

# GOLD SOAP

Good as Gold  
Hard as Gold  
but not Dear as Gold.

## HANDSOME WATCH FREE

**A SOLID GOLD**  
Ladies' or Gent's  
Watch costs from  
\$20 to \$60. Don't  
Throw Your Money Away.



If you want a watch that will keep as good time as a gold watch one that no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry. Send us your name and address at once and agree to sell for us only 12 boxes of King's Headache and Neuralgia Tablets, at 25 cents a box when sold send us the money and we will give you absolutely free a solid silver watch in either ladies or gent's size. We want no money until after you have sold the tablets. Don't miss the chance of your life to get a beautiful Silver Watch free for a few hours work among your friends. These tablets are a positive cure for all kinds of Headache and Neuralgia and leave no bad after effects. Write to-day and we will send you 12 boxes post paid and after you have sold them send us the money and we will send you by return mail a beautiful silver watch either ladies or gent's size which ever you desire. This is a glorious opportunity to get a beautiful silver watch without paying a cent for it and you should write at once and be the first in your locality. Remember you have only to sell 12 boxes to get the watch.

Address THE KING TABLET CO.  
Dept. 73 Toronto, Can.

**Cook's Cotton Root Compound**  
Is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 8-cent stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Woodstock by  
Garden Bros., Druggists.

## GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF  
**CHINA**  
AT  
**L. J. Vanwart's.**  
103 MAIN STREET.

The entire Stock must be sold at once, and GREAT BARGAINS will be offered.

## FREE A SILVER WATCH FREE

**LADIES OR GENT'S SIZE.**

To order have Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills in every bottle in Canada, we will give you a person who will act as agent for us, and sell only 12 boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills, at 25 cents a box, a beautiful Silver Watch, in Ladies or Gent's size.

We do not want any money until you have sold the pills. Just send us your name and address and we will send you the pills post paid with full particulars for our illustrated circular, describing the watches. This is the greatest offer ever made by any watch concern in the world. Dr. Arnold's Tonic Pills are a standard medicine that cures Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Backache, Female Troubles, etc. Thousands of Testimonials.

Address: DR. ARNOLD MEDICINE CO., Toronto.

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**  
Tenders for Concrete Foundation and Wooden Building for Coal at Moncton, N. B.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Coal Handling Plant, Moncton," will be received up to Wednesday, the 27th day of March, 1902, for the construction of a concrete foundation and frame building for a Coal Handling Plant at Moncton, N. B.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained. All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,  
General Manager  
Moncton, N. B., February 24th, 1902.—51-9.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier will sail from New York on the Eturia on June 14, to attend the coronation ceremonies.

### DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from third page.)  
Sir Richard replied that this simply showed that such comparisons were vicious to a degree. In dealing with the question of expenditure, Sir Richard claimed that a large part of the increased expenditure, such as that on the Yukon, Intercolonial and the postal service, did not cost the people a cent and that Mr. Borden had mixed up capital and ordinary expenditure which should be judged by different canons. Taking his argument it would be found on the records that the Conservative party had spent \$57,860,000 in 1884; \$49,163,000 in 1885, and \$61,327,000 in 1886 or on a population of 4,450,000 souls per capita expenditure of \$13.15, \$11.18 and \$13.75 respectively.

It was a poor rule, he said, that would not work both ways. In 1897 the per capita expenditure was \$7.63 and last year it was \$7.70 or 7 cents more. Seven cents was not to be sneezed at. Three cents was needed pay the extra indemnity which had been voted to members with the full concurrence of gentlemen opposite and the other four cents was needed to pay expenses incurred by the minister of customs and collecting nearly double the revenue we did five years ago. A considerable proportion of the addition of the debt was made to help the empire in a crisis. Sir Richard said he had expected Mr. Borden would make an analysis of the expenditure. He thought himself the time had come when we should proceed more cautiously in making expenditures and in that respect the opposition could be of considerable use to assist the government.

Comparing the trade of Canada and the United States, Sir Richard pointed out that whereas the total volume of Canada's trade had risen from \$44 per head in 1890 to \$71 last year, the per capita trade of the United States had fallen from \$36 to \$29 in the same period.

