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**J. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY,**  
Boston, Mass.

## LITTLE BROTHERS OF THE GROUND

Little ants in leafy wood,  
Bound by gentle brotherhood,  
While ye gayly gather spoil  
Men are ground by the wheel of toll;  
While ye follow blessed fates,  
Men are shivered with hastes,  
Or they lie with sheeted lust,  
And they eat the bitter dust.

Ye are fraters in your hall,  
Gay and chainless, great and small;  
All are toilers in the field,  
All are shivers in the yield.  
But we mortals plot and plan  
How to grind the fellow man,  
Glad to find him in a pit  
If we get some gain of it.  
So with us, the sons of time,  
Labor is a kind of crime.

For the toilers have the least,  
While the idlers lord and feast.  
Yes, our workers, they are bound,  
Fabled captives to the ground,  
Jeered by traitors, fooled by knaves,  
Till they stumble into graves.

How appears to tiny eyes  
All this wisdom of the wise?  
—Edwin Markham.

## OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, 26th April.—When the Minister of Railways returned to the Capital after a week's rest, which became necessary as the result of an attack of grippe, he found the Opposition prepared to give him a hot time. They had been turning over the steel rails contract in their minds and forming all sorts of conclusions as to the matter. They had planned quite a feast of roast Minister; but, as often happens in human affairs, their expectations were not realized. The Minister would not roast.

Few things have come up during the Liberal regime in connection with which the Opposition have appeared to a greater disadvantage than this matter of the steel rails contract. In the hope of embarrassing the Government they have not only been reckless and intemperate in their talk, but they have been willing to take upon themselves the reproach of inconsistency in respect of the one thing about which they have always boasted of their stability. In order that the matter may be clearly understood it may not be amiss to state the facts briefly.

In June of last year Mr. Clergue, who is at the head of the Lake Superior Power Company, approached the Government with a proposition to sell a large quantity of steel rails. Mr. Clergue was at that time organizing a Company for the manufacture of steel products, and he regarded it as of the first importance that he should have the patronage of the Government. In fact, the success or failure of Mr. Clergue's arrangements turned very largely upon his securing a contract with the Government. The industry would involve the investment of millions of capital and the employment of a very large force of labor. The matter was brought up and discussed in Council, and the Minister of Railways was authorized to enter into a contract with the Lake Superior Power Company for the purchase of 25,000 tons of rails per annum for a term of five years. The objections taken by the Opposition were under four heads in chief: First, that the order was unnecessarily large and covered too long a period; second, that the price for the first year was too high; third, that American manufacturers should be considered in the fixing of the price for the succeeding years; and fourth, that the bargain was corruptly and secretly made. It was with allegations of this nature that they started in on Tuesday last to hurl their entire forces against the Minister of Railways; but he was prepared to meet them at every point.

With respect to the extent and duration of the contract, Mr. Blair pointed out that it would have been impossible for Mr. Clergue to get his enterprise under way unless he had a definite understanding with the Government for a term of years. The Minister had already decided that it would be in the public interest to re-lay the Intercolonial with 80 pound rails, and it would require about 175,000 tons to do this. Fifteen thousand tons had already been purchased abroad, and when the remainder could be had in Canada, and by purchasing the same the Government could give encouragement to an enormous industry, it was decided that a contract should be entered into on the terms proposed.

So far as the price of \$32.60 per ton for the first year is concerned, that was a reasonable figure for steel rails at the time the purchase was authorized. The Conservatives allege that the market was falling and that the rails could now be had for \$6 per ton less. It is unquestionably true that American manufacturers have offered recently to supply rails at a lower cost; but if Mr. Blair had waited to ascertain how low rails would be this year Mr. Clergue's industry would never have started. Contracts for rails are invariably entered into many months before the time of delivery, and the purchaser must take the risk of a rise or fall in the market. When Mr. Blair made his previous purchase he got the rails \$14 less per ton than the actual price at the time of delivery.

