

NOW IS THE TIME
—FOR—
CHRISTMAS
CARDS,
PICTURE BOOKS AND
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

of all kinds at
Ellis's Drug Store,

FENELON FALLS.

LEGAL &c.

A. P. DEVLIN,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor
in Chancery, Kent Street, Lindsay.

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
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Office, Kent Street, Lindsay.

HUDSPETH & JACKSON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Of-
fice, William 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. HUGO 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.

BARRON & SMITH,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Lind.
say. Money to Loan on security of mort-
gages, promissory notes, &c.
JOHN A. BARRON. J. B. SMITH.
One of the firm will be at their Fen-
elon Falls office every Thursday.

G. A. JORDAN, Manager.

MEDICAL.

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

DRS. WILSON & WILSON,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS & ACCOU-
CHEURS. Office, Fr. Street East, Fenelon
Falls.

E. S. WILSON, M. B., M. D., M. C. P. A. S., Ont.
Dr. A. WILSON, M. B., M. C. P. A. S., Ont.

DR. J. H. LOWE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Coroner for
the Provisional County of Haliburton.
Office next door to the McArthur
House. Residence, the house lately occu-
pied by Dr. Bryson, on May Street, Fenelon
Falls.

DRS. BURROWS & GRAHAM,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, &c. Office
and residence directly opposite Carr's
Hotel, William St. Lindsay. Calls from
the country promptly attended to.
P. PALMER BONDORS. H. H. GRAHAM, M. D.,
M. D., C. M. C. P. A. S. C. M. Late Solo Hos-
p. o. Graduate McGill Hospital, London, E. F. S.
College, Mont., 1865. M. B. N. C. S., England

SURVEYORS.

JAMES DICKSON,
P. L. Surveyor, Commissioner in the Q. R.,
Conveyancer, &c. Residence, and ad-
dress, Fenelon Falls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Tailoring Establishment.
The undersigned, having commenced the
Tailoring business in rooms over the post-
office, respectfully solicits a share of public
patronage.

Garments Made in the Latest Style,
and customers may rely on getting a good
fit. Charges reasonable.
A. CLARK,
Fenelon Falls, Dec'r 18th, 1884. 43.

BARGAINS.
Five good Building Lots for sale cheap
in Fenelon Falls West.
Apply to
J. ARVIS & McDUGALL,
Fenelon Falls, June 19th, 1884. 17-11.

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.
Office established in Lindsay nearly
fifteen years.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-
ANCE CO. Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Deposited with the Dominion Government.
\$100,000.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND.—
Capital, \$10,000,000. Deposited with Domi-
nion Government and otherwise vested in
Canada, \$600,000.

THE WATSON INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
Capital and Assets, \$1,637,553.

J. D. SMITH, Agent,
Fenelon Falls, Jan'y 22nd, 1884. 48.

INSURANCE.

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

The Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co.
The Imperial Insurance Company, of Lon-
don, England.
The Citizens Insurance Company, of Cana-
da, Fire and Accident.

The Lancashire Insurance Co., of England.
The Co-operative Life Association, of Can-
ada.

G. Anderson,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
Fenelon Falls,
begs to call attention to his
large stock of
AXES,
well worthy the attention of
lumbermen.

"Ahead of any"

Cross-Cut Saws,
the best in the market.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty,
a general stock of Hardware,
PARLOR & COOK STOVES,
and carpenters' and other tools
by the best manufacturers.

November 7th, 1884.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette

Saturday, Feb'y 21st, 1885.

Canada and England.

The remarks of Mr. John Bright, at
the great meeting held at Birmingham
a few days ago, with reference to Cana-
da and Sir John A. Macdonald, will
grate harshly on the ears of not a few
Canadians. The attitude of Sir John
and Canada, as displayed by the enact-
ment of the N. P., was one of antago-
nism to Britain. British goods of near-
ly every description were heavily taxed,
with the avowed intention of their final
exclusion; and this, too, by a colony
long fostered by the mother country
with the most tender solicitude, and in
whose defence she has spent millions
and shed some of her best blood, was
felt by many in Britain to be an act of
the blackest ingratitude. This feeling
was not confined to Britain, but, to the
honour of Canada, has been deeply felt
here. They have regarded Sir John's
policy as a mere sham to win and retain
office, and, in its beginning, middle and
end, reckless of what ties it rent or who
was to suffer thereby. To them Mr.
Bright's utterances are only what they
might have anticipated from a policy
which could not fail to alienate the mo-
ther country from Canada; and now
that one whose words command the re-
spect and attention of the civilized
world should give so plain a hint of
Canada by her own act being placed
outside of colonial federation, there ar-
ises in their minds a feeling of despair
as to this country's future, and they in-
stinctively ask what is to be done to
avert the evils that threaten it.

