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Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. 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 3-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 Lindsay at all drug stores.

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EXPENSES OF LOAN kept down to the lowest possible point consistent with accuracy and necessary requirements.

ALL BUSINESS of this nature strictly private and confidential.

J. H. SOOTHERAN,

LAND AGENT.

91 Kent-st., Lindsay, Ont.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER SCORES THE LIBERAL TARIFF

Mr. Borden Declares That the Present Fiscal Policy is Good for Neither Canada Nor England

FOR IMPERIAL DEFENCE

The British Preference is Condemned and a Reciprocal Imperial Tariff Recommended

The World's report of Mr. Borden's speech on the budget contains the following paragraphs:

Mr. Fielding had pointed out, Mr. Borden 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 $42,972,000 in 1897 to an expenditure of $57,982,866 in 1900, and Mr. Fielding proposed to take another leap of seven millions next year. A leap of 22 millions of expenditure in five years, or 50 per cent. was considerable. (Hear, hear.) Sir Richard Cartwright had bewailed the fact in 1889 that with a population of only 5,000,000 Canada's taxation was $30,000,000, while in 1845, when the United States had a population of 20,000,000 its taxation was only 27 millions. But he would invite his attention 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 Cartwright thought an expenditure of 37 millions was excessive in 1889, what did he think of an expenditure of 65 millions to-day?

During their 18 years in power, Mr. Borden continued, the Conservatives 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 expenditure and decreased the public debt by many millions, instead of increasing it.

Our exports to the United States decreased last year half a million compared with the previous year, as shown by Mr. Charlton, who deducted coin, bullion and gold dust from the list, while our imports from the United States increased from $109,208,353 to $115,971,086, an increase of $6,762,733 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 1898 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 $44,000,000 to the United States, while we bought only $43,000,000 worth from Great Britain and $116,000,000 worth from the United States) (Hear, hear.)

AMERICANS JUBILANT.

The manufacturers of the United States did not conceal their exultation nor the manufacturers of Great Britain their disappointment over the results of our preferential tariff. In November last, at a convention of United States manufacturers at a reciprocity gathering, at which Mr. Charlton was present, a leading United States manufacturer put it in these words: "Up to and including 1900 England had actually lost ground in Canada, while we gained it with a 33 per cent. differential duty operating against us. The Canadian had every kind of inducement, the money inducement and the loyalty inducement and the desire to buy British goods, and yet we beat the Englishmen on Canadian ground with a 33 per cent. duty in their favor." Mr. Charlton, when asked at the meeting to explain this, said that the goods imported from the two countries were dissimiliar, and the rate of duties on the goods from England happened to be higher than the rate of duty on the class of goods coming from the United States.

It was worth while enquiring if it were not possible for the people of Canada to manufacture a considerable proportion of the $65,000,000 we take every year from the United States. It was certainly possible 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 very factories there which are turning out the articles which afterwards come to Canada to flood our markets. (Cheers.)

Our policy should be in the first place to conserve our own interests, and in the next place, as between our competitors British and foreign, our policy should be to give to the manufacturers of the Mother Country a preference over those of other countries. (Cheers.) We should not fail to remember, of course, that the Mother Country was one of our best customers, but it was a fact also that she was a good customer of the United States, having taken from that country last year $631,000,000 only in return; a greater disproportion than Britain's trade with Canada.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

It had been said that we were not doing our share toward the defence of the Empire. If not, let us do it in a straightforward and manly way, and not as it is suggested on the other side of the House by granting a preference and ruining our own industries because we do not contribute our proper share towards the defence of the Empire. (Cheers.)

Let us know when the Mother Country suggests it. Don't tell her that we will not even discuss it with her. I say that I believe in dealing with $143,000,000 worth and sent $143,000,000 worth with the defence of the empire in a straight-forward way. I do not believe in dealing with it by adopting a preferential tariff, which will shut up mills in Canada and give increased profits and outputs to some men in Yorkshire. That is not the way to contribute to the defence of the empire. (Hear, hear.)

RUIN TO INDUSTRY.

Continuing, Mr. Borden said the remark was scarcely worthy of the Finance Minister to hold that if the preference had not done England any great good it could not have done Canada any harm. The fact was, that while the preference might yield a scarcely appreciable increase to the $1,400,000 of British exports, it might still close up some Canadian industries. Our woollen industries might be closed in that way without doing Britain much good.

The principle of mutual trade preference within the Empire was a Conservative policy, and one that the Conservatives were prepared to adopt, if called into power, with adequate protection to our own industries. But one feature which the Conservatives did object to was that of admitting goods under the preferential policy which were really German goods finished up in England. When the Finance Minister went to Germany he might put that phase of the situation to the government there. Some greater precaution should be taken to prevent German and Belgian goods coming into this country under the preference."

A TARIFF BABEL.

Mr. Borden said in conclusion:—"What we want in this country is a declared policy. We have Sir Richard Cartwright telling us that the ship's head is pointed towards 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 first, last and all the time. We have had him telling the people that there is a crisis because there is not sufficient protection, and we had the Prime Minister at the same banquet telling us the tariff is as nearly perfect as it can be. (Laughter.) How can they expect men to put their money into the industries of the country with confidence. We do not want a cabinet of all the policies, but a cabinet of one national and Canadian policy. (Cheers.)

