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MARTIN & HOPKINS, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Money to Loan at 6 per cent. Office, Kent Street, Lindsay, Ont. P. S. MARTIN. G. H. HOPKINS.

F. D. MOORE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, & SOLICITOR and Notary Public. Money to Loan. Office, Kent Street, Lindsay.

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O'LEARY & O'LEARY, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, Doherty Block, Kent Street, Lindsay. ARTHUR O'LEARY. HUGH O'LEARY.

McINTYRE & STEWART, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, Office over Ontario Bank, Kent Street. Money to Loan at 8 per cent. on real estate securities. D. J. McINTYRE. THOS. STEWART.

ALEX. A. McDONALD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls.

MEDICAL.

A. W. J. DeGRASSI, M. D., CORNER, Physician, Surgeon, &c. &c. Residence, Brick Cottage, Wellington Street, Lindsay.

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 Toronto College. Col. Phys. and Surg., Ont. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office, Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls.

DR. J. H. LOWE, M.D. & SURGEON, Coroner for "Provisional County of Haliburton." Office next door to the McArthur Residence, the house lately occupied by Dr. Bryson, on May Street, Fenelon Falls.

SURVEYORS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND DIVISION COURT IN THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA. The next sittings of this Court will be held on Wednesday, March 21st, 1883. GEO. CUNNINGHAM, Clerk.

J. NEELANDS, DENTIST, LINDSAY. One of the firm will be at the McARTHUR HOUSE, FENELON FALLS, on the third Monday of each month. Teeth extracted by laughing gas without pain or injury, or no charge will be made.

W. A. COODWIN, to the readers of the Gazette that he has opened out a PICTURE STORE in Baker's Block, KENT-ST., LINDSAY.

Orders for FRAMING &c. will meet prompt attention at the lowest honest prices. Agency for the Toronto Steam Dye Works.

Goods Beautifully Renovated at very reasonable figures. S. M. Needles, Mirror Plates, Oil Colour Window Shades, Artists' Materials and Christmas Cards.

Bargains in Pictures. Lindsay, Dec'r 14th, 1882. 43-3m.

AT METHERELL'S. BUY WHAT YOU WANT AT METHERELL'S.

If You want School Books, Buy them at METHERELL'S. If You want Stationery, Buy it at METHERELL'S.

If You want Christmas Cards, Buy them at METHERELL'S. If You want to Make Gifts, Buy at METHERELL'S.

The Cheapest Stationery Store, KENT STREET, LINDSAY. Lindsay, November 30th, 1882.

INSURANCE.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, General Insurance and Loan Agent, FENELON FALLS, ONT., represents the following first class companies, with which business can be transacted upon the most advantageous terms.

The Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co. The Imperial Insurance Company, of London, England. The Citizens' Insurance Company, of Canada. The Fire and Accident. The Lancashire Insurance Co. of England. The Confederation Life Association, of Canada.

ONTARIO BANK.

Capital ----- \$1,500,000. President Sir W. P. Howland. Vice-President C. S. Gzowski, Esq. General Manager C. Holland, 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. Lindsay, Feb. 16th, 1881.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette

Saturday, March 3rd, 1883.

The General Election.

The election for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario took place on Tuesday last and resulted in a reduction of Mr. Mowat's formerly large majority, though he has still, we are happy to say, enough followers to enable him to carry on the Government successfully. In North Victoria the contest terminated adversely to the hopes of the Reformers, Mr. Fell having been elected by a majority, as far as is known, of 278. From some unexplained, but annoying, cause the returns in this riding are always slow in coming in, and one of our villagers, who was in Lindsay on Thursday, learned that they were not then in the hands of the returning officer. The figures we have been able to obtain are so few and unreliable that we prefer not to publish them until they are authenticated and we can procure the rest. In South Victoria, where it was boasted that no Reformer but Mr. Wood could possibly be elected, Mr. D. J. McIntyre had a majority of 35 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Fairbairn. Mr. Blears, the Reform candidate in East Peterborough, was elected by a majority of 360; and in West Peterborough Mr. Carnegie, Conservative, had a majority of about 90. The Hon. Oliver Mowat was returned by acclamation and all his colleagues except Mr. Wood (resigned) have been re-elected. Mr. Mowat's majority in the House is not yet certain, but it will be from 12 to 18—probably 15.

