Physician

DR. J. McALPINE.—Corner William and Colborne-sts., Lindsay. Special attention paid to diseases of nose, throat and lungs. Office hours: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; 7 to 8 p.m.

DR. F. BLANCHARD
GRADUATE TORONTO UNIVERSITY, CORONER FOR COUNTY OF VICTORIA.
Office.—Ridout-st., corner Kent and Lindsay-sts. Phone 45-35

DR. FULTON S. VROOMAN
N.W. cor. Cambridge and Peel streets
Telephone 51b.
Hours: 8 to 10.
2 to 4.
7 to 9.

OLIVE M. REA, M. D., C. M.
Graduate of Trinity University, and of Ontario Medical College for Women. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Hours 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Office, 61 Kent-S 7-52

M. B. Annis, D.O.
Eyesight Specialist,
(Successor to Dr. R. R. Milne)
Office and Parlors 92 Kent-st. Over Neill's Shoe Store, Lindsay.
Special attention given to difficult cases, to examining and treating the eye with proper lenses when required. Lenses, eye-glasses, spectacles etc., fitted and adjusted.
Hours.—9 to 5. Saturday evenings, and by appointment.

Dentistry

DR. GROSS, Dentist, Lindsay, Member Royal College Dental Surgeons, Ont. All modern methods in the different departments of dentistry successfully practiced.

DR. POGUE, DENTIST, office nearly opposite the post office. Special attention given to children's teeth. Howard V. Pogue, D.D.S. L.D.S.

DR. SUTTON, Dentist, Lindsay, Honor graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons. All the latest improved methods adopted and prices moderate. Office over Post New Building, William, street.

DR. F. A. WALTERS, dentist, Lindsay. Honor graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dentistry. All the latest and improved branches of dentistry successfully performed. Charges moderate. Office over Gregory's Drug Store, corner Kent and William-sts

DRS. NEELANDS & IRVINE, Dentists, members of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. We have all the latest methods of dentistry. Special attention will be given to Orthodonia. Crown and Bridge work. The successful extraction of teeth under gas (Vitalized Air) and the insertion of the best artificial dentures continues to be a specialty of this office. Office nearly opposite the Simpson House.

Barristers, etc

G. H. HOPKINS, Barrister, Solicitor for the Ontario Bank. Money to loan at lowest rates. Office No. 6 William-st., south.

STEWART & O'CONNOR, Barristers Notaries, etc. Money to loan at very lowest current rates on best terms. Office corner Kent and York-sts., Lindsay
T. Stewart, L. V. O'Connor, B.A.

MOORE & JACKSON, Barristers, etc., solicitors for the County of Victoria and the Bank of Montreal. Money to loan on mortgages at the lowest current rates. Office William-st., Lindsay.
F. D. Moore Alex. Jackson

LEIGH R. KNIGHT—Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public. Representing Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Waterloo; Federal Life Assurance Co., of Hamilton; Empire Accident and Surety Co., of London, Ont. Office of Weldon & Knight, Milne Block, opposite R. Neill's Shoe Store.

McLAUGHLIN, PEEL & FULTON, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Office, Corner Kent and William streets, over Dominion Bank, Lindsay. Money to loan on real estate. R. J. McLaughlin, K.C., James A. Peel, A. M. Fulton, B. A.

Money to Loan

J. B. WELDON, Mariposa township Clerk, Oakwood, Fire Insurance Agent, Issuer of Marriage Licences. Conveyancing in all its forms.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to loan money on Farm, Town and Village Property at very lowest rates of interest. Company or Private funds. I am always ready to buy good mortgages. I E. WELDON, Solicitor, etc., Milne Block, Lindsay.

TO BORROWERS—We are loaning money on real estate mortgages at the lowest current rates. The business is done in our own office and the principal and interest repaid to us without any expense of remitting. We also purchase mortgages and debentures. TO INVESTORS—We invest money for clients on mortgages, also upon municipal debentures, investment stocks and bonds. McLAUGHLIN & PEEL, Barristers, etc., Lindsay.