No one can for a moment imagine
that Canada is prepared to take up a
position as an independent nation. Its
population is too scattered, too few, too
poor, and, what is still worse, so divided
on political questions that they are but
little better than a rope of sand. The
United States would have us at their
mercy, and could overrun and overturn
our whole institutions at pleasure. The
contiguity of the two countries is such
that there can be no effectual barrier in-
terposed to shield us from the over-
whelming strength of our gigantic neigh-
bour. A separation from Britain just
now would inevitably lead to our being
compelled to come to such terms as the
States might dictate. We are happily
not yet in its claws, and we are able, if
we choose, to abolish the legislation that
threatens to put us there. The N. P.,
so far as we can judge, is neither
socially, economically nor morally worth
three straws to the country. Some of
its results are deeply to be deplored.
Foremost of these undoubtedly is the
parochial attitude it assumes towards
Britain, and next, in compelling us to
pay a heavy taxation in the name of en-
couraging home industries. These two
of themselves are enough to silence all
the sophistry which the ingenuity of
Sir John and his coadjutors have em-
ployed to win and retain the spoils of
office.

We shall feel much mistaken if the
country does not become aroused from
one end to the other by Mr. Bright's
remarks, which may well demand the
serious attention of all its inhabitants.
We have drifted into a position where
it seems impossible to remain. Our
statesmen have sailed our barque into
the region of breakers, and seem to be
careless if it is wrecked, provided they
share the plunder. But, no thanks to
them, there are men who will, with will-
ing hands and warm hearts, make an
effort to steer it clear of the threatened
danger. Even the spirit of the party
must for a time become timid when it
sees that not party interests but the in-
terests of the country have become im-
perilled by the adoption of a policy in-
finitely to our continued connection with
Britain.

The subject of the N. P. and its bear-
ings upon the industrial interests of
Britain will be carefully scanned by the
artisans and statesmen of that country,
not, we fear, to our benefit. It is dis-
criminating character against them is
too obvious not to escape their notice;
nor can they avoid remarking that it
has been sanctioned by the voters at
the polling booths. In these circum-
stances it seems but prudent to so far
change our customs tariff as to remove
all just cause of offence. Whatever
Canada may become, she is not now in
a position to assume an attitude of in-
dependence, nor is she even in a pecu-
niary point of view a gainer by the pol-
icy that has drawn from Mr. Bright the
strictures which have led to these ob-
servations.

There is a vigorous agitation going
on in Germany against an increase on
the duties on grain imports.

A Very Serious Charge.

In asking what steps had been taken
to realize upon the assets of the old
Bank of Upper Canada in the Senate
on the 11th inst., the Hon. Mr. Alex-
ander said that the collapse of the bank
"was not due entirely to ordinary com-
mercial losses, but that a large part of
its capital, (originally \$3,000,000), as
also one million borrowed from the
Government, was wickedly plundered
by men in high position, some of whom
are now in this chamber, and have to-
day luxurious carriages, with servants
in liveries, flaunting their ill-zotten
wealth in the faces of the ruined share-
holders." Mr. Alexander, who was a
director of the bank from 1860 until
its doors were closed in 1866 knows its
whole history, and if that be so it is
true, as it probably is, a heavy load of
responsibility rests on the shoulders of
several individuals who at present carry
pretty high heads in this Canada of
ours. The Senator's speech, for which
we of course cannot make room, will be
found in full on the eighth page of last
Monday's *Globe*, and all who read it
will agree with us that, in the interests
of morality as well as of justice, a most
rigid investigation ought to be made,
especially as Mr. Alexander has shown
how the whole of the debt due by the
Bank of Upper Canada can be recover-
ed and a million dollars saved to the
country. The honourable gentleman is
not at all mealy-mouthed. He does not
"think" this, or "infer" the other; but
he says in the plainest of plain
English that an immense sum of money
was feloniously appropriated by certain
officials of the bank, and it would be
scarcely an exaggeration to say that he
mentions the offenders' names. When
a prudently and honestly managed
monetary institution collapses from ordinary
causes the ruined or impoverished
shareholders are heartily sympathized
with; but when—as Senator Alexander
says—was the case with the Bank of
Upper Canada—the failure is the re-
sult of downright theft and swindling,
there is enjoined to pity for the victims
a strong desire to see the thieves and
swindlers punished. To be sure the
alleged villain in connection with the
defunct bank was committed nearly
twenty years ago; but the responsibility
for a crime lasts until the criminal has
been tried and suffered the penalty im-
posed; and if there are good grounds
for believing that the president or any
other official of the late bank of Upper
Canada actually stole the funds of that
institution, he ought to be arrested on
the charge forthwith.