Mr. Logan's Letter.

Rev. Mr. Logan's letter, in last week's Gazette, with reference to the Trent Valley Canal, attracted considerable attention and was much commented on—favourably, we suppose, by the Conservatives and unfavourably, we know, by the Reformers; for Mr. Logan is an exceedingly warm—Conservative, and the general impression was that the communication was not so much the result of a fear that our few words might (how we cannot conceive) do the canal project some harm than of a hope that his much more numerous words might do the Conservative candidate in the then approaching election some good. We have no intention to dispute the correctness of anything Mr. Logan has said, for it might lead to a discussion which we wish to avoid and which would be far worse—might injure the canal project, which appears to be too tender a topic to be talked about. Besides, Mr. Logan—who, to his credit, has ardently advocated the undertaking—may be correct literally; but if he asks us to believe that the Ottawa Government took, in furtherance of the project, any steps with the cheerful alacrity he apparently credits them with, instead of under pressure that almost amounted to compulsion, we must respectfully but positively decline to do so. Possibly the Government may not have been urging to blame for requiring so much urging, as the opponents of the canal insisted that it was only of local, and not of national, importance; but it is certain that its advocates "all along the line" had to work most energetically to get their wishes accorded to step by step, and finally on the eve of an election—and after threats had been freely made that no supporter of the Ontario Government need look for election in the constituencies interested in the canal unless an appropriation towards its construction were made—an appropriation of \$200,000 was made in the supplementary estimates. Possibly the threats may have had no effect, and the appropriation and the election happening close together may have been a mere coincidence; but we have certainly as good grounds for assuming that the \$200,000 was intended as a bribe to the electors as the Lindsay Warder has for assuming that the \$300 given to Fenelon directly it was asked, and asked for the first time, was granted for the purpose of influencing the vote of that township. And what does the Warder say with regard to the \$290,000? In its last issue, after catching us up for speaking of the appropriation of the money as a vote, it says:—"The Dominion Government did not vote a cent of the money until after the election was over and done, and had Mr. Keith been returned instead of Mr. H. Cameron, there would never have been a cent granted to this day." Of course we do not hold the Dominion Government responsible for the utterances of the Warder; but our contemporary believes that the \$290,000 was put in the estimates as a bait to the electors, and that if Mr. Cameron had been defeated the public works at Fenelon Falls would not have been commenced; indeed Mr. Cameron said as much in one of his speeches. The Peterborough Review is more discreet than either the Warder or Mr. Cameron, and yet it could not refrain from cautiously observing in its last issue:—"We are convinced that last June the favourable manner in which the Conservative leaders had dealt with the Trent Valley Navigation had considerable weight with the electors, and we invite them to allow it the same weight on this occasion." We think we have said enough to show that although Mr. Logan may be right in what he says we were not far wrong, and are therefore content to let the matter rest unless he wishes to continue its discussion.

The Creamery Project.

The Ontario Assembly at its late sitting had the subject of creating creameries in several suitable localities brought under its notice, Mr. S. C. Wood being a leading man in supporting the movement. There seemed to be but one opinion as to the propriety of some initial step being taken by the Government to stimulate agriculturists to improve the quality of the butter made in the Province. There is a crying need for this, as the quality upon the whole is far beneath what it ought to be, which damages the reputation of the Province as to its capabilities, and moreover is the cause of an annual loss of several hundred thousand dollars. Those who do make a really first class article are not able to get the fair value of their butter, on account of the character which Ontario butter obtains in outside markets. It is well that some means be adopted in order to redeem its reputation; and be it by creameries where young women or men are taught the most approved methods, or by means of qualified instructors, if the quality is so improved as to attract merchants from a distance, the whole province will be the better for it. The few thousand dollars required to set the upward movement on foot will, we are persuaded, be repaid an hundred fold in a few years, if it should only have the effect of raising prices one cent per pound.

Village Council Proceedings.

Fenelon Falls, Feb. 23rd, 1883. The council met pursuant to adjournment. Members present, Messrs. Thomson and Sandford. The revee in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Mr. Thomson gave notice that at this meeting of the council he would introduce a by-law to extend the time for the collection of taxes in this municipality.

