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WM. KEMPT, M. D., C. M., GRADUATE of McGill University, Montreal, and Provincial Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician, Medical Referee to the Standard, Phoenix, Connecticut Mutual, and Equitable Insurance Companies. Office and residence in the house lately occupied by Rev. Father Stafford, at the corner of Lindsay and Rus streets, Lindsay.

Dr. A. WILSON, M. B. UNIVERSITY of Trinity College, M. B. UNIVERSITY of Toronto, Memb. Col. Phys. and Surg., Ont. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office, Colborne street, Fenelon Falls.

Dr. J. H. LOWE, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Coroner for the Provisional County of Haliburton. Office next door to the McArthur House. Residence on Francis Street East, Fenelon Falls.

SURVEYORS.

JAMES DICKSON, P. L. Surveyor, Commissioner in the Q. B., & Conveyancer, &c. Residence, and address, Fenelon Falls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS LOCKHART, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES for the County of Victoria. Residence on Murray St., Fenelon Falls. M. H. COCHRANE, Deputy.

SECOND DIVISION COURT IN THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA. The next sittings of this Court will be held on Friday, February 24th, 1882. GEO. CUNNINGHAM, Clerk.

JAMES J. POWER, LICENSED Auctioneer, Accountant and General Commission Agent. Collecting accounts a specialty. Office, Fenelon Falls, Ont.

6 PER CENT. 6. MONEY TO LEND at 6, 6 1/2 and 7 per cent., according to security, on Real Estate mortgages. Apply to JOHN A. BARRON, Solicitor, Lindsay.

MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate at Eight per cent. Private Funds. Interest payable at Lindsay. No Commission charged nor Deposit required. Expenses very small. Apply to E. D. ORDE, Office, McDonnell's Block, Kent street, Lindsay.

\$1,000 FORFEIT. Six Cancer Cure Depot, Coaticook, P. Q., Canada. 3301 1878 3301 1878 912 1479 1145 1145 1137 1104 6498 7156 6498 Showing a decrease of.....658 South Victoria, adjoining, stands as under: Ops.....3358 3350 Mariposa.....5531 5363 Emily, incl'd'g Omense 3620 3700 Verulam, " Bobcaygeon 3224 2692 15733 15105 15105 Increase only.....628

CANCER CURED without the use of the knife. The Only Permanent Cure in the World. For particulars enclose two 3 cent stamps to S. C. Smith, Coaticook, P. Q., Canada. —Highest References.— CURES SWIFT AND CERTAIN. [Any paper can publish the above for \$5 a year, with this note and paper regularly.]

DIXON & NEVILLE, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. Conveyancers, &c., Kent St., Lindsay. Money to loan in large or small amounts. Mr. Dixon may be consulted at Kilmont on Tuesdays and Fridays. J. B. DIXON, R. S. NEVILLE.

\$50,000 TO LEND AT 5 PER CENT., with the privilege of paying off in full or by instalments at any time. Mortgages bought. J. S. DIXON, Barrister, &c. Office Doherty Block, Kent street, Lindsay.

JOB PRINTING. If you want Job Printing neatly executed free from errors and at reasonable prices order it at the Fenelon Falls Gazette office

J. BRITTON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER & ENGRAVER,

deals in Clocks, All Kinds, 30 day, 8 day and 30 hour, Alarm strike, &c.

AMERICAN WATCHES, the Best and Cheapest, IN SILVER AND GOLD CASES in the newest styles and at lowest prices.

Persons sending watches from a distance for repairs, can have the amount of work and price reported on for their consideration, and as I do the work myself, can depend on having it done satisfactorily. Britton's Block, foot of Kent St., Lindsay.

ONTARIO BANK. Capital ----- \$3,000,000. President.....Sir W. P. Howland. Vice-President.....C. S. Gzowski, Esq. General Manager.....D. Fisher, Esq.

LINDSAY BRANCH. Drafts bought and sold on all points in Canada, United States and Great Britain, and general banking business transacted.

Savings Department. Interest allowed on deposits of five dollars and upwards. S. A. McMURTRY, Manager. 50-Lf. Lindsay, Feb. 16th, 1881.