The feverish interest which the Opposition have manifested in American manufacturers is inconsistent with both their preaching and practice for many years. During the time they were in power they argued that it was necessary in the protection of Canadian industries to maintain a high tariff wall in order that Canada might not be made a slaughter market for surplus products of the United States. This policy did not during the entire 18 years it was in operation result in establishing a single industry of the extent and importance of that which Mr. Clergue has now all but completed. Yet these same Conservatives now declare that it is in the public interest Mr. Clergue should be exposed to the competition of the American combine. It does not call for much perspicacity to see that under such circumstances a very short time would elapse before the great United States manufacturers would crush out the production of steel rails in Canada.

To say that the bargain was corrupt in any sense is sheer fiction. The approach of the elections had nothing to do with Mr. Clergue's undertaking, and the record shows that he made his proposition to the Government many months before the campaign. That the final order passed in October last does not in any way touch the merits of the case. That was a mere coincidence. Only a suspicious mind would see anything wrong in such a circumstance, and everyone knows that although the bargain had been made at any other time the Opposition would have been ready to impute a bad motive. As to secrecy, the matter was made public just as soon as it had assumed definite shape. Several of the Ministers boasted of it during the elections, although it could not be held to be the duty of the Government to make an announcement until at least the contract was actually signed. It has not been signed to this day.

After a hiatus of several weeks the Committee appointed to investigate the Cook charges sat again during the present week. A good many rumors were set afloat recently with respect to the nature of the evidence which was to be brought forward. It was said, for example, that the son of the late M. C. Cameron, and also his son-in-law, would produce correspondence from Sir Richard Cartwright of a compromising character. The correspondence was produced, and also Mr. Cameron's private letter book, but neither contained a syllable to show that Sir Richard had ever heard of any proposition to have Mr. Cook contribute \$10,000 to the funds of the party in consideration of a Senatorship.

Sir Richard himself was again called to the stand and submitted to a long cross-examination. He maintained with great earnestness that he was absolutely ignorant of the circumstances testified to by Mr. Cook. Mr. Preston was also recalled to the stand and gave evidence which rather tended to show that a letter he had written to Mr. Cook had been tampered with. The counsel in the case then summed up before the Committee. Mr. Cook's lawyer argued that a prima facie case had been made out sufficiently strong to show that Mr. Cameron had actually approached Mr. Cook on the subject of a money payment; but he frankly admitted that nothing had been brought forward to incriminate Sir Richard Cartwright or any member of the Government. Mr. Blake, acting for the Government, in a masterly address exposed Mr. Cook's position in the whole matter so as to place that gentleman in a very unenviable light. The Committee will probably report next week.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Mrs. Nebb—Do you take the Sunday Blatherskite? You know a picture goes with every copy?

Mrs. Reed—No. We prefer the Sunday Gashag. It comes in four volumes and has a bottle of family liniment with it every week. —Ohio State Journal.

## DEATH OF KATAERINE VEETS. BONNELL FOWLER.

To the Editor of The Review:

DEAR SIR:—The death of Katharine Vee—Bonnell Fowler, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Edward S. Fowler, senior aide-de-camp to the Governor of the State of New York, who passed away at her residence in Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday, April 17, will recall to the minds of Kent's old inhabitants some facts of local interest from the page of history.

Mr. Fowler was born in Portland, Me., but spent her childhood days in Digby, N. S., where she received her early education. Later she removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where her education was completed, and here four years ago she was married.

Her father William Bonnell, Jr., deceased, was a well known engineer, and was identified with several large pieces of work in the State of Maine. Subsequently he became chief engineer on the Boston and Maine railroad.

Her mother Sarah Bonnell, also deceased, was before her marriage a Miss Sarah Cutler, of Kent Co., N. B., daughter of Robert B. Cutler, who at that time was engaged in business between the two rivers. It is safe to say that Mr. Cutler's name was a household word throughout the county among the men of the past generation, and is remembered by many who survive to-day. He was a very busy man giving much of his time in early life to commercial pursuits.

In later life he confined himself almost exclusively to the arena of politics and for years represented Kent in the Canadian Parliament.