Moved by Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Sandford, That by-law No. — be now introduced and read a first time.—Carried.

By-law read in committee of the whole and without amendment, Mr. Thomson in the chair. By-law read a third time and passed. The auditors presented their reports for the municipality, the school board and the cemetery.

Moved by Mr. Sandford, seconded by Mr. Thomson, That the auditors' reports be received and adopted, and that the clerk be instructed to get the usual numbers of copies of the corporation and cemetery audits printed and deliver a copy of the school report to the secretary of the School Board.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Sandford, That the auditors be each paid the sum of \$8 for auditing the accounts of the municipality and School Board, and that the revee give them his order for the sum of \$2 each on the treasurer of the cemetery.—C'd.

Mr. Thomson gave notice that at this meeting of the council he would introduce a by-law regulating hotel licenses in this municipality.

Moved by Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Sandford, That by-law No. — be now introduced and read a first time.—Carried.

By-law read in committee of the whole and without amendment, Mr. Thomson in the chair. By-law read a third time and passed.

The council then adjourned, to meet at the call of the revee.

Somerville Council Proceedings.

The Somerville council met this 19th day of February, 1883, pursuant to adjournment. Present, Messrs. Rumney, Perdue, Graham and Suddaby; absent, John Fell, Esq., revee. On motion of Mr. Rumney, seconded by Mr. Perdue, Mr. Graham took the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and passed. A communication from S. S. Peck, M. P. P., in reply to the petition of this council about the vacant lands in the township, asking a list of the lands wished to be seen into, was laid before the council.

Moved by Mr. Suddaby, seconded by Mr. Perdue, That the auditors' report for 1882 as now read be passed.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rumney, seconded by Mr. Perdue, That the clerk be required to get 250 copies of the auditors' report printed in sheet form.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rumney, seconded by Mr. Perdue, That S. S. Peck's communication with reference to the unpatented lots in the township of Somerville be received, and that the clerk is hereby required to get a list of all the unpatented lots in the township.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rumney, seconded by Mr. Perdue, That by-law No. 234, a by-law to define the number of tavern and shop licenses for the years 1883 and 1884 be now read and finally passed.—Carried.

By-law read and passed accordingly. Moved by Mr. Suddaby, seconded by Mr. Rumney, That the following accounts be paid, and that orders be given for the same:—John Wilson, for cards on Shiers's bill, \$1 50; John T. Beech, auditor, \$5 00; F. Train, do., \$6.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rumney, seconded by Mr. Suddaby, That this council now adjourn, to meet on Monday, the 26th day of March.—Carried.

HORSE KILLED.—This (Friday) afternoon, as the horse employed to draw stone from the canal was returning, after delivering a load, along the elevated wooden railway, the empty truck ran off the track and fell to the ground below, a distance of about twenty feet, taking with it the horse, which was killed on the spot. The animal was owned by the contractors and was worth \$120, being an exceptionally good one.

THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.—Last week the Gazette commenced its eleventh volume, but we were so busy that we forgot to notice it. If the paper were a hundred years old instead of ten we should probably be able to boast that we had made ten thousand dollars; for it would take just about a century to accumulate a modest fortune through the instrumentality of a village printing

business. However, we have managed to pay our way, which is one great comfort, and have been more independent than ever the Premier of Canada, which is comfort No. 2; and as the village appears to be taking a start on the road to prosperity, we hope to accumulate more cash in the coming decade than we have in the past.

THE WEATHER.—March, instead of coming in "like a lion," assumed the similitude of a lamb, and, if the old saw (and Prof. Wiggins) be correct, will become violent as it grows older. On the 1st a thaw set in, and although this (Friday) morning was rather cold the sun soon came out with considerable power and puddles of water are again forming. We have heard that robins have already been seen in the village and try hard to believe it; but it is certain that a crow or two flew over the village yesterday, and that some of the few sparrows that have survived the terribly severe weather are beginning to pick up straws and carry them into the houses put up for the martins, who will make a rare fuss when they return a month or so hence and find their premises occupied. Still, we may and probably shall have sleighing for awhile yet, and it is almost to be hoped for, as there is scarcely any wood in the village, the majority of the farmers having been unable to market it in consequence of the great depth of snow.

