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County Victoria Jan 03

THE WEEKLY POST.

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OUR FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR—NO. 63. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1902. TERMS—$1.00 PER YEAR PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

FOR RENT—Two new houses cor. Melbourne and Cambridge-sts., just completed. Apply to G. H. LINDSAY. —dzw1.

FARM TO RENT—125 acre farm to rent, two miles from the Village of Omemee; 90 acres cleared. A number of good farms for sale. Apply to ELIAS BOWES, Real Estate Agent, Lindsay.—w2.

FOR SALE.—A 150 acre farm for sale three miles from Lindsay, on the Omemee road. The buildings on the premises are fairly good. Terms reasonable. Apply to David Walker, Lindsay P. O.—wtf.

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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Will visit Lindsay **Every 1st and 3rd Wednesday,** at the Simpson House. Hours, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Consultations, eye, ear, nose and throat.—wdlyr.

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Organist St. Andrew's Church,
TEACHER of PIANO and ORGAN
Graduate of Toronto Conservatory of Music.
For terms, etc., apply to JAS. LOW —dtf—w1m

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The west half of Lot No. 8, Concession 14, Mariposa, containing 100 acres of which about 115 acres are clear. A good frame barn 40 x 60 with stone stables beneath.—Comfortable frame dwelling. The farm is situated within two miles of the village of Woodville and five miles from Cannington. The soil is a clay loam of the very best quality. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. J. D. Smith, Lindsay P. O., or to D. R. Anderson, Barrister-at-law, Lindsay.—wtf.

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Property of Mrs. Kempt, large Brick House on Ridout-st. for sale or to rent, lately occupied by Dr. Blanchard.
Brick house on corner Ridout and Mill-sts.
Brick house on Victoria Avenue.
Also several other buildings and farms for sale. Apply to
ELIAS BOWES, Real Estate Agent.
—dwtf LINDSAY, ONT.

CREAM SEPARATOR.—A good Separator will add at least 25c a hundred to the value of your milk. Then there is a saving in labor and the satisfaction of knowing that you are getting all the butter. Can you afford to care for, feed and milk cows and then each day lose 25 per cent. of the fat produced? Many people hesitate to get a separator because the old style complicated machines are so hard to clean. But the new Sharples Tubular Separator entirely overcomes this difficulty, and notwithstanding the fact that there are no discs, zig-zag plates or other contraptions in the bowl, it is absolutely guaranteed to skim closer than any other make of separator. A free trial given. Come in any time and see the machine operated on the farm of P. J. Wilkinson, Cambray, or the Massey-Harris shop, Lindsay. For descriptive matter and price list send post card to
P. J. Wilkinson or Geo. Hunter,
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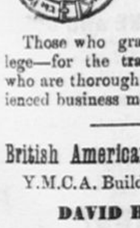

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SASH, DOORS, WINDOW BLINDS, always on hand. Being in business for over thirty years, I am satisfied I know the wants of the people. Nothing but first-class material for house or barn buildings turned out of my factory. Prices most reasonable. Consult me before making a contract.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

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SPECIALS.

At this season of the year you naturally like to brighten up the home with NEW CARPETS, CURTAINS, RUGS, ETC., and these timely offerings will be appreciated by judicious home owners.

LACE CURTAINS
2½ yards long, extra width, beautiful floral designs, strongly made, per pair..... 50c

3½ yards long, 54 inches wide, over-locked cord edges, an extra strong and serviceable curtain, reg $1.35 pr, sale price $1.19

CHENILLE CURTAINS
Special size for doors, being ordinary length, 30 inches wide, heavy fringe colors of red, moss, green, bronze and mid brown. Your choice per pr $2.25

LACE CURTAINS
3½ yards long, 54 inches wide, over-locked cord edges, scroll edge with insertion effect and strong, plain net. Regular price $2.40 pair, sale price.... $2.29

3½ yards long, 56 inches wide, over-locked cord edges, scroll pattern border, fine net centre, reg. price $3 25 per pair. Sale price $2.69

3½ yards long, 50 inches wide, over-locked cord edges, double scroll, borders, small hail centre. Regular price $2.25 pair. Sale price..... $1.98

JUTE BRUSSELS CARPETS
4 pieces only, 28 inches wide, good dark patterns. Regular price 35c. per yd. Sale price 28c

UNION CARPET
1 piece only, union carpet, full 36 inches wide, mixed colors of blue, fawn and ecru, small pattern, regular price 40c. per yard. Sale price 37c

STRAW TICKING AT 10c
Plain heavy Straw Ticking, 54 in. wide, strong and serviceable. Reg. price 12½c yd. Sale price 10c

FEATHER TICKING AT 10c
28 inch Striped Feather Ticking, extra good weight, worth 15c yard, during sale special..... 10c

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Can be washed like Oilcloth and are full 36 inches wide, plain grounds with small patterns, also larger tile effects and stripes. Prices range 35c, 40c, 30c, 25c, 19c and only per yard..... 12½c

J. SUTCLIFFE & SONS,
CASH. LINDSAY. ONE PRICE.

NOT HOW CHEAP BUT HOW GOOD.

