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RESCRIPTIONS MAY commence at any issue. BRUFFLANCE should always be made in the safeat manner Past Office and Express Money Orders are dwars safe, and may be sent at our own risk. teglater your letters when you remit by eash, Danswaha, - It is always best to resew two weak

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JOB PRINTING. Our Job Department is one of the best equipped crinting offices in Canada, and is prepared to execute all kinds of printing in first-class style at honest rices. No job too big-none too small. All business communications to be addressed to WISON & WI LSON.

## Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAR. 28th, '02

CANADA'S PROGRESS UNDER THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Expenditures of the Conservative and Liberal Governments Compared -The Growth of our Trade with the Motherland.

The following excerpts from the great speech delivered in the House of Commons last Tuesday by Si Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce will be read with interest. The speech was in an swer to the arraignment of Hon. Mr. Fielding's budget statement by Mr. R. L. Borden leader of the Oppostition;

The jon, the Minister of Trade and (ommerce (Sir Richard Cartwright) ollowed Mr. Borden. He said Mr. Borden reminded him very forcibly of the predecessor who had occupied that very seat some twenty-five years ago. No more fitting time could be imagined for such a reintroduction than when the third census since the promulgation of the National Policy gave them an uffprecedented opportunity of showing what that policy had really done for Canada. He asked Mr. Borden his "official" authority for disputing Hon. Mr. Fielding's assertion that, in all ruman probability the growth of Canada during the last five years has been equal to that of the fifteen years preceding.

(Mr. Borden-The Year Book.) He was sorry it that was all, as in 1897-8.9 the Year Book's population estimates were about 10 years ahead of time.

Mr. Borden's followers had cheered loudly over reduction alleged in our trade with Great Britain. What were the facts? In 1889, our trade with Great Britain was 343,277,000 on which we collected a duty of \$50,-Fritain had fallen to \$28,401,000, 1901, our trade with Great Britain was \$42,819,000, on which we collected a duty of \$7,845,000. did our preference do for Great Britain? In eight years, under National Policy we had jost \$14,000, OOO. In the four years under our polley we had gained \$14,000,000 And whoreas under the old tariff on imports of about forty three and a marter millions, we collected \$0. 76,000 of duty, under our tariff on imports of almost forty-three millions bear in mind, the merest fraction of a difference, we collected \$7, 445,000 of duty or about \$1,700,000 less duty than was collected on a nearly similar amount of goods imported into Canada in 1889.

Of course there were finetuatione; for instance recently in the importation of cheese to Great Britain, What aid the present government do? Did it sit down and wail? Not a bit Hon. Mr. Fisher at once held a conference with those who represented the great dairy interests of this country, and they were now apply. irg themselves as men should do, no to give more protection for the dairy interests, but to enable them to help themselves and restore the cheese industry of Canada to the proud posltion it had hitherto held in the British market.

It was quite true that thee best of governments cannot always avert calamity, but unfortunately the reverse was only too true that a government can very easily bring about disaster to a country, as he would presently show the government which they displaced was eventually successful in doing from 1878 to 1896.

The Doctrine of Averages. "Now, sir, the doctrines of averages is a great doctrine. But take a little of the doctrine of averages, take the case of Holland. My hon. friend was great on the fact that we apparently discriminated against Great Britain, although I do not think he quite understood the case We will take the case of Holland. From Holland we imported the other year \$797,000 worth of imports, and we taxed those imports \$1.350,000 Was not that a fearful discrimination, 170 per cept. on the average goods we imported from Holland? Perhaps my bor. friend thinks that being pro-Boers it is all right to pun's'i Holland. We imported less than \$800,000 worth and taxed it \$1.350.000. Has my hor. friend any

explanation to give? (Mr. Borden-I should say it was gin.) He is perfectly right, it was gin . and it shows the utter absurdity of applying this same doctrine of averages. Here one single article. amounting to about one-fourth of that it brings the average up to 170 Toronto. Fifty dollars will furnish a the whole importation is so taxed per cent. / . ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! | bed.