Auctioneers

T. R. JAMES, CAMBRAY, Ont., Licensed Auctioneer, for the county of Victoria. Farm stock and all other sales promptly attended to. Charges moderate.—29.

STEPHEN OLIVER—Licensed Auctioneer for the county of Victoria. Sales promptly attended to. A small percentage will be charged. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Full Partnership Union of Great Britain and Colonies

Address Delivered by Colonel Sam. Hughes, M. P., in the House of Commons, Canada, on February 11th, 1907.

COLONEL SAM. HUGHES (Victoria) moved:

That in the opinion of thise House the interests of Canada and the British Empire would be best served by a full partnership union between Great Britain and her colonies.

He said: Mr. Speaker in moving this motion, seconded by my hon. friend from East Huron (Mr. T. Chisholm), I need hardly say that I do so without any intention of dividing the House. On this occasion, as on others, my object is to present the question before hon. members of this House, and before the country at large, in the hope that it may assist in the educative process tending to bring about the desired end. Two sessions ago I had the honor to present to this House a somewhat similar motion. On that occasion I found that neither the House nor the country was in full sympathy with the motion, therefore, I did not press it to a division, nor shall I do so today, whether the House expresses itself in full sympathy with my motion or not. However, I am

ENCOURAGED BY THE GROWTH

in public sentiment during the past two years, to hope that even if at present the sentiment of the House and the country is not in favor of full partnership union among Great Britain and her colonies and is not prepared to take steps to bring about that desired end, at all events a much greater degree of sympathy is felt with that movement now than at any former time. On the occasion to which I refer, I went into the matter in great detail, giving the history of the several countries concerned, especially of Canada, leading up all through the various stages to the present condition of affairs. I had the honor at that time of quoting expressions of opinion as far back as the time of Joseph Howe, showing that that statesman, in his wisdom, held similar views on the great question of full partnership union among Great Britain and her colonies. I entered into various details to show the population, area, products and commerce, as well as means of warfare and defence, in order to illustrate the benefits that would result to the British Empire as a whole from the adoption of a policy of full partnership union. It is not my intention to enter into any of these considerations to-day, the former presentations of the facts being sufficient for my present purpose.

I took the opportunity also of showing how impossible was the thought of Canadian independence. It is not necessary that I should enter now into any further consideration of that subject. I held the view then, and I hold it to-day, that

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE IS SIMPLAY A MYTH.

The Dominion of Canada would not last five years as an independent nation. Long and narrow, with diverse interests, it has no common bond of union except one; that which holds the Pacific and Atlantic Provinces together and joins these and all the others into one Dominion is that which binds us to the Motherland. Remove that bond and Canada will drift into an annexation with the United States of America. Sir, both of these propositions, independence and annexation,—I regard as mere incidents of the past and not as questions of the future.

Since two years there has been great growth in the sentiment of the country in favor of full partnership union among Great Britain and her colonies. The old agitation which, even at that time, had still some warmth, looking to closer commercial union with the United States, and which, could it have been successful, would have cost us our autonomy absolutely as a free people, and would undoubtedly have resulted in a short time, in the annexation of Canada to the United States and the severance of a tie that binds us to the mother land—that agitation also is a thing of the past. At that time there was another agitation, that in favor of Canada making her own treaties. We hear no more on that to-day, but all our people are content with the present plans which work out satisfactorily. There was an agitation at that time for the establishing of our own Canadian navy. I am satisfied that it has dawned upon the minds of our people that a number of little Imperial navies owned and controlled by the several colonies would be an absurdity so far as building up the British Empire is concerned. That being the end we seek, there must be, one and only one Imperial navy. At that time—only two short years ago—there was an agitation that there should be no appeals from our Supreme Court of Canada to the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council. We find that this agitation also has fallen by the way side, and that the leading men in legal practice throughout Canada go every year after year to London, there to discuss these appeals, from our courts to the highest court in the Empire. Two years ago there was an agitation against having an Imperial officer commanding in Canada. To-day there is no such agitation, and the Imperial general officer still commands in Canada, to the great satisfaction of the Government and the people of Canada at large—and long may such state of affairs continue. Two years ago we did not find the encouragement to British immigration to come to Canada that there is now. To-day we find the efforts of the Government so far as immigration is concerned, directed almost entirely to the encouragement of British immigrants to settle our great Northwest and fill up our country throughout its length and breadth.

