per cent, or 50 per cent or 60 per cent; they will be content with a very moderate rate. But, sir, what would a moderate rate amount to? Well, I made a calculation. Say, for instance, 10 cents a bushel on all the grain they raise, 1 cent a pound on all their butter, all their cheese and all their pork, \$10 for each decent horse, \$5 for each decent cow. It would cost a trifle-\$40,as my honorable friend advocates? (Hear, hear.) Hy honorable friend sitting opposite me sees that the farmers have to be considered in this matter; and if it be so extraordinarily advantageous, by protection, to increase the manufacturing population a few thousands, what would it be if we were to add several thousands or millions to the farming population by a moderate system of bounties, amounting to 10 per cent only, such as I suggest to my honorable friend? (Cheers.)

A LITTLE STORY. Sir, this puts me in mind of a little story, I do not tell many storiespresent with a distinguished member of this house, who I am afraid at this moment is slightly backsliding to-wards protection—no less a person North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton.) Now, my distinguished friend is a devout (Laughter.) We know it because he has told us so more than once; and, like other devout men, he on one occasion had seen a vision. We were present at a certain agricultural gathering. My honorable friend narrated his vision. Like Dante, he had visited the nether regions. He had traveled through the various circles, including those circles to which faithless friends, according to Dante, are committed. At last he came to a very large and very extensive room, where saw a number of persons suspended in a very curious attitude, closely resembling flitches of bacon prepared for market. My honorable friend addresson earth they were doing with these people overhead. The black gentleman informed him that these were the souls of farmers who in their lifetime had believed in protection, but, being found too green to burn, they were hung up to dry until they could be made fit for fuel. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Now, I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but I warn our manufacturing friends that it would not be a very difficult business-because the influence of the Patrons of Industry is not quite dead in Ontarioin a campaign of a few months to unite the farmers of Ontario, and I suspect the farmers of some other pro-

THE CENSUS OF CANADA.

share of protection, if protection is to

be the law of Canada; and they are

way I suggest is the only way in

Now, sir, I have another matter to bring before this House. As I stated increase has not been so great as we at the commencement of my remarks, I was very much pleased-more pleased than I can express-that this question was being brought up at the time have crept in, there may be a slaughwhen the records of the third census ter of the race; but I deny that such of Canada were being laid before us. No more fitting time could be selected for investigating the policy under which the Government of Canada has been carried on during the major part of the 24 years that have elapsed since Mr. Mackenzie was defeated. My honorable friend beside me has very great cause indeed, as I thought, to congratulate the people of Canada on the immense accession of material wealth in various ways which have marked our progress during the last four years. But, sir, there is one thing which is more important to Canada than even an increase of wealth, and that is an increase of the number of intelligent, industrious, active and vigorous people residing in Canada. That is the true wealth of a nation. That is what I desire to see grow and increase very much more than I do savings bank deposits or volumes of trade and commerce. I beg to say to honorable gentlemen opposite, particularly to the honorable leader of the Opposition, that I adhere at all points to the statement made by me, not once only, but many times in this House, that the best test of the growth of any nation, more especially any young nation like Canada, with boundless resources of fertile land untouched, lies in this, whether in such a country you find the people of the land staying there, and the strangers who come induced to remain. That is the true test, not only of the growth of the country, but of the way in which it is administered. By that test I am ready to be judged, and that test I am about to apply. I can tell the honorable gentleman that the estimate which he appeared inclined to dispute, the estimate which I made of the natural increase that might be expected in a country like Canada unless violently disturbed, is perfectly correct; and our record of our census and that of the census of the United States go very far to establish it, if they do not estab-

lish it completely. I say that the record of the last twenty years-because, in order to do justice to this matter, we must go back not merely to 1891 but to 1881-is a most singular record. Prima facie that record shows the grossest misgovernment on the part of those who were intrusted with the destinies of Canada during the greater part of that period. Opposition be correct in they appear disposed to contend, that