THE PULP MILL.—Mr. Scott, the principal member of the pulp mill company, was here on Wednesday, completing the negotiation with the council, and next day the necessary papers were engrossed by Mr. A. A. McDonald, the village solicitor, and will shortly be signed, sealed and delivered. The transfer of Mr. R. C. Smith's slip of land has been made, and on Monday next the by-law regarding Water street will probably be passed, and immediately thereafter preparations for building will be commenced. The pulp mill, which will be 150 feet long, 60 feet wide and 24 feet high to the eaves, is to be of stone, with an iron roof, and there will be three smaller but good sized buildings close to it. The intention of the company is first to put up about half a dozen houses on the market square for the accommodation of workmen, after which a large kiln will be built and an immense quantity of lime burned. Within a few weeks, no doubt, quite a stir will be created in the village by the preparations for the new and important industry which has been secured by our council without a dollar of cash bonus.

WIGGINS'S STORM HERALD.—We have received from the Grip Publishing Company a copy of the "Storm Herald and Almanac for 1883," by E. Stone Wiggins, M. A., J. L. D. The title page is embellished with a portrait of the author, and the somewhat dry but interesting contents are enlivened by poetry of a stately character. Professor Wiggins claims that he is the best, if not the only, storm prophet in existence, and points with pride to the fulfilment of his past predictions. But the storms of the past were gentle breezes compared to the one which is to strike this planet on the 9th day of March (Friday) next, cross the meridian at Ottawa at noon (5 o'clock London time) of Sunday, March 11th, and play havoc on the North American continent generally. The last storm predicted by Prof. Wiggins was not so violent as he anticipated, and it is to be hoped that the coming one will not be either; still it behooves the owners of "tall chimneys" to double reef their sails on the evening of the 8th and take such other precautions as they think will enable them to laugh at the fury of a first-class hurricane. If the professor fully establish his ability to foretell approaching storms he will be a great acquisition to the world, but the individual we are particularly anxious to interview just at present is the one who can predict, with some degree of certainty, when our delinquent subscribers intend to pay up.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Samuel Clarke, an old and well known resident of the township of Fenelon, died very suddenly last Tuesday. A little before noon he was taken by one of Mr. Naylor's sons to the polling place at Brown's to vote, and upon returning he took a late dinner and then told his wife that he would go and get some wood and let his two young girls draw it up on a hand-sleigh, with which they were playing at the time. He accordingly took his axe and went across the road to Mr. Philip Puley's farm, where he had liberty to cut small cedar and other wood of little value. Having chopped up a sufficient quantity he piled it upon the sleigh, and bade his daughters, as they were leaving with it, to make haste, as he would soon have another load. The distance from his house to where he was working being only about twenty rods, the girls could not have been absent many minutes; but when they returned they found their father lying across a log on his back. Without touching him they ran home and told their mother, who hurried to the spot, and, upon lifting her husband's head, found that he was quite dead. Deceased, who was about 65 years of age, has for the last three years been suffering from heart disease and has had more than one slight attack of apoplexy, and Dr. Wilson, who was his medical attendant, had several times warned him against doing any kind of work, as even a slight exertion might prove fatal. No inquest was held, but there is no doubt that heart disease was the cause of his death.

A report comes from Manistee, Michigan, that the cook in a camp fifty miles from Saginaw used strychnine for soda by mistake, and that seventy lumbermen have been fatally poisoned.

Caroline Berubeimer, while taking in clothes on the roof of Blair's box factory in New York, on the evening of February 26th, fell through the skylight and landed on a circular saw, which cut her in two, the teeth passing through her heart.

In accordance with the prayer of a numerously signed petition, the City Council of Brantford has passed a by-law, by a vote of 12 to 2, compelling holders of shop licenses for retailing liquor to confine their business to that of liquor selling.

British Farmers' Agitation.

