

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

GOOD NEWS

For the People of Fenelon Falls and surrounding country.

F. KEAN, SON & CO.'S 'FAMOUS.'

Having sold out our Lindsay stock this week, we now turn our attention to the stock in your town. The stock consists of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes & Groceries,

AMOUNTING TO

\$7,829.45.

They are all new goods, being bought within the last 12 months, and we intend selling these goods here. Mr. JOHN St. LAWRENCE will have the selling, with special instructions from us to make them go, and to place before the people goods at such prices as will defy competition. Time and press of business prevent us giving you many quotations as to prices; however, we will enumerate a few this week.

- Dress Goods worth 15c. reduced to 8c.
- 10 Pieces all-wool Dress Goods worth 35c. reduced to 20c.
- Prints worth 8c. reduced to 5c.
- Prints worth 12c. reduced to 7c.
- Cretannes worth 15c. reduced to 10c.
- Table Linen worth 25c. for 15c.
- Factory Cotton, 25 yards for \$1.
- Steamloom 29 yards for \$1.
- Toweling worth 6c. reduced to 3c.
- Toweling worth 8c. reduced to 5c.
- Shirtings, Cottonades and Tickings all reduced.
- Good heavy Tweed for 25c.
- All wool Full-cloth worth 65c. for 45c.
- Men's all-wool full-cloth Pants worth \$1.65 for \$1.25.
- Our stock of Clothing must be sold.

- We will give a good Suit for \$3.50, worth \$6.50.
- 150 Pairs of Tweed Pants, all reduced.
- Men's Odd Vests for 50c.
- Boys' Odd Vests for 35c.
- 25 Men's Overcoats reduced to \$3.75.
- 18 Men's Overcoats worth \$10.50, reduced to \$5.50.
- 60 Boys' and Youths' Overcoats, all reduced.
- Boots and Shoes at special prices.
- Men's Felt Boots reduced to \$1.
- Overshoes and Rubbers at about half price.
- Ladies' lace and button boots for 90 cents, worth \$1.50.
- In our Groceries we will give special prices.
- 5 lbs. good Japan Tea for \$1.
- 18 lbs bright Sugar for \$1.

All other goods at less prices than you can get them elsewhere

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

**THE CORNER STORE,
JORDAN'S BLOCK,
Fenelon Falls.
F. KEAN, SON & CO.**

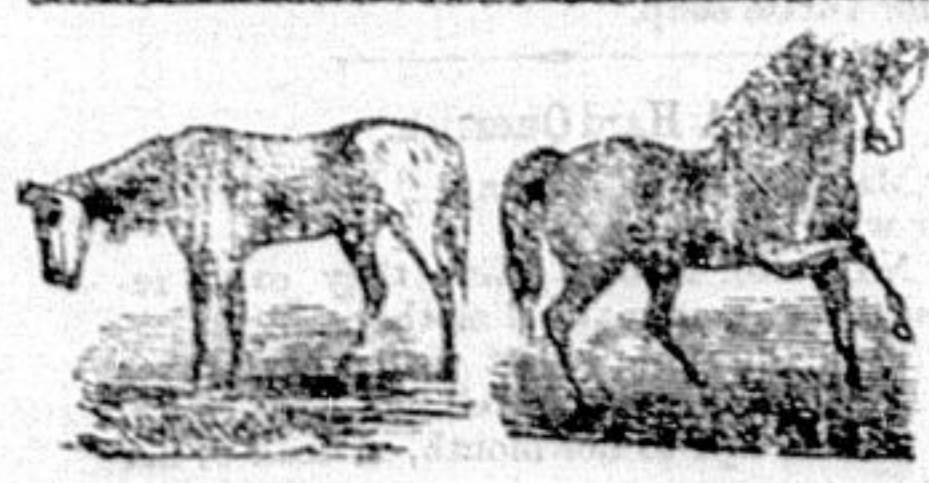


Latest: Styles.
Something Extra in Ties. All kinds of Neckwear.