The whole comparison the hon gentleman has made of the expenditure is vicious to a degree ! I hoped he would have had the candor, when he came to compare the expenditure of last year with that of half a dozen years ago, to point out the very large proportion of our increased expandi ture never occurred in the time of his predecessy or admit that the very large proportion of our increas: ed expenditure did not cost the people of Canada one cent. It has not cost the people of Carada collective: ly, of older Canada, at any rate, one cent, that we spent a million and half in the Yukon, because we got a million and a half more out of the Yukon. It does not cost them one cent that we pay a million mora for for sinking fund than we did in 1895. What comes out of one pocket goes into the other, If my hon, friend, the Minister of Railways and Canals asks us for six millions for the purpose of carrying on the work of the I.C.R., he brings back very nearly, but not gaite, six millions to us in the increased receipts, without costing the people of Canada a penny. beg the hon, gentleman to remember that that is quite as near to equilibrium as the predecessors of the hon. gentleman ever got.

Expenditure per Capita Lass Than Under Conservatives. "Now my hon, friend must needs

mix and muddle up capital and ordinary expenditure. That is always indiscreet, that always leads to confusion. They must be judged by different canons and different principles, and he would have done far better to confine himself to the ordinary expenditure. I will take a parallel case. He was appalled just now because my hon. friend spent \$57,000,000, and was in danger of spending \$65,000,000 for all purposes during the next year. Sir, I turn to the public records which I have under my hand, and I find that in 1884 this hon, gentleman's predecessors found it necessary to expend \$57,-860,000; in 1885 they found it necessary to expend \$49,163,000; in 1886 they were obliged to spend \$61. 837,000. Sr. on what population? The population of Capada in 1884-85-86 amounted roughly to about 4,500,000 souls. Now, sir, if it b such a terrible thing for as to expend \$57,000,000 or even \$65,000,000. if as this hon, gentleman declares it is so terrible a thing that the gross total expenditure of Canada for all purposes, good, bad or indifferent, whether productive or unproductive, did range to a matter of \$10 or \$11 per head what has he to say of the case of 1881 when the average annual expenditure capita amounted to \$13.50, or 1885, when the average annual expenditure amounted to \$11.18, or of 1886 when it amounted to \$13.75 ? It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. I care little myself for this doctrine of averages, but if it pleases the hon, gentlemen to know what the averages are, why I am always willing to oblige them. Sir. let us look at the broad lacts of the case. In 1895 our total expenditure on consolidated account was \$38,138,000. Our population, taking his own estimate, which I do not concur in for reasons I will give presently, was about five militon. Now in 1901 it is quite true that our expenditure amounted to \$46,866,000; but of that sum \$5,000,000 were simply cross entries, sums which we received in one hand and which we paid

out with the other, sums for sinking fund, sums for post office, sums for Yukon territory, sums received from wages on the railway. "Strike this \$5,000,000 out and then disease generators. apply your per capita calculation. What is the result? Your 5.000,000 people in 1895 spent \$36.138,000, re- gladly render further assistance in presenting an expenditure per head of |South Africa if the Methuen affair in-\$7.63, and your 5,370,000 expended dicates a need of it," was the message \$41,360,000, being a per capita cabled from this country to the War

576.000. In 1897, the last year of the rence of hon. gentlemen opposite to in Egypt. rational policy, our trade with Great | pay our extra indemnity last year : we required four cents of the balance, making up the balance of that seven cents to meet the necessary expense incurred by the Minister of Customs h collecting pearly double the revenne we had in 1895.

"As to the capital expend ture, th I say, is entirely on another footing, It must be indged by itself because It may be productive or it may be unproductive, It is all very well say that because we have added few million dollars to the public dobt we are open to criticism. It is for the hon, gentleman to show that this expersiture will not be profitable,

#### EVERYONE CAN HELP THE CONSUMPTIVE.

The New Free Consumptive Hospital Will Admit Consumptives Absolutely Without Charge.

The appeal being made on behalf of the new Free Consumptive Hospital, built under the auspices of the National Sanitarium Association-the first Free Consumptive Hospital in Canada—is one that touches closely the heart-strings of every man, woman, and child the broad Dominion over. Where is the community, far or near, without its sufferers from this dread white plague? We are all interested in bringing these relief and restoring them to health, family, and active citizenship again.