THE CANAL.—A few men are still at
work at the east end of the canal, trim-
ming the walls of the cut above the level
of the walls of the lower lock; but
they will be through in about a week,
and after that nothing more will be
done until some time in the month of
April.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—Brandon &
Robson's new advertisement will be
found on the next page. They have a
well assorted stock of groceries, provis-
ions, crockery, glassware and boots and
shoes, which are well worthy of inspec-
tion and will be sold cheap. Give them
a call.

A SICK HORSE.—On Thursday morn-
ing last a fine-looking brown horse, 7
years old, one of a team owned by Mr.
Duncan McNeven, was taken sick while
being driven across Cameron lake, and
is now (Friday noon) lying in Mr.
Jackson Reid's stable not likely to re-
cover. Mr. Fisher, veterinary surgeon,
of Lindsay, who was telegraphed for to
attend the animal, says that it is suffer-
ing from a disease of the blood.

A CHILD BURNED.—Last Wednesday
evening while Mrs. John Pogue, of Ver-
ulam, was out milking the cows, her
youngest child, a little girl about 18
months old, pulled a burning stick from
the stove, and by some means set the
right sleeve of her dress on fire. Her
brother instantly ran out and told his
mother, who was fortunately not far
distant; and she, rushing into the house,
extinguished the flames, but not before
the poor little thing was badly burned
on the arm and side of her face.

SENT TO THE ASYLUM.—For some
time past Robert Baxter, blacksmith at
Greene & Ellis's mill, has had fits of
temporary insanity, brought on by drink,
and as he was unreasonably jealous of
his wife—though apparently without
cause—it was necessary to have some
one in the house to protect her when
her husband was under the influence of
liquor, as it was feared that he would
take her life, as he had repeatedly
threatened to do. Lately he has been
so violent that Dr. Wilson declared it
was not safe for him to be at large, and
on Wednesday Constable Nevison, armed
with proper authority, arrested him
and took him to Lindsay and lodged
him in jail, and from there he will be
—or perhaps already has been—sent to
the asylum at Toronto.

A TRAIN CANCELLED.—Last Monday
considerable snow fell, and as it was
accompanied by a high wind drifts along
the railway track and elsewhere result-
ed. Consequently, when the train from
the north arrived at the Falls two or
three hours behind time on Tuesday,
no one was surprised; but a good deal
of surprise was felt and expressed when
word was telegraphed from Lindsay
that the return train had been cancelled.
Why this was done no one here appears
to know; but the general opinion is that
there was no necessity for it, as that
afternoon was quite fine, and that, there-
fore, the cancellation was arbitrary
and unjustifiable. Some, however, think
that there were few passengers and little
freight for the north on Tuesday, and
the railway authorities thought it would
hardly pay to make the return trip; and
we are not foolish enough to im-
agine that if they did think so, they
would let the interests or convenience
of the public stand in the way of their
own.

COLD WEATHER.—The weather prop-
hets who said that we were to have an
open winter ought to retire from busi-
ness; for though the first few weeks of
it were rather mild, the cold for a long
time past has been so intense that the
winter, as a whole, will rank above the
average for severity. Ten or fifteen
degrees below zero has been nothing
uncommon of late, and on Tuesday
morning last, in exposed situations, the
thermometers registered from twenty to
twenty-two. The sleighing, however,
was splendid until a few days ago, there
having been just enough snow to keep
the roads in first-class order, and no
drifts; but a few have formed during
the past fortnight, and travel has been
somewhat impeded. In consequence of
the omission of the usual January thaw,
symptoms of a scarcity of water are be-
ginning to be observed; and farmers
say that unless spring sets in unusually
early their cattle will have to be put on
a short allowance of fodder, which has
been consumed at a terrible rate during
the long-continued cold spell.