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after four years of unexampled prosperity, after adding more than 100 per cent to the total volume of our trade and commerce, the exodus is still go-ing on unchecked, if our growth has been as slow since 1895 as it was be-fore that time, then I should say that the outlook for Canada was gloomy indeed. But if analysis prove the direct reverse—if I am able to show, as I think I shall be able to show, that 000,000 of \$50,000,000; but what is that the plague has stopped, that the curby the side of a great principle for the rent has reversed, that our own peobenefit of the whole community, such ple are remaining in Canada and that strangers are crowding in, notably from the United States, then there is good hope for Canada-(loud cheers)for a better era is dawning on this

country. Now, I cannot doubt that, as loyal Canadians, honorable gentlemen oppo-site, particularly the honorable leader of the Opposition, will be very pleased to hear me say that I have good ground for stating that after a careful analysis of these two censuses, first of all, the increase during the last decade is double the increase which took place during the decade from 1881 to 1891, and next, that the increase during the last five years, from 1896 to 1901, in all human probability equals the total increase of the preceding fifteen years (laughter)-and therefore I may be from 1881 to 1896. (Cheers.) Sir, these pardoned on this occasion. It so hap- are not statements to be made lightly pened that once upon a time I was by a man in my position, and I do not make them lightly. I shall be prepared before I sit down, even at the cost of wearying my honorable friends' patience, to give chapter and verse for these rather remarkable statements. I than my distinguished friend from shall be prepared to show that the North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton.) Now, error which has led to the statements which have been circulated has been caused by very gross frauds in the census of 1891; that the returns for 1891 were purposely and deliberately, for a political purpose, swelled unduly; and that in consequence the rate of increase from 1891 to 1901 was very materially reduced. I challenge the keenest criticism on this point. If I make good all the statements to which I now pledge myself, if I am able to show that the increase during the last decade was double the increase which took place between 1881 and 1891, and that the increase during the last five years in all probability is fully equal to the increase that took place during the preceding fifteen years, then I say ed his sable guide, and inquired what that is a most pregnant fact, and while it is the best augury for the future, it sheds a must lurid light on immigrants who came to us, had gainthe manner in which the administration of Canada was carried on from 1878 to 1896. (Cheers.)

Sir, I say that the passage in the address to which the honorable gentleman referred is true in all particulars and true to the letter. But first I would desiré to contradict a slanderous statement which has crept into the public press, and concerning which I believe that those who circulated it did not fully comprehend what they were about. I refer to the statement which endeavors to put the blame for the small increase in the population of vinces, in a demand to be given their Canada on the shoulders of the ladies of Canada. (Cheers and laughter.) I stand here to refute that slander and wide awake enough to know that the to say that the ladies of Canada, now as ever, have done their duty faithwhich the farmers of Canada will ever obtain any fair share of protection. as ever, have done then And if our numbers are less than we think they obtain any fair share of protection. should be it is no fault of theirs. If the men will go away, what are the poor women to do? It is not through any fault of theirs that the rate of would have desired. Of course, we know that evil communications corrupt good manners, and it may be that here and there, where Yankee practices practices have affected in the slightest degree the great majority. They are prepared to do their duty by their country now and ever as they have

always done. (Renewed cheers.) I am breaking no great secret when I say that long ago I foresaw just this controversy which has occurred, and I was very desirous, when I came into office-knowing that gross frauds had been committed in 1891 in taking the census-to ascertain a fair point of departure, so that we might have absolute legal proof of where Canada had arrived in 1896. There was a good deal to say about taking a census then. No doubt such a measure was a contentious one and would have been violently opposed by the other side. Our finances were not very flourishing in 1896, and I am far from saying that those who opposed the idea had not a great deal to say for themselves. But I regret that we did not take a census in 1896 and obtain legal, absolute proof of what our population was at that time. I think, however, I will be able to lay before this House such ample circumstantial evidence as will fully bear out the statement I have

just made. DEALING WITH THE EXODUS. I propose to deal with the exodus in several aspects. First, as regards its extent, which has been greatly underrated, or at least not sufficiently appreciated, by the people of Canada. I propose to deal with it also with respect to the quality of the exodus, which I consider to have been in every sense and shape, a loss to Canada. The people we lost and sent to the United States were emphatically the very flower of our population. were to a most unusual extent, composed of young men and women in the very best part of their lives, and the only consolation I have ever been able to find has been this: that wherever I have gone through the United States, from one end to the other, always and everywhere, I have found the Canadians doing well, occupying places of trust and emolument, and in many cases places of the very highest position. I doubt whether any equal number of the people of the United number, whether States—any equal they be native or foreign born-could show today so many persons well and highly placed as the Canadian immigration to the United States. (Cheers.) Look to the United States Senate and you will find Canadians there. Look to the United States judiciary and you will find them on the benches. Look at the very front rank of American inventors, who can surpass Edison, a Canadian boy? (Cheers.) Look at the front rank of railway magnates, and there you will find Canadians. Everywhere you will find them, and if the very best of our people have gone to the United States, that only makes the loss to us the more severe, and how severe I shall presently proceed to