Mr. SPROULE. How about the North Atlantic Trading Company?

COLONEL SAM HUGHES. That was a company to encourage, not British, but foreign immigrants. That is one of the points I have had in mind in this matter—that the Government, wisely, have seen fit to direct their energies to the bringing in of British immigrants rather than foreign immigrants to settle our great Northwest. I might point out another sign of the times. Up to two years ago, I think I am safe in making the statement, the question of a full partnership union between Great Britain and her colonies had never been discussed in any of the prominent clubs or organizations throughout Canada; while to-day, in all our Canadian Clubs, all our Empire Clubs, from Vancouver to Halifax, you find that one of the most popular subjects of debate is that of a full partnership union between Great Britain and her colonies. I was more than delighted to read the words uttered by the First Minister, in all seriousness, but with all propriety, before the University Club in the city of Toronto. I am satisfied he there represented the feelings of the people, that the First Minister stands to-day shoulder to shoulder with those who go in for a full partnership union between Great Britain and her colonies.

Now, there are various schemes presented by those who desire closer relations. My own idea, and I believe it is an idea that is held by the great majority of the people at large, is that the present relation between Great Britain and her colonies is utenable and cannot continue; therefore, some solution must be found for tnat condition of affairs. Further on, I shall discuss at greater length other propositions; but the proposition which, to my mind, meets the requirements of the case, would be a full partnership federal union, the United Kingdom forming one unit, Canada forming another unit, Australia another unit, New Zealand another unit, the South African colonies another unit, and possibly India and others of the great Crown colonies, under some other form, to compose another unit, all these units to compose the federation. Each of these should retain its own present form of Government, with practically all the powers now possessed by it, with loss of no autonomy whatever, but with the addition of much greater prestige and power in the imperial council. To my mind, othere should be

ONE GREAT IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,

over and above what we might term these minor parliaments.

MR. BENNET. With an indemnity?

COLONEL SAM HUGH. Undoubtedly. I am glad that the hon. member for Simcoe (Mr. Bennett) always looks on that side of the question. With an indemnity—I can see no reason why any gentleman who gives up his time for the service of the empire should not receive due remuneration therefor, such as that position should carry with it. I may say in passing that I have faced this issue in the House and out of it, and I have the honor to state that I stand here to-day in this House as possibly the only man who has the endorsation of his electors for the same indemnification for members of the House of Commons of Canada as the members of United States Congress receive. So I have no hesitation in saying frankly that I endorse the principle of an ample payment to members of the Senate and House of Commons in the greater imperial parliament, sufficient to meet all the requirements of that high position.

This great empire parliament should be entirely distinct. It need not be a very large body, but it should be entirely distinct from the present British Parliament or the present colonial parliaments. Of course meantime the Sovereign of Great Briatin would remain the Sovereign of the greater empire. This Imperial parliament should not deal with the little petty issues that we find agitating the Australian Commonwealth, or the Canadian Parliament, or even the imperial parliament of Great Britain and Ireland to day; but it should deal simply with imperial interests, with international and financial problems and other questions necessarily imperial. It should deal also with preferential duties throughout the empire. I only make these suggestions as I pass along. My own idea is that there should be a minimum tariff whereby goods coming from any foreign country into any part of the British Empire would be taxed this minimum tariff, and there should be a maximum tariff which would be held by the imperial parliament as a lever to control unfair or aggressive foreign nations who might desire to retaliate against any legislsation which the great imperial parliament chose to enact. There should be a maximum tariff under the control of this imperial parliament as a lever to influence the foreign nations of the earth. The way this minimum tariff should work out, to my mind, would be as follows: The parliament of Great Britain proper might then, as now, allow to come in from the various outlying parts of the empire absolutely free, or otherwise, any of the productions she chose to bring in; she should control her own tariff, but any foreign country would pay the minimum preferential duty. So Canada might import her woollens from Britain at whatever rate she chose to impose upon them, but woollens coming in from any foreign nations would be taxed the preferential duty. I merely mention these details in order to present a plan. I may say that my own idea is that an imperial council should be organized to take into consideration all these matters of detail, and, after mutual and mature deliberation, to present a scheme to the various parts of the empire for consideration. There are