One important step in this direction has been taken in the erection of the new Free Consumptive Hospital, due to the beneficence of two Toronto citizens, and which is now nearly completed. When the workmen go out of the building, and that will be almost immediately, all that is wanted to make it ready to receive the consumptive is that it be supplied with beds and other furnishing appointments, no charge whatever being made for

The National Sanitarium Association are already carrying too heavy a debt to undertake the furnishing themselves, but the way is open for each one to help in raising the \$10,000 needed for this purpose. The sum is not a large one. Ten thousand individual contributions of \$1.00 each out of a population of nearly 6,000,000 people would accomplish this end. Some, of course, with their hearts racked by the sufferings of relatives, friends, or fellow-citizens, will, outof their abundance, do better than this. Fifty dollars will furnish a bed. What is needed is that the amount be raised quickly, that the many knocking at the doors of the National Sanitarium Association may

find a place open for them. Contributions for this purpose, \$1.00 or more, will be received by Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Chief Justice, 4 Lamport Ave., Toronto; W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front St. West, Toronto; or National Trust Co., LINDSAY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Recent communications have appeared in our columns reflecting on the management of the Library Board. We have made some enquiries since these appeared and we think they have been quite misunderstood The management have only one object in view, and that is to administer properly the funds at their disposal and to be fair towards all parties, Last year, after providing or all necessary expenditures, the small sum of about \$250 was left for the real work of the Library-

ramely, the purchase of new books. The position of the Librarian only equires her services for a portion of the day, the hours of duty being from three until five and again from seven till pine, the assistant only requiring to be there during the evening hours. In most towns, both on this and the other side of the line, Librar. ians are found who have other positions and supplement their earnings by accepting the duties of Libraria, and in this way the Library patrons are served economically. In some places a young lady with lit rary t stes has a c p.e. the position w to an assistant at a nominal salary, largely for the love of the work, and in this way the expense has been minimized.

We also regret to note the unpleasant reflections made upon the very worthy and capable Secretary. Our town has reason to be proud of what he has done and is doing every day for the Public Library. To him practically is due the credit of securing the recent gift of \$10,000 from Mr. Carnegie, and to his energy and farsightedness the town is largely debted for the Free Library which our citizens at present enjoy. one, who has not taken the trouble to make some enquiry as to the work he is doing from day to day can appreciate all the voluntary labor throws into the work associated with the office. The Board of Managers have recognized this in a small degree by providing a small sum for clerical work and the providing of a telephone so as to minimize as far as possible the amount of detail work his voluntary office entails. Few towns have the advantage that we possess in having such a Library export as Mr. Hardy in our midst, who of Militia is overwhelmed with apis willing to give both time and energy to this work. The Library Association of Ontario has honored him and our town in recogni ing his quilities and ability, having placed him as Secretary of that Poard, thus associating him intimatyly with the very best literary and Library men in Canada. He in turn is returning the education which he receives from this medium to our

Boord We think it is only fair to Mr Hardy that the public should know of the services and character of work he is rendering to our town, so that they may express at least their appreciation of his good work.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The McKinley doctors have made up bill of some \$100,000 for Congress to pay. This is much on a par with the Garfield vivisectionists; success and cost scarcely in accord.

That dispening with the ceremony of kissing the Bible in the courts inthe Law Amendment Act is a wise one. the railway and paid out again in The filthy and delapidated books too often kept for the purpose have been

Belleville Ontario: "Canada will amount of \$7.70 as against \$7.63. Office. And again we are reminded Well, sir, seven cents are not to be | that the late tory government, while succeed at. We required three of it passed Irish home rule resolutions, those cents, with the full concur- would not assist the Mother Country

Ottawa Free Press: The Minneapokis Tribune is not far astray when it asks why "American wheat growers should fear injury to their interests by the grinding of Canadian wheat for export in Minneapolis mills!" It must be clear that in accordance with common economic laws the price of Canadian product must continue to be fixed by the price of export wheat, and the Canadians would not sell their wheat to the millers for less, since they could send it through the country in bond for export. London makes the price of wheat all over the world so it does not much matter to northwestern wheat growers whether they meet Canadian competition in London or Minneapolis ! The American wheat grower would benefit, but Canadians ought not to give them the chance.