Many now living will recall how at the time of the struggle for Confederation he was entrusted with the task of presenting the problem of union to the North Shore voters and especially to his French Acadian friends.

The success which attended his mission and the warm place he held in the affections of the people are shown even to this day by old men whose faces light up with pride as they tell how in their early days their votes "were all joined in support for Cutler at the polls."

Mrs. Fowler was a lady of great refinement and intellectual culture, her sweetness of nature and amiable disposition having endeared her to an extensive and choice circle of friends, both at home and abroad.

Telegrams and letters of sympathy were received by Colonel Fowler from Governor and Mrs. Odell, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, Geo. B. Cartwright, Secretary to the President, Adjutant General Hoffman, Major H. K. Hart, Professor J. S. Wight, Charles E. B. Hall, Washington, A. J. Whitaker, Washington, Judge Henry Bristow, Senator La Ronge, Robert Spedding and many members of the Masonic Fraternity, clubs and societies.

New York, April 27th, 1901.

## Etiquette of Introductions.

It is very important that discrimination should be used in introducing people to one another, for an undesired introduction compels the person to whom it is unwelcome to treat the other with the greatest coldness or to continue an undesired acquaintance. As a general rule, it is better to introduce too little than too much, for one's friends can ask one to introduce them to one another, so that one's shortcomings in this respect may always be made good. Should the smallest doubt exist as to whether a meditated introduction will be agreeable one should consult the wishes of both persons concerned before introducing them.

The unvarying rule in making an introduction is that the gentleman should be presented to the lady without reference to rank. This is a privilege of sex, and disregarding it shows at once a want of social knowledge.

When the introduction has been made, it is usual for the lady and gentleman or the two ladies to bow and to make some little remark. It is not usual to shake hands, but there are many occasions when this would be quite correct. For instance, it is always right to shake hands with every new acquaintance in one's own house, and if one were to introduce two of one's intimate friends one would naturally expect them to shake hands.

It is the privilege of a lady to be the first to offer to shake hands when a gentleman is introduced to her. When two ladies are introduced and one is of higher rank than the other, it would be an act of friendliness on the part of the lady of higher rank to offer to shake hands.

At dinner parties the hostess uses her discretion as to the introductions she thinks proper to make. In this case it is not necessary to ask a lady whether she may introduce to her the gentleman who is to take her down to dinner, supposing they are not acquainted. It is enough for her to say, "Mrs. Dash, Mr. Blank will take you in to dinner." It is not necessary to introduce wholesale at a dinner party, but when the majority are acquainted the host and hostess should introduce some of the most important guests to one another before they enter the dining room. After the dinner is over the hostess may introduce ladies to each other in the drawing room if she thinks it advisable to do so.—Omaha World-Herald.

## A LAME BACK.

CAUSES MR. C. H. WILCOX YEARS OF GREAT SUFFERING.

Injured His Spine While Lifting, and the Doctors Told Him He would Never Fully Recover—But He Is Once More Free from the Trouble.

From the Brockville Recorder.

In the western section of Leeds county there is no man better known than Mr. Chas. H. Wilcox. He has resided in the vicinity of McIntosh Mills for years, and during much of the time has conducted a very successful saw-milling business. All of Mr. Wilcox's neighbors know that he was a great sufferer for years from a lame back, and most of them know that this affliction has now happily passed away. Mr. Wilcox says he owes this happy release from pain to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and those who know him will not for an instant question the sincerity of his statement. He gives the story of his suffering and subsequent cure in the following statement:—"One day while working in the mill, and engaged in lifting lumber I had the misfortune to severely wrench my back. I was so badly injured that I had to be carried home, and for six months I was practically unable to move, and suffered great torture. The doctor told me that I had injured my spine and that I would never fully recover from its effects. At last I was able to go about again, but was far from being the man I had been before. For years I suffered almost continually from pains in the back, and was unable to lift any heavy weight. At times the pain was so bad that I was unable to work at all, and I was often confined to the house for days at a time. During this time I was treated by four different doctors but their treatment did not seem to do me any good. They told me that owing to the injury to my spine my back would always be weak. Seeing that the doctors were unable to help me, and having read of the many cures resulting from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to give them a trial, and procured a supply. Very soon I could see that they were relieving me a little and this encouraged me to continue their use. In all I took about ten boxes and when they were finished my back was as strong as ever. The pains that had racked my body for so many years had entirely disappeared, my back felt as strong as before the injury. It is now two years since I discontinued the use of the pills and in all that time I have not had an ache or pain, so that I may safely say that my cure is permanent. I would advise all similar sufferers to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for knowing what they have done for me, I am confident that they cannot be less successful in other cases."

