

FIGHT WITH A WILD CAT.

Thrilling Experience of Two Residents of Ops Township.

A "wild cat" story came from South Ops. Mr. Peter Fisher, who owns a riverside farm about eight miles from town, has been engaged in taking out wood, being assisted by Peter McCabe, the champion chopper of Ops township. One day recently these parties were startled by the unexpected appearance of a wild cat. The animal was in the woods and began circling around the men. The men had nothing but their axes as weapons of defence, so they took refuge in trees. The cat closed in on McCabe and he was forced to take to his heels. He ran for some distance and then turned back to see the cat following him. He ran on until he was completely exhausted and then he lay down. The cat came up to him and he lay on his back. The cat was very tame and did not harm him. It was very tame and did not harm him. It was very tame and did not harm him.

SOME FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

Which Would Prevent Many Misunderstandings.

The following suggestion have been agreed upon by the members of the Ministerial Association and the funeral directors of Guelph with a view to securing the uniform comfort and convenience of all concerned in the conduct of funerals:

1. To guard against disappointment and confusion it is very necessary that the minister whose services are desired should in all cases be consulted before the hour for a funeral is fixed.

2. Being that it is a generally recognized usage for the funeral director to notify the minister whether or not a cab will convey him from his residence to the place where the service is to be held and thence to the cemetery, it is desirable that instructions on the point should be given to the director by the person arranging for the interment.

3. It is very earnestly recommended that funerals on Sunday should be avoided, except in cases of extreme necessity.

4. With a view to lessening the danger to the health of those attending funerals it is much to be wished that there may be a wider adoption of the growing practice of withdrawing from the grave at the termination of the service.

Points for our Whist Players. Among experts refusing to win a certain trick, says the Detroit Free Press, is by no means an infrequent occurrence. When a long established suit is declared against you, and you hold the last trump, do not take a force unless you possess an established suit or your partner has shown one, when by allowing one trick to pass you may exhaust one adversary in the suit possessed and prevent his leading it again to bother. For example, North and South hold a certain spade suit; North has shown it by his discard, and South is leading his best spade to him. East or West holding the last trump, must not win the second round of the suit, or any round, unless he is in a position to lead South is leading his last card in that suit. Then, unless North has re-entry in another suit, he can never make his long cards if there is a card of re-entry in the player's hand who holds numerical strength. He will bring in his suit anyway, whether the second round is trumped or not.

Some Hard Knocks in Return. The Montreal Herald points out that the professionalists are continually getting hard knocks from the very people whose interests they so ardently champion. When the ship subsidy people were pressing congress for a bounty on the ground that they could not compete with Great Britain and other countries, along came Sir Christopher Furness, who ordered twelve ships from American yards. Now, just as some of our implement manufacturers are pleading for more protection, and stating that they must go to the wall unless they get it, along comes the Deering Harvester Company of Chicago, hunting for a place in Ontario in which to erect extensive works. It doesn't go to Ottawa and ask the government to run up the duties; it is not afraid to meet any of its American rivals in this country; it just goes ahead and looks out for a site or which to start operations. "If," says the Herald, "an American company dare make an attempt to invade the Empire from a Canadian base of supplies without any mitigations as to the result of the campaign, why need Canadian capitalists stand in fear and trembling, pleading for the government to protect their operations?"

Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

It is therefore impossible to cure the disease by local applications.

It is positively dangerous to neglect it, because it always affects the stomach and deranges the general health, and is likely to develop into consumption.

Many have been radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood and has a peculiar alterative and tonic effect. M. J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont., writes: "I had catarrh, my system was weak, blood was bad, and my liver torpid and inactive. I tried many medicines without benefit until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has completely cured me and I highly recommend it to all sufferers."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is better not to put off treatment—buy Hood's today.

THE PROHIBITION BILL

Debate on the Second Reading Begun in the Legislature.

TWO POLICIES ON DRINK EVIL

The Opposition takes Ground Against Prohibition—The Alternative—Reduction of Licenses and Improved Administration—The Premier's Speech—Attorney-General's Rebuttal Argument.