HEAVY LOADS.—For some time past
Mr. R. C. Smith's teams have been
drawing green wood (chiefly basswood)
from where it is cut to the pulp mill.
The loads all pass the *Gazette* office,
and we have often been astonished at
their magnitude, as they appear to be
thirteen or fourteen feet long and nearly
as high as a one-story house. But it
appears that the foreman who superin-
tends the chopping thought there ought
to be still more put on the sleighs, al-
though the teamsters declared that they
took all that their horses could possibly
drag; and last Monday one of them,
feeling sure that his load was an enor-
mous one, asked to have it weighed,
when he got to the village. An at-
tempt was made to comply with his re-
quest; but the hay-scale, upon which
the sleigh was with some difficulty
hailed, will only weigh 8,500 lbs.,
which was not enough by a good deal.
There was therefore no possibility of
learning the exact "left" of the load,
but several good judges estimated it at
nearly or quite six tons. No wonder
Smith's teams big as they are, were
fagged out at the end of their day's
work of three four-mile trips and return.

Ice in Cuba is worth two cents per
pound.

The Queen is suffering from bron-
chitis. She will return to Windsor on
Monday.

It is reported that a woman in the
city of Mexico gave birth to seven babes
in one day, all of whom died. The
mother lives.

The Chilian miner is considered the
strongest man in the world, and he fires
principally on the lentil, the cheapest
and most nutritious food known for its
weight.

Precautions Against Dynamite.

The new regulations for the admis-
sion of people to the house of commons
amount almost to prohibition. Mem-
bers will be held answerable for the
conduct of persons admitted at their
request. Strangers will not be allowed
to promenade on the terrace even if es-
corted by members. Reporters are de-
barred admission into the inner lobby,
leading corridor and committee rooms.
A deputation of journalists has been
appointed to endeavor to secure a mod-
ification of the regulation. There is a
growing movement in the docks and
among builders and other tradesmen to
dispense with the services of Irish work-
men. Fifteen hundred Irish work-
men were recently summarily dis-
missed from buildings in the course of
construction in East London, their fel-
low-workmen of other nationalities being
unwilling to work beside those whom
they regard as possible dynamiters.
It is reported that a similar move-
ment has been started at Manches-
ter, Liverpool and other provincial
cities.

How to Save Three-Quarters of a
Million.

Now that times are tough, and mer-
chants and manufacturers, and all other
business men are either working with a
reduced staff, or have made a reduction
in the wages of their employes, would
it not be well for the Dominion Govern-
ment to cut the wages of their employes
all round, from the Cabinet Ministers
down to the office boys. A general re-
duction of ten per cent. would save the
taxpayers to the extent of seven hun-
dred thousand dollars, and would not
be any means ruin the civil service em-
ployes. It would take the cost of col-
lecting the revenue down to the basis
of '82-'83. Why doesn't the govern-
ment do business in a business-like way,
and cut its garment according to its
cloth and the hardness of the times. Of
course the civil service dudes would all
howl if such a thing were threatened,
but it should be understood that the
country for the civil service.—Toronto
News.

The Transfer of Real Estate.

The Attorney-General on Friday in-
troduced his Bill to simplify the trans-
fer of real estate. The general purpose
of the Act, he explained, was to make
the transfer of real estate as simple as
the transfer of bank stock, and to make
the title of the holder as secure. This
result it is designed to reach by the
adoption of the Torrens system in force
in some of the Australian colonies and
in other countries. The change prop-
osed practically amounted to a revolu-
tion, and the Government felt compelled
to proceed with caution until such time
as it was ascertained with what degree
of favour the experiment was received
throughout the Province. It was pro-
posed that the adoption of the measure
should be optional for the present, and
that its operation should be confined to
the county of York and the city of To-
ronto. In reply to Mr. Meredith, the
Attorney-General said that at present
the duties under the new system would
probably be assigned to some existing
officer. Provision was made under the
Act, however, for the appointment of a
Master of Titles, to whom it was pro-
posed to commit the whole administra-
tion of the Act. He stated further, in
reply to Mr. Meredith, that the Govern-
ment had considered the necessity
of the creation of a guarantee fund to
secure those availing themselves of the
new system against loss, and the idea
was that a charge of one quarter of a
cent on the dollar of the value of the
property should be made to create this
fund.—Globe.

Something About Cholera.