DENISON, WESTCOTT & CO., BANKERS, FENELON FALLS - ONTARIO. General Banking Business Done. Collections Made at Usual Bank Rates. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

H. T. DENISON, Late of Royal Canadian Bank and Consolidated Bank. F. WESTCOTT, Late of Canadian Bank of Commerce. E. J. L. CREESE, Late of Consolidated Bank.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette

Saturday, March 4th, 1882.

The Tariff.

The alterations in the tariff, as given by Sir Leonard Tilley, are in some respects favourable to the consumer. The duties on tea and coffee have been repealed, which will make those articles somewhat cheaper; and the state of the revenue, owing to the heavy taxes, has led to quinine being admitted free, and the druggist's bill will consequently be lower. On the other hand, the duty on glass has been increased from 20 to 30 per cent., which will be felt as a burden by many, and from a sanitary point of view is to be regarded as impolitic. There are probably some private interests to be subserved by this movement, but it seems wrong that daylight should be taxed at all, no matter who may be benefited. Perhaps Sir Leonard expects to be able to tell next Parliament, as he has in effect told the present one, that increased protection lowers prices rather than enhances them. The raising of the duty on knitted cottons to 30 per cent. is no doubt intended to stimulate their manufacture here, which it will certainly do, as many will now knit their own stockings instead of buying them at the stores. The public can in this way evade the tax on those goods; but they cannot do it in the case of glass. Upon the whole, the changes in the tariff do not amount to so much as will tell either one way or the other to the public benefit. The criticism of the Opposition has not been very effectual in securing modifications, so the whole thing will go on until a new election takes place, when we hope to see it receive its quietus. Sir Leonard Tilley's comforting assurances that the one hundred million acres of land held by the Government in the north-west may pay off as many dollars' worth of the Dominion debt will not be credited by many for the present prospects of the north-west are more than doubtful. Let others speculate as they choose; we are for the present to get cheap tea and see through dear glass.

The Census.

The census returns which have come to hand, while giving much desirable information, show some points that indicate a falling off in the older settled townships, which is hardly what might have been expected. As an instance of this, the four townships of the west riding of the county of Peterboro' is composed during the last decade as follows: 1881 1878 Smith.....3301 3421 Monaghan North.....912 1479 Monaghan South.....1145 1145 Eunismore.....1137 1104 6498 7156 6498 Showing a decrease of.....658 South Victoria, adjoining, stands as under: Ops.....3358 3350 Mariposa.....5531 5363 Emily, incl'd'g Omense 3620 3700 Verulam, " Bobcaygeon 3224 2692 15733 15105 15105 Increase only.....628 Thus the older settled townships are in some cases decreasing in population, while in others the increase is so small as to indicate that the highest point has been all but attained. The towns and the more recently settled townships in which the land is worth taking show a considerable increase of numbers. This state of matters furnishes a clue to the reason of so many people leaving for the north-west territory—they do not find room to settle down where there is any

prospect of making a comfortable living. Perhaps the labours of the Agricultural Commission, when fully studied in their interesting and instructive details, will stir up a spirit of improvement in the agricultural community which will give a larger scope for employment, and by this means retain at home many of those who would otherwise seek a wider sphere of labour. Whatever recent legislation may have done to enlarge trade and manufactures, it has failed to confer any benefit on the farming community.

Trent Valley Canal.