Speaking of Mr. Borden's amendment Sir Richard said that protection in theory and practice was the framing of a tariff by which the people paid so much into the treasury and twice as much more into the pockets of the favored few from which in good time a campaign fund could be taken. He disclaimed any quarrel with the manufacturers. The present government had treated them with the greatest possible care and in whatever revision took place no injustice would be done to them, but if protection was to be adopted as the policy of the government, the farmers would have to have their share, it would have to be thoroughly applied and the only way to give the farmer protection was to bounty everything he raised. He could not be protected so long as he raised more than he could sell at home and had prices fixed in London and in New York to give him 10 cents a bushel on his wheat, a cent a pound on his butter, cheese and pork; \$10 on every decent horse, \$5 on every decent cow. "True, it would cost \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000," said Sir Richard, with fine sarcasm, "but what is that alongside the great principle of protection for the benefit of the whole community?"

Sir Richard pointed out from the United States census returns that there were in 1881, 80,777 Canadians there. In 1891, 980,000, and in 1901, 1,181,000. He did this to establish his contention that the increase during the last decade was in the second half and that the people in the first half were still going away, the exodus not being partially stopped until 1896. During the 20 years Canada had hardly added 1,000,000 to its population. Taking up the census of 1891, he charged that the lists were grossly and maliciously stuffed for political purposes. The enumerators were anxious to show that the national policy was not a failure and that there was no exodus. (One of the bulletins stated that there were 520,000 new industries in the country). He would give a sample of these. In 1881 there were 11 carpet factories and in 1891 there were 557, of which 70 were in the county of Antigonish. In them there were 69 hands, there were one man, 64 old women, three boys and two girls. The man managed two factories, the machinery cost in all \$1080 or \$15 apiece. The wages paid was about 20 cents per day. In Shelburne, N. S., there were 93 knitting factories, with \$623 worth of machinery and paying wages which came to 41 cents per day; 40 basket factories in Huntingdon, Que., had the value of the land, on which they stood, placed at \$990, \$17 for each. Subsequently it was learned that these factories were wigwams, in which the wages earned came to 15 cents a day. There were 57 factories in New Brunswick, paying wages of 20 cents per day.

Dealing with the Ontario figures, he said that the census returns of 1891 showed an increase of 48,000 and 1901 in the population, while the census of 1901 gave an increase of more than 40,000 families and an increase in the population of 68,000 as against 191,000 ten years before. Taking the municipal census of Ontario, there was a growth of about 70,000 between 1892 and 1901, while the government census only gave 16,000. Either the census of Ontario was decreased by the government enumerators or greatly increased by the frauds of the census enumerators in 1891. Either would prove his contention as to the time when the increase of the decade had taken place. A police census of Toronto gave 12,000 more than the government census. When these figures were investigated, it was shown that 4,000 students attending college were included, several thousand of hotel guests and a large number of domestic servants, not taken in the dominion returns. If to these were added the growth of 3,000 or 4,000 during the seven months, it would be found that the dominion census of 1901 had been fairly satisfactory.

After recess Sir Richard Cartwright cited several cases to show the exodus going on during the Conservative period, 1891 to 1896. His object was to establish the statement that Canada had grown more during the past five years of the last decade than the first half. He then turned to the census frauds in Quebec and placed a batch of returns carefully taken by an officer of the census department to show that the census of 1891 was stuffed.

These returns showed that in 21 counties in Quebec the census returns of 1891 gave 40,000 more people than the parochial returns made in these same counties three months earlier by the priests. Taking the last census returns that is the figures for 1901—and the differences between these and the parochial returns were 8000 in favor of the census. He deducted 8000 from the fraudulent returns of 1891, which gave them an overcount of 32,000. In Montreal, in two subdivisions, the lists were stuffed to the extent of 1,000 persons. It was not unlikely that similar fraudulent returns were made in the other divisions.

He calculated that in this way there were lost to Canada in the last census from 125,000 to 150,000 persons owing to the stuffed returns in 1891. As to these returns there was no doubt, but the large increase took place between 1896 and 1901.