OTHER PROPOSITIONS BEFORE THE EMPIRE.

One is that each of these large component parts of the empire should at a certain given time, doff the hat to the old mother land and bid her an affectionate farewell; in other words, strike out for independence. I do not believe any solitary part of the empire, South Africa, for instance, could long remain an independent nation; it would be gobbled up by one or other of the continental powers of Europe. Australia to-day is afraid of the "yellow peril." Were Canada to become independent to-day, ten years hence would find her forming a number of states in the American union to the south. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that the question of independence on the part of the colonies has been relegated into oblivion. Another proposition has been made by Sir Richard Jebb, who presents the idea of an imperial union, an international alliance, the relations between which should be settled by consultation between the nations concerned, by means of conferences and permanent ambassadors who should be privy councillors and members of their governments. That scheme looks very nice. It received applause when presented at Royal colonial institutes. But it lacks the one cohesive principle that any government must possess. There is no cohesion in an empire formed on the plan laid down by Sir Richard Jebb. As a very eminent German writer points out, it would be a house of cards which would tumble to pieces at the first great shock. Therefore, I do not believe that the people of the empire will encourage the plan laid down by Sir Richard Jebb, that of allied independent nations. There is no cohesion, there is no power of taxation, there is no power of control, and in any human government there must be some central executive control in order to make the combination a success. The history of all nations shows that. Then there are a few still throughout the length and breadth of the land—an odd one here and there—who adhere to the old idea of a general union of Great Britain and her colonies on a trade basis—free trade within the empire—a sort of happy family within the empire—and remain as we are. Well, Sir, I need not discuss the question of remaining as we are. There is no self-respecting Canadian who wishes that we should remain as we are and let the motherland bear all the burden and expense of maintaining the defensive force of the empire. Therefore, I will dismiss that as untenable. There is another school that has arisen, the advocates of which are just as much entitled to their views as any of us are, and that school believes that we should contribute men and money from the colonies for upbuilding of the British empire. That falls to the ground because we have no representation in the British Parliament, and the principle is dear to the heart of every colonial that taxation carries the right of representation. I maintain, therefore, Sir, that that scheme is one which cannot be entertained. There are others who are contented with

PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

That scheme undoubtedly has its advantages and that scheme is intended by those who advocate it merely as a stepping stone to a full partnership union between Great Britain and her colonies. Preferential trade within the empire would be a stepping stone to that great partnership union. One other proposition that is made is that we should have an Imperial Council. I heartily endorse that. There must be an imperial council of some kind. I believe the Imperial or the Intercolonial Council which the right hon. First Minister and others of his cabinet hope to attend in the course of a month or two should be made the basis of such a council. This council should be merely tentative, leading up to the general preparation of a scheme of full partnership union between Great Britain and her colonies. Having outlined the different propositions in relation to the imperial council, I think I may be permitted to quote from the very admirable speech recently delivered by that splendid statesman who has given the best years of his life for the upbuilding of the empire, and who in days gone by has been misrepresented and misunderstood throughout the length and breadth of the British nation,

I REFER TO LORD MILNER

better known to many in Canada as Sir Alfred Milner, and the speech from which I propose to quote, was delivered by that gentleman in Manchester. Dealing with the question of an Imperial Privy Council and a consultation of the heads of the various parts of the empire in regard to all these matters, and referring in particular to the coming conference, he says:

The conference, while it lasts, is an extraordinarily important assembly. Consisting as it does of representative members, usually the heads of the executives of all the self-governing states of the empire, deriving their power directly from the popular will, it may be said, that, while it sits, the people of the empire are themselves in conclave. During that brief period we actually have what our loosely knit imperial system so sorely needs, a body representative of all autonomous communities which owe allegiance to the Crown. The so-called Imperial Parliament, elected only by the people of these islands, is not such a body. Our own ministry, responsible only to that parliament, is not such a body, but the conference is. No doubt it is only a consultative body, though from its composition it is a peculiarly weighty one. But people must consult together before they can be expected to act together. It would be an immense step in advance if we could only establish the regular practice of common consultation with regard to all matters of common interest, and I include among matters of common interest any question arising between one state of the empire and a foreign state.

Such, Sir, are the views of Lord Milner upon this very important question of the Colonial or Imperial Conference. Speaking of an opportunity which Lord Milner regrets had passed in relation to this very matter—I refer to the settlement of the South African dispute—I will take the liberty of quoting his words thereon:

I do not know that the suggestion would have been adopted, or even welcomed, but at any rate it was my business to make it—that in the settlement of South African affairs after the war every important step taken by us should be taken in consultation with the other colonies. It was by their efforts as well as ours that South Africa was kept within the empire, and the subsequent policy was a clear case for imperial co-operation. Not that I would for one moment suggest that the states of the empire should take to meddling in one another's affairs. Non-interference in one another's domestic affairs is as fundamental a principle of imperialism, as we understand it, as effective co-operation in our common affairs. The federated South Africa of the future ought, I suppose, we are all agreed, be as free and unhampered as Canada, Australia or New Zealand. But, while South Africa or any part of it was under temporary tutelage, the tutelage should have been really imperial, and not merely British. The ward should have been the ward of the family, not merely of the mother country.

These are the views of Lord Milner in relation to the question of a conference. I endorse them and I am satisfied that the great hearts of the country endorse the sentiments of Lord Milner to the very fullest extent. Lord Milner has had great experience in this matter of empire building and his views, temperate, non-partisan, non-political, devoid of prejudice against any class or race, have carried with them, and I believe will continue to carry with them the very greatest weight. He favors the imperial council as a preliminary to the settlement of the great question of a full partnership union between Great Britain and her colonies. The speech to which I have referred, and which was delivered in Manchester, appears in the London 'Times' of December 15, 1906.

Then Sir, of all propositions before the empire, the only ones I can see are of any great weight are "preferential trade within the empire", which is merely tentative leading towards greater issues, and the other, "the formation of a great imperial council", that also would be tentative leading up to the full partnership union. In this full partnership union every good that rests with Canada would continue to rest with Canada, every good that belongs to the British empire itself would remain with the United Kingdom and every good that appertains to Australia today under the full partnership would remain with Australia, and so with every other component part of the great confederation. There would be no injustice to any part or portion of the British empire.

But, every proposition has its objections. It is only proper, it is only sensible that each proposition, when it is presented, should be analysed and discussed from every viewpoint having regard to its objections as well as its strong points. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link and we must not forget that there are those who say: 'Ah but how are you going to hold such an empire together with the oceans dividing it? To-day it is recognized the wide world over that

OCEANS NO LONGER DIVIDE

Oceans unite and are the cheapest form of union. A vessel leaves Halifax, Quebec or Montreal, and arrives at Liverpool in about the same time as it takes a train to go from Halifax to Vancouver. One can go from the most remote parts of the empire to London in less time than persons who are members of this House require to travel from their homes to Ottawa. I believe the hon. member for Yukon (Mr. Thompson) will bear me out in the statement that a person can leave Australia and reach London in less time than it takes a member of this House to come from the most remote constituency in the Dominion of Canada to the city of Ottawa. Distance therefore by water is more easily overcome than by land. Freight rates are much cheaper by water than by land, and the speed of vessels to-day is such that distance is annihilated on the water. Others say: Oh, but in an independent country like this we would never submit to be ruled by a monarch. Let me say that the limited monarchy of Great Britain is the grandest form of republic in the world to-day; and Sir, the most economic republic in the world to-day is the monarchy under which we have the honor to live.