Our people hardly appreciate the immense extent of the loss which we sustained from 1880 to 1891. In 1880, according to the census returns of the United States, there were 717,000 Canadians in that country. In 1890 that number had increased to 980,000; in 1900 it amounted to 1,181,000. You will remember that in order to keep up the number of those who were found in the United States at any one of these given periods, a very much larger number than the difference between those found in 1890 must have emi-grated to the United States. You cannot possibly put the death rate at less than 2 per cent per annum, bearing in mind the very large number who had been in the United States a very long period. If you bear that in mind you find that Canada lost from 1880 to 1890 not less than 433,000 souls alto-gether, and from 1890 to 1900 Canada lost certainly not less than 417,000 souls. In other words, in the two decades, beginning in 1880 and terminat-

ing in 1900, the total loss to Canada-

a practical and immediate loss-was not less than \$50,000 souls; and, bearing in mind that a most unusually large number of these people were men and women in the very flower of their youth, you must in all conscience add to these the children who would naturally have been born to them had they remained in Canada, if you wish to form an estimate of the total loss to Canada during those years. Putting all those together, is it possible to be-lieve that we lost less than 1,400,000 people who ought to have been in Canada between 1880 and 1901?

A MISERABLE EXHIBIT OF 20 YEARS.

I have stated that this was a most miserable exhibit. I am aware that honorable gentlemen opposite have not paid very much attention to this rather unwelcome subject to them, and I doubt if they ever have taken the trouble to consider how other countries similarly circumstanced to ours have fared during the same period of twenty years. We, from 1880 to 1901, have barely added one million to our population. We began with 4,324,000, and was the record in the United States

we have increased to 5,370,000. What during the last twenty years? Beginning with a population of 50,155,000. they rose to 62,000,000 in 1890, and advanced to 76,000,000 in 1900. The United States gained 26,000,000 in these twenty years, against Canada's 1,-000,000. We gained at the rate of about 25 per cent-not quite that-in a period of twenty years, and the United States gained at the rate of 52 per cent. But I will take a new illustration that is better than that. Take the United States at a time when they had no immigrants to fall back on, when the United States were left to their own resources, when locomotion was slow, when every yard of territory had to be gained at the point of the rifle, from 1790 to 1810, when the population of the United States was very considerably lower than the population of Canada in 1880. How stands the record then? In 1790 the United States had a population of 3,929,000; in 1810 the population had risen to 7,-239,000. They had gained 3.310,000 on a population of less than 4,000,000; while we, with the large addition from the ed a bare 1,000,000 in a like period, starting with a population of about 4,-Am I not justified in saying 300,000. that this is a most miserable exhibit? Or, I will take the adjoining states to our Northwest. Take the states of Dakota and Minnesota. In 1880 Dakota had a population of 135,000; in 1900 the population had risen to 729,000. Minnesota, in 1880, had a population of 780,000, and in 1900 the population had risen to 1,750,000. Why, in Dakota and Minnesota alone, in these twenty years, the growth of population was 1,-500,000, starting as they did with a population of less than a million. Some of these honorable gentlemen opposite are fond of talking of national humiliation, because, forsooth, we buy more from the United States than we sell to the United States. (Hear, hear.) But I have not heard them tell us what grievous national humiliation it is that England buys from us a great deal more than England sells to us. How it can be a disgrace to buy more from the United States than we sell to them, and not a disgrace to England to buy more from us than she sells to us, I do not see. But I say that this is the true national humiliation, that, under the circumstances I have stated, with boundless territories almost unexplored, with room for fifty millions of people-I well believe for a hundred millions-we are unable, after twenty years, to point to an increase of more than one million, while the United States, under far more disad-