Toronto, March 13.—In the Legislature today the debate on the Prohibition Bill was begun. The Premier, Mr. McGowan, took the floor first and made a speech in support of the bill. He said that the bill was a necessary measure to deal with the drink evil. He said that the bill was a necessary measure to deal with the drink evil. He said that the bill was a necessary measure to deal with the drink evil.

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coming home to him with the referendum. The bill which Mr. Ross had just introduced was practically the same bill brought in in 1893 by Mr. Martineau, which he (Mr. Ross) had then attacked as a measure which would not prevent men buying liquor and drinking it at home. He had taken up the Manitoba Act because he was not able or willing to draft a measure of his own. Sir Oliver Mowat, in giving a pledge to introduce Prohibition, had said something about referendum, which was first heard of after the decision of the Privy Council. Not one statement made in the Premier's former speech as to the referendum was applicable to the present case. He had heard for the first time since he had taken the House many cases in which men were allowed to buy liquor and drink it at home. He had heard for the first time since he had taken the House many cases in which men were allowed to buy liquor and drink it at home.

Mr. Whitney went on to analyze Sir John Bourinot's utterances, concluding that they did not bear out the constitutionality of the referendum. The use of a referendum in the case of a deadlock between the Upper and Lower Houses in Australia was not a parallel case in any respect. He read a letter from Hon. Mackenzie Bowell denouncing the referendum as opposed to responsible government, and presented several quotations from Prof. Goldwin Smith condemning a resort to the referendum as a means of shirking a difficult question. In the case of constitutional amendments in the United States a two-thirds majority was required, but in connection with the submission of other questions a bare majority was required. He quoted many cases in which matters submitted to the people in the United States had been decided by a much smaller vote than that cast at general elections.

After recess. Mr. Whitney resumed his speech. Dealing with the question of compensation he held that the people should have the same opportunity to decide on this matter as on the other features of the measure. It was unfair that the Prohibitionists should be required to poll 60,000 votes more to carry Prohibition than they poll on the occasion of the plebiscite. The changes in the law making the vote at the general election of 1898 the basis of the referendum was the Government's retaliation on the Prohibitionists who threatened to remain away from the polls at the next election. It was the duty of the Cabinet under British constitutional principles to gauge the opinions of the people and to decide what legislation was necessary and they had no right to shirk this responsibility. The referendum had no place in our system and its conditions were meant to kill the bill. The measure itself was not Prohibition which this province had no power to give. The wholesale traffic which would result from the Scott Act over again. The remedy was a decrease in the number of licenses and the removal of license commissioners and inspectors from party influences.

Mr. J. M. Gibson said that the platform of Mr. Whitney with regard to temperance was the extreme of platitudes. It was so vague and general that it meant nothing—just like his platform on education. He avoided anything specific. He strongly urged the need of a decided majority in the electorate in order to render it reasonably sure that the law would be enforced and not run the risk of being repealed shortly after its enactment. Nine years ago the Premier had written an article for The Canadian Magazine on the referendum in which he expressed exactly the same views as those which he now gave utterance, and which he completely disposed of the absurd charge that he adopted the plan as a subterfuge to escape his responsibilities. Mr. Whitney, while he denounced the referendum as un-British, had no word of condemnation for the Conservative Government of Manitoba. The cry of "un-British and unconstitutional" had been raised at every stage of progress by the Tory party. It had been raised against the ballot, against manhood suffrage, against municipal institutions, and against our federal system of government. (Applause.) For years English writers had been pointing out that the referendum was a sound constitutional principle. It would be contrary to jurisprudence if the Legislature could delegate the power of the referendum if it did not itself possess it. It would give the Premier and his cabinet the power to introduce a referendum and then to shirk it. Prof. Dickey and other eminent British authorities in favor of the measure. In 1887 Prof. Goldwin Smith, in The Contemporary Review had declared that the submission of constitutional amendments to the people was a most important safeguard. In his later utterances he had urged that the referendum should be introduced as a system, but if the Legislature had the power to do this it had clearly the power to introduce it in a specific case. Prof. Bryce, the historian