Sir Charles Tupper's letter to Mr. Cameron on the subject of the navigation of the Trent waters, which we published in a recent issue, has not been entirely satisfactory to many of our readers. Sir Charles speaks of the many difficulties that have had to be encountered, which have rendered the survey a tedious one, and consequently that the present meeting of Parliament. This state of things is contrary to what we have been led to believe by every engineer who has formerly been engaged on the survey; we believe the work has been done over already four or five times with the same results. The department of Sir Charles Tupper must be full of reports on this very subject—a subject now of so much importance in development of the country. The question of the Trent Valley Canal is one which has periodically, at intervals of ten years, forced itself on the attention of the country. Thoughtful men have been amazed that such a magnificent water way should be unutilized. It has been warmly discussed for a time, and then upon the bare assertion of some wisecracker that there was not a sufficient supply of water, the matter has been allowed to drop. This water supply has been the sole difficulty hitherto in the way of the construction of the work. All the engineers that have been engaged on the survey or that have examined the matter have declared the supply of water to be abundant. Mr. Rubidge, the gentleman in charge of the present survey, called upon the chairman of our local committee a short time after the survey was commenced, and though his object was not to communicate information, for that was the very thing he was in search of himself, yet he volunteered these two statements, namely, that he had satisfied himself twenty years ago, from personal observation, that the water supply is ample, and that so far as he had gone Mr. Baird's survey had been in every particular verified. We must say, then, that in the face of the declarations of so many engineers that there are no engineering difficulties on the Trent Valley waters, we were not prepared for Sir Charles Tupper's statement. We believe still that there are no difficulties of any consequence on the water way itself, and that it can be constructed to the capacity required, namely, that of being capable of locking through a barge with 12,000 bushels of wheat, from Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence, at the estimated cost of three or four millions. We think, however, that the difficulties occur in trying to divert the waters from their natural channel, so as to have the mouth of the canal at Belleville instead of at Trenton. By thus diverting the waters unnaturally from their channel any amount of difficulties may be looked for, and twenty or even fifty millions of dollars might be expended in completing the undertaking. We say without hesitation that such is not the enterprise that we advocate. At no time in the history of this country has the necessity for the construction of the canal been felt so much as now. The great North-West is being rapidly settled, and will soon be pouring to the sea-board her millions of bushels of grain annually, and the amalgamation of the various railways is certainly not a move for the lowering of the tariff in the interest of those who granted bonuses for their construction. As our back country is practically shut up, except as a means of revenue to the Victoria Railway, we call upon the Dominion Government to open the navigation between Balsam and Rice Lakes as speedily as possible, which will in a great measure control the excessive freights now charged by the railway. We were promised everything by the promoters of the railway in order to get bonuses; but now that they are granted we are left in a state of helplessness in the hands of the amalgamated company, and must either sell our valuable timber to them at their own price or burn it. This is certainly not a desirable state of things, and nothing can deliver us from it but the speedy opening of the section of the canal between Balsam and Rice Lakes. We will return to this subject on every favourable opportunity.

Village Council Proceedings.

Fenelon Falls, Feb. 27, 1882. The council met at the call of the reeve. The reeve in the chair. Members present, Messrs. Fitzgerald, Thomson and Sandford. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Mr. Smith entered and took his seat. Moved by Mr. Fitzgerald, seconded by Mr. Sandford, that Mr. Cameron be granted one week's time to examine the state of his accounts with auditors' reports for the years he has been treasurer.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fitzgerald, seconded by Mr. Thomson, that the auditors' reports of the school board be laid over for one week.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Sandford, that E. D. Hand be allowed the sum of \$30 for printing two hundred copies of the auditors' reports and that of the cemetery one insertion in the Gazette.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Fitzgerald, that this council adjourn, to meet at call of the reeve.—Carried.

Through the months of March and April be careful not to use Purgatives containing Calomel or other injurious substances. The proper and safe Purgative is the Great Vegetable Preparation, Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters, the purest and best Blood Purifier known. John Nugent, Agent.

Powles's Corners.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Elijah Mark has retired from farming and has rented the Tremont House, in the town of Lindsay, for a term of years. No doubt Mr. Mark would like to see some of his old friends call on him, as he has had considerable experience in the business. May he do well.

MANITOBA FEVER.—A number of persons from around here purpose going to Manitoba on the first of April, and if they can suit themselves more will follow.

NOTES.—Mr. Jno. Brown, near here, has been offered \$340 for his beautiful team of bays. Mr. Thos. Gillis has been offered \$300 for his team. Vendor says we are going to have more snow in March than we have had yet this winter.

Condensed News.

—The new bridge at Lakefield is completed and open for traffic. —Omece is to have a coffee-house, with the addition of a reading room and a select library. —The people of Ennismore have declared by a vote of 79 against 15 that there shall be no taverns in their township.

—Peterboro' ladies and lasses "scooped in" the principal prizes at the recent masquerade skating carnival at Port Hope. —The Bobcaygeon Methodists are about to build a brick parsonage, and an advertisement asking for tenders therefor appears in last week's Independent.

