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LAND AGENT
91 Kent-st., Lindsay, Ont.

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The Xmas numbers this year are prettier than ever before.

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The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has removed his Rag Carpet and Rug Works from Cannington to Lindsay, to No. 11 York-st., and is prepared to execute all orders promptly and carefully. An inspection of my work is invited. Charges moderate.

Robert Porteous.

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The undersigned would intimate to the residents of Cambury and vicinity that he has added a full line of General Hardware, Tinware and Grantware.

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We are selling agents for latest and best bicycles in the market. We are handling the Cleveland and Welland Vale Wheels. Also a number of good second-hand bicycles in good repair.

T. R. JAMES,
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Dwelling at Fenelon Falls For Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale at a very low price on very easy terms his fine residence on Francis street, Fenelon Falls, now occupied by Dr. Gould. ONLY \$100 DOWN and balance at 4% PER CENT. interest. Cheaper than paying rent.

H. J. LYTLE.
Lindsay, Ont. 28 h, 1901.

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—AND—
Mixed Wood FOR SALE

\$3.60 Per Cord
Delivered to any part of the town.

The Flavelle Milling Co.,
483 LIMITED

Do You Intend Building

I have everything you require, and it will pay you to consult me before making contracts. My PLANNING MILL turns out everything you require for House or Barn Building, and the prices are right. The best workmen, the cheapest lumber, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

GEO. INGLE
THE LINDSAY PLANING FACTORY

THE DISCUSSION THAT AROSE OUT OF THE SUGAR BEET REPORT

A standing Committee was Appointed to Promote the Movement for a Factory

After the report on their visit to Michigan had been presented on Friday by Messrs. Channon and Ellis a couple of hours was spent in very profitable discussion, which terminated by appointing a permanent committee to take charge of and promote the movement to obtain a factory in this town. Mr. E. H. Hopkins was chairman of the meeting which comprised perhaps 200 men quite evenly divided between farmers and citizens of the town. Mr. F. C. Taylor was secretary.

Mr. Ellis read the first half of the report, and it was finished by Mr. Channon, who when he was through reading stood on the floor for over an hour further explaining the conditions of the industry in Michigan and answering questions.

Speaking of the capital by which factories are established Mr. Channon said: Farmers have more or less stock in all the factories I know of. At La Pierre they had subscribed \$100,000. Of that sum ten per cent. was paid in cash and the rest in beets. A man could buy \$10,000 worth of stock, pay \$500 cash, and let his beets do the rest in the following five years.

The farmers were universally in favor of growing the beets and pleased with the results. Some men who are not farmers do very well. A young fellow called Fenton in Bay City had no horses land or implements. He rented 25 acres, 3 miles from the city and paid \$10 an acre for it. He paid for and got getting them to market. That cost him \$40 an acre. He grew 14 1/2 tons to the acre and sold them at \$5.40 a ton. So that over all expenses he cleared \$40 an acre.

A farmer named Andrie told us that he first grew beets two years ago. The first year he sowed three acres; he got 16 tons an acre and \$5.20 a ton. It cost him \$40 an acre to produce. This year he grew 50 acres and cleared \$2000; he is under contract to grow 300 acres next year, at the same price.

The basis of price over there is \$4.50 for beets testing 12 per cent. sugar and a third higher price for every additional one per cent. of sugar that the beets show. They draw large loads of from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 tons.

Dr. Vrooman—What is the effect on the soil?

Mr. Channon—It seems to be no worse than that of mangels. The beets have 13 per cent. solids, and mangels have 10 per cent. The sugar comes from the air so that it does not impoverish the land. It is claimed that the second crop is as good as the first, and in some cases a third is all right. No manure is put on the land during the years that beets are grown on it. After that it is manured and sown to oats.

A number of the retired lumbermen in the Michigan cities rent 100 or 200 acres of land and have beets raised on it. The factory companies usually cultivate large plots too.

F. C. Taylor—What is the price of land over there?

Mr. Channon—Around Saginaw and as far out as we went it is worth from \$50 to \$100 an acre. Around Caro, it runs from \$40 to \$60. The soil is sort of sandy clay loam.

(At this point Mr. Ellis displayed a paper containing a sample of the soil. It was similar in color to that of Ops, but contained quite a large percentage of grit, not found in the latter.)