Three Causes that have resulted in making our record of Twenty Years Shoe Selling a "Success."

1st QUALITY — Quality has always been our watchword. Experience has taught most people that "it pays to pay for quality."

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3rd EQUITY — A strictly Cash and One Price system, which ensures impartial dealing to every one.

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THE SHOE KING.
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, TRUNKS
SOLE LOCAL AGENTS FOR "The Slater Shoe"
90 KENT-ST., LINDSAY.

BOY WANTED Immediately, as apprentice in Drug Store, and to take care of Doctor's horses. Apply to JAMES GRANT, M. D., Victoria Road, Ont.—w4.

WHAT'S THE USE...

of planting seed that will only grow you a small Mangel when for the same money you can buy one specially selected.

Gregory's Mangel Seed

This seed is specially grown for use in England, and for years has given perfect satisfaction and yielded the heaviest crop. Don't make any mistake this year, plant our reliable seed.

E. GREGORY,
Corner Drug Store, Lindsay.

Here for Neat Printing.
When in need of anything in the line of commercial stationery, visiting cards, etc., leave your order at The Post job department. Workmanship unexcelled.

TRENT CANAL.

Notice to Manufacturers of and Dealers in Portland Cement.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Portland Cement," will be received at this office up to sixteen o'clock on Monday, 28th April, 1902, for the supply and delivery of 60,000 barrels, or any portion thereof, of Portland Cement on the Trent Canal as per specification.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained by the parties tendering at the office of the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the same, and further, an acceped bank cheque for 10 per cent of the total amount tendered for must accompany the tender. This accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 18th April, 1902.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.—w1.

IT ALL ENDED IN TALK

Mr. Charlton's Resolution Discussed in the House.

PREMIER THINKS IT ILL-TIMED

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Gives Reasons Why the Mover Should Withdraw His Resolution, Although He Commends the Sentiment of the Resolution —Mr. Bourassa Seconds—Mr. Oliver Makes a Speech.

Ottawa, April 24.—The discussion of Mr. Charlton's general amnesty resolution in the House yesterday formed one of the most interesting debates of the session. In addition to Mr. Charlton and Mr. Bourassa, his seconder, the speakers were: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Monk, Mr. Monet, Mr. Sproule, Col. Hughes, Mr. Demers of St. John, Messrs. Oliver Kemp and Robinson. A discussion on the census estimates ensued, and the House rose at 1.15.

Mr. Charlton's Resolution.

On the motion to go into supply, Mr. John Charlton moved the motion he had given notice of the previous evening, except that he had omitted from it the advice to the British Government to "offer a universal amnesty to all persons in arms against British authority in Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal," etc.

In moving the amended resolution, Mr. Charlton disclaimed any political motive, and declared it was not a pro-Boer motion in that it urged maintenance of British supremacy in South Africa. In this sentiment, he was happy to say, the seconder of the resolution, Mr. Bourassa, joined. The motion was an humble expression of opinion on the part of the House. It might be asserted that it would be construed an act of impertinence to offer such a motion here, had the House not their right to express a humble opinion as to the proper course to be pursued in securing the settlement of this war in South Africa?

The answer was a chorus of "No," from the Opposition benches.

To this Mr. Charlton said that if the hon. gentlemen's policy of imperial defence carried, Canada would surely have a voice in the expenditure of the money.

"That's different," an hon. member remarked.

Mr. Charlton replied that the conditions were exactly the same, seeing that Canada had expended men and money to prosecute this war in South Africa. The motion, he continued, might be useless, but the spirit manifested in offering it could not be questioned and could not be condemned. The motion might have no weight. But, on the other hand, it might be extremely useful. It might aid the Imperial Government in the settlement of this question by showing that in one of the great colonies of the Empire the same spirit of bitterness does not exist that probably does exist in Cape Colony and Natal. It might be a counteracting influence probably to the pressure from the British colonist in those colonies asking for the exacting of vengeance upon the Cape rebels. At all events, the motion, if it did no good could do no harm. Canada had great interests in this struggle, for she had made sacrifices to maintain and uphold the integrity of the British Empire. Therefore she was in a position to ask that an honorable peace be obtained. There should not be a different settlement with the Transvaal Boers and the Boers of Orange River Colony and the Cape Afrikanders. The latter were an honorable foe and should not be treated as a rebel to hang in chains. The war was one of British against Dutch for the supremacy in South Africa and a harsh settlement now would only be delaying the establishment of peace and prosperity in South Africa.