Toronte Star: It is shown by the census that there are 17,299 Chinese in Canada. These people are not encouraged to come, but they come. According to the census there are today more Chinese in Canada than French half-breeds, although people who read the works of Gilbert Parker, and other writers of fiction might suppose that this country is populated largely by French halfbreeds. There are more Chinese in Canada than there are people of Welsh origin. They also outnumber the Italians, and are almost precisely equal in number to persons of negro origin. The figures are Welsh, 18 094; French breeds, 17,012 Italian, 10,892; negroes, 17,427 while the Chinese number 17,299 The Japanese number 4,738. The yellow mer from China, are quietly sifting into the country, and gently making room for themselves.



Display of Colonial Troops Intended

### QUOTA FOR CANADA

The Northwest Territories Application For Provincial Autonomy in the Senate - Hon, Mr. Scott Gives Some Information-Will Go Over a Session -Mr. Ralph Smith on the Chinese Question.

Ottawa, March 22 .- It is evident

that the Imperial authorities intend to make an elaborate display at the King's coronation of the military resources of the empire. Contingents have been invited from all the colonies and dependencies, and there is every likelihood that the procession in London when His Majesty proceeds to Westminster Abbey will be on a far larger and grander scale than at the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. India has been asked to send a thousand native troops, but in the case of Canada, Australia and New Zealand the quotas will not be larger It is thought that the number to go from Canada will not exceed 500, and the probable expense will be about \$50,000. The Imperial Government's invitation is now before the Dominion authorities, and action in regard to it will shortly be taken. Major-General O'Grady-Haly was yesterday morning summoned to consult with the Governor-General in regard to the military contingent to be sent to the coronation ceremonies. It is understood that the contingent will be constituted on the lines of that which attended Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. This was under the command of Col. Lord Aylmer, and consisted of 202 of all ranks, composed as follows: Officer command, 1; cavalry officers, non-commissioned officers and men, 51; artillery, 28; infantry, 77; other officers selected, 20; Northwest Mounted Police, 25. The Department plications from officers and men who are anxious to serve on the contin-

#### THE N. W. T. APPLICATION

Pertion of the Northwest Territories Maye Made a Request to Enter Domission Under Provincial Autonomy.

Ottawa, March 22.-The Senate yesterday passed the first bill of session, an Act to transfer the Government Law Library in Regina to the Northwest Bar Association.

Hon. Mr. Perley inquired if the Government of the Northwest Territories had made application to enter confederation under full Provincial autonomy, and, if so, what were the terms and conditions proposed by them.

Hon. Mr. Scott said an application had been made for the admission of a portion of the Territories, but nothing had been done, or was likely to be done at The papers were confidential, and could not be brought down without the leave of the Northwest Government.

In answer to Hon. Mr. Lougheed, he said the matter could not be dealt with at the present session. It was under consideration.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed said the feeling in the Territories was strongly in favor of Provincial autonomy, and the present Liberal Government were understood to be not adverse to giving the Territories autonomy He was sure there would be great disappointment if some measure long these lines was not brought down at once.

Hon. Mr. Scott said there wer questions to be settled such as whether there should be one province or several, where the capi tal should be, etc

In answer to Mr. Perley, he had not heard the school question men tioned in the matter.

### THE CHINESE QUESTION

Mr. Raiph Smith Wants the Findings of the Commission Put Into Force in the Deminion.

Ottawa, March 22 .- The debate on the budget was continued in House of Commons yesterday, the speeches made were decidedly above the average. Mr. Ralph Smith presented in a vigorous manner the British Columbia view, especially with reference to Chinese immigration, which he wanted dealt with according to the findings of the commission which had recently reported. Mr. E. F. Clarke discussed the labor problem and the tariff question. Mr. J. J. riugnes insisted upon the rights of the fishermen and farmers of Prince Edward Island to compensation bounties upon their products if higher protection was given the manufacturers. Mr. Johnston (Cardwell) voiced the claim of Ontario farmers for protection, and Mr. Oliver, (Alberta), speaking for the farmers of the west, protested against the manufacturers, who represented 10 per cent of the exports, being granted increased protection at the expense of the other 90 per cent., representing the farm, the forest, the fisheries and the mines.