If the transatlantic steamers will show
their trips we shall get no cholera. That
is the belief of Dr. Puttenkofer, as set
forth in a new German book. The dis-
ease cannot make a sea voyage of twenty
days. If we could not cross the ocean
from Europe in less time, cholera would
never reach us. There are unfavourable
land routes. Cholera never gets over
deserts which require more than twenty
days for caravans to cross. South Amer-
ica enjoyed exemption from cholera un-
til 1854, when fast-sailing vessels car-
ried it from Philadelphia to Rio Jan-
eiro, and a terrible epidemic was the
result. Cholera makes the most remark-
able jumps. The soil and its moisture,
Dr. Puttenkofer thinks, play a principal
part in starting epidemics. Clay soils
are relatively dry conditions of cholera.
His argument is, that the rain-soaked
earth has not air enough for the animal
germs to breathe. In heavy clay soils
water drives the air completely out.

Britain's Liquor Bill.

The cost of the intoxicating liquors
annually consumed in Great Britain is
in the neighbourhood of £150,000,000,
and would purchase 8,000,000 coats, at
40s., £16,000,000; 8,000,000 trousers,
at 20s., £8,000,000; 8,000,000 vests, at
10s., £4,000,000; 8,000,000 hats, at
6s., £2,400,000; 8,000,000 boots, at 6s.
10d. per pair, £4,000,000; 8,000,000
shoes, at 1s. 6d. per pair, £8,000,000;
8,000,000 shirts, at 5s., £2,000,000;
8,000,000 blinks, at 2s. 6d. per pair,
£25,000,000; 8,000,000 gowns, at 12s.
6d., £25,000,000; 8,000,000 bonnets, at
10s., £4,000,000; 18,000,000 caps, at
2s. 6d., £4,000,000; 20,000,000 chairs,
at 6s., £4,000,000; 4,000,000 tables at
20s., £2,000,000; 2,000,000 book cases
at 40s., £4,000,000; 40,000,000 books
at 1s., £2,000,000; 8,000,000 clocks, at
22s. 6d., £4,000,000; 20,000,000 bibles,
at 2s., £2,000,000; 100,000 cottages, at
£200, £20,000,000; poor rates pro-
vided, £12,000,000; pensions for 100,000
pensioners, at £200 a year, £20,000,000,
and for savings bank, £30,000,000; to-
tal, £160,000,000.

Sitting Bill wishes to be made a cit-
izen of the United States and allowed
to vote. Sitting Bill has captured the
key to the Indian question.

A Fenian Warned Off.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—Earl Granville,
British foreign secretary of state, has
refused an application from John Boyle
O'Reilly, editor of the Boston *Plot*, to
allow him to visit Canada, England, or
Ireland. The Irish exile was invited to
lecture here by D. Barry, president of
St. Patrick's society, but he has finally
declined to come after consenting. A
deputation from the National society
went to Ottawa and requested the min-
ister of justice to guarantee Mr. O'Reilly
freedom while here. Sir Alexander
Campbell replied that he could only be
responsible for his own department, but
any outsider could take out a criminal
warrant and have the editor arrested.
It appears that O'Reilly was tried in
Dublin, Ireland, in 1866, for high trea-
son, convicted at the assizes, and sen-
tenced to twenty years' imprisonment.
Through the connivance of James Ste-
phens and confederates he escaped not
long after his incarceration and went to
America, where he became a citizen.
Considerable disappointment has been
expressed by the Nationalists, as prepara-
tions had been made for the lecture.
The British minister was very emphatic
in his refusal.

The horses in Montreal are suffering
from equine smallpox.

There are 150 tradesmen in Paris
who deal in nothing but old postage
stamps.

The Marquis of Hartington is in
favour of accepting the military aid of-
fered by the colonies.

A glass bed is being exhibited in
London, and the air of the bed is open
to the gaze of the scrutinizing world.

The number of letters posted in the
world every year is said to be 52,000,
000,000.

The mining camp at Alta, Utah, has
been almost entirely destroyed by an
immense snow slide. Fourteen lives
were lost.

The workmen of London, (Eng.) are
applying to the Government to be given
employment.

The wholesale discharge of Irish
employes in London and other English
cities is reported. Employers are afraid
they may be in league with the dynamite
fraternity.

At Mr. Tilden's gigantic stone castle
of Greystone Mr. Cleveland had to
sleep in a bedroom forty feet long and
twenty feet wide—and this is only one
of ninety-nine rooms in the building.

The estimated cost to the State in
police expense and deprecations averages
\$1,800 per criminal for each year he is
at liberty, while a far smaller sum will
support and guard him in prison.

The Liberals in the newly constituted
electoral district of South Kensington
England, are, it is said, very anxious to
obtain the Marquis of Lorne as their
candidate at the forthcoming general
election.