Some hon. members. Hear, hear.

COLONEL SAM. HUGHES. The United States of America, with all respect to that grand nation and that great people, is ruled for four years by an autocrat who is as absolute within his own domain as is the Czar of Russia; the only difference being that one is elected for four years and the other until he is blown up or departs by some natural process to another shore. I don't think that the question of living under a limited monarchy such as that of Britain will present much difficulty for any one in Canada. Under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria the British empire has been accepted as the model for good government and wise legislation throughout the world. But some may say: We can never put up with the aristocracy of England—these blooming aristocrats of England. Well, I don't know that we need leave Canada to find artistocrats. We have aristocrats in England who are supposed to be such by birth; we have aristocrats in the United States who are supposed to be aristocrats of wealth, and, Sir, I trust our object will be that in the full partnership union between Great Britain and her colonies we will have aristocrats of worth

Some hon. members. Hear, near.

COLONEL SAM. HUGHES. Some people may say: Your scheme will never do; we don't want to have any of this militarism forced on us. I have a gentleman in my county who is always decrying militarism and I asked him one day if he could spell it. I found he could not.

The full partnership union between Great Britain and her colonies would be the most effective means of

PUTTING DOWN THE REAL SPIRIT OF MILITARISM

which is so objectionable in many lands to-day. In a full partnership union each and every part of that great empire would be in duty bound to look after a large share of its own local defences, and we would have a popular system or military service from school-age to manhood, which system is the antithesis of militarism. Military training does not necessarily mean militarism, and I do not know that I can do better than quote on that point the views of a very prominent German citizen living in England who contrasts his military training in the German Empire with the military training in British empire. I have no apology to make when I say that any man who ever had a military training is the better for it. I am free to say that the young men of Canada who are given a military training in their schools and colleges are, other things being equal, better men in every respect than those who have not received that training. And in addition to being better citizens they are ever ready in case of need to step in for the defence of the great empire to which we belong. I make no apology for advocating military training from youth to manhood in this country. I trust the time is not far distant when every young man, every boy old enough to stand in the ranks with a rifle and be taught his facings and turnings, shall be so trained in the schools of our land. I quote an extract or two from this pamphlet published by a German resident in England, a very prominent citizen of the German empire and who is a very excellent critic; he says:

'The first fact that strikes me is the indifference of Englishmen to their individual duties as citizens of a great empire. We Germans are taught and trained in our schools from boyhood upwards that our country has a great claim upon us. We are taught to glory in Germany, and the noble deeds of German heroes in the past. No German is ever permitted to forget the words of Scharnhorst, 'without the law of the Prussian military system, that each citizen of the state is from his birth a defender of it, the state could never have so speedily grown to greatness'. We are told to 'fear God, honor the Kaiser, and serve our country.' As we grow older those who are fit and strong are obliged to serve in the army, without any regard for persons or property. But to diminish the burden upon the intellectual class, youths who can pass a certain standard of examination are exempted with only one year's service. Now it seems to me, looking at the English schools, that the mainspring of our success is here. Our youths, like your youths, are human, and would be lazy if there were no penalty for idleness. But the fact that those who are negligent and lazy at school have to put in an extra year of service, acts as a stimulus and compels the German boy to work where the English boy spends his time in play. We may not be so good at games as you are, but games are, after all, a very unimportant thing in life. You are mistaking the means for the end.

He goes on:

I am given to understand that a large party in England object to anything which recalls the glories of English history on the ground that it leads up to what they call 'militarism.' This hatred of 'militarism' seems to me only an excuse for shirking their obvious duty.

He continues:

I miss in your working class the sense of respect, cleanliness, punctuality and obedience which military services gives, while I see in it an inability to resist the allurements of drink which seems to me to proceed from some grave weakness of temperament.

He continues:

We in Germany long since granted free education, but then we compel our men in return to serve in the army so that there is no injustice in the arrangement.

