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The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAR. 28th, '02

SIR RICHARD GARTWRIGHT

Replies for the Government to
Speech of Mr. Borden.

THE FRAUDS IN THE CENSUS

A Telling Arrangement of Conservative
Administration—Exposure From One
Who Saw How the Population Fig-
ures Were Secured in 1891—Farm-
ers' Estimates That He Con-
sidered in Making a Tariff.

Ottawa, March 19.—The second
day's debate upon the budget was
one of the most interesting that has
been witnessed for several years. The
leader of the Opposition concluded
his attack upon the Government in a
speech of an hour and a half's dura-
tion, in which he laid down the
trade policy of his party on the lines
of the amendment which he moved
to the motion of the Finance Min-
ister. He spoke with force and vigor,
and aroused the enthusiasm of his
supporters.

Sir Richard Cartwright Replies.

Sir Richard Cartwright spoke at
greater length than has been his
custom in recent years, and for some
three hours held the close attention
of the House. He dealt exhaustively
with the tariff and trade questions,
and advanced the claim of the farm-
ers, if protection were to be the law
of the land, to a fair share of pro-
tection. He challenged the accuracy
of the census of 1891, and laid upon
the table of the House documentary
evidence to show that in twenty
counties of Quebec the returns in
that year were stated by the fraudu-
lent insertion of 40,000 names. Sir
Richard was warmly congratulated
at the conclusion of his speech by his
friends.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Borden, Leader of the Opposition,
Concludes His Speech.

Mr. R. L. Borden arose yesterday
afternoon to continue his criticism of
the budget. Mr. Fielding had pointed
out, he said, that the trade of
Canada last year had advanced by
leaps and bounds. But so had the
expenditure. It was a pretty good
leap from an expenditure of \$12,972,-
000 in 1897 to an expenditure of
\$57,962,866 in 1900, and Mr. Field-
ing proposed to take another leap
of seven millions next year. A leap of
22 millions of expenditure in five
years, or 70 per cent, was considerable.
Sir Richard Cartwright had
bowed the fact in 1899 that with
a population of only 5,000,000 Cana-
dians the taxation was \$30,000,000,
while in 1900, when the United
States had a population of 20,000,-
000 its taxation was only 27 mil-
lions. But he would invite his at-
tention to the fact that in 1900,
when the population of Canada was
5,340,000, our taxes were \$38,743,-
550, and if Sir Richard thought an
expenditure of 37 millions was ex-
cessive in 1899, what did he think
of an expenditure of 55 millions to-
day? During the 13 years in power,
Mr. Borden continued, the Con-
servative had spent \$131,800,000 in
great public works. Had they had
the average revenue of to-day they
would have provided for all that ex-
penditure and decreased the public
debt by many millions, instead of in-
creasing it.

Our exports to the United States
decreased last year half a million
compared with the previous year,
as shown by Mr. Chittenden who de-
ducted coin, bullion and gold dust
from the list, while our imports from
the United States increased from
\$109,208,252 to \$115,971,038, an
increase of \$5,762,733 in that
year. As customers of Great Britain
and the United States respectively,
our trade showed a gain of \$7,-
000,000 with the United States over
our trade with Great Britain. If Sir
Richard Cartwright could complain
in 1899 that our tariff discriminated
against Great Britain, what did he
think of the situation to-day, our
exports last year being \$105,000,-
000 to Great Britain and \$14,000,-
000 to the United States, while we
bought only \$43,000,000 worth from
Great Britain and \$116,000,000
worth from the United States.

Proceeding Mr. Borden quoted a
list of the principal articles we
bought from the United States last
year: Manufactured goods and
national products, dutiable and
free, making a total of \$50,-
274,134. In return for this, we
sent to the United States \$3,239,-

636 worth of animals and farm pro-
duce, or less than one-third what
we take from them. We export to
the United States \$1,963,247 worth
of manufactured goods, or less than
one-thirtieth what we buy from
them; in fact, deducting coin and
bullion, our exports to the United
States had increased very little in
15 years, while our imports from
that country had increased in that
period about threefold.