CHEAPER THAN BANKRUPT STOCK.

NO PREMIUMS GIVEN
AND THEN CHARGE YOU MORE TO MAKE UP FOR IT.

Clark & Son.



Old English Condition Powder,
used by such well known horsemen as Joseph Staples, Manvers; Geo. Werry Fenelon; Albert Ware, Fenelon; Wm Hancock, Mariposa; Geo. Skuce, Ops etc., etc. TESTED AND TRIED. Rain or shine, it won't hurt any animal.

BEFORE. AFTER. 25c. EACH, OR FIVE FOR \$1.
W. E. ELLIS, AGENT, FENELON FALLS.

THOMAS ROBSON, IRON FOUNDER & MACHINIST, MANUFACTURER OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Engine and Mill Work
AND REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Bridge Bolts Made to Order.
Horse Powers, Straw Cutters,
2 and 3-furrow Gang Ploughs
and a good variety of General
Purpose Ploughs. A good as-
signment of Spring-tooth Har-
rows; Steel Harrows, Iron
Harrows and Wood Harrows

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
LOW PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES.

THOMAS ROBSON,
Fenelon Falls, Ont.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.
Friday, March 14th, 1890.

The Princeton Tragedy.

The following verdict was returned on Saturday last, after several adjournments, by the coroner's jury in what is known as the "Princeton tragedy":

"The jurors of our sovereign lady the Queen, empanelled by Dr. McLay on the 21st February, to enquire into the cause of the death of the young man found dead in the bush near Princeton, commonly called Hersee's swamp, lot 22, concession 2, Blenheim, whose name now appears to be Frederick Cornelius Benwell, do on their oath present that the said Frederick Cornelius Benwell came to his death by two pistol shots fired into his head from behind, one at or near the nape of the neck and the other a little behind and above the left ear, either of which was sufficient to cause death; and your jurors have reason to believe, and do believe, that the said shots were fired by the hand of Reginald Birchall, alias Somerset, with deliberate purpose and wilfully and feloniously to commit murder, on or about the 17th day of February, 1890; and we are of opinion that Caroline Birchall, wife of said Reginald Birchall, was accessory to the murder after the fact.

A. McLAY, M. D., coroner.
ROBT. RUTHERFORD, foreman."

The above verdict is just what was expected by almost everybody who read the voluminous evidence that has appeared in the city papers; and there can be scarcely the shadow of a doubt that the same verdict will be returned against Birchall when he is tried for his life. True, the evidence is purely circumstantial, but it almost always is in cases of murder, as there is very seldom an eye-witness of the crime. The prosecution against Mrs. Birchall will possibly be dropped, as there is nothing to show that she was implicated in the murder, or knew anything about it, until after it was committed; and it is a wife's duty to comfort and aid her husband, no matter what he may have done. There is reason to fear that Benwell was not Birchall's first victim, as the bodies of two other men—neither of whom could be identified—were found within the past three years in the same swamp. Two of Birchall's acquaintances, named Dudley and Pickett, have disappeared quite recently; and although the wife of the latter has received a telegram bearing her husband's signature from a town in Arizona, its genuineness is doubted. From Scotland yard, headquarters of the London detectives, comes news of the mysterious disappearance of no fewer than five English farmers who at different times crossed the ocean with considerable money in their possession, and there is a strong suspicion that they have been murdered and their bodies made away with, as it is impossible to otherwise account for the fact that no clue to their fate can be discovered. The existence of a "syndicate" of confidence men and murderers operating on both sides of the Atlantic has been hinted at, and some think that the conviction of Birchall will lead to the disclosure of a whole series of hitherto unsuspected crimes.

Mr. Barron's Speech.

