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**EVERY ONE
TO HIS TRADE.** Our business is selling Paint.

We know what to look for and what to look out for. It's likely you don't. That's where we'll help you. We've experimented; our experience will save you trouble and annoyance. When we tell you

**THE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS**

Are the best paints for anything paintable you may depend upon it. Let us show you color cards.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

After looking around for a considerable time to find out the best Separator, I have succeeded in obtaining the agency for the

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

as without doubt the best machine on the market for the following reasons:

1. It is all in one.
2. There are no loose parts whatever.
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4. In no case during the past year was its superiority more manifested than by its being awarded, amidst strong competition at the St. Louis exhibition, the first premium and diploma for best separator for farm use. **Come in and see it.**

Cheese Factory Cans. That's where we shine. No better can offered in the country than the make we sell. Can undersell any other maker, having bought the material before the great advance.

JOS. HEARD.

H. MCDUGALL,

AGENT FOR

McCormick Right Hand Open Binder Vertical Lift Mower.

All Steel Rake, and Corn Harvester.

COULTHARD SCOTT CO., OSHAWA, Champion Seeder and Cultivator.

Cockshutt Plows, Bell's Tread Power.

Chatham Waggons.

ALL UP TO DATE.

FURNITURE, DOORS, SASH,

—AND—

UNDERTAKING,

—AT—

W. M'Keown's,

FRANCIS ST. WEST,

FENELON FALLS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

paid for old iron, copper, brass etc

Dealer in
**IRON and COAL,
IRON PIPE, and
PIPE FITTINGS.**

Thos. Robson,

Fenelon Falls.

Please call and settle Accounts, as I require to use the money.
Yours respectfully,
Mrs. J. A. MacDougall.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

Friday, July 13th, 1900.

The Transvaal War.

The war is still dragging along, and there are occasional engagements between the British and the Boers, almost invariably ending in the defeat of the latter, who, however, are holding out stubbornly and bravely, and will very probably prolong the struggle for some considerable time. Lord Roberts reports that 800 British prisoners, chiefly men of the Derbyshire militia and Imperial yeomanry, have been released and placed over the Natal border, which is believed to indicate that Boer commandos are beginning to run short of provisions and are also feeling the pressure of the British columns, some of which are said to be closing in on General Dewet. A Boer attempt to retake Rustenburg was frustrated, as was also one on a position held by General Hutton, and Lord Roberts says that several officials of the late Free State Government have surrendered at Heilbron. Mr. Ford, in a letter recently cabled to the New York Tribune, says that "the campaign in South Africa is clearing slowly," and that "the co-operation of so many columns leaves chances for mishaps, especially when each is dependent upon convoys for supplies." He says:

"Guerilla warfare is not easily ended; one town after another may be occupied and garrisoned, but hostile forces will have considerable range in the mountain districts and will be constantly sub-divided and broken up into smaller bands. Steyn will probably be hunted down in the mountain passes in the course of a few weeks; Botha is held off temporarily in the Transvaal until Dewet's commandos can be dispersed. With double lines of railway communication with Pretoria, transport difficulties are now largely obviated, except in the mountain districts, which have become the centres of guerilla warfare."

Though public opinion is divided, in Canada as well as in England, regarding the justice of and necessity for the war in the Transvaal, there is no division of opinion as to the courage and devotion of the officers and men who are "saving the Empire," and foremost amongst them are the volunteers from the Dominion of Canada, as is shown by the splendid tribute paid to them by the Commander-in-Chief, and read in the House of Commons at Ottawa by Dr. Borden on Saturday last:

"Pretoria, July 6.—I have much pleasure in bringing to you Excellency's notice the good work done by the first and Second Battalions, Canadian Mounted Rifles, who have been repeatedly conspicuous for their gallant conduct and soldierlike instincts. During the attack by the Boers on Katbosch on the 22nd of June, a small party of Pincher Creek men of the 2nd Battalion displayed the greatest gallantry and devotion to duty, holding in check a force of Boers by whom they were largely outnumbered. Corporal Morden and Private Kerr continued fighting till mortally wounded. Lance-Corporal Miles and Private Miles, wounded, continued to fire and hold their ground. On the 18th of June a party of the

First Battalion, under Lieutenant Young, when operating with a force under General Hutton, to the north-west of Pretoria, succeeded in capturing two of the enemy's guns and brought in a herd of cattle and several prisoners without losing a man.

(Signed) Roberts."

The Trouble in China.