As a parellel, Mr. Charlton cited the liberal policy pursued by Great Britain towards the 60,000 French subjects in Canada after its cession to England by the King of France. Other parallels, he said, were the treatment of the Dutch settlers in New York and the treatment of the Southern belligerents by the North after the United States civil war. In the latter case there had been no disfranchisement of a rebel. In the interests of a united South Africa, the same policy should be pursued by Great Britain now. Mercy and magnanimity and amnesty were the power that should be exercised to secure this result.

Mr. Bourassa.

Mr. Bourassa seconded the motion. He did not agree with all Mr. Charlton's remarks, but he went half way to meet Mr. Charlton because he believed his position as a Canadian representative demanded it. He had always taken the position that British supremacy must be trought about in South Africa; and the best way to bring it about was to act according to the best of British traditions, respect to minorities and generosity towards foes. He claimed that Canada was within her rights in offering her advice to Great Britain as to the terms of settlement of hostilities in South Africa. Such an expression of opinion would help the British Government. As for the statement that the magnanimity of Britain towards the French in Canada after 1763 was the best guarantee of magnanimity in South Africa, the fact seemed to be lost sight of that, if England had conquered in Canada, she had been conquered in Europe, and the settlement of that treaty was in the nature of give and take.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no doubt that the mover and seconder were both actuated by the very best of motives, and he altogether agreed with the terms of the resolution: that the war in South Africa be settled on the principle of British supremacy and generous treatment by the victors to the vanquished, by the British to the Dutch. He did not think any resolution necessary to obtain this generous treatment for the Boers in South Africa.

The Premier continued: "A brave foe always commanded the respect of a brave opponent, and that is enough to show that the Dutch shall receive generous treatment at the hands of their brave foes. Why, it was only at Hart's River, a position had been entrusted to a few men, most of them, I am proud to say, Canadians. They were assaulted for part of the day by an enemy eight times their superior in numbers. Each assault was repulsed; but after each assault, the thin band of defenders was reduced in numbers; and so reduced were they at last, that there was not one man in the force who had not been either killed or wounded. At last, when the position was carried, there was still a man left, standing, proud and defiant. Bruce Carruthers was a name, which, I am proud to say, is honored in the hearts of his countrymen; who, by all the rules of war, might have been killed. But, from the ranks of the enemy, in their sympathy, came the cry, 'Do not kill him! He is too brave a man; he must live!' This, sir, is the lesson of the war, and I have no doubt the victorious British now in South Africa will display the same spirit. I have no doubt they will say the Dutch must live. They have earned it by their gallantry in the field."

The Premier cited the Home Rule resolution and the resolution of sympathy with Uitlanders, to show that Parliament had the undoubted right to pass the resolution before the House, and if he thought it would strengthen the hands of the British Government in being merciful, he would not hesitate to pass it. But, if the House were to intervene at this moment, it might hinder the peace that all desired to see established. The mover and seconder knew the negotiations were in progress for a settlement of the terms of peace. Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner and the heroes on the Boer side—heard, debated and both—and there was every reason to believe, though we were not yet informed officially, that terms of peace had been agreed upon. The Boer delegates had gone back to those in the field to submit to them the terms on which peace might be secured.

"What these terms are, I do not know," said the Premier, "but it is advisable at the present moment, when the conditions are submitted to the Boer commands, that we should not interfere and excite in them, perhaps, hopes which might clash with what has been done, and prevent the negotiations being brought to a peaceful and satisfactory conclusion. It might be wired to South Africa, and perhaps induce the Boers to break off negotiations, in order, if possible, to gain better terms."