A significant sign of the times is that the Farmers' Alliance and the Chamber of Agriculture in England are beginning to assert, more loudly than they have ever asserted before, the right of English farmers to security of tenure and compensation for improvements. The agrarian question will certainly occupy a large part of the time of the Imperial Parliament during the present session. The bad harvest of 1882 was the last drop in the cup of the British farmers' misfortunes. Had the promise of that year been borne out by its performance, the English farmers' demand for tenant right might have been staved off for another decade, notwithstanding that Irish farmers have received more than English farmers dream of asking for. It is felt, now, that the time has passed for further dallying with the question. The landlords themselves are beginning to recognize that the tenants cannot pay high rent unless encouraged to invest money is freely extended to them; and what tenant will invest his money in permanent improvements when the landlord is allowed to step in and confiscate them at will? The land lords also see that the public sense of justice revolts against the raising of a farmer's rent because that farmer has, by the use of his own money and skill, made that farm more valuable. The programme of the Farmers' Alliance gives an unmistakable utterance to the sentiments of the agriculturists on these matters. It calls for complete tenant right; not the delusive humbug which Lord Beaconsfield gave, which made the tenant right a matter of contract between landlord and tenant, but an inalienable right to be compensated for unexhausted improvements.

The London Times, which may be taken to represent the landlord view, complain that "the tenants want to eat their cake and have it too." They do not want to enter into long leases, but they "want to leave the farm when they choose, to hold it as long as they please, and to be secure of their improvements at all times." This is stated by the Times as though it represented the extremity of injustice toward the landlord; whereas it simply amounts to saying that the tenants want liberty to withdraw from farms before they are completely ruined. Again, the Times declares that the farmers are demanding in tenant right something which is now the landlords' but will hereafter be the tenants', and hints that the tenant should pay for what he wants. Briefly, the tenant is asking for what is and always has been morally his own, only the landlords have for generations appropriated it. The landlord class will be wise if it approaches the subject in a more accommodating spirit than this. The fact may as well be recognized at once that the conditions of British agriculture must be modernized in order that the Englishman may be put on a level with his prairie competitor. What the British Farmers' Alliance asks for is simply that the Government may step in and save their members from ruin. The landlords can have no object in ruining their tenants. They may as well give up all thoughts of new Corn Laws with which to saddle their own losses upon the consumers of breadstuffs. The sooner they address themselves to reformation of the Land Laws, the less bitter will be the feeling evoked and the less sweeping the changes that will be made.—Globe.

Irish Affairs. DUBLIN, Feb. 27th.—Accounts from the district of Gweedore, county Donegal, north-western Ireland, indicate that the condition of the people is most distressing. A medical officer of the district reports that the children are much emaciated in consequence of the scantiness of their food and clothing, and the general use of seaweed as the principal food. There is a sick person in almost every house, owing to the want of food. Brennan, mentioned by Carey in a letter dated London, Feb'y 23rd, neither admits nor denies that he once belonged to the Irish Republican Brotherhood, but says that the British Government is not able to charge him with any extraditable offence. If it wants him it need not apply to the American Government.

Another of Lord Ardclan's bailiffs, named Flynn, has been attacked brutally and left for dead near Cloutbur. Three members of the Joyce family, who were witnesses in the Manistee trial, while protected by five policemen, were attacked in a public house at Churchfield. The police were deprived of their firearms, which were freely used on the Joyces, one of whom was badly wounded.

"Red-Tape" in Russia.

The ghastliest example of red-tape thus far recorded is reported from the Russian town of Samara. A local Government clerk, named Tichenow, who had been drinking heavily for some days, utterly collapsed on the night before New Year's, and to all appearance died. It is not the Russian custom to keep a body long above ground, and as a burial can't take place during the holidays, the relatives of the dead man decided to have the funeral forthwith. When the body arrived at the church the priest noticed that there was moisture on the forehead and suggested that it might be perspiration; but the relatives quickly explained that it was melted snow which had fallen there while they were on their way to the church. This simple explanation satisfied the priest and the body was buried. A few hours afterwards some men who were digging another grave near Tichenow's heard cries of agony which seemed to proceed from the ground. They ran off in terror to the priest, but he said that disinterment could be ordered only by the police. The police in turn declared that permission must be obtained from a superior functionary, who happened not to be within reach. The police finally yielded to popular clamor, and with many misgivings allowed the grave to be opened; but by that time the wretched Tichenow was actually dead, body and clothes showing plainly the fearful struggle he had vainly made.