DISTRUST OF THE 1891 CENSUS. I have said that I have very grave ground to distrust the census of 1891. One of my grounds was the conduct of accuracy of that census was challenged. Unfortunately, there are but few here who had seats in the parliament of 1891. But those honorable gentlemen who were then in the House will remember, when my honorable friend the present Minister of Militia (Hon. Mr. Borden), rising in his place, brought forward most incontrovertible evidence that gross frauds had been committed in one subdivision at least in his own province, how his statements were received. If the Government had been honest men, they would have ordered a rigorous investigation. Or, at least and at lowest, they would have had abstained from throwing every obstacle in their power in the way of the investigation that my honorable friend desired. They would give us no satisfaction, no opportunity to extend the scope of our investigation. But enough was done by my honorable friend on that occasion to show clearly and distinctly, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that, in the case he gave there had been very gross and deliberate stuffing of the lists on the part of the census enumerators. That was one ground for distrust. Another and considerably graver ground is to be found in the conduct of the enumerators employed. There were two objects which the census enumerators of that day had in mind. They were extremely desirous of making it appear that the National Policy was a suc-

vantageous circumstances, were able

to show an increase of 3,300,000. I say

that this is a national disgrace, and

speaks in trumpet tones of the gross

misgovernment and mismanagement

of those who were charged with the

government of the country during the

greater part of that time. (Hear, hear,

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cess. They were extremely desirous of swelling the number of the people. As in Ontario between 1881 and 1891, the number of families increased from it happens, we are in possession of very perfect evidence as to the means they adopted for the purpose of glorifying the National Policy. Honorable members who were in the House at that time will remember how astonished they were to find that the National Policy had called into existence TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND NEW

INDUSTRIES in the space of ten years. (Laughter.) And we were still more astonished when we got hold of Volume C, the third volume of the census of 1891, and when it dawned on our astonished mind what a success the Conservative enumerator on the warpath is able, ad majorem Dei gloriani, to claim to his own emolument and the great renown of the National Policy. (Laughter and cheers.) I have here some choice samples, very choice samples, of the way in which these honorable gentlemen made something out of nothing, and created five and twenty national industries to order. (Laughter.) I find that in 1881 Canada boasted eleven carpet factories. But I find that in 1891 Canada boasted 557 carpet factories! Of these, sir, 70 were located in the good county of Antigonish. (Laughter.) And a curious fact is, which I have not been able quite to understand, that it is on record that these 70 factories

employed 69 hands. (Cheers and laughter.) There is 1 man; there are 64 old women; there is 1 boy, and there are 3 girls. (Renewered laughter.) I am inclined to believe that the man, owing to the wonderful effects of the National Policy, must have become ambidexterous, and so expert, that he could run two factories, one with each hand. (Laughter.) I find on further examination—I am quoting, remember, from the census record, that invaluable Volume C, which I desire my friends to cherish and prize-that the machinery required to run these 70 carpet factories was valued at \$1,089, being an average of \$15 — nearly — apiece. (Laughter.) I find that these 70 factories paid wages to the amount of \$4,-539, being, roughly, I think, about \$60 or \$65 per annum, or about \$1 15 a week-approximately 20 cents per day. (Laughter.) Sir, I proceeded in my investigations, and I found that they had done nearly as well in knitting factories by the county of Shelburne as they had done in carpet factories by the county of Antigonish. Shelburne boasted of 93 knitting factories. These 93 knitting factories employed, I think, 93 hands, but I am not quite sure. At any rate, they had invested \$623 in machinery, being at the rate of \$6 50 per knitting factory, in Shelburne. (Laugh-They possessed \$1,500 working capital among them, being at the rate of \$15 per factory. They paid in wages \$1,833, being at the rate, roughly, about \$18 a year, which, subdivided, gave, if I remember right, about 41/2 cents per day. (Laughter and cheers.)

Not to do any wrong to the neighboring provinces, I find that in the matter of basket factories Quebec was greatly favored. (Laughter.) Huntingdon possessed 40 basket factories, employing 45 hands. The value of the land, of the land, sir, on which these 45 basket factories stood, is given by the enumerator, I think, at \$690 collectively, amounting to \$17 each for the value of the land. The buildings are put at \$1,800 collectively, amounting to \$45 per building, \$62 in all. Subsequent inquiries have led me to believe they were probably wigwams, conbark (Loud laughter.) The total wages, amounting to \$1,970, being \$47 a year, was 90 cents a week, or, say, 15 cents per day.