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Lecky, were also on record in favor of the referendum. That measure was made a plank in the platform of the English Unionist party in 1895. Yet Mr. Whitney described it as un-British. He traced the history of its adoption in Australia, where the federal constitution provided that all cases of constitutional amendment should be subject to a referendum. The Attorney-General quoted a number of strong expressions of British public men in favor of the measure at the time of the passage of the Australian Commonwealth Act. In passing the bill subject to the approval of the people they were merely sanctioning conditional legislation. He said that the measure could be introduced and which was entirely in accordance with the principles of responsible government. (Applause.)

Mr. Whitney then presented a splendid portfolio of photographs to the Prince, on behalf of the citizens of Berlin, Ont., for which His Highness expressed his profound thanks. The Prince and a procession of eight carriages following, in which were the suite and newspaper correspondents doing the tour with him, then hurried along the Table Rock, from where the Prince viewed the Horse Shoe.

On the way to Table Rock the Prince alighted from his carriage, and viewed the great gorge from the roadside. Arriving at the rock, he gazed in silent admiration for about five minutes upon the Falls. He then entered a special trolley, and was taken thenceforth back to the land of the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. Hespeler, the German Consul of Montreal, had a friendly chat with the Prince in his special trolley. He told Mr. Hespeler that the sight of the Falls had impressed him immensely. "It was grand and magnificent," said the Prince to him.

Prince of Wales at Bristol. Avonmouth Dock to Recover Bristol's Position as a Leading Port. London, March 6.—The Prince of Wales yesterday afternoon turned the first sod of the new dock at Avonmouth, Gloucestershire, on which the sum of £2,000,000 is about to be spent, and by which it is hoped to recover a portion of the American trade, formerly enjoyed by the port of Bristol. At the luncheon which followed the ceremony, the Prince of Wales, in a speech, said the great enterprise started will have the effect of strengthening the grip of hands across the sea. It would tend to increase the community of interest, mutual trust and sense of kinship, all of which would help to strengthen the Empire.

Conclusion of the Sugar Conference at Brussels. Brussels, March 6.—The International Sugar Convention was signed yesterday. London, March 6.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at the annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce last night, referred to the conclusion of the Brussels sugar convention. He claimed the result as a triumph for British diplomacy, and a victory for the principles of free trade.

KING EDWARD TAKEN TO TASK. Rev. Dr. Parker of London Objects to His Majesty Going to Sunday Concerts and Bowling Beer. London, March 8.—There was a striking scene in the City Temple Thursday when, during the course of his sermon, the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., the minister, administered a pointed rebuke to King Edward, which was loudly applauded by the congregation. Having alluded to public houses as traps for hell, Dr. Parker referred to the King's recent brewing of beer while visiting Lord Burton: "Pray for me," said the divine, "that I may speak delicately, loyally. If the King brews beer, what can be wrong in the subject drinking it? What the King does is likely to be imitated by others. His Majesty is more than a man, and must regard all questions from a kingly viewpoint. If the King goes to a Sunday concert, as he did recently, he deals a deadly blow to the Englishman's Sunday. The King cannot attend a Nonconformist place of worship, but he can go to a Sunday concert."

This remark called forth cries of "Shame!" Dr. Parker continued: "If the King, who is the head of the Church and defender of the faith, can violate the English Sunday, what can the people do but follow in his steps? I would rather give a great sum in gold than appear to be disloyal; but I cannot be disloyal to Christ, and it is better that these things should be said."

Dr. Parker's sermon was a powerful attack on the King's recent activities, particularly his brewing of beer and his attendance at Sunday concerts. He argued that the King, as the head of the Church and defender of the faith, should set a good example and not violate the English Sunday. He concluded by saying that he would rather give a great sum in gold than appear to be disloyal, but he could not be disloyal to Christ, and it was better that these things should be said.