From 1891 to 1896 there was a depression all over Canada, a reduction in trade and consequently many people were leaving the country. From 1896 to 1901 the reverse was the case. He quoted from the assessors' returns in Toronto to show that while between 1891 and 1896 there was only some 7,000 increase in the population, there was between 1896 and 1901, an increase of 28,000. In 1896 there were in Toronto 4,109 vacant houses; in 1900 this was reduced to 761, and in 1901 to 676. He next gave immigration returns in the west to further illustrate that all growth of census took place in the last half of the decade. It was equal to the growth of the previous 15 years. During the first half of the last decade, people who were coming into Canada did not stay, while during the latter portion of the decade there was no doubt upon that point. Such being the case he would prove his case. From 1896 to 1901 there were 64,000 immigrants who went into the northwest. It was safe to say that the population increased by 500,000 in the last five years. He quoted land sales in the west and showed that the Canadian Pacific, Hudson Bay and other land sales amounted in four years from 1893 to 1897 to 411,000 acres, and from 1897 to 1901, to 2,680,000 acres. In the same four years the



## A Nightmare

Gives point to the fact that excessive or irregular eating disturbs the digestion. Nightmare or night hag has its day time correspondence in the undue fullness after eating, with the belchings and sour or bitter rising so often experienced after too hasty or too hearty eating.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. When these diseases are cured, the whole body shares in the increased strength derived from food properly digested and perfectly assimilated.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Sage's Cathartic Remedy have been of great benefit to me," writes Prof. Pleasant A. Oliver, of Viola, Fulton Co., Ark. "Before I used the above mentioned treatment for nasal catarrh, my digestion had become a continued feeling of misery. I now feel like a new man. Any one or need of medical treatment for nasal catarrh could do no better than to take treatment of Dr. R. V. Pierce. I know his medicines are all right in this class of diseases."

Sometimes a dealer tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines will offer the customer a "substitute as being 'just as good'" as the "Discovery." It is better for him because it pays better, but it is not as good for you, if you want the medicine that has cured others, and which you believe will cure you.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system from accumulated impurities.

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homestead entries under the Conservatives were 7,222, while in the five years of Liberal rule they amounted to 24,588.

It was due to misdeeds and maladministration of the Conservatives that the western country had not grown from 1880 to 1896 faster than it did. In the early eighties he had made many visits to the west and looked over the country with such men as Mr. Greenway. He was an eye witness to thousands of people entering the country admirably equipped to make excellent settlers, but the blundering fiscal policy of the government, its check-board system which prevented one man from living within a mile of another all prevented the country from going ahead.

There were men who wanted to build railways in Southern Manitoba with their own money, but the government would not let them. Twenty-one thousand settlers left Southern Manitoba were expelled from the country. It was not until there was a rebellion in Saskatchewan and the people of Manitoba threatened to rise that anything was done. Had people simply been left alone there would be to-day 250,000 families or 1,250,000 strong in the west. (Cheers). Winnipeg would be a rival of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Sir Richard then referred to the policy of the Mackenzie government in the west. It was said that the difference between Mackenzie and Macdonald was that Mackenzie was an honest man, but had no policy, while Sir John had a policy but lacked the other. (Laughter). Mackenzie's policy was like himself, straightforward, simple and sensible. It had these main features: The land was to be held for the settlers, it was to be sold at low rates and the money used for colonization railways. There was to be a number of colonization roads leading to Winnipeg, people were to be held more together instead of scattering them all over the country. That was a policy which years afterwards commended itself to the people of the west. If the people were simply left alone there would have been nearly 2,000,000 more people in the west to-day. (Cheers).

Sir Richard next took up the carnival of corruption in Canada from 1880 to 1896. He touched on the expulsion of Sir Hector Langevin, the charges against Caron and the other scandals of 1891, as well as camp followers like John Charles Rykert, and said that the only one of them all for whom he was sorry was Thomas McGreevy. When he considered how McGreevy suffered, how he became broken hearted so that honorable gentlemen opposite might have campaign funds to keep them in power he (Sir Richard) came to the conclusion that if there was any true repentance among them they would erect a monument to the memory of Thomas McGreevy, and he (Sir Richard) would give them an inscription which would read: "To the memory of Thomas McGreevy, victim and martyr, who did more than any other human being to put the Conservatives in power in '78 and kept them in power regardless of expense for 13 years, had he served his country as faithfully as he served his party leaders, the name of Thos. McGreevy would have stood extremely high in the roll of Canadian patriots."

In conclusion Sir Richard said the Red River Valley, the Saskatchewan Valley, the Assiniboia Valley, the Peace River Valley are realities. We have room for a population of at least 50,000,000. We have marvellous water powers, the value of which we are just beginning to realize, immense mineral resources, all we need is men, if we can but keep them here and if we are true to ourselves and persevere in the path we have entered upon in the last five years, I believe that the record of the next ten years will surpass that of the last five, good as it has been, as fully as the record of the last five years has surpassed that of the last 15 years. (Great cheering).