Sir Wilfrid reminded Mr. Charlton that a general amnesty was not proclaimed in the United States until years after the war was over, "and," said he, "suppose at this moment terms were agreed upon between Kitchener and the Boer generals, and these terms did not include a general amnesty which covered the great mass of the belligerents, but excepted certain individuals, and suppose this resolution were passed and wired to South Africa, might not the Boers say, 'Oh, we have the Canadian people standing behind us, and we must insist on better terms.' I do not know that my hon. friend, would then find that by his resolution, he was promoting the cause of peace. I think we had better at this moment leave this question in the hands of the brave soldiers who are dealing with it, Lord Kitchener, on one side, and Generals Delarey and Dewet on the other. I think we had better leave them to determine the issue, and I humbly believe in my heart that the terms which will be accepted by these brave soldiers will be such as can be accepted by every British soldier the world over. When the terms of peace have been agreed upon, when the country again enjoys the blessings of peace, if it shall be found that the terms were not as generous as in Mr. Charlton's judgment or Mr. Bourassa's, or, perhaps, my own thought, they ought to be, we shall not abdicate the right of the Canadian Parliament to send its views to the Imperial authorities. It will not be too late then, because that is the time when we can speak effectively. But at this moment when negotiations are pending, it seems to me the argument is overwhelming that we shall perhaps lose all in our attempt to save all."

The Premier concluded by asking Mr. Charlton to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Monk.

F. D. Monk, in the absence of the Opposition leader, followed. He said it struck him from the first that the resolution was extremely untimely, and out of place. Peace terms having practically been agreed upon between the leaders in the field, it was regrettable, whatever prerogatives might be to interfere in the negotiations, and, perhaps, imperil the beneficient work. The voice of the politicians should for the moment be silent, and if was better to defer to those who are deliberating in South Africa. No doubt Parliament had the sovereign right to express its opinion on this subject, yet it was better for Parliament to observe the rule that the conclusion of all treaties belongs to the executive authority, reserving to itself the right of criticism. How trivial and commonplace are the remarks in this House in comparison with the negotiations now going on among the armed men on the very battle fields to-day. The British politicians had studiously avoided uttering any opinions on the subject during these negotiations. It was satisfactory to observe that there was practically unanimity in the House as to the wisdom of the course pointed out by the Premier. Again, any resolution that we might pass might embarass Sir Wilfrid Laurier in England in his forthcoming mission.

Other Speakers.

Dr. Sproule protested against the too prevalent practice in the House of passing resolutions of advice to the British Parliament and Government.

Mr. Charlton expressed his willingness to withdraw his resolution, but Mr. Bourassa would not agree, so Mr. Monet took the floor, maintaining that Canada had the right to advise the Home Government in the matter.

Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes held that Mr. Charlton's resolution was not only inopportune, but was essentially bad. He protested against maudlin sentiment in favor of the Boers, which already had done much to prolong the war. Whatever might be said about the Transvaal Boers, there was not more excuse for rebels in Cape Colony than there would be for an Ottawa bank robber.

Mr. Oliver, in the course of his remarks, observed that Canada has reason to be proud of her contribution of men, but he was not so sure about her reason to be proud of her contribution in money. He was not above giving advice to the British Government upon occasion, but he objected to the character of the advice proposed to be given to the British Government on this occasion. The motion demanded, in the name of the money we have spent, amnesty for the rebels of Cape Colony, for the men who had added treachery to treason, and murder and treason to treachery, men whose lives were forfeited under the law of every civilized nation. Such advice was beneath contempt. It was of itself, and in its nature treasonable. It was absolutely unworthy of any loyal citizen, to say nothing of any loyal representative in a loyal colony of the Empire. Britain's leniency had already made her a laughing stock, and it was time to show the world that it does not pay to harm and destroy the property of loyal citizens of the Empire. As for the Boers, the only way to secure peace was to fighting the war to a finish Britain encouraged the continuance of the war by refraining from putting the Cape rebel Kritzinger to death, as he richly deserved. "Under these conditions," continued Mr. Oliver, "if these hon. members who have moved and seconded this resolution are loyal to the Empire—"

"The hon. member has no right to impute any motive," interrupted Mr. Speaker.

"I did not impute; I asked the question," was the response.

"It is out of order," Mr. Speaker said, "to declare that any members of this House are disloyal, or even to express a doubt of their loyalty."

"If I am not allowed to express a doubt as to the loyalty of these hon. members," said the member for Alberta, warmly, "the only thing I can do is to leave it to the members of the House to draw their own conclusions."

Mr. Kemp expressed his deep indignation at the action of Mr. Charlton in the matter. He looked upon the resolution as especially offensive to Englishmen, being introduced on St. George's Day.

Mr. Kemp concluded by offering this resolution in amendment:

"That this Parliament regrets that Mr. Kruger, the acting-president, and the generals of the Orange River and Transvaal colonies, who are still leading a small but brave remnant of the Boers, have not seen fit to cease the hostilities in thich they took the initiative against the British Empire, by invading and annexing British territory. That we point with pride to the great liberty and many privileges enjoyed by the people of this country, as well as the other parts of the Empire, under British institutions, by all races and creeds and nationalities, and realizing the magnanimity shown in the past to a defeated foe, we have the utmost confidence that the most generous terms of peace will be extended to the Boers by the statesmen and soldiers of Great Britain."

