

Passed at Last.

THE UNITED STATES HOUSE ACCEPTS THE SENATE BILL.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—The Senate tariff bill has passed the House. As there is no doubt that the President will either approve it or permit it to become law without his signature, Canadians can begin to study what effect the new law will have upon their industries. After all the agitation of the last twelve months the bill that has passed the House to-night is the bill that passed the Senate, without the change of a word or letter. There are some known errors in the bill, but they are not changed. It was the decision of the Democratic leaders that it would not be safe to send the bill back to the Senate for any amendment whatever, because of the fear that it would be defeated. The bill can be approved by the President within ten days, or it can become a law without his signature in ten days, if the Congress shall remain in session; and it is the expectation that the session will continue. The articles in the tariff in which Canada has the chief interest have not been changed from the bill. The agricultural schedule is unaltered. Lumber, including even finished lumber, is free. Coal is not free. The great efforts of the President to secure free coal have been unsuccessful; nor is it probable that the separate bill which will be proposed to pass in the House, to put coal on the free list, will be passed by the Senate this session. Senator Gorman, whose bill was passed by the House to-day, and who has triumphed in this matter, said to-night there would be no more tariff legislation at this session.

The House to-night passed a bill to put bituminous coal, shale slack and coke on the free list, but so far as this session goes the bill is a mere declaration of principle. There is no probability that there will be a quorum in the Senate after Wednesday next.

There are no changes in the agricultural schedule, iron ore or lumber, except that finished lumber was put on the free list. There were six hundred and thirty-three amendments, none of which affect Canada particularly except finished lumber.

Amongst the passengers on board the steamship Sardinian, which arrived at Montreal on Sunday, was Hon. Edward Blake. Mr. Blake is in the best of health.

At a lonely place near Minnor, in the Washington District, 40 masked men raided the cabin of a woman named "Sis" King, of doubtful reputation, and dragged the woman from bed. After she had been given 78 cuts with a hickory switch she was left senseless on the ground. It is said the whipping was participated in by a number of business men who stand well in the community.

Another Letter from Chicanadian.

To the Editor of the Fenelon Falls Gazette.

Sir,— Another difference between American and Canadian practice is seen in the election of all county officers by vote of the people. Why a sheriff, or recorder of deeds, or county inspector of schools, should not be chosen by the people themselves, does not seem clear to people over there. I have often been told by Americans that Canada must be a fine place for those who hold county offices for life. County inspectors of schools are regarded as other officers of the county, and must go back to the people for re-election or rejection by them. Moreover, there is always but one inspector for a whole county, as opposed to two for a county here, making the supervision of schools there much cheaper and permitting the teachers to be better paid. I am compelled to say that the elected superintendent seems a much more useful man than he who is to the manner born. An elected officer, in general, is more energetic in discharging his duties, more approachable, and much more civil. Many a time have I seen an able man re-elected by the votes of the party opposed to him, because of his great usefulness. Party spirit may run high in the States, but, at the same time—to quote Andrew Carnegie's congratulatory telegram to President Harrison when the latter was re-nominated in 1892—"the Americans know a good thing when they see it." An inevitable result of this really free and representative system is seen in the spirit and temper of the people there. All profoundly love their country; every man sees before him the same avenues and the same invitations to success, and, if success comes not, he makes the language of Cassius his very own, viz: "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings." The typical American, like the typical Englishman, is bold, independent, just, but rather "better-natured," more obliging, and, while not fonder of his home, is certainly fonder of what his home contains—his wife and children. An interesting contrast in the governing faculty of the two peoples is seen at Niagara Falls. On the American side the visitor reads, "Please do not harm the trees." On the Canadian side he reads, "Do not injure the trees, under penalty of the law," and then follows a reference to the statute, its number, chapter, and the year of Victoria's reign in which it was enacted, etc., etc. In trade, Americans, like the English, look out for themselves.