The following is Mr. John A. Barron's speech before the recent vote on the Orange Incorporation Bill:

MR. BARRON. I confess to some little disappointment that the time allowed for discussion of the Orange Bill does not admit of my proceeding to answer, in my feeble way, as well as I can, some of the arguments which were adduced to the House on former occasions, in 1883 and in 1885, against a similar measure. I confess to disappointment, owing to the circumstances which were referred to by my hon. friend for Mon-

tréal Centre (Mr. Curran), himself, and which took place on those two occasions. It is true, Sir, he did not enlarge upon those arguments, but he brought them out and was successful, he intimated with others, in convincing the hon. gentlemen then in the House, that it was advisable to vote against Orange incorporation. Sir, I am rejoiced to know that time has done that which arguments failed to do on that occasion; time has resulted in convincing the majority of hon. gentlemen, I think, that it is desirable and advisable in the interest of justice, and only proper and fair, that the Orangemen of the country should receive incorporation. I need only refer to the fact that the hon. member for Montreal Centre himself, although he was foremost in opposing the Bill on the two occasions to which I have referred, has shown himself willing, the other night, to concede the principle of the Bill now before the House. I am glad that it can no longer be argued in this House, that this House itself has not the inherent right to grant incorporation. I am rejoiced that no longer can those difficult words "property and civil rights," as found in the British North America Act, be looked upon as forming an obstacle to incorporation by this House. I am also rejoiced to know that no longer is the argument made in this House that the Orange Society is an illegal society. Still more am I rejoiced to know that the word "secret," which was applied in an obnoxious manner in the arguments addressed to the House in the years mentioned, is no longer used as an argument against the incorporation of this society. I am further rejoiced to know that it is not said on the floor of this House, on this occasion, that the fact that the Orange Society is a society for the advancement of the Protestant religion is, therefore, a reason why incorporation should not be had. I want to take this opportunity of saying that I, for one, and I know there are many others like me, would not for one moment longer belong to the Orange Society if we felt and knew that its Protestant principles in any way interfered with the dealing out of justice to those who happen to be Roman Catholics or opposed to us in our religious views. I have said that the hon. gentleman who spoke against the Bill the other night and introduced an amendment, himself admitted the principle of the Bill. But what did he do? He introduced an amendment which I am glad to know the hon. gentleman who introduced the Bill, who has so skillfully managed it, and who has done so in a fair and candid way, speaking for the Orange Society, refused to accept, and it is an amendment which I think is a most insulting one. I desire to refer to the argument used the other evening, that the effect of incorporation by this House passing this Bill would be to repeal to a certain extent, if not entirely, a statute known as chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, which makes certain societies illegal. Let any hon. gentleman read the Bill now before the House, and he will see there is nothing whatever in it—and the Bill is also a fac-simile of the Foresters' Bill—repealing in any way possible the Act to which I have referred, namely, the Act declaring certain secret societies to be illegal. But there is nothing in this Bill which will in any way incorporate this society, except for benevolent purposes, and it is obvious that this House can pass this Bill without in any way interfering with the laws of Lower Canada. Let me refer to the case of Loranger v. Colonial Building and Investment Association, which goes to prove the position I have taken. It was a case wherein the Colonial Building and Investment Association was incorporated by this Parliament. It was granted power to hold lands and buy and rent houses, and so forth. The Attorney General of the Province of Quebec petitioned against the society, arguing that it was an illegal one, inasmuch as it should have been incorporated by the Province of Quebec, and contending that this Parliament in granting such powers to the society was doing that which was illegal. The case was taken to the Privy Council in England. I will read to the House part of the judgment rendered:

"It was urged that the operations of the company contravened the Provincial law, at the least in two respects, namely, in dealing in land, and in acting in contravention of the Building Acts of the Province. It may be granted that by the law of Quebec corporations cannot acquire or hold lands without the consent of the Crown. This law was recognised by this board, and held to apply to foreign corporations in the case of the Chaudiere Gold Mining Company vs. Desbarats. It may also be assumed, for the purpose of this appeal, that the power to repeal or modify this law falls within No. 13 of section 92 of the British North America Act, viz: Property and civil rights in the Province, and belongs exclusively to the Provincial Legislature; so that the Dominion Parliament could not confer powers on the company to override it. But the powers found in the Acts of incorporation are not necessarily inconsistent with the Provincial law

of mortmain, which does not absolutely prohibit corporations from acquiring or holding lands, but only requires, as a condition of their doing so, that they should have the consent of the Crown. If that consent be obtained, a corporation does not infringe the Provincial laws of mortmain by acquiring and holding lands. What the Act of Incorporation has done is to create a legal and artificial person with capacity to carry on certain kinds of business which are defined, within a defined limit, viz., throughout the Dominion."