New Brunswick, sir, was rich, not in baskets, but in carpets. New Brunswick had 51 factories employing 51 hands. These 51 hands required \$707 worth of machinery to keep them going, and they earned wages at the rate of 10 cents per day. Sir, we made a pretty careful investigation. We took Port Hope. Port Hope, I believe, had 147 industrial establishments, 129 of them, I believe, employed 200 hands, one man or one woman as the case might be, and about half a boy or half a man at each factory. (Laughter.) And so on, and so on, until, before we had threshed the thing out, it became the government on that day when the tolerably apparent that these census enumerators had discovered 570,000 new industrial establishments out of what an ordinary mortal would have considered about 500. Why, sir, such was the zeal of these worthy men that it is on record that rather than omit anything they included among industrial establishments certain institutions which I believe the great and good St. Augustin has described as necessary evils, but which, until they fell in the way of the Conservative census enumerator, no one, past or present, sacred or profane, ever yet described as an industrial institution. (Cheers and

Now, Mr. Speaker, I call attention to these matters for a definite purpose. Here you will see very clearly what was the animus that actuated the men who were intrusted with the task of compiling the census tables in 1891. If they were capable, in a case where detection was almost certain, of perpetrating the gross and impudent frauds I have just narrated, think you they would hesitate to add here and there a man to the members of a family where detection was almost impossible, particularly under our de jure

THE ONTARIO CENSUS. Now, sir, I come to the Ontario returns for 1901. If these returns are correct, and if the returns for 1891 are correct, certain most remarkable things have occurred. I might also say certain amazing results make themselves apparent. Sir, I knew Ontario from 1881 to 1891 as few men knew it, I had traveled Ontario a dozen times from end to end during those ten years; I had addressed hundreds of thousands of my

fellow-countrymen during that inter-Mr. Hughes (Victoria)-It had a very

bad effect. The Minister of Trade and Commerce-I do not think if Sir John A. Macdonald was alive, he would say that the results in 1891 were beneficial to his party. (Cheers.) Sir, I made it a special subject of inquiry. I spoke of it in my place in Parliament, I inquired constantly in every possible place where I had any opportunity of obtaining information as to the exodus which was going on in Ontario from 1881 to 1891, and I obtained all sorts of evidence that the exodus was unparalleled, and everybody who knows Ontario knows that during that decade we lost an almost unprecedented number of our people. Sir, if, as I say, the census we have now got is correct; and if the census of 1891 is correct, this very remarkable result follows, that the growth of Ontario from 1881 to 1891 was three times as great as the growth of Ontario from 1891 to 1901, although the latter period includes four years of remarkable prosperity, to the people of Ontario at any rate. It follows that the growth of Ontario from 1891 to 1901 was scarcely one-fourth part of the growth of England during the last decade. This other very re-

366,000 to 414,000. There has been an increase of 48,000 families, and an increase in population of 191,000. In this second decade, from 1891 to 1901, there was an increase of 40,367 families, and a total growth of population of only 68,000, as against 191,000 in the previous decade. There is another remarkable fact that I have to bring forward. Putting out of sight the new districts, the unorganized districts in which a great part of of the increase occurred, as everybody knows it is a remarkable circumstance that the municipal census of Ontario shows that, less Nipis sing, less Muskoka, less Parry Sound, and less Algoma, there was a growth of 70.000 between 1896 and 1901, while according to the Government census, there is only an increase of 16,000. Now, sir, what is the deduction to be drawn from that? The deduction is answerable, the deduction is clear, that there was a very considerable number of persons in Ontario in 1901 more than there were in 1891, and that one of two things has occurred, either the census of Ontario has been unduly diminished in 1901 by the error of our enumerators, or the census of Ontario was most unduly swollen in 1891 by the gross frauds of Conservative enumerators. (Cheers and dissent.) I re-commend honorable gentiemen to wait a little before they dispute that mat-

ter. THE CITY OF TORONTO .. Now, there were a great many peo-

ple, like myself, who thought that it was a very remarkable circumstance indeed and that with this increase of 40,000 families in the province of Ontario there should only be an apparent increase of 68,000 people. It was supposed and alleged by honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House, it was supposed and alleged by their press, it was supposed and alleged by their supporters, that the number of people in Ontario had been largely diminished, and they selected the city of Toronto as a proof that the number of people in Toronto had been greatly under the mark in the enumeration. Well, sir, they made an enumeration and they produced an apparent surplus of something like 13,000 over the number recorded by our enumerators. We caused an examination to be made into this matter. I have here the report, which I am going to lay on the table of the house, of Mr. Carlyle, to whom was intrusted the duty of looking into this matter. Mr. Carlyle reported to my honorable friend the Minister of Agriculture that after a

careful examination-Mr. Hughes (Victoria)-Who is Mr.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce -Mr.Carlyle is the gentleman who was intrusted by my friend the Minister of Agriculture with the duty of looking into the census in Toronto. Mr. Campbell-He is ex-Ald. Car-