Mr. Newman (Ops)—Could we grow as great a tonnage as they do?

Mr. Channon—I think our land is stronger and will grow more. They have some advantages in the way of price. I believe our duty on sugar is only one per cent.; theirs is nearly 2. They have coal near the factories; we have not. There is more labor available there on account of salt wells and other industries that have induced the laboring class to settle there. But we have the advantage of a stronger soil.

T. Gilson—How deep has the digger have to run?

Mr. Channon—From 8 to 12 inches.

L. Duke—Did the feeders say anything about the pulp?

Mr. Channon—Yes. They said it was excellent fodder. It will keep in a silo for 3 or 4 years, and in better condition than corn.

L. Duke—How about hogs and cattle there?

Mr. Channon—They are not grown to any great extent.

Mr. Duke—It is a little further north than this.

Mr. Channon—Yes, but I think the water moderates the cold. Of course there; but I noticed the people have no fur coats and looked on ours with wonder, so I think it is not so cold over there.

Ald. Robson—How do they get the seed?

Mr. Channon—Mostly from Germany, although they are experimenting with it themselves. A Mr. Montague, banker, and cousin of Dr. Montague, grew over a ton an acre and they think two tons possible. The factories sell the imported seed at 15 cents—wholesale price.

Ald. Robson—This country produces the finest of ordinary beet seed, and better results will be got from home-grown seed. The journey here impairs the imported seed.

J. D. Flavelle—What becomes of the factory hands after the factory closes?

Mr. Channon—The company keeps its expert men all the year round; some other labor is kept also and employed on the company's beet plots in spring and summer. Other hands are young farmers, and others still ordinary laborers who get what work they can at other seasons. The factory runs about 3 or 4 months—from late in October to the beginning of February.

Dr. Vrooman—How many hands does a 600-ton factory employ?

Mr. Channon—350. The beets are pressed one day, and the next the juice is made into sugar. A large chemical works costing \$300,000 and employing 85 hands has been built

at Bay City to use the syrup by-product. That is a secondary benefit from the industry. I hope we shall go ahead and secure a factory for this district. (Applause.)

Dr. Vrooman—Will a factory at Peterboro interfere with one here?

Mr. Channon—No. In Bay City there are four; Dresden is working for one, not far from Wallaceburg. We found the farmers less enthusiastic up there than they were in Michigan. The reason may be that they are shipping to Michigan for \$3.20 a ton. It will be better when they get their own factories started.

Jas. McLean—Were the Michigan factories bonused?

Mr. Channon—Yes, some at first but the industry developed so well that the bonuses were cut off. As soon as a factory gets going the farmers take hold of the acreage. They take no risk; the capitalist takes that. Wallaceburg gave 40 acres of land and exemption for 10 years.

Chairman Hopkins—How did the beets you grew this year compare with those you saw in Michigan?

Mr. Channon—Mine appeared to be as good as any and better than a good many offered there.

R. Willocks—If we agree to grow beets for one year, can we drop out then?

Mr. Channon—Yes, the contract is for one year, but Capt. Bonnell said if farmers once went into it they couldn't be kicked out. I saw one man who had quit. He said he could make more of beets, and that he thought the company was making too much money out of it, although he had got \$5.40 a ton. He had grown 3 acres. Another had made quarrel with the factory about delivering. But while one man who grew 3 acres is dropping out, his neighbors who grew 5 are going to grow 25. There are farmers in Ontario who don't send milk to the factory or grow hogs or bother with stock, and so in Michigan there are a few who have not taken up the new industry, but they are exceptions.

W. Flavelle—The first thing for us to do is to get the acreage subscribed.

F. C. Taylor—If the farmers are sufficiently informed it is time for the canvass. I do not know whether they are or not.

Chairman Hopkins—Appoint a committee that will look after both the acreage and the capital.

Mr. Ellis—We cannot get a factory running by next year anyway.

Mr. Channon—It will cost a lot to get the acreage. We had better see at the same time, what chance there is of getting capital.

W. Flavelle—We might get a man to go with our delegates to the farmers. When the beets are subscribed it would not be a heavy matter for a few of us to put in \$25 or \$30 into a purse to look after the capital side of it.

Chairman Hopkins—The farmers will ask what else we are doing.