He continues throughout this pamphlet to point out the advantages of a military training and to criticise in sharp terms those who take an opposite view. Speaking of militarism, we have

OUR MAGISTRATES, OUR POLICEMEN, OUR JUDGES, OUR JAILS.

We have our clergymen and our churches, all within our own border, and what is the object of these? It is to keep the free and enlightened citizens of this great Dominion in their proper places. The cost of the various organizations and institutions I have named is ten times as great per head as the cost to this land would be if we paid man for man our fair share of indebtedness of the military system of the great British empire. What is the object of keeping up magistrates and policemen and juries and jails and administration of justice and our clergymen and our churches if it is not to uplift the morals of the people and keep us from robbing and murdering

Continued on page four.

It Will Pay You

WHEN IN TOWN TO CALL
at Anderson, Nugent & Co.'s
and inspect their new stock of

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

EVERY LINE COMPLETE.

THE FINEST RANGE OF GOODS EVER SHOWN IN THIS DISTRICT.

Anderson, Nugent & Co
Kent Street, Lindsay
Undertaking in all its Branches.

Farm Loans

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgages at lowest current rates. I HAVE access to the cheapest money market in Canada and will give my patrons the benefit thereof.

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. Soothern
91 Kent-st., Lindsay, Ont.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

RETIRING from Business

After 34 years of successful business in Lindsay, I have decided to sell my whole stock of: **Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars, Fancy Goods, Hair Goods, Wagons, Sleighs, Baby Carriages, Jewelery, Spectacles, Chinaware, School Books and Shop Furniture at and below cost.**

JOS. RIGGS
6 Kent-St., Lindsay

—THE—
Sylvester Manuf'g Company, Limited
LINDSAY, ONT.

Manufacturers of
The Highest Grade Farm Machinery, Gasoline Engines, (Portable and Stationary) in sizes from 4 to 32 horse-power,
for all purposes

Special attention is called to our patent RIDING PLOW, single or double. They are giving the best of satisfaction.

The Dennis Pump
has its share of friends throughout the province and can be supplied on short notice, wood or iron, for shallow or deep wells.
Orders will receive Prompt Attention
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Windmills
We are prepared to supply Superior Windmills on specifications

—THE—
Sylvester Manuf'g Company, Limited
LINDSAY, ONT.

Lindsay Marble Works

Dealers in and manufacturers of a kinds of
Marble and Granite Monuments.

Being a direct importer I am able to quote the closest prices.

I have lately installed a pneumatic plant for Lettering and Tracing. We are able to do better and deeper work than heretofore.

Call and get designs and prices before purchasing.

WORKS.—In the rear of Market on Cambridge-st., opposite the Packing House.

R. CHAMBERS
Proprietor

Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

	ARRIVALS	
60	From Toronto	5.00 a.m
19	From Peterboro	8.00 a.m
32	From Haliburton	8.55 a.m
21	From Port Hope	9.10 a.m.
30	From Coboconk	10.10 a.m.
22	From Toronto	10.50 a.m
35	From Port Hope	2.05 p.m
42	From I. B. & O. Jct.	5.45 p.m.
23	From Port Hope	6.23 p.m
54	From Whitby	7.30 p.m
24	From Toronto	8.05 p.m
56	From Whitby	8.45 p.m
18	From Toronto	9.20 p.m.
1	From Belleville	9.45 p.m
	DEPARTURES	
34	For Port Hope	6.00 a.m
51	For Toronto	6.30 a.m
10	For Belleville	7.20 a.m.
21	For Toronto	9.15 a.m.
22	For Port Hope	10.55 a.m.
43	For I. B. & O. Jct.	11.00 a.m.
55	For Whitby	11.05 a.m
27	For Toronto	12.05 p.m
33	For Haliburton	2.40 p.m
23	For Toronto	6.23 p.m.
31	For Coboconk	6.30 p.m.
18	For Peterboro	9.23 a.m.
19	For Toronto	8.05 a.m
61	For Fenelon Falls	8.15 p.m.