F. SANDFORD,

Dealer in all kinds of

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

A large stock of John Whyte & Co's No. 3 DIAMOND STEEL PLOUGHS, guaranteed to clean, or no sale. Also, two kinds of GANG PLOUGHS. Points and Soles of different makes always on hand. Agent for

The New Brantford Reaper & Mower,

the best in the market, and guaranteed to do first class work, or no sale. Also, a large stock of Repairs for the Kerby Reaper. RAKES, RAKES!—Agent for the Maxwell and the Wisner Rakes, which have no equals. MAXX'S IMPROVED Grain, Plaster, Salt, and Grass Seed Sower will be given on trial.

SPRING-TOOTH HARROWS

and other kinds of Harrows. Agent for Combined Seeders.

WHITEFIELD'S STUMP MACHINE,

the best in the market. A large stock of

WAGGONS, CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES

on hand, all made of well seasoned first class material.

Horse-Shoeing & Jobbing a Specialty.

A good second-hand Reaper for sale. Price, \$20. Has only cut 25 acres.

F. SANDFORD, Fenelon Falls.

L. O'CONNOR

KENT STREET LINDSAY.

PARTIES WISHING TO OBTAIN A

Light, Strong and Durable Sleigh or Cutter

will find it to their advantage to call and see my work before purchasing elsewhere. I make nothing but first-class work. Remember, if others offer you work for less than I do, that the best are the cheapest, and that mine are the cheapest in the end. I manufacture Buggies and Wagons that for ease of running and durability can't be beat.

Repairing Done on the Shortest Notice, and Cheap.

Inspection respectfully invited.

Lindsay, December 5th, 1882. 42-1y. L. O'CONNOR.

White Fish Let Loose.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—On Monday two million whitefish, fresh from the artificial ponds in which they were liberated from the spawn, were turned loose into Lake Erie, near the break-water. The young fish were brought here to Cleveland yesterday on a Lake Shore train in one of the cars of the United States Fish Commission from hatchery of F. M. Clark, of Northville, Mich., who is intrusted with the task of placing them in the Lake here. The fish were contained in some forty cases, somewhat resembling ice-boxes, which are ranged along either side of the car, each case holding two four-gallon cans, all of which were constantly supplied with running water from a cistern by means of india-rubber tubes, the water being kept from becoming stale by a process of aeration. The water was kept very cold by means of ice, so that their plunge into the open waters of the lake should not harm them.

Austria's Military Reorganization.

LONDON, Feb'y 22.—A Vienna despatch announces that the work of reorganizing the Austrian army is being rapidly carried out. The plans include, firstly, the construction of a strategical railway connecting the Galician with the Hungarian lines; secondly, the increase of the artillery; thirdly, a more intimate connection between the National Honved Army of Hungary and the Landwehr of Austria on the one side with the common standing army of Austria-Hungary on the other; and, finally, the connection of the various railway termini at Vienna one with another, by means of a metropolitan line, was agreed to principally on military grounds. It is asserted that the new line when completed will enable the mobilization of the Austrian army to be accelerated by one whole day, owing to the greater facilities it will provide for the conveyance of troops from one part of the Empire to another.

A Married Lady Burned to Death.

PORT HOPE, Feb. 24.—Last night Mrs. Wm. Ray was sitting by a table upon one of the children took the lamp, a rather large one, into another room. Upon bringing it back the child, when reaching to place it on the table, struck the globe containing the oil against the table. The oil spilled on Mrs. Ray's dress, saturating it thoroughly, and the burning wick which fell with the oil set her dress on fire. She screamed, and her husband, who was in bed in an adjoining room, rushed out and endeavored to smother the flames with the bed clothes. The unfortunate woman, however, became excited, and rushed from her grasp to the outside and tried to bury herself in the snow. When outside a couple of persons who were passing tried to put the flames out with the snow, but the wind being strong, before the flames could be smothered the poor woman received injuries which resulted in a most painful death a few hours afterwards.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a fact which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Powerful Pleaser, John Nugent, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cts. we sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. John Nugent, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector, for the more successful treatment of these complaints, without extra charge. John Nugent, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

DIED.

At Fenelon Falls, on Sunday, February 25th, Mr. Benson Whytall, aged 74 years.