It was worth while enquiring if it
were not possible for the people of
Canada to manufacture a con-
siderable proportion of the \$56,000,-
000 we take every year from the
United States. It was certainly pos-
sible within a very short time,
if the Government would enact a
sufficient system of protection to
do so, and keep in this country the
people who are now going to the
United States to work in the vari-
ous factories there which are turning
out the articles which afterwards
come to Canada to flood our mar-
kets. Surely it was possible also
that the \$25,700,000 of agricultural
products and animals could be pro-
duced here and so increase the
wealth and prosperity of our
farmers. Last year we imported
of animals, \$751,625; breadstuffs,
\$7,432,530; fruits, \$2,433,976; pro-
visions, \$2,257,133; seeds and
roots, \$1,205,435, and vegetables
\$370,419.

Mr. Borden said in conclusion:
"What we want in this country is a
declared policy. We have not had
that during the past five years. We
have Sir Richard Cartwright telling
us that the ship's head is pointed to-
wards the open sea of free trade. We
have had Mr. Fielding telling us that
the tariff is a matter of compromise.
We have had Mr. Sifton telling us in
the west that this is a free trade or
revenue tariff. We have had Mr.
Tarte openly and repeatedly telling
the people that he is a protectionist
in fact and all the time. We have
had him telling the people that there
is a crisis because there is not suffi-
cient protection, and we had the
Prime Minister at the same banquet
saying in his own words that he was
perfectly satisfied as to how it can
be done. (Laughter.) How can it
be done? He says we must put their
money into the industries of the country
with confidence. We do not want a
Cabinet of all the parties but a Cab-
inet of one national and Canadian
policy. (Cheers.) That is the great
mistake which any country under
Heaven can suffer from. We could
not want such vague suggestions as
Mr. Fielding's, that the tariff will
be readjusted in time. With all mod-
eration, we want a declared policy,
so the people will know what to ex-
pect."

"We want a policy of protection to
our industries. We want a policy
which will give to our people the
advantage of our own market. The
policy of Canada for the Cana-
dians; and that means Canada for
the empire as well, because in seek-
ing to promote the development,
prosperity and advancement of Can-
ada we are but doing our duty to
that portion of the empire which
has been specially committed to our
charge."

"And, lastly, we believe in a policy
of mutual, or reciprocal trade,
under which, while protecting Cana-
dian interests, we shall give to and
receive from the other portions of
the empire preference over foreign
products." (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Borden then moved the resolu-
tion, of which he had given notice at
the previous sitting of the House.

SIR RICHARD'S REPLY.

A Telling Arrangement of Conservative
Protection.

In one of the finest speeches ever
heard within the walls of the House
of Commons Sir Richard Cartwright
replied to Opposition criticisms of
the Government's fiscal policy, and
made a complete exposure of the
frauds which marked the census tak-
ing by Conservatives in 1891. Sir
Richard was in his best form and he
wrought the Ministerialists up to
the highest pitch of enthusiasm. In
no branch of the speech did the vet-
eran parliamentarian fail to acquit
himself well, but perhaps the great-
est interest attached to his treat-
ment of the census returns, and his
scathing denunciation of the meth-
ods pursued when the popula-
tion was counted in 1891. Sir Rich-
ard gave the evidence for entertain-
ing the strong belief that at least
from 125,000 to 150,000 persons
had been wrongly counted in 1891,
and consequently should be added to
the census taken last year. With re-
spect to Quebec, the evidence obtained
as the result of an investigation
carried on by Mr. Thomas Coste, As-
sistant Chief Census Commissioner,
seems to be overwhelming. Everyone
knows that in Quebec the census
was a complete failure. The popula-
tion of 1901 agrees with the par-
ochial census to within 8,000 names.
This must be regarded as the prima
facie evidence that the census sched-
ules in these 21 counties were stuffed
to the extent of 32,000 souls in
1891. If such frauds were perpetrat-
ed in a score of counties, it is a fair
presumption that similar wrong-do-
ing was committed in many others
out of Quebec's 65 counties.