A young chap at Tobacco, Mexico,
offered to wade into the river and kill
an alligator for fifty cents for an Amer-
ican traveller, and the traveller has
been waiting four weeks for him to re-
turn to the shore.

A twelve-year-old girl, carrying a
parcel of meat, was attacked last Sat-
urday by a dozen mongrel dogs on a
vacant lot in Philadelphia. After securing
and devouring the meat, the dogs hor-
ribly mutilated the child and tore off
her clothing. Her condition is critical.

Peter Kelly, a farmer living near the
town of Moate, in county Westmeath,
was found dead near his house on the
morning of the 14th. His skull was
battered in, and the place where the
body was found showed signs of a se-
vere struggle. The murder is attributed
to a rarian trouble.

There have been nine hundred deaths
of Roman Catholics in the city of Mon-
treal since the 1st of January. This is
unprecedented that Rev. Father Sen-
tenne called attention to the startling
mortality in his sermon in Notre Dame
church on Sunday. No cause was as-
signed, and no epidemic prevails.

Tom Elliott, a rich young farmer of
Dakota, having declared that he would
never marry until wheat sold at a dol-
lar per bushel, a neighbouring farmer,
who has a daughter willing to relieve
Tom's loneliness, has offered to take
him in a crock at a dollar a bushel, and
give him a cheque for it at the wedding.

Some excitement was excited in Lon-
don (Eng.) on the 16th, especially in
commercial and financial circles, by the
receipt of dispatches from Berlin, an-
nouncing that Russia has ordered 2,000
Krupp guns for the purpose of strength-
ening the position in Central Asia. The
guns are to be of the largest pattern,
and are evidently intended for service
in fortresses. It is also reported that
Sebastopol will be made a free port.

On Saturday last Mrs. Peter Wood-
cock, of North Frederickburg, mother
of Rev. Eli Gilbert and Nelson Wood-
cock, died at the advanced age of 94
years and 11 months. Her remains
were buried on Sunday last in the cem-
tery adjoining Bethany Church, and
on Monday night the body was stolen.
Immediately upon the desecration be-
ing discovered every endeavour was put
forth by the family, but as yet no trace
of the remains has been obtained.

"Why? What's the matter?"
Lady—(With face enveloped in a roll of
hot cloth)—"Oh! I'm crazy with that
Neuralgia that continually troubles me."
—"Well, how foolish! Why don't you
go to Wm. E. Ellis's Drug Store, Fenelon
Falls, and get a bottle of Fluid Lightning?"
It cured me in less than one minute.
I always keep a bottle in the house. It only
costs 25 cents."

James Brayley, Hamilton, says: "I read
the testimonials for McGregor's Speedy
Cure, and found that I had not to go to
New York, Philadelphia, Louisiana or Tex-
as to find living witnesses of its value; we
have plenty of persons right here to prove
its merits. I got a bottle and it helped me
right away. I was as bad with Bilious Fe-
ver and indigestion as I think any one could
be. I have taken three bottles and am near-
ly well, and can eat any kind of food with-
out it hurting me. I may say that I am bet-
ter than I ever expected to be. Free trial
bottles at Wm. E. Ellis's Drug Store, Fenelon
Falls.

If you should be so unfortunate as to
burn, scald or wound yourself in any way,
the proper thing to keep clean and heal it
is McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate.
Insist on having, and be sure you get, Mc-
Gregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Price,
25 cents. Wm. E. Ellis, Druggist, Fenelon
Falls, has the genuine.

FENELON FALLS MARKETS.

Reported by Mc Dougall & Brandon.
Fenelon Falls, Friday, Feb'y 20th, 1885.
Wheat, fall, per bushel - \$0 74 0 76
Wheat, spring " " " " " " 0 76 0 78
Barley, per bushel - " " " " " " 50 60
Oats, " " " " " " " " 27 30
Pease, " " " " " " " " 50 55
Rye, " " " " " " " " 45 50
Potatoes, " " " " " " " " 20 25
Butter, per lb., - " " " " " " 18 18
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs., \$5 00 \$5 75
Beef, per 100 lbs., - " " " " " " \$4 50 \$5 00
Eggs, per dozen, - " " " " " " 18 20
Sheepskins, - " " " " " " 30 60
Beef Hides, - " " " " " " \$3 00 \$6 00
Hardwood, dry, sawed, - \$2 50 \$3 00
Hardwood, green, sawed, - \$2 00 \$2 50
Hay, per ton, - " " " " " " \$10 00 \$12