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 Canadians; and that means Canada for the Empire as well, because in seeking to promote the development, prosperity and advancement of Canada 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 Canadian interests, we shall give to and receive from the other portions of the empire preference over foreign productions." (Prolonged cheers.)

COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY

Mr. G. F. Marter Advocates More Independence of Party in Provincial Legislators

In Mr. G. F. Marter's manifesto to his constituents of North Toronto the following plea for independence in provincial politics occurs:

For some years, particularly the past two, the conviction has been steadily growing upon me that extreme partyism, at any rate in provincial politics, is neither desirable nor wise, but on the contrary often positively foolish and injurious.

Among the important questions with which our legislature has to deal are the following: Education, agriculture, municipal affairs, the establishment and maintenance of our public institutions, such as prisons, reformatories, asylums, etc., and the management of our Crown lands. Is the introduction of partyism in legislating on these subjects either beneficial or profitable? My observation and experience convince me that the occasions on which party divisions are necessary or useful are very few. Without in the least attempting to detract from the responsible duties of the legislature, my conclusions are that the questions engaging our attention could be better discussed and more wisely and beneficially decided if approached with the view of advancing the country's interests, instead of with the object of furthering a party. In so saying, I do not wish to be understood as attributing to one party more than another the evil I have attempted to point out. In my opinion it is not at all necessary to the proper working of our constitution, but is rather an excrescence and a hindrance.

* * *

I have confidence that I am not alone in the belief that the time has come for more independence of party in this country, and am assured that in such independence British precedents and the true spirit of the British constitution are best observed.

Stops the Cough And Works Off the Cold

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

THE GIRLS PLAYED HOCKEY

A Rinkful of People Entertained by a Game Between Lindsay and Peterboro

The ladies' hockey team of Peterboro played that of Lindsay here on Wednesday night of last week. No bigger crowd of spectators has attended rink event this season. Although the game went severely against the locals everybody was satisfied to have seen the unique performance. These were the players:

Lindsay	Peterboro
Miss Sylvester	Miss Scott
Miss Benson	Miss Hamilton
Miss Kennedy	Miss Scott
Miss McAlpine	Miss Scott
Miss Coburn	Miss Fitzgerald
Miss Rankin	Miss Scott
Miss Koyle	Miss Hall

The visitors are veteran hockeyists. They had defeated Cobourg and one or two other places and from the way they lined up on the ice it was pretty evident that the Lindsay girls would come out second best. They were new in the game but after all by clever skating and staying powers made no mean exhibition against their skilled opponents.

Dr. Walters refereed the game. The puck had hardly got away when it shot through Lindsay's goal, and peated the performance three times before the locals realized what was going on. Then by a streak of good luck they got through the enemy's lines. The usual little screams that distinguish a girl's contest when a good play or a goal in danger required them, was a feature. One of the visitors was sent to the lumber for five minutes for alleged rough play. In sweaters, short skirts, and toques, the young ladies made a decidedly good appearance, while their deportment in the game quite disarmed the criticisms of those who think girls should not play hockey. They did not disdain to chew gum.

One of the Misses Scott played on the forward line for the visitors and was a whirlwind. Her rushes and shooting would keep many a gentleman player guessing. Miss Coburn did extremely good work for Lindsay.

The Peterboro young ladies were entertained in town that night and looked over the town till train time next morning. Lindsay can trim the Peterboro boys but takes off its hat to the ladies from there.

ANOTHER HAPPY MOTHER

Tells How Her Baby of Eight Months Profited by Wise Treatment

Teething time is the critical age in a child's life. Any slight disorder in the stomach or bowels at that time greatly increases the peevishness of the little one and may have serious and even fatal results. It is impossible to take too great care of your baby's health during this period, and no better remedy than Baby's Own Tablets is known for the minor ailments of childhood. Among the mothers who have proved the worth of this medicine is Mrs. R. McMaster, Cookstown, Ont. Her little baby was suffering from the combined trials od indigestion, constipation and teething, and the mother's strength was severely taxed by the continuous care the child needed. A box of Baby's Own Tablets, however made such an improvement that Mrs. McMaster is now enthusiastic in their praise. "It gives me great pleasure to testify to the value of Baby's Own Tablets," she writes. "My baby of eight months was much troubled with constipation and indigestiob, and was very restless at night. I procured a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and the results were so satisfactory that I have not used any other medicine since. My baby girl is now regular and healthy, and gettingher teeth seems much easier, and she rests a great deal better. These Tablets are a great help to little ones when teething."

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. They produce natural sleep, because they regulate the stomach and bowels and comfort the nerves. They promptly cure such troubles as colic, sour stomach, constipation, diarrheoa, worms, indigestion and simple fever. They break up colds, prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. Dissolved in water, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Sold by druggists, or sent postpaid at 25 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Free sample sent on application. Mention this paper.