Evidence of the Frauds.
It was an interesting moment when
Sir Richard Cartwright produced
from beneath his desk a big parcel,
carefully wrapped and tied. Very de-
liberately he removed the wrappings,
and disclosed to view a pile of docu-
ments. There, Sir Richard explained,
were the details of the investiga-
tion in each of the aforesaid coun-
ties, which he proposed to lay upon
the table, or, as he expressed it, some
gentlemen opposite. Then the Min-
ister handed them one by one to the
pages who stood by, calling out as
he did so the name of the county to
which it referred. The documents
were spread out upon the table until
the green baize covering of the latter
testimony of fraudulent conduct.
While these proceedings were going
on the Ministers alternately cheered
and laughed, but the Opposition

maintained a chagrined silence. But
these were not the only proofs of the
utter unreliability of the statistics of
1891 offered by Sir Richard. He re-
called the choice samples of the way
in which the enumerators of that
time created to order 25,000 indus-
tries, with the object of bolstering
up the National Policy. In 1881
Canada possessed eleven carpet fac-
tories, and in 1891 the number was
put at 537. Of these 70, employing
69 souls, were represented as being
in Antigonish, N.S. The adjoining
county of Shelburne was credited
with having 93 knitting factories;
Huntingdon, Quebec, with having 40
basket factories, employing 45 hands;
New Brunswick, 61 factories, employ-
ing 51 souls, and Port Hope 147 in-
dustrial establishments, of which 120
employed 200 hands. With regard
to Ontario, if the census for the two
decades under review were correct
the remarkable result followed that
the growth of the province from 1881
to 1891 was three times as great
as the growth from 1891 to 1901.
Industrial establishments, of which 120
employed 200 hands. With regard
to Ontario, if the census for the two
decades under review were correct
the remarkable result followed that
the growth of the province from 1881
to 1891 was three times as great
as the growth from 1891 to 1901.

In Ontario between 1881 and 1891
the number of families had increased
from 368,000 to 414,000, giving an
increase of 48,000 families and an in-
crease of 191,000 in population. The
last census, however, showed an in-
crease from 1891 to 1901 of 40,-
387 families, and a total growth of
population of only 68,000, as against
191,000 in the previous decade. On
the other hand, excluding the newer
district of Ontario, the growth in
the province, according to the mun-
icipal census between 1896 and 1901,
had been about 78,000, while the
Government census gave an increase
of only 16,000. The deduction was
clear that there was considerably
more persons in Ontario in
1891 than there were in
1891, and that some of the things
had occurred: Either the census of
Ontario was unduly diminished in
1901 by the errors of enumerators,
or the census of 1891 was most un-
duly swollen by the grave frauds of
conservative enumerators. Sir Rich-
ard would prefer to take the former
probability, but the evidence pointed
to the conservative position, and he
was animated by party motives in
showing that there had been no re-
duction in population. If this was
not a sufficient reason it did not af-
fect but only proved Sir Richard's
argument, that between 1891 and
1891 the increase in population had
been larger than the increase be-
tween 1881 and 1891.

The Claim For More Protection.
Sir Richard was very outspoken
in his reference to the claim of more
protection for the manufacturers. He
had no quarrel with them, but de-
sired to do justice to them as to
all classes. This Government had
treated the manufacturers with the
greatest possible consideration, and
the way to advance their condi-
tion was not to impose higher taxes
upon the rest of the community.
If there was to be protection let it
not be the jag-handled arrangement
which prevailed under the late Gov-
ernment, but one in which the farm-
ers would share.

Mr. Oiler.

Mr. Oiler, who followed Sir Rich-
ard Cartwright, said that all the
House had listened to for three
and a half hours was for a repeti-
tion of what the members had often
listened to before.
Mr. Heyd moved the adjournment
of the debate, and the House rose at
10.25 p.m.

WANT POLAR LANDS CLAIMED.

Ontario Land Surveyors to Memorialize
the Dominion Government.