Another Amendment.

Mr. Jabel Robinson offered another amendment, which, he said, he thought would fill the bill. It was to the effect that it was not advisable to give advice or instructions to the British people on this occasion, but to rely on their wonted magnanimity and generosity in dealing with the Boers.

This amendment to the amendment was declared out of order.

Mr. Demers, speaking in French, took issue with Mr. Oliver as to the policy of hanging rebels. He said that if any rancour against Britain existed in Quebec, it was because of the hanging of 12 rebels in 1838.

Leave to withdraw his resolution was not granted to Mr. Charlton, and it was declared lost without even dividing the House.

Other Business.

Mr. Sifton's Yukon Representation bill was introduced and read a first time. It gives to the Yukon a representative in the House of Commons, the franchise to be the same as in the Northwest Territories.

The bill to extend the Rocky Mountains' Park was also read a first time. The park now contains 260 square miles, and will be increased to 4,000 square miles.

A bill by Mr. Fitzpatrick to amend the petition of right act, was introduced. It provides that the Government may ask for security for costs from a petitioner; also that when security is offered the petition will be granted, as a matter of course.

A resolution by the Minister of Justice was adopted fixing the salaries of the two police magistrates in the Yukon at $2,000 a year and extra living allowances. Another resolution passed provides a salary of $3,000 to an additional High Court Judge in the Yukon. The three judges will constitute a territorial court of appeal to which appeals will be taken from judgments of a single trial judge which are now taken to British Columbia. The appeal from the Territorial Court will be to the Supreme Court of Canada.

HON. G. W. ROSS

Premier of Ontario, and
MR. NEWTON SMALE,
the Liberal Candidate, will address a
PUBLIC MEETING
—IN THE—
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
LINDSAY,
—ON—
THURSDAY EVENING, **MAY 1**

Seats reserved for ladies and their escorts.
Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

C. E. WEEKS, President. JAS. GRAHAM, Secretary
GOD SAVE THE KING

HON. MR. DRYDEN'S DEFENCE

In his address to the Liberals of South Ontario, at his nomination meeting on Saturday, Hon. John Dryden referred to his investment in a pasture ranch in Dakota. He said that her late Majesty Queen Victoria, King Edward, other members of the royal family and Sir Charles Tupper had held investments in the United States and nothing had been said against it. Mr. Foy had said it was particularly wrong for the Minister of Agriculture to be engaged in such an undertaking. The speaker held that there was nothing wrong in what he had done. He had only made arrangements to ship his cattle there to pasture until they were sold; the grass here would be saved in any case. As to the argument that it would hurt immigration, Mr. Dryden pointed out that since the investment was first made thousands of farmers had come to Canada from Dakota, while he knew of none who had gone from this country to the United States. If the investment in a ranch had caused immigration to flow in that manner some one ought to make another.

"I have done nothing wrong," said Mr. Dryden, in conclusion, "and, therefore, have nothing to be ashamed of. I have as good a right to own cattle in the United States as the King has to own a building in New York or Boston, and I intend to stand by my right, as may any other citizen the empire over. How can the Opposition expect to win with such childish twaddle to present to the electors? It is all abuse, small talk and generalities, which mean nothing. So far as we have gone in the campaign, they have presented neither principles, policy nor men calculated to arouse interest or enthusiasm anywhere. The duties of my position have been rather onerous and I have found it very hard work. It has taken all my time, and my own business has been left to almost take care of itself. I have had no time to mingle with you as I once did, and as I should now. I have done the best I could in my work. I have not pleased our opponents, but I am afraid the only way to please them is to die. I shall be perfectly satisfied if in the future, as in the past, I am able to please you."

In an editorial reference to the above the Mail and Empire yesterday made a puerile and childish manifestation of spleen. Ignoring entirely Hon. John Dryden's neat reference to Sir Charles Tupper's well-known investments in American enterprises, the paper endeavors to score a point in connection with Mr. Dryden's reference to the investments of her late Majesty Queen Victoria and King Edward, and rises to remark that the citation of these royal examples is a proof that the minister, including Premier Ross, have swelled heads and are aping royalty because they have held the reins of power so many years. Arguments of that calibre are not calculated to convince the people of this Province that what was all right for Sir Charles Tupper to do becomes a hideous and damnable crime when perpetrated by a member of the Ontario government. It's small politics of a form to which The Mail and Empire is addicted.