Mr. Channon—The farmers need not hesitate. They cannot lose for if the factory does not come they will not have to grow the beets and if it does they will get a good price for them.

J. D. Flavelle—The promoters will take all the risk after the first year. They must get enough for the first year or they will not talk at all. A member of the Ontario Beet Sugar Co. told me before Galt got a factory, it had guaranteed 3,000 acres for one year.

D. Scully—The acreage can be got, but farmers will not take stock.

W. Flavelle—I think they will.

Geo. Lytle—They will take acreage for they know now what their land will do, and the price of the beets. I think they will take stock too. They took it fast enough in the Peterboro Cordage Factory last summer. They have it in beet sugar factories.

Mr. J. T. Harrington said that his brother was growing beets in Michigan and was of the opinion that the soil around Markham, where he previously lived, was as well adapted to beet-growing.

Mr. Wickett of Mariposa feared that cars could not be got at the station, but Mr. W. Flavelle said the railway company would supply them.

A general committee to look after the general sugar beet problem was appointed. It comprised the following gentlemen: The receives of Eldon, Fenelon, Verulam, Mariposa, Ops and Emily and Messrs. E. H. Hopkins, W. Channon, Johnston Ellis, J. Fox, I. Deyell, R. Bryans, C. Payne, Joe and Edwin Mark, Dr. Vrooman, C. McHugh, F. Fee, N. Smale, Chas. Fairbairn, J. Robertson, D. Scully, R. Wilkinson, J. D. and W. Flavelle, F. C. Taylor, H. J. Lytle, R. J. McLaughlin, Jas. Graham, T. Sadler, N. Hockin, W. M. Robson, and T. Calvert.

Somerville Council Proceedings

Council met Dec. 16th, pursuant to statute; all the members present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from Mr. Gillis re assistance to build a station at Watson's siding, was read.

Communication from R. A. Callan re W. Badgerow was read, and it was moved by Mr. Stewart and seconded by Mr. Griffin, that the clerk apply to get Badgerow admitted into the Home for the Aged, Lindsay.—Carried.

Stewart—Griffin—That Dr. Wilson be paid \$11.50 on his account for professional services to Martin Burley and John McGregor.

Stewart—Runney—That the following accounts be paid: Ralph Reed for work on the road, \$2. J. Pogue for gravel, \$3.15; Watchman-Warder for printing voters' lists and advertising first posting of the same, \$26.50; Fenelon Falls Star for printing and advertising, \$14; H. Doughty for goods to W. Badgerow, charity, \$21; Mrs. McMahon for keep of a McNeil to 1st Jan., 1902, \$13.50; S. Suddaby for goods to M. Burley, charity, \$5.27; Thos. Hodgson, councillor's fees and commissions, \$18; Wm. Stewart, do, \$16.55; J. W. Griffin, do, \$16.55; B. Burchall, do, \$13.55; Geo. Runney, do, \$17.75; S. Suddaby, balance of salary, postage, stationery, etc., \$69.50; J. C. Argue, salary, postage, etc., \$86; M. Mans-

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What shall we get —for—
Holiday Presents

J. RIGGS'

Answer to your question is that he has a store full of Presents of every description suitable for old or young, ladies or gents.

The following is only a partial list:—

- A BOX OF CIGARS
- A BOX OF TOBACCO
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- VASES
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- BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES
- PERFUMES
- BEAUTIFUL PURSES
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—HUNDREDS OF PICTURE BOOKS

—ENGINES

—MAGIC LANTERNS

—MECHANICAL TOYS

—TIN AND IRON TRAINS

—PICTURE AND A. B. C. BLOCKS

—DRUMS

—SLEIGHS

—BABY SLEIGHS

—BICYCLES

—DOLLS CARRIAGES, BEDS AND CRADLES

—RAG DOLLS

—KID DOLLS

—DRESSED DOLLS

—UNDRESSED DOLLS

—RUBBER DOLLS

—SLEEPING DOLLS

In fact piles of articles which it is impossible to enumerate, all to be had at....

JOS. RIGGS'
No. 6 Kent-st., LINDSAY

PUMPS and WINDMILLS
Sylvester Mfg. Co.
are now prepared to supply
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.

If in need of Pumps or Windmills write for prices or apply at our office.

Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co.
LINDSAY,

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 Cobocok	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.
23. 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.
22. 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.
38. For Haliburton	2.40 p.m.
23. For Toronto	6.23 p.m.
31. For Cobocok	6.35 p.m.
24. For Port Hope	8.10 p.m.

Way Freights,

44. Lindsay to Belleville	12.10 p.m.
93. Lind. to Mid. and Tor.	8.30 a.m.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE

Agent for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

The Sun gets up early in the morning, and lod all Canadian companies during 1900—amount of new business taken and paid for being \$10,500,000.00. Income, \$2,790,000.00.

Fire Insurance

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

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OFFICE, rear of Dominion Bank Buildings, where I will be personally present on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

JOHN P. CUNNING,

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 advantageous terms. Private funds if preferred.

G. H. HOPKINS,
Barrister, Lindsay.

TO BUILDERS

Barn Lumber, Shingles, Joists,
Scantling, Dressed Lumber,
Sash, Door and Mouldings.
Hard and Soft Wood for sale.

A large stock always on hand.

GEO. J. BRUMWELL,
Regent-st., west of William-st., north ward, Lindsay.
Orders promptly filled. Phone 148.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness like soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as an ordinary would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

B.B.B. Makes Blood Pure.

If the blood is pure the whole body will be healthy.

If the blood is impure the whole system becomes corrupted with its impurities.

Burdock Blood Bitters transforms impure and watery blood into rich pure blood and builds up the health.

Disease germs cannot lurk in the system when B.B.B. is used.

Miss Effie McDonald, Liscomb Mills, Guy Co., N.S., writes: "I have found B.B.B. an excellent remedy for purifying the blood and curing sick headache. I had tried many remedies, but none had them did me much good. B.B.B. has made me so well that I feel like a new woman and I am constantly recommending it to my friends."

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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

C. H. M. BAKER,
AGENT

The G Of M

"Advantage, sire?" repeated with surprise.

"Aye, did he not, Stephen?"

"He did, sire," replied the man addressed.

"And which of the two do you think the best swordsman?" Peter asked.

"Why, sir, the count is the bestly his superior."

"And what say you, sir?"

Alaric trembled, for this pressed to him. He knew that he was anxious to crush the count, and he feared that the count would be upon his head. But a thought came to his aid.

"Sire," he said, "I would not judge of that for you."

"Me judge? And how am I to judge?"

"Let Ruric Nevel's skill be before you. If I mistook you have some good swordsman in your palace. There is Demetrius."

"What, my master at arms?"

"Yes, sire."

"Why, he is the best swordsman in my empire. I think our adventurer would fare badly against him."

"Never mind, sire. You are right."

"Why," said Peter, with a smile, "Demetrius handles the count as well as a mere child."

"Sire," spoke Ruric, and he looked frankly, "it were surely to be overcome by you."

"And will you take a trial?"

"By my soul," cried the count, "I will have so much of you out of this trial. Light up the champion's lamp be lighted, for the night now. Send Demetrius and tell him to bring his sword."

Both the duke and Urgast at this new turn, dared not interfere, for that their imperial master's excitement now to see a trial of that science which, above all, he tried to make his own. But then they had Demetrius might overtake the duke's easily; it would not see his real power. Demetrius soon came, his arm he carried the sword of the common sword, and pointed of his play. The master at arms, a splendid built man and a powerful form, he was now the emperor as a teacher of sword exercise.

"Demetrius," said Peter, "send you to entertain the show of your skill. Herewith of whose power the dispute. Mind you, it is the emperor's sword, Ruric Nevel, take care."

The youth stepped forward, extended his left hand toward, and the right hand toward the other to be taken warmly, for he saw in an instant that he was a man to deal with. The two men were not much taller, but Ruric showed a more muscular physique.

The night had come, great lamps were all lighted, and as bright as day. "Sire," said Ruric, and he said, "this is none of those things I confess that while I have longed to fight with you, I do not do so lightly and kindly, and I will not like you to be offered to fence."

"Come, come," cried the emperor, "let's see the opponent aside, gentlemen. Like twins stood the two men as their weapons clashed, sharp clang. They were careful, and Ruric was forward every stroke. The emperor assumed a guard, and in turn. Ere long he was clashed with sharper sparks of fire flew and clanging steel. Loud grew the clang, and quicker grew the thrusts were made with force, but as yet neither touched.

The emperor was in