Toronto, March 19.—At the annual
meeting of the Ontario Land Survey-
ors' Association yesterday, Mr.
W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of
Public Works, addressed the meeting
on the use of concrete for small cul-
verts and bridges on country roads.
At the afternoon session, the re-
sults of the exploration of Northern
Ontario in 1900 was dealt with by
G. B. Kirkpatrick, Director of Sur-
veys, in a highly interesting man-
ner. He Gamble submitted the report of
the Committee on Publication, and
Willis Chipman that of the Commit-
tee on Polar Research. The latter
contained a recommendation to mem-
orialize the Dominion Government to
take formal possession of the islands
to the north of the mainland of the
Dominion on behalf of Great Britain,
as it was not known what the re-
sources of the islands might be, and
in view of the fact that they might
be claimed on behalf of some other
nation. It was thought best to have
the Dominion act in the matter, as
she had the power to claim such ter-
ritory, whereas the Munroe doctrine
would perhaps prevent Great Britain
from doing so. The means of taking
formal possession were afterwards
discussed. The report was adopted.

C. M. Smith the Candidate.

Sault Ste. Marie, March 19.—The
convention of Liberals of the new
Sault Ste. Marie district of Algoma
to choose a candidate for the com-
ing provincial elections was held here
Monday night, and was attended by
88 delegates from the different lo-
calities. Speeches were made by C.
M. Bowman, M.L.P., also by the two
nominations, C. N. Smith and John Mc-
Kay. The choice of the convention
rested on C. N. Smith to carry the
Liberal standard through the com-
ing campaign.

Lord Kimberley Dying.

London, March 20.—Lord Kim-
berley, the Liberal leader in the House
of Lords, who has been ill for some
time, passed, suffered a relapse yes-
terday and is in a semi-conscious
condition.

Nominations in Quebec.

Montreal, Que., March 20.—Messrs.
J. S. H. Bergeron and George Loy
were nominated yesterday in Beau-
harnois, by the Conservatives and
Liberals, respectively.

Price Is Now \$16.500.

Montreal, March 20.—Yesterday
morning the remaining seat in the
Stock Exchange was sold for
\$16.500 to Mr. Rudolphe Forget.

72 Miles an Hour.

New York, March 20.—The wind
yesterday blew at the rate of 72
miles an hour in this city.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE

It Was Created By a Reference
to "Methods of Barbarism."

THE DEBATE WAS ACROMIONIOUS

An Accusation of Corruption Suggested
By Figures—Discussion on the Motion
of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman
to Enquire into Commercial
Matters in Connection With
War—Rejected by 155.

London, March 19.—The debate last
evening in the House of Commons on
motion of Liberal leader Sir Henry
Campbell-Bannerman for the appoint-
ment of a select committee to investi-
gate the whole commercial history
of the South African war, including
the contracts for the purchase of re-
mounts, meat and forage, and the
contracts for freight, called out sev-
eral acrimonious exchanges of re-
marks. Reginald McKenna (Liberal)
commenting upon the Remount De-
partment, declared that widespread
corruption in the horse purchases had
been disclosed in almost every coun-
try on the globe.

Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary
to the War Office, and to McKenna
with an angry denial of a specific
charge regarding the purchase of
horses in Spain. He said the state-
ment was maliciously false and de-
manded proofs of the assertion on
made.

Mr. McKenna said he took his
facts from the report of the com-
mittee and the auditor-general. The
imputation of malice was wholly
false, but it was only part of the
bogus defence in which the Govern-
ment was then engaged. He quoted
figures and claimed that they bore
out his accusations.

Mr. Lambton (Liberal Unionist)
said Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman
was a man of high character, but the
man's are by describing that the leader
of the Opposition, by his reckless
language, had taken from many peo-
ple the consolation of seeing that
their relatives who had died in South
Africa had fallen honorably in the
service of their country.

To this Sir Henry replied angrily:
"I give the most complete and most
comprehensive denial to every word
the honorable gentleman has said."

This statement caused confusion in
the House and cries of "withdraw,"
but Sir Henry refused to withdraw
his remarks, and Mr. Lambton said
his language to Sir Henry referred
to "methods of barbarism" and simi-
lar talk about the concentration
camps and other methods.

The Speaker, Sir William Court-
Gully, interrupting, exclaimed: "Both
gentlemen are out of order."

Mr. Lambton thereupon apologiz-
ed, but said that utterances such as
he had quoted were gravely injuring
the soldiers in South Africa, and the
House ought to demand an authori-
tative declaration of the Opposition's
attitude on this question.