The Minister of Trade and Commerce -I am going to give the House the benefit of Mr. Carlyle's figures, and it bears very remarkably on the assertion that the census taken, as far as our enumerators were concerned. was incorrect. The police commissioners took a census which showed a population of about 13,000 more than the census did, but when we came to examine the details of the police commissioners' census, we found that 4,000 students in the schools and colleges had been included, naturally enough, in the police census, and who had not been included by our enumerators. We found that several thousand visitors from the country were at various hotels and had been included by the police commissioners' enumerators, that a considerable number of domestic servants had been counted by the police commissioners who had not been counted by our enumerators, and when you add to that the natural growth of Toronto during the seven months between the time of the taking of our census in April, and the taking of the police commissioners' census, which would account for about 3,000 or 4,000, you get a remarkable confirmation of the accuracy of the enumeration made under the the control of my honorable friend the Minister of Agriculture. (Loud cheers.) It is well known, sir, that whereas Toronto remained as to population stationary during a period of five or six years from 1891 to 1897, after 1897, Toronto, I am happy to say, regained its former growth and on the average has been increasing at the rate of 6,000 or 7,000 a year. I place this on the table for the information

of honorable gentlemen. Mr. Sproule-Might I draw the honorable gentleman's attention to the fact that all this mass of figures will hardly be admited to Hansard unless he reads the report?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce -Well, I have read all the figures that are pertinent, and I hand the report over and place it on the table for the information of honorable gentlemen. I am afraid that if the honorable gentleman insisted on my reading all the figures I have here, I would be obliged to keep this House in session for a most unusual length of time. Mr. Sproule-If the honorable gentle-

man will permit me, I notice that this is a typewritten copy of the report, and of course it would be contrary to the usual rule to put it on Hansard, unless he reads it.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce

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-Has the honorable gentleman any

wish to have it? Mr. Sproule-I understood the honorable gentleman to say that he would lay it on the table so that it might appear in Hansard.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce -No, not in Hansard, but simply that the honorable gentleman might have access to:it.

MOTIVES OF MISCONDUCT IN 1891 Now, I desire to say that personally, I would very greatly prefer to be able to believe that the miscount which I think has clearly taken place in Ontario was due to an under enumeration. It would be very much to the interest of myself and to the interest of the Government, as it would relieve us of a very great deal of trouble and perplexity, it we were able to say that the number credited to Ontario was greatly less than rightly belonged to it. would desire that the enumeration might prove to be faulty, but the evidence we have been able to obtain and the examination we have been able to make, go to show that our enumerators did their duty properly, and that if any error occurred, and error there un-doubtedly has been, it to a very large extent arose from the miscount which took place in 1891. Now, sir, I would like to call the attention of the House to the position in which the census enumerators found themselves in 1891. A general election had just taken place. The question of the exodus had been a burning issue, and the public mind was much excited on the question of the exodus. These persons who were employed as enumerators knew right well that the Government of that day, their friends, were tottering to their fall, that Sir John Macdonald's days were numbered, that the result of the investigation then being prosecuted at the instance of my honorable friend the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Tarte) would not fail to disclose facts extremely damaging to the Conservative Administration, and they knew perfectly well that if they were to give it out that the population of Ontario had been reduced between 1881 and 1891, that they were likely to lose several seat, and knowing all these conditions they were ready to do anything to serve the administration of the Conservative party. They were under the strongest possible motives to falsify the census, and they had shown what manner of men they were by the figures that they returned in respect to the enumeration of industries recently laid before you. But, I have to say to honorable gentlemen, if they do not think this is a sufficient reason it does not affect my main argument at all. Sir, if there has been a large increase in the population of Ontario, it equally proves my position that the increase between 1891 and 1901 has been very much greater than the increase from 1881 to 1891. Take it whichever way you please, it will not affect my main argument. If we diminished the population, we diminished it, sir, to our own great injury. We certainly could not have desired to diminish the number of people in Ontario, or anywhere else whereas the enumerators, as I have shown, who were employed by the Conservative Government, had the strongest possible motives in the spring of 1891 to falsify the record and prevent the iniquities of their friends being

brought to the knowledge of the peo-

ple. It is, I see, just five minutes to

six o'clock, and as I have a good deal