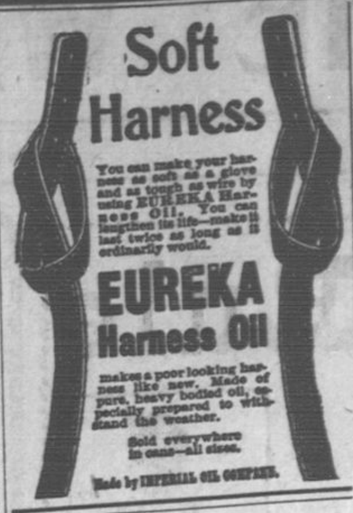
BRITISH CONSUL AFRAID

New Orleans Pro-Boers Make Things too Hot for Him

George Vansittart, British Consul at New Orleans, declares that his life and property are in danger from the Boers and Boer sympathizers in the city and has appealed to the mayor and police for protection. He says anonymous letters have grown much more numerous and threatening of late and that dangerous and suspicious men constantly stand round his Consular office as well as at his home, contemplating, he believes, an attack on him. He asked, therefore, that a police force be stationed at both places. Chief of Police Journee promised to investigate, and if there are any good grounds for Mr. Vansittart's fear the request for protection will be granted. Police protection has been recently granted the British mule stations here at the request of the British officers and Secretary of State Hay.

Kruger Still Believes

To the correspondent of a French paper Ex.-Pres. Kruger said he still relied on divine help, and he prayed to God to add to the miracles he was accomplishing in favor of the Boers that of dispelling the blindness of the British. Kruger said the British offers of peace were unacceptable, because the Boers could not abandon their independence, which was God's gift. He added: "We could not give up without repudiating God and merriting His malediction."



Strike the Iron While it's Hot is good advice.

Take Burdock Blood Bitters This Spring is better advice.

During the winter, heavy rich foods are necessary to keep the body warm. When the spring comes, the system is clogged up with heavy sluggish blood; you feel tired, weary and listless and that all-gone, no-ambition feeling takes possession of you. If you take Burdock Blood Bitters it will regulate your system, put you into condition and make you feel bright, happy and vigorous.

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Gilt-edged investments paying 8 to 12 per cent guaranteed. All orders received this month will get first quarters dividend in Apr.

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The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation

G. H. HOPKINS, Agt. at Lindsay

Money to loan at very lowest rates at any time, and terms to suit borrower. The Corporation being an amalgamation of four companies and having capital and assets of over twenty millions, is prepared to do business on most adpantageous terms. Private funds if preferred.

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Grand Trunk Time Table

Trains arrive and depart from Lindsay as follows:

ARRIVALS

32.	From Haliburton	8.50 a.m.
21.	From Port Hope	9.05 a.m.
30.	From Coboconk	10.10 a.m.
22.	From Toronto	10.50 p.m.
35.	From Port Hope	2.05 p.m.
42.	From I. B. & O. Jct.	5.20 p.m.
28.	From Port Hope	6.20 p.m.
54.	From Whitby	7.45 p.m.
24.	From Toronto	8.05 p.m.
56.	From Whitby	8.45 p.m.
60.	From Toronto, frt	5.00 a.m.
13.	From Belleville	10.20 p.m.
	Way Freights	
94.	From Midland	3.10 p.m.
45.	From Belleville	7.30 p.m.
	DEPARTURES.	
34.	For Port Hope	6.00 a.m.
12.	For Belleville	6.25 a.m.
51.	For Whitby	6.50 a.m.
21.	For Toronto	9.10 a.m.
23.	For Port Hope	10.53 a.m.
55.	For Whitby	11.05 a.m.
43.	For I. B. & O. Jct	11.00 a.m.
27.	For Toronto	11.50 a.m.
33.	For Haliburton	2.40 p.m.
23.	For Toronto	6.23 p.m.
31.	For Coboconk	6.35 p.m.
24.	For Port Hope	8.10 p.m.
	Way Freights,	
44.	Lindsay to Belleville	12.10 p.m.
98.	Lind. to Mid. and Tor.	8.30 a.m.

The Rathbun Co.

Lindsay Agency

LUMBER—All kinds, Rough and Dressed. Dimension timber cut to order.

SHINGLES—all grades.

DOORS and SASH—Perfectly seasoned all standard sizes on hand. Special sizes made to order.

MOULDINGS—and all other finishing materials.

FRESH LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER and CHARCOAL—in sack or bulk.

BEST HARD COAL—Grate Coal and Blacksmith Coal.

CORDWOOD—Dry 4 ft. soft cord, Dry 4 ft. hardwood, Short Hardwood and all kinds of mill wood.

Prompt Delivery

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AGENT

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The DENNIS Wood and Iron Pumps

for any depth of well up to 150 feet, and guarantee satisfaction. Mr. Dennis is in our employ and has charge of this department of our business. Orders for Pumps or repairs will receive prompt attention.

We are also prepared to supply superior WINDMILLS on specifications.

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THE WATERLOO MUTUAL, ... for its fair dealing and prompt settlements; also the NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE, and other reliable companies.

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