Mr. Norton (Advanced Liberal),
joined in the attack on the Govern-
ment. He declared that the losses on
South Africa amounted to from £70,-
000 to £100,000. When challenged
the transports of each column in the
regarding his authority for the state-
ment, Mr. Norton said Mr. Brodie
(War Secretary) had ordered a de-
partmental committee to investigate
the matter and had then pigeon-holed
it.

Mr. H. Asquith (Advanced Liberal),
strongly supported Sir Henry Camp-
bell-Bannerman's motion, which he
contended was only a vote of con-
science because the Government had
chosen to make it so.

A. J. Balfour (Conservative) wind-

HOME AND CHILD

Does your horse "feel his
oats"? What a difference be-
tween the grain-fed and the
grass-fed horse! The first
strong and full of ginger, the
second flabby, weak and tired
out before he begins. The
feeding makes the difference.

Children are not alike either.
One is rosy, bright-eyed, full
of life and laughter, another is
pale, weak and dull. The feed-
ing again is responsible.

Sickly children need special
feeding. They don't "feel their
oats." Scott's Emulsion adds
just the right richness to their
diet. It is like grain to the
horse. The child gets new
appetite and strong digestion.

Scott's Emulsion is more
than food. It is a strong
medicine. It rouses up dull
children, puts new flesh on thin
ones and red blood into pale
ones. It makes children grow.
Scott's Emulsion makes ordi-
nary food do its
duty.

This picture represents
the Trade Mark of Scott's
Emulsion and is on the
wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
TORONTO CANADA
50c and \$1. all druggists.

ing up the debate argued that the
acceptance of the motion would ham-
per military operations and give ad-
vantage to the enemy, besides cre-
ating a bad precedent.

Sir Henry's motion was rejected by
a vote of 346 to 191, the major-
ity eliciting loud Ministerial cheers.

KILLING NOT NECESSARY.

Samuel Cooper Might Have Been Secured
Without Being Shot.

Huntsville, March 19.—The verdict
at the inquest of the body of Sam-
uel Cooper, formerly of Toronto,
who died in the Huntsville Hospi-
tal last week, was rendered yes-
terday morning. "We find," said
the jury, "that death was caused
by gunshot wounds inflicted by
Thomas J. Hooper, said wounds be-
ing inflicted in self-defence, but we
are of opinion that those who were
about the premises could, by com-
bined action, have secured the de-
ceased without shooting."

Grand Lodge Concluded.

Smith's Falls, Ont., March 21.—
The Provincial Grand Orange Lodge
meeting was resumed here yesterday.
A complimentary address of welcome
was given on behalf of the town of
Smith's Falls by Grand Master Hol-
land, Grand Chaplain Dupreau and
the Supreme Grand Master, Dr.
Sproule, replied in appropriate terms.
It was expected the Grand Lodge
would conclude its labors last night,
the last business being the election of
officers for the ensuing year.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

Some Interesting Questions in the French
Senate Friday—Expects Russia to Act
Fairly in the East.

Paris, March 22.—In the Senate
yesterday, during the discussion of
the foreign budget, Senator Götteron
criticized the Government's foreign
policy. The extension of the Franco-
Russian alliance to China, as an
announced intention, he said, was a
reply to the Anglo-Japanese alli-
ance, and he declared that the
Senate would be struck by the
similarity to the alliance. They had
three times yesterday, and today
they had five.

Mr. Delcasse replied, declaring that a
proposition for a Franco-German un-
derstanding had been made to either
Mr. Hanotaux or himself.

Referring to the Anglo-Japanese
treaty, the Foreign Minister said
there was nothing in it at which
France need take umbrage. Respect
for the integrity of China was the
basis of France's policy, and France
was equally satisfied regarding the
Franco-Russian alliance, whose durable
character was shown by the visit of
the Czar to France and the coming visit
of President Loubet to Russia, "bear-
ing to our ally the cordial greeting
of France."

The Foreign Minister concluded by
replying to questions regarding
French troops captured by the British
while fighting for the Boers. He said:
"Some of the prisoners were ar-
rested at Johannesburg under the
pretext that they were engaged in
certain intrigues. We consider a pris-
oner of war can only be taken on the
field of battle. But Great Britain
does not accept this view. There is
only one French prisoner of this
category, however, who has not been
released, and strong efforts are be-
ing made to obtain his liberation."