## Itching, Burning Skin, Cracked Hands, Sore Ear.

Two Illustrations of How Dr. Chase's Ointment Cures Itching Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

Mr. James McIsaac, 25 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont., writes:—"I suffered with eczema for upwards of ten years, the skin on my hands cracking and breaking so as to make them useless. After trying all sorts of remedies in vain, I became discouraged and thought my sufferings would never end. Last spring I used Dr. Chase's Ointment and in a short time was perfectly cured."

Mr. B. Nicholson, Manor House, Winnipeg, Man., states:—"For several months I had been troubled with eczema on my ears, and for weeks I doctored with a prominent Winnipeg physician, but to no avail. I was induced by a fellow sufferer to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, and am happy to say that the first application gave instant relief. I am completely cured, and have had no return of this troublesome disease."

There is no limit to the healing qualities of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is remarkably quick to relieve and positively cures each and every form of itching skin disease. 50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson Bates & Co., Toronto.

## HOME AND CHILD

Does your horse "feel his oats"? What a difference between 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 feeding 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 ordinary 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.

### NOTICE OF SALE.

To James F. Turner and Ruth E. Turner, his wife, and all others whom it may in anywise concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and recorded in the Carleton County Records, in Book F, No. 3, on pages 23, 24 and 25, and between the said James F. Turner and Ruth E. his wife, of the one part, and Bartholomew Maddox, of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, of the other part, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Law Office of Frank B. Carvell, in the Town of Woodstock in the said County of Carleton, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows:

"All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Florenceville in said County of Carleton, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of a lot formerly owned by Charles Sweeney; thence running south along the Canada Road seventy-one feet, more or less, to land owned by Thomas Saunders; thence running east one hundred and twenty feet; thence running north seventy-one feet, more or less, to said Sweeney's lot, and thence west to the beginning, being same land conveyed by John Boyer and wife to Annie L. Saunders, by deed registered in Book F, No. 2 of Carleton County Records, on page 23, the Seventh day of June, A. D. 1898, and by John L. Saunders and Annie L. Saunders afore-said, to said James F. Turner, by Deed dated the 18th day of December, 1892, and registered in said Carleton County Records, in Book Z, No. 2, on pages 820 and 821."

Together with all and singular the Buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this Twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1902. BARTHOLOMEW MADDOX, Mortgagee.

FRANK B. CARVELL, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

### NOTICE OF SALE.

To Robert W. Richardson, of the Parish of Brighton, in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, and Jennie M. Richardson, his wife, and all others whom it may in anywise concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and recorded in the Carleton County Records in Book Z, No. three, on pages 2, 3 and 4, and made between the said Robert W. Richardson and the undersigned Hugh Montgomery of the Parish of Richmond, in the County and Province aforesaid, of the one part, and the undersigned Hugh Montgomery of the Parish of Richmond, in the County and Province aforesaid, of the other part, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Law Office of Frank B. Carvell, in the Town of Woodstock in the said County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, on FRIDAY, the Eleventh day of April next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows:

"All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Brighton aforesaid, on the south side of the Backagumick Stream, known and distinguished as the Eastern half of lot number one, Second Range, granted to Jeremiah Prosser, Junior, the said half lot being bounded on the North by lands allotted to Stephen Thomas, on the East by lands owned by Samuel Nevers, on the South by vacant Crown Lands, or owned or occupied by Patrick Ruggan, and on the West by the remaining half of said lot Number one, containing one Hundred Acres, more or less, and being land mentioned in a deed from Theresa Gallagher to Theresa Crayne, dated the Second day of December, A. D. 1890, and being the same lands conveyed to the said Robert W. Richardson by Thomas Crayne and Catherine Crayne his wife, by deed bearing even date herewith."

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated the Seventh day of March, A. D. 1902. HUGH MONTGOMERY, Mortgagee.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of the Legislature of this Province for the passage of an Act of Incorporation of the "Bath Power Co.," with power to erect dams and machinery, etc., expropriate lands if necessary; also to generate and sell electricity for lighting and power purposes.

Dated Bath, the 15th day of March, 1902. 4-11. CHARLES E. GALLAGHER.