Bills Introduced Respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company. To incorporate the Medicine Hat. Northern and Alberta Railway Com-

To incorporate the Coast Yukon Railway Company To incorporate the Cosmos Cotton Company, Limited. To incorporate the Yukon Pacific Railway Company. To incorporate the Northern Railway Company. Bills Finally Passed.

change its name to "The Grand

Valley Traction Co."; respecting

The following bills were finally passed: To incorporate The Indian River Railway Co.; respecting the Port Dover, Brantford, Berlin Goderich Railway Co., and to

Bridge Co.; respecting the Queboc and Lake Huron Co.; respecting the Buffalo Railway Co. and International Railway Co.

Mr. Bell of Pictou moved the ournment of the debate, and louse rose at 11.45 p.m.

Tobacco Trade Is Threatened.

Ottawa, March 22,- A delegation of tobacco manufacturers, accompanied by Messrs, M. K. Cowan, R. F. Sutherland and numerous other members of Parliament, waited upon the Premier and Minister Justice yesterday morning and drew attention to the policy of the Amer can Tobacco Trust in Canada which threatens the trade of Canadian manufacturers. The erican Tobacco Trust has bought out the business of the Empire Tobacco Company of Canada, and, alleged is now seeking to com-Canadian wholesale and tail dealers to handle only the nadian leaf which it manufactures, under penalty of refusing to supply them with American brands which are popular in Canada. If this were permitted it would cut off the medium of distribution for the Canadian manufacturers. Hence they are asking the Government to pro-

LACROIX PAYS FOR HIS CRIME.

become intolerable.

vide some means of release from a

state of things which threatens to

Double Murderer Hanged at Hull, Quebec, on Friday.

Hull Jail, Que., March 22 .- Stanislas Lacroix was hanged in Hull jail yesterday morning at 8.05 o'clock. He died gamely. Rev. Father Forget made a brief statement on behalf of the murderer, who said he admitted his guilt, and died at peace with the

world and his God. Lacroix did not go to bed Thursday night, but sat up with the nuns and prayed, His little son was with him until nine o'clock, and was with his doomed father again early yesterday morning. The three brothers of the murderer and his three sisters bade him farewell about twenty minutes to eight.

When the hangman entered the cell Lacroix said he bore him no feeling, and asked him to do

The scaffold was exposed and about fifteen spectators were present. Af- be that of a Mr. King formerly a ter the black cap was adjusted Lacroix was cautioned by the priest to keep up heart. He said, "I am not afraid to die." At 8.05 the signal was given and Lacroix fell nine feet. Thirteen and a half minutes later the jail surgeon pronounced the man dead. His neck had not been broken by the fall, but death due to strangulation.

Lacroix was hanged for the brutal murder of his wife on Aug. 24, 1900. A year previous they had separated. The day before the crime Lacroix bought a revolver and then followed his wife into the house and caught her crouching behind the door, and holding the baby. Catching her the hair of the head he dragged her out. The woman, clinging to baby, tried to reach the door, and Lacroix shot her in the hand. Falling upon her knees the woman screamed, "Stanislas, what do you mean?" For an answer Lacroix shot her again and she fell dead. Lacroix returned to the house where his wife had been and shot dead an old man named Hippolyte Thomas de Franchemontagne.

### SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Somewhat Mysterious Affair at the Hamilton Mountain.

Hamilton, March 24 .- Early yesterday morning a young man named Hunt was taken to the General Hos- Phymaceu teal Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, En pital suffering from gunshot wounds. The police heard of the case, and during the day tried to get some information regarding the shooting, but the hospital authorities refused to give any information to the detectives, who were unable to see the injured man. No information was laid in the case, and the inference that Hunt did not want it known how he was injured. The injured man was Charles Hunt, son of Richard Hunt of Barton-on-the-Mountain. and several other young men, it alleged, were on their way about 12 o'clock Saturday night They were quite hilarious, and sang songs on the Jolley Cut at the head of John street. They stopped in front of Mr. Charles Jolley's residence longer than was agreeable to some of the inmates. A window went up and a head went out. They were ordered to move on. All did so but Hunt and Alfred Taylor. They were defiant. A man said he would shoot if they did not go away. They didn't go, and he fired. It is alleged he shot twice, one barrel for each. Taylor was also struck. Just how badly the men were injured cannot be learned.

THREE MONTHS IN JAIL.

Owen Sound Lad Was Bratally Treated by His Employer.