"Regarding the concentration, the
British Government informs us that
all facilities have been given for for-
warding provisions and other ob-
jects requested by the French com-
mittee."

The Minister's statement was ap-
plauded. The foreign budget was then
adopted.

EXPECTS RUSSIA TO ACT.

London, March 22.—In replying to
a question regarding the situation in
China, asked in the House of Com-
mons yesterday, Viscount Cranborne,
Under Secretary of the Foreign Of-
fice, said that Great Britain looked
to Russia to fulfill her declared pol-
icy in China, namely, to restore
the province, under certain con-
ditions, to the same position as before
the troubles.

There was no reason to suppose
that Russia had receded from this
position or from her declared inten-
tion to restore the port of New-
chang and the Shanhaiwan Rail-
way.

The Government, the speaker ad-
ded, believed that the rebellion in the
southern part of China was greatly
exaggerated, but was making fur-
ther inquiries into the matter.

REVOLT IN CHINA.

20,000 Well Armed and Drilled Troops
Desert and Join the Rebels.

Hong Kong, March 21.—Advices
from Canton say it is credibly re-
ported that the Viceroy has re-
ceived telegrams from Laung-
chang on the Annam border, alleg-
ing that the whole of Marshal Su's
troops have deserted and joined the
rebels. If this be true, says the ad-
vices, it adds to the revolutionists
twenty thousand armed and drilled
troops, capable of defeating any force
the Imperialists can raise.

The telegrams further say the coun-
try is undoubtedly ripe for rebellion.
The long continued drought prevents
the planting of spring rice, and this
has led the farm laborers to become
robbers. Well-informed persons con-
sider a rebellion similar to that of
the Taipings probable.

Japs Teaching Chinks.

London, March 22.—The Pekin cor-
respondent of The Times wires that
56 Chinese students are leaving Pao
Ting Pao for Japan, in order to en-
ter the Military School at Tokio.
They will receive their tuition free.
Yuan Shi Kai, Viceroy of Pe Chi
Li Province, will pay their other ex-
penses.

Negotiations at Shanghai.

London, March 22.—The Shanghai
correspondent of The Times says that
the treaty revision negotiations
which were suspended on account
of the illness of Sheng, have been
summed.



SURPRISE SOAP

is

Pure Hard Soap.

THE POINT OF VIEW

The Actual War Situation in
South Africa Reviewed.

BOERS STRONG IN TRANSVAAL W.

In the Orange River Colony the Enemy
Is Split Up Into Small Groups—No
Command Over 300 Strong in the
East, But in Western Transvaal
They Are Stronger—Few
With Noths.

London, March 22.—Arriving at
Herkeldorp (Western Transvaal) af-
ter several weeks' trekking in the
Eastern Transvaal, says a correspon-
dent of The Times, one is struck by
the different aspect of affairs in var-
ious centres of the military opera-
tion.

In the Orange River Colony, the
enemy is split up into small groups,
many of the Boers are disarmed
and in hiding, while, because of the
decision of them, they are without
a prominent leader.

In the Eastern Transvaal, south of
the Delagoa Bay line, there are
still organized commandos, but none
over 300 strong. All are continually
hunted, and every month Command-
ant-General Botha's influence grows
weaker. North of the Delagoa Bay
line, the Boers are more anxious to lead
peaceful lives, and will embrace the
first opportunity to discontinue hos-
tilities without rendering possible a
charge of cowardice.

In the Western Transvaal, the cor-
respondent goes on to say, the Boers
are supplied with guns and ammuni-
tion, and have unlimited transport
and a large amount of stock. Their
numbers give them confidence, and
the blockhouse system has not been
extended sufficiently to alarm them.

Because of their general insufficiency
the British troops are unable to cope
adequately with the Boer forces
all of the burghers in the Western
Transvaal being fighting men. The
waverers have been captured or have
surrendered, and those in the field
seem to have no intention of surren-
dering.

Lieut.-Col. A. Woods-Samp