They demand a high price for their services, hence all articles into whose manufacture hand-labor enters largely are more costly than in Canada or Europe. I heard James G. Blaine speak at South Bend, Indiana, in 1884, while touring the country as a presidential candidate. I recall these words very clearly: "I was speaking to Mr. —, the Philadelphia ship-builder, the other day, and said he to me, 'That ship cost me \$500,000, and only \$5,000, or one per cent. of that cost was paid for material, the other 99 per cent. being paid for labor.' Of course, he took the timber in the tree, the iron in the mine, etc." Bread in Lindsay and Toronto is five cents for a two-pound loaf, exactly what it is in Melbourne, Australia. In the States it is five and six cents for a one-pound loaf, even where flour is cheaper than in Canada. The American farmer, discovering a general decline in the profits of the farm, recently demanded a higher protection on farm products imported into the country, and his demands were enacted in the McKinley law. Thus it may be seen that cousin Jonathan takes care of his own interests first.

Many Canadians and nearly all Englishmen fancy that the South entertains hostile feelings against the North as a result of the late civil war, and that in case of foreign war the country would be divided against itself. No greater mistake could be made. The once "solid South" is no longer solid, and long since confessed its error, and to-day the public men of that section yearn for opportunities to display their loyalty. The country that invites a quarrel with the American republic on the supposition of Southern disaffection would find itself in the position of the man who interfered with a quarrel between man and wife.

The general depression existing in the United States now began over a year ago, and was caused mainly by the peculiar financial system of the country. It may be readily understood. European capitalists have billions of dollars invested in the United States, and as these securities matured they accepted the money in many instances instead of renewing the paper. This caused enormous shipments of gold to Europe. These drains upon the gold of the country alarmed other investors at home and abroad, and they, too, demanded payment in gold as fast as their securities kept maturing, fearing lest they should be compelled to take their money in silver, which was already depreciated enormously by the increased outputs of the mines and by the stoppage of silver coinage in India. Everybody wanted gold or treasury notes. Fear seized depositors, who rushed for their money. The banks tottered, and scores of them fell before the stampede. Manufacturers could not make collections and the banks could not lend; so, factories had to shut down all over the country, and millions became idle. There is no post-office savings bank in the United States, as there is in Canada and England and nearly every country in western Europe. The Government does not become responsible for a dollar put into any bank, and, as a result, in any panic such as this, thousands lose their all. The people of the western silver States demand unlimited coinage of silver, and this in spite of the fact that the country cannot circulate more than \$60,000,000 in silver, and the accumulation of a train-load of silver bullion in the national treasury. So there is a constant conflict between the gold interests and the silver interests. Every mortgage contains a clause requiring repayment "in gold of standard fineness." Canadians cannot value too highly their banking system, which has no superior in the world. Many do not know that the Bank of Montreal has no rival on the continent of America. But the post-office savings bank is its brightest feature. A score of attempts have been made to secure this institution in the States, but the bankers of the country kill every such bill introduced into Congress. Such a bank would have prevented the present distress there, for depositors, knowing that the Government stood back of the counter, would have made no rush on the savings banks, by which act they took millions out of circulation. It is the business of a Government to aid the people by sound institutions, and President Lincoln, on the field of Gettysburg, assured the citizen soldiers, in words quoted on every stump, that he desired to make theirs "a government of the people, for the people and by the people," and yet their thrifty poor are denied a government savings bank, an institution in which the careful Canadian has over twenty-five millions saved up for a rainy day.

CHICANADIAN.

BIRTHS.

CLARK.—In Fenelon Falls, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1894, the wife of Mr. A. Clark, Jr., of a daughter.

MCDUGGALL.—In Fenelon Falls, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1894, the wife of Mr. Findley McDougall of a son.

DIED.

JONES.—In Fenelon Falls, on Thursday, August 2nd, 1894, Shirley, youngest daughter of Mr. John Jones, aged 10 months and 17 days.

FOWLS FOR SALE.

Three handsome White Leghorn cockerels for sale very cheap. Apply at the Gazette office. Fenelon Falls, August 14th, 1894.—271f

LOST OR STRAYED.