That is what I say this Bill does. "Among other things, it has given to the association power to deal in land and buildings; but the capacity so given only enables it to acquire and hold lands in any Province, consistently with the laws of that Province relating to the acquisition and tenure of lands."

Further on the decision says: "The object was merely—"
Speaking of the judgment in a previous case.

"—to point out that a corporation should only exercise its powers subject to the law of the Province, whatever it might be in this respect."

So I say that by the incorporation of this society, as it is proposed to be done, this Parliament will incorporate it subject to the laws of the Province, and only to such an extent can a corporate body carry on its business. The amendment proposed by the hon. member for Montreal Centre (Mr. Curran) is, as I have said, one not acceptable to the Orange body in this country. It is to add a clause restraining them from holding processions in any Province where there is a law against processions, or where there may be a law hereafter against them. There is nothing in this Bill whatever authorising the Orange Society to hold processions, and so it is entirely unnecessary for the hon. gentleman to propose the amendment. There is a law in the Province of Quebec, affecting Montreal only, providing that a society such as this cannot hold processions. That provision will not be interfered with in any way by this Bill, and I assert without fear of contradiction—and I do so for the benefit of those who have been asking my opinion on this question—that that law will still remain the law; and when the member for Montreal Centre (Mr. Curran) asked us to attach to this Bill his proposed amendment, he was only proposing to duplicate what is the present law as regards the Province of Quebec, because the provision which he seeks to have inserted by this House is that which is already the law, and that which will remain the law in the Province of Quebec. I say, therefore, that this amendment is entirely unnecessary and uncalled for, and should not be attached to the Bill now before the House. The hon. gentleman referred to the Crimes of Violence Prevention Act, introduced by the hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake), which is a Dominion Act; but I think the hon. gentleman was a little unfair in the inference he drew, when he sought to make it appear that the Orange body was responsible for the introduction of that Act. On the occasion to which he referred—and I am sorry he referred to it, because there was no necessity—the Orangemen were not the aggressors; but, on the contrary, they were acting on the defensive from the beginning to the end, and were in no way whatever responsible for the sad event which took place at the time. I desire to refer to another matter by way of privilege, and I do so because the hon. gentleman who spoke a few minutes before me referred to another matter concerning himself by way of privilege, I refer to an article which appeared in the Empire of Saturday last, in which there was stated that there was a clique on this side of the House whose intention was, and whose efforts were directed to defeat the Bill by pressing it to a vote on Friday night. I say that, so far as I am concerned, that accusation is utterly false and untrue from beginning to end. I know that hon. gentlemen on this side of the House, at all events, will know how anxious I have been time and again to have this Bill pass the House, and it was most unjust and unfair, and I would use stronger language, if I were permitted, in denial of the statement which, so far as I am concerned, or any hon. gentleman is concerned, is absolutely false and untrue. In conclusion, I wish to say to my friends in this House, who may in any way be guided by what I may say, that this Bill is nothing more or less than a benevolent Bill. You might have any other name attached to the Bill than that of the Orange Society, so long as you have the names of the gentlemen who are there set down as incorporators. I say, Sir, that the object is simply the same as the Bill which was before this House in the case of the Foresters Society, entirely and exclusively a benevolent one. As the hon. member for Montreal Centre said, there was nothing objectionable in the Bill itself. I hope, Sir, it will not be said that this society, which, as the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Curran) stated the other night, was a loyal one, will not be refused a measure