—The private bank in Millbrook has entered its second year, and, notwithstanding the predictions of its failure, is likely to prove a permanent institution. —A man named Anglo crossed Piggoon Lake to Bobcaygeon, a few days ago, for medicine for his wife, broke through the ice while returning, and was drowned.

—The glass factory at Napanee is a success, large quantities of the beautiful but brittle product being turned out at paying prices. —Maple sugar was made on Mr. E. R. B. Hayward's farm in Dummer, nearly a fortnight ago, and was said to be the first of the season—in that vicinity, at any rate.

—The people of Norwood are talking about purchasing five acres of land for a public park and exhibition grounds. The idea is a good one, but they ought to have ten acres at least. —A monster steamer named the Onokoh has just been launched at Port Hope. She cost \$225,000, and will carry 100,000 bushels of corn or 3,000 gross tons of iron ore, drawing 14 1/2 feet of water when fully loaded.

—On Monday last Mrs. Edward Daney, of Otonabee, was talking with her husband regarding a proposed trip to town, and in the middle of the conversation she fell from her chair to the floor—dead. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

—A paper mill company is about to commence operations in Lindsay, the Maine Tannin Co's property and machinery just suiting them. Straw, wood and rice grass will be the materials used, and the factory will start with twenty-five hands, but a rapid increase in the number is confidently expected.

—The Canada Gazette says that Lett's Patent has been issued to Messrs. D. Ulyott, Geo. A. Cox, A. P. Poussette of Peterborough, R. C. Smith of Port Hope and John A. Barron of Lindsay, under the name of "The Midland and North Shore Lumbering Company," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, for the purpose of carrying on a general lumbering, mining and manufacturing business.

THE FOUNDRY.—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, a change has taken place in the proprietorship of the Cameron Lake Foundry, Mr. Wm. L. Robson having sold out his share of the business to Mr. R. C. Allan. The members of the new firm, Messrs. Robson & Allan, being both practical men, will be able to run the foundry in the most economical manner possible, and are resolved to spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage.

NO LOSS.—Last Tuesday we got a new subscriber in place of Mr. Greene, and we understand that a syndicate is to be formed to pay for Mr. Jordan's discarded copy. We felt quite sure that we should suffer no loss by criticising the trautisms of those august personages, and we were right. The villager who offered himself as an agreeable substitute for the ex-reeve was so pleased with the course of the Gazette that he paid for a copy and ordered it to be sent to a friend, (as he already had one of his own), declaring that he was bound to do all in his power to protect the freedom of the Press.

THE WEATHER.—Winter and spring are having a tough battle, sometimes one getting the upper hand and sometimes the other. From present appearances Spring is likely soon to prove the victor, and that the village sparrows think so is evident from the fact that they are beginning to build nests behind the sign-boards and in other places suitable for the purpose. We have not yet seen the first robin, though he is said to have arrived; but there are plenty of crows flying around; a few squirrels have made their appearance; and although there is not yet sufficient grass for cattle to get a bite, there is enough for the geese, and they are consequently beginning to turn up their noses at less palatable articles of diet.

OUR COUNCIL.—The Fenelon Falls council has not only the five members prescribed by law but it also has two honorary members, Messrs. J. D. Naylor and H. W. Greene, who attend whenever they feel disposed to, which is pretty often, sit a few feet from the others, and give advice gratis to an unwilling extent. Mr. Naylor was so long in office, which he lost through "ways that were dark and tricks that were vain" that we can understand the irresistible attraction a council chamber must have for him; but as Mr. Greene was reeve for one year only and resign-

ed voluntarily, you know, we can only account for his close attendance on the proposition that he is there for the purpose of watching the proceedings in the hope of hearing something to find fault with. Last Monday both of them were present and did good service to the cause of economy by helping to get the village printing cut down a little nearer starvation point. We are surprised that the council submits to their interference, which, if not put a stop to, will probably be carried to such a length that the constable will have to be instructed to lead one or the other of them out by the ear. At any rate, if they are allowed the privilege of orating at the council board we shall claim it too, and then there will be some fun.