TOMMY ATKINS' PAY

Mr. Brodick Announces Its Increase With His Estimates.

OTHER REFORMS MENTIONED

Alteration in the Terms of Enlistment—Pay to be a Shilling a Day—War Office Defended—Improvements in Administration—Indian Garrison to be Increased—The Volunteers.

London, March 8.—In introducing the Army Estimates of £20,000,000 in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Brodick, Minister of War, stated that the Government were introducing a long series of reforms in the War Office, which, he estimated, had done its work well, considering that a war had never been waged on such a scale as the South African War. The country had already enough experience of allowing the colonial garrisons to sink below their proper limits. With a view of giving a fillip to recruiting, Mr. Brodick said the Government proposed to allow enlistment for three years, with nine years in the reserve, and, with the object of inducing men to enlist for India and elsewhere abroad, it was proposed to give every one a clear shilling per day. If, after two years, the soldier decided to serve eight years with the colors and four years in the reserve, he would be paid an extra sixpence daily. Mr. Brodick said this would result in enlisting a better class of men.

In regard to the much-discussed question of volunteers, Mr. Brodick declared that if the volunteers were to be a bar to conscription they must make themselves efficient. It was proposed to establish a volunteer reserve of men over 40 years of age who were unable to comply with the ordinary regulations, and establish during the present year a military reserve of 50,000 men. The education of all officers would be vigorously prosecuted, and the expenses of every young officer would be lightened.

Alice Must Stay Home. Washington, March 8.—Miss Alice Roosevelt will not attend the coronation of King Edward VII. While the White House officials decline to discuss the matter it was stated by those in a position to know that the President had decided that she should not go.

McGAGHEY'S HEAVE CURE. For Broken Winded Horses. The only medicine in the world that will stop Heaves in three days. But for a permanent cure it requires from one half to one bottle used according to directions. \$1.50. Kidney and Acute Cough Powders, 50c. Dr. McGAGHEY'S Condition Powders destroy worms, purify the blood, putting horses, cattle and calves in condition; 25c. Take no other. Sold by Lindsay druggists. THE DR. McGAGHEY MED. CO., Kempsville, W.Va.

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for Ladies' PILLS
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
Superior Bitter Apple, Pile Cough, Penicillin, etc. Order of all chemists or post free for \$1.50 from A. PIOL & STEEL, Limited, Toronto. Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada, BOUTHAMPTON, Eng.

Life and Fire Insurance
Agent for the
SUN LIFE
Assurance Company, of Canada. The Sun gets up early in the morning, and led all Canadian Companies during 1900. Amount of new business taken and paid for being \$10,500,000. Income, \$2,790,000.
Fire Insurance—The Waterloo Mutual
noted for its fair dealing and prompt settlements, also the North British and Mercantile and other reliable companies.
Money to loan at the lowest current rates of interest.
Office: Royal Dominion Bank Building, where I will be personally present on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
JOHN P. CUNNING.

MONEY TO LOAN.
STRAIGHT LOANS AT VERY LOWEST CURRENT RATES repayable on terms to suit borrower. Also a large amount of trust funds to loan on advantageous terms.
O. H. HOPKINS, Barrister, etc., Lindsay, Ont.

TO BORROWERS
We have money on real estate mortgage at the lowest current rates. The business is done in our own office and the principal and interest is paid to us without any expense of remitting. We also purchase mortgages and debentures.
TO INVESTORS
We invest money for clients on mortgages also on municipal debenture, investment stocks and bonds. MCLAUGHLIN, McDIARMID & PEARSON, Barristers, etc., Baker's Block, Opp. Butler's Hotel, Lindsay.

MONEY TO LOAN
at 4 1/2 to 5 p.c.
We are prepared to make loans on town and farm property from either private persons or loaning corporation, as may be desired, and in sums to suit borrowers, with special privileges and by paying instalments without increase in rate of interest. Interest and instalments payable at our office.
STEWART & O'CONNOR, Barristers, Lindsay.

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