheless the case. On the other hand, fear of exposure may be the chief motive behind the criticism which is just now being directed against the inquiry. What a farce it would have been, however if the matter had been referred, as the Conservatives desired, to a Committee of politicians.

A very noisy scene occurred in the House on Wednesday over the emergency rations supplied to the Canadian troops in South Africa. It seems that there were two rival concerns interested in supplying this food, and in the end the contract went to a Liberal. The Opposition have taken up the case of the Tory competitor, and are making desperate efforts to have it appear that the rations are not satisfactory. These rations are done up in small sealed tins, one of which each soldier is obliged to carry in his kit. The nutritious matter contained in the tin is a scientific product, highly condensed and intended to sustain life for a certain number of hours in an emergency. Our soldiers have now been in South Africa for seven months and not a word has come from that quarter respecting this food. It may be good, or it may be bad. Not an Opposition member who spoke knew anything whatever against it; yet they made a great many strong statements about it, based wholly on suspicion apparently desirous of working up a scare over nothing.

Henry Wellesley, third Duke of Wellington, died at Stratfieldsay House, Mortimer, Berkshire, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.



Is the oldest, simplest, safest and best remedy for the relief and cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Canker of the Mouth or Stomach, and all fluxes of the bowels of infants or adults. Refuse imitations, many of which are highly dangerous.

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GEO. N. CLARK.

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