THE "CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE."—We have received a copy of the Cultivator's Guide for 1882, which we shall be happy to show to such of our friends as may wish to take a look at it. It is a handsomely illustrated catalogue of the field and garden seeds kept for sale by Mr. J. A. Stimmers, seed merchant, of 147 King Street East, Toronto, and this is the twenty-seventh year it has been published. The length of time Mr. Stimmers has been in the business is sufficient proof that he has succeeded in meeting the wants of and giving satisfaction to his customers; and as he has now in stock the choicest and rarest seeds and bulbs raised and originated in Europe, as well as this side of the Atlantic, intending purchasers can hardly fail to find in his extensive catalogue exactly what they desire.

DIVISION COURT.—There were only seven or eight cases tried at the Division Court held in this village on the 24th ult., but among them was one in which we took especial interest, as the plaintiff was our particular friend H. W. Greene, Esq., whom we now congratulate upon having been defeated and condemned to pay about five dollars costs. At a mortgage sale some months ago Mr. Greene bought a house occupied by Dr. Lowe, who had rented it at so much per month free of taxes; but like many other tenants he paid the amount of taxes, \$13 30, to the collector, took his receipt therefor, and offered it as part payment of rent. Mr. Greene refused to accept it, and, being both an enterprising and fond of money, threatened to sue for the amount, probably forgetting that professional men regard legal proceedings with much less fear and trembling than will hands do. Of course the case was decided in favor of the defendant, as everybody with any sense predicted it would be; but the judge, though he had no trouble in arriving at a decision, had a very great deal of trouble indeed in convincing the plaintiff that it was a correct one, which shows how easily the best natures may be perverted and the loftiest intellects befuddled by the workings of anger and avarice.

RENTS IN MAYO. There is, says a correspondent of the Dublin Express, no hope of recovering rents in the county of Mayo. There are some thousands of civil bills and ejectment decrees in hands, but, says the writer, they are so much waste paper. He adds—"From Swinford to Ballaghaderreen on one side, to Ballyhams and Claremorris on the other, there is no prospect of recovering rents. The "No Rent" manifesto is constantly posted, and £30 reward is offered for information of any one who pays rent."

IN CONCLUSION, the local observer says: "Mortgages, annuities and landlords are reduced to dreadful privations. Although there are more than 50,000 bays on the land, the landlords are reduced to the verge of starvation. The case would probably be just the same if half a million soldiers occupied the country."

English Cattle Traffic.

Mr. Knowles, M. P., presided at a meeting held at Crewe, on Thursday, to consider the desirability of establishing a large cattle market with abattoirs, on land adjoining Crewe station. The London and North Western Railway Company have had under consideration for some time past a scheme for the diversion of the American cattle traffic from Liverpool to their new docks at Holyhead, which would practically give them a monopoly of the inland carrying trade. The situation of the docks at Holyhead, which offers peculiar advantages to the project, and the delay usually experienced by vessels coming in at Liverpool would be altogether obviated and much time saved. It is proposed to bring the cattle to Crewe, where the abattoirs would be formed, and the meat would then be distributed over the midland counties. The subject was fully discussed, and it was decided to form a Limited Liability Company, with a capital of £100,000 in 10,000 shares, such company to be called "The Crewe Cattle Market and Abattoir Company Limited." An architect, solicitor and secretary were appointed to make the preliminary arrangements.

An Important Lumber Suit.

A suit of much importance to Pennsylvania lumbermen was recently decided by arbitration, by which P. M. Barber, of Philadelphia, was awarded \$22,500, as plaintiff against John Irvin & Brothers, of Curwensville, Pa. The claim was for violation of a contract made by the plaintiff with Irvin Bros. about a year ago, by which they agreed to deliver to him 2,200,000 feet of lumber of different grades for which he was to pay them \$42,000. Mr. Barber claimed that he had paid Irvin Bros. over \$23,000, and had received but little over \$6,000 worth of lumber. Besides this he claimed that he was entitled to recover damages for their failure to deliver the lumber, he having been compelled to buy other lumber at greatly advanced prices. Irvin Brothers on the other hand claimed that Barber had not fully complied with his contract, and that by reason of this they were justified in retaining the money overpaid, and in their refusal to deliver more lumber. The award is regarded as a compromise, it being less than Barber claimed and more than Irvin Brothers admit-

The Nihilist Trials.