From the premises of W. J. Wilson, Kinmount, a BLACK MARE, 14 hands high, in fair driving condition, formerly owned by Dr. Graham, of Fenelon Falls. Any person furnishing information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded. W. J. WILSON, Kinmount. Aug. 14th, 1894.—27-1\*

DOUBLE CANOE FOR SALE,

in good condition, made by Wm. English, Peterborough. Apply at the Gazette office. Fenelon Falls, Aug. 16th, 1894.—271f

GREAT MIDSUMMER SALE

NOW GOING ON AT CARTER'S Dry Goods and Clothing Store IN LINDSAY.

EVERYTHING TO BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AS OUR STOCK IS FAR TOO LARGE.

It makes no difference if your wants are only small; we can save you money, and will do so if you come to the cheapest store in Victoria county.

CARTER, The World Beater, KENT-ST., LINDSAY.

FENELON FALLS MARKETS. Reported by the North Star Roller Mill Co. Fenelon Falls, Friday, Aug. 17th, 1894.

Wheat, Scotch or Fife	67	to	70
Wheat, fall, per bushel	58		60
Wheat, spring	56		58
Barley, per bushel	45		48
Buckwheat	45		50
Oats	34		35
Pease	53		54
Rye	42		45
Potatoes	50		60
Butter, per lb	15		16
Eggs, per dozen	8		8
Hay, per ton	6.00		7.00
Hides	1.00		1.50
Hogs	6.00		6.50
Sheepskins	35		75
Wool	15		17
Flour, family, Silver Leaf	1.55		1.70
Flour, best bakers'	1.75		2.00
Flour, clipper	1.30		1.40
Flour, straight rolled	1.50		1.60
Bran, per ton	14.00		15.00
Shorts	18.00		18.00
Mixed chop, per ton	22.00		24.00

MEMORIAL CARDS NEATLY PRINTED AT The 'GAZETTE' OFFICE.

Live, Energetic Men Wanted! To represent us in the sale of our HARDY CANADIAN GROWN NURSERY STOCK. Position permanent and affords good chance of advancement to all workers. Liberal inducements to new men. Send for our terms. The trial will cost you nothing. STONE & WELLINGTON, TORONTO, ONT.

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE GAZETTE." \$1 PER YEAR.

Wanted. Industrious, sober, reliable men to sell our complete lines of Nursery Stock and Seed Potatoes. A few special varieties controlled by us. Commission or salary paid weekly, and guaranteed promptly. Exclusive and choice of territory given. Outfit free. Don't delay. Apply at once for terms. ALLEN NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW TAILOR SHOP

CORN (ENSILAGE) FOR FEEDING PURPOSES. CARROT SEED MANGEL SEED TURNIP SEED AND ALL KINDS OF GARDEN SEEDS STOCK FRESH. PRICES RIGHT - AT - W. T. JUNKIN'S.

CURE TAKE THE BEST THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE. THIS GREAT COUGH CURE promptly cures where all others fail. Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands, and will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For a Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S BELLADONNA PLASTER, 50c. SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price, 50c. Injector free. For Sale by W. T. Junkin. Subscribe for the 'Gazette.'

BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN FENELON FALLS. GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE ORDERING. A GOOD SUIT TO MEASURE \$10 AND \$12 PER SUIT. ALSO—CHEAP SUITS FOR BOYS. A First-Class Cutter Engaged. A Perfect Fit Guaranteed. NEW GOODS. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED AT R. TAGGART'S NEW TAILORING STORE.

INSURANCE. Mr. Wm. E. Ellis having transferred his Insurance Business to me, I am prepared to take risks on all classes of property At Very Lowest Rates None but first-class British and Canadian Companies represented. FARM PROPERTY at very low rates. James Arnold.

SECOND DIVISION COURT -OF THE- County of Victoria. The next sittings of the above Court will be held in Dickson's hall, Fenelon Falls, ON MONDAY, OCT. 8th, 1894, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon Thursday, Sept. 27th, will be the last day of service on defendants residing in this county. Defendants living in other counties must be served on or before Sept. 22nd. S. NEVISON, E. D. HAND, Bailiff, Clerk. Fenelon Falls, July 12th, 1894.

J. M'FARLAND HAS EVERYTHING IN GROCERIES. THE VERY CHOICEST GOODS. Ready-made Clothing at Cost for Cash for 30 Days. -- Every Article a Bargain. -- J. MCFARLAND.