Owen Sound, March 24 .- John of Keppel was brought before Mr. George Spencer, P. M., and Mr. John Rutherford, J.P. charged with cruel treatment Samuel Penn, a lad of 14, whose mother lives here. It was proven that the accused had brutally beaten and kicked the boy, who was working for his board and clothing only. and that he had finally turned him out on a cold day to find his way home, some .14 miles, as best he could, with the result that, being poorly clad, his feet and hands were frozen. The bench sentenced the accused to three months in jail.

ITALY TO SEIZE TRIPOLL

Preparations Being Made For an Expedftion on a Large Scale.

Rome, March 24.-Preparations are

still proceeding at Spezzia, Naples and other ports in Italy for an expedition of some kind on a large scale. It is presumed the objective point of the expedition is Tripoli. Ten steamers have just been chartered from the Itulian General Steam Navigation Company and are being fitted out for the transportation of conferring with the Minister of War. the Windsor and Petroit Eston 

Must Stand His Trial.

Montreal, March 22 .- Arthur was yesterday condemned Choquette to stand his trial the Court of The accused is alleged to have bribed Mr. Bergeron's agents during the St. James' elections.

Brockville Nurse's Fatal Mistake Brockville, March 24,-Miss Mary Jackson, eldest daughter of Mrs. Joseph Jackson, died a shocking death yesterday morning at General Hospital, where she employed as nurse. About o'clock Saturday night she went to the drug department with the tention of taking epsom salts. some way, the unfortunate young woman took a dose of bichloride of mercury in mistake, and though everything possible was done, she | 8ts , Lindsay, expired at 3 o'clock, after suffering terribly. She was 23 years of age.

Broke His Backbone.

Bowmanville, March 24.-Saturday Thomas R. Hoar of Tyrone, a wel nown Darlington farmer, pruning apple trees, fell to ground, breaking his backbone the shoulder, paralyzing his body from that point downwards. Two of his children found him lying unconscious under a tree. Two doctors have been in attendance, but cannot say yet whether the injury is likely to terminate fatally or not. He had recently bought another farm, and was preparing for wider farm oper-

Big Strike of Hired Men

London, March 24.-A despatch from Rome to The Central says the strike of agriculturists spreading throughout Italy, and that 150,000 farm laborers are now out in the Provinces of Ferrara, Bologna and Vicenza, while in 16 other provinces it is reported the laborers are organizing. Thus far no violence has been reported.

Man's Body Found.

Sault Ste. Marie, March 24.-Some workmen fitting out the steamer Merritt found the body of a man proximity . to the Government Dock on Saturday. It is not definitely known, but generally believed to school teacher in Korah Township.

Scouten Shot Simpson Calgary, N.W.T., March 24 .- The verdict of the coroner's the shooting affray was: That Arthur Simpson came to his death by a bullet from a revolver in hands of George Scouten in the Atlantic Hotel, Sunday, March 16.

Two Deaths by Drowning.

St. John, N.B., March 24.-Gilbert Palmer was drowned yesterday by his canoe upsetting in the Kennebecassis River, and Fred. Miller, aged 18, of Moncton, lost his life while breaking ice in the millpond at Humparey's Mills.

Huronian Still Ont.

Halifax, March 24.-The Parisian. from Liverpool arrived Saturday. The officers of the ship report they saw nothing of the mission Huron-They think there is but litchance of her ever being heard

PIOL & STEEL for Ladies. PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc Order of all chemists or post free for \$1 50 from EVANS & SONS, Limited Toronto, or MARTIN.

MeGAHEY'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. McGahey's Condition Powders destroy worms, parifies the bloo , putting horses, cattle and calves in condition ; 25c. Take ne other. Sold by Lindsay druggists. he DR. McGAREY MED. CO., Kemptville .- wlyr.

# 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 \$10,509,000. Income, \$2,790,000. Fire Insurance-The Waterloo Mutua noted for its fair dealing and prompt set-tlements, also the North British and Mercantile and other reliable companies. Money to loan at the lowest curren

rates of interest. Office : Rear of Dominion Bank Building. where I will be personally present on Wednesday and Seturday of each week.

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We are prepared to make loans on town and farm broperty frem either private persons or loaning comtroops. Great activity prevails in the War Department, and not a day passes without the leading generals Interest and instalments payable at our office. STEWART & O'CONNOR.

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