The trial of a large number of prominent Nihilists commenced at St. Petersburg a few days ago, and ten have already been found guilty and sentenced to death; but it is believed that their sentence will be commuted to penal servitude for becoming a terrorist: "When I was in the navy I saw every abuse and injustice on every side. I took the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, and I would have respected the oath if the commander of the vessel in which I served had not been a thief. I did not expose his depredations, and for that I was brought before the tribunal. There are many others in the marine still at liberty who—" (here Saukaouff stopped suddenly). Continuing, he said:—"While I served with the Siberian squadron I met numbers of innocent exiles, whose undeserved sufferings had reduced them to second childhood. My sister was transported to Siberia when *enclave*, and prematurely delivered of a still-born child. Then at last the stifling moral atmosphere I had to breathe became unbearable to me. Go where I would, both in the navy and society, I found falsehood, wrong and tyranny in their foulest and most odious forms. They drove me at length to turn terrorist. I was a terrorist in the extreme sense of the word, caring little for party shibboleths, but ready to serve any one, no matter whom, so long as he was a terrorist like myself. With the help of a skilled accomplice I prepared dynamite and explosive engines. I have voluntarily risked my life for the cause, knowing that sooner or later I should be hanged." Soukaouff was brutally interrupted by the President saying, "You should have all these fine phrases of yours printed." The ill-timed coarseness of the sneer disgusted the audience.

Manitoba and the North-West.

Prof. Macoun delivered a lecture on the above subject in the school house of the Northern Congregational Church in Toronto on the evening of the 24th. After referring to his extensive travels through the country he spoke of the richness of the soil in the North-West, which he said consisted principally in its alkaline matter. When he was in Winnipeg some time ago he knew of six cities advertised there for sale which had no existence. He made a passing allusion to the Assiniboine River, which he said was navigable. Speaking of Brandon, the Professor said it was a lively little village, but would never become the great city it was expected. Winnipeg, he said, would be a great city, but he thought it would be eclipsed by other places in the North-West. The lecturer said that money obtained as it was at present by speculators was not legitimate gain, and the people of Ontario were largely responsible for the speculative spirit in the North-West. If the people who went to Manitoba to live by their brains were to remain away the country would be much better off. In 1879, when the speaker was crossing the prairies, nearly every person was going to Rapid City on account of the "boom" there, for which Sir Charles Tupper was responsible by changing the course of the railway line in 1880. The Professor confidently affirmed that the next boom would be at Fort Qu'Appelle, as the land for miles around was the Garden of the West. On the 16th of June he had found ripe strawberries in that vicinity in great profusion. The barley crop was in stacks on the 27th of July, while the crops on the Saskatchewan ripened seven weeks later. He had dug holes all over the country to find out the kind of soil, and he could speak confidently about its richness. There might be a temporary lull in the real estate excitement, but the boom would continue along the Canada Pacific as long as the stream of capital flowed in to keep the bubble from bursting. Grand Forks, the Professor said, would be one of the booms next summer, and it was his opinion that it would be the ideal city of the North-West. He spoke with confidence of the coal fields, and affirmed that the question of fuel for the vast interior was settled in their extent. The houses of the future on the prairies, in the opinion of the lecturer, would be composed of clay, straw, pebbles and sods. He pronounced the Hudson Bay railway route impracticable, if not impossible. He thought in the course of time Fort la Corn would be a great city, and he expressed his belief that before long trains would be running from San Francisco to Hudson Bay. Speaking of Hudson Bay, the Professor said it would pay the Dominion Government to employ Commander Cheyne to make an investigation and ascertain if the bay was navigable. His five years' practical experience in the Arctic seas qualified him for the work better than any man in America. He (the Professor) believed the bay was navigable, and he characterized it as monstrous that the Americans should be allowed to step in and take annually \$700,000 worth of whale oil out of the bay.

The Farmers Deceived.