These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not take any substitute or any other remedy alleged to be "just as good."

Customer—I want to get something that will preserve wood.

New Clerk—Yes, sir. Here's just the thing you want.

Customer—Nonsense! That's a padlock.

New Clerk—Yes, sir. Put that on your wood shed door, and no thief will ever get in.—Philadelphia Press.

## Protruding, Itching Piles

Rev. S. A. Duprau, Methodist Minister, Colsecon, Prince Edward County, Ont., states:—"I was troubled with itching and bleeding piles for years, and they ultimately attained to a very violent form. Large lumps or abscesses formed, so that it was with great difficulty and considerable pain that I was able to stool. At this severe crisis I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but I had little or no faith in it, as I had tried various remedies before and to no purpose."

"Now, imagine how great and joyous was my surprise to find that just the one box cured me, so that the lumps disappeared, and also the external swelling. I feel like a different man to-day, and have not the least doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment saved me from a very dangerous and painful operation and many years of suffering. You are at perfect liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit for the benefit of others similarly afflicted."

60c at all dealers.

## Dr. Chase's Ointment.

We can safely recommend Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam to cure any cold. Price 25c. per bottle.

## BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

The subscriber desires to call the attention of the public to the fact that he has added largely to his stock of goods in

Teas, Tobaccos, Cigars, Groceries, Dry Goods and Ready-Made Clothing.

His stock is one of the finest in Kent County and he is following his old habit of disposing of them as quickly as possible, knowing well that to do so he must put the very highest value on cash, turning it over as rapidly as possible and making larger deductions than ever on stock not in one full season, while new and fresh goods will be rushed off at any paying profit. Read a few of our bargains.

Double Breasted Suits, navy blue, \$3.50

Oxford Tweed Suits, great value, 5.25

Worsted Serge Suits, all wool, 6.50

Boys' Suits from 95 cts. up.

Other lines in proportion.

Grey Cotton at 25 cts. per lb.

Roller Oatmeal &amp; Barley, 7 lbs. for 19c.

Axe Handles, 7 cents each.

Thread, 200 yds., 3 spools for 10 cts.

I sell Tobaccos of the Rock City Tobacco Co., Quebec, and find them the best selling, giving the best satisfaction of any I have ever handled. They sell faster than INDEX. No trouble but a pleasure to show goods. I will use jobber's rights.

CALL AND TRY ME.

ABDELLAH SAYRE,  
RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

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We have just received our spring stock of SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS and VESTINGS which we will make at reasonable prices.

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The Clothes are ours till they fit you.

L. C. RILEY, Kingston.

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and see if your best bargains of the year were not made with me. STOCK ALWAYS NEW.

## GROCERIES--

A complete line of City light Groceries. Bright Port Rico Molasses. Sugar, Flour, Pork, Fish, Butter Eggs, etc.

## DRY GOODS--

Cotton, Prints, Fannelettes, Flannel, Duster, Serges, Cloth figured and plain.

## LADIES' APPAREL--

Skirts, Blouses, Capes, Coats, Underwear, to please the taste and fill the wants.

## CLOTHING--

Men's and Boys' Suits in all styles to please.

## HATS &amp; CAPS--

Men's and Women's, young and old.

## CROCKERYWARE--

Graniteware, Tinware—the largest and best selected stock to be found anywhere.

STOVES--Parlor, Heating and Cook Stoves and Ranges. We have the largest and most improved stock in Canada to choose from.

Prices Right. Don't you know they are better than any advertised.

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