The following is an extract from Sir Richard Cartwright's reply, in the House of Commons, to Sir Leonard Tilley's budget speech:—"Now, the hon. gentleman was extremely anxious to have us show what ground we had for our allegation that he was unjust to the farmers of Canada. Sir, I might remind him of the promises made, if not made by him, at any rate by his followers and friends, that these farmers should most undoubtedly obtain better prices than would be paid in the United States. The hon. gentleman himself must know that that is not the case, because he devoted a long and laboured argument to show why it was that to-day prices are lower in Toronto than they are in Chicago. Well, sir, I think the farmers of Canada will require some better explanation than the 'hon. gentleman has given to satisfy them that there can be any just cause

for the condition of things which I find recorded at present as existing between these parties. Ordinarily speaking, sir, in the days when my hon. friend was Premier there was a very material difference in favour of Toronto markets as against the Chicago markets. I take the date of the 11th September, 1878, and I find there, sir, that in Toronto wheat stood higher than in Chicago from 10 to 13 cents, that the market stood higher for oats about 8 cents and for rye 11 cents. I turn to the date of January, 1882, and I find that rye is 10 cents lower, and barley is 27 cents lower. Now, sir, I would not say—I never have said—that the hon. gentleman's policy was solely responsible for that; but I do say that the onus lies on these gentlemen, who promised farmers better prices, who promised them very much better prices, that the onus lies on them to show how it is that the promises were so completely and totally reversed, and why after three years' experience of the N. P. prices of cereals are absolutely lower in our own markets than in the markets of the United States. Now, the hon. gentleman has one advantage, and he talks of the way which taxes affect farmers. Very few farmers—very few people in any class of life—keep accurate accounts of their expenditure. I find it a matter of great difficulty to obtain any reliable statements from my farming friends as to the amount that they purchase of dutiable articles, and as to the way the tariff affects them. Nevertheless I have succeeded in finding one or two, and with the permission of the House I will call their attention to the way in which the present taxation affects our farmers when carrying on operations on anything like a considerable scale. I have here a statement in detail from an extremely respectable farmer of my own acquaintance, having a family of nine, in which he states that he has expended in the last year for clothing, dry goods and millinery of all kinds about \$180; for hardware, \$58; for a variety of agricultural articles, \$180; harness, \$40; for tea and sugar, \$53; and for miscellaneous dutiable goods about \$60; making in all about \$571. I don't mean to say that this man is an ordinary sample; that he is a farmer of more than ordinary intelligence and of more than ordinary income; but I say this, that it is quite clear, applying the tariff to the various classes of articles I have enumerated, that this man is contributing far more than his fair proportion of duties to the revenue. I should estimate the taxes which that man has to pay at certainly not less than \$150 a year. I am quite well aware that there are a great many farmers, at any rate in that part of the world where he resides, who are obliged to pay quite as much, and some contribute even a larger sum to our revenue."

The Quebec Government contemplates the erection of a new Parliament building. "The latest rumour is that unless the condition of Russia improves the Czar will abdicate after coronation. By an explosion in a coal mine at Leoben, Styria, 150 persons have been killed as far as ascertainable. It is reported that both Austria and Germany have given orders for strengthening their eastern fortresses. A reward of \$1,400 is offered for information respecting Maggie McVey, who disappeared from Yarmouth township in 1878. Prof. Jackson, proprietor of the exploded pyrotechnic works at Chester, Pa., and his assistant, Van Horn, have been arrested. Miss Milligan, whose brother was boiled to death in the soap tank of the Messrs. Houd, of Montreal, is now suing the firm for \$5,000 damages. Professor Riley says that the heat and drought of the past summer have killed off the Hessian fly, and that immunity from its attacks may be expected for some years to come. The latest craze among the young, masculine idiots in Massachusetts is for the collection of hair-pins from young ladies. These are stitched into albums and marked with the names of the former owners. William Donohue was arrested on a charge of taking a gold ring from a Belleville girl to whom he was making love, and giving it to another with whom he had similar relations. The case was compromised and the young man released. A serious shooting affray occurred in the township of Blanchard on Saturday morning, when a farmer named Mountjoy, who has been dispossessed of his farm, shot at and seriously wounded a man named Mossip, who had purchased the farm at sheriff's sale. He afterwards attempted suicide. The report that mechanics cannot obtain employment in Winnipeg is absurdly false. About \$4,000,000 is projected to be spent in Winnipeg in buildings and other public works this year, and that amount of capital will require more labour than it is feared will reach the city. For all affections of the Chest, Lungs and Throat, use Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops. They speedily cure Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c. As an expectorant the Cough Drops are unequalled, loosening phlegm very readily. John Nugent, Agent.

MARKET REPORTS

FENELON FALLS MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Hay, etc.

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