The news from China is somewhat more cheering than it was a week ago, as it was then believed that the members of the different legations at Peking and all other "foreign devils" had been barbarously murdered by the infuriated Boxers and their allies. There has been serious fighting at Tien Tsin as well as at the capital, and many whites have been killed as well as thousands of Chinese; but the legations are believed to be safe and able to hold out for a few days; and, as there are a good many Japanese and Russians already in China and many more from those countries, as well as from England and the States, are on their way thither, it is hoped that the "insurrection," as it is called, will soon be put an end to, especially as the better class of Chinese and some of the high officials are opposed to it. The trouble is confined almost entirely to the northern provinces, but if it should spread throughout the empire the consequences would be appalling, as there are at least fifty millions of Chinese able to take the field. As a people they are not brave, and in old times used to go to war with fans and umbrellas as part of their equipment; but religious fanaticism—of all kinds the most potent—often supplies the place of courage, and, as they are supplied with modern arms and ammunition and have many European officers in their employ, it will be a long and bloody task to subdue them if the determination to evict all foreigners should become general. There are two standpoints—the European and the Chinese—from which to view the situation, and the latter is, very naturally, defended by a member of the Boxer Society now in London, England. He says, in effect, that all the Chinese ask is to be let alone, and that the religion, manners and customs of their forefathers, with which they are perfectly satisfied, be not interfered with; and, really, the request does not appear to us, to be an unreasonable one. He says, "Our passions and ambitions have settled down to a calm desire for happiness in the world; our religion is reduced to a philosophy of life which the last 2,000 years has proved to be absolutely sound. All through China you will find the same uniform level spirit of content. You may think that we live lives of ignorance and squalor and idleness, but I assure you it is not so. We are as well off as we want to be, and no man can improve on that." That's all very fine; but how are the clerical "foreign devils" to make enough converts, or the lay "foreign devils" to make enough money if the Chinese be let alone. Poor old China! There are, we greatly fear, hard times ahead for her.

A Policy of Misrepresentation.

The oft-quoted lawyer who is said to have frequently resorted to the expedient of abusing the opposing attorney when his own client had no case, must have been a member of the present Tory Opposition; or, at all events, if he should join that august body he would find himself in mighty congenial company. Abuse, slander and reckless misrepresentation seem to be the stock in trade of the opponents of the Government at the present moment, and apparently it is with this admirable, statesmanlike and patriotic policy that they propose to meet the country at the next election. Hon. Mr. Sutherland, acting Minister of the Interior, called attention to this discreditable state of affairs the other day when, replying to the latest collection of "Yukon charges," he remarked: "Sir, it is history repeating itself, only worse. In 1878 Alexander Mackenzie and his Government were attacked by all kinds of slanders and calumnies; and the policy of the present Opposition appears to be, as they are not able to criticize successfully the administration of the Government, to throw broadcast the most unfounded slanders against the characters of members of the Government and officials of the Government, without any regard to what is right or fair. It is my humble opinion, Mr. Speaker, that there is not a member sitting on the opposite side of the House who believes that there is one word of truth in this document, or one just reason why any action should be taken upon it. It is put forward for one purpose only; that is, because hon. gentlemen opposite, being unable to find any just or fair policy with which to go to the country, have adopted this unfair, improper and immoral policy of throwing unfounded slanders against members of the Government. In this disgraceful document they are not only directing

their slanders against the Liberal party and the Liberal Government, but they are discrediting this grand old Dominion of Canada. There seems to be no limit to the length to which these gentlemen are willing to go in discrediting and destroying the country, if they can only make it appear that there is some cause for censure upon the Government." Liberal papers have been calling attention to this before, and the Toronto Globe recently remarked:—"Is it not a fact that Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, when Premier of Canada, was the victim of a scandal cry unequalled for persistence and ferocity in the history of Canadian politics?" The Mail replies:—"No, the statement is wholly untrue." Unfortunately for the Mail, however, a file of its issues of a quarter of a century ago is still extant, and in those back numbers are found the following editorial comments, among many others of a like character, having reference to Mr. Mackenzie:—"Mr. Mackenzie has proved incapable, and his inept, extravagant, corrupt and hypocritical reign is to end." "A man capable of descending to the most despicable means to retain his hold of office and its emoluments, and, therefore, unfitted to fill the position he holds." "There is no man in Parliament whose language is coarser or more insulting than the Premier's. His perversion of facts is notorious." "With all his professions of honesty, no more reckless man ever engaged in the politics of this country." "The country realizes now the cruel injustice done to Mr. Mackenzie by the Mail's calumnies,—and the same game will not succeed in driving the present Government from power."

Getting Values For Cash Paid.

The list of railway subsidies submitted by the Government is a very disappointing one,—that is to the Opposition,—for the Tories had announced, with that air of assurance which Government critics generally display when they know least about it, that the amount to be asked for would reach \$20,000,000, whereas the total is only \$3,493,000, of which nearly \$200,000 is revotes. Then, too, it was estimated that the vote per mile would be doubled this year; but this guess also fell entirely wide of the mark for no change has been made in the rate. The qualifying and restraining conditions introduced by the present Government last year, for the first time in the history of the Dominion, are again attached to the grants, and the country is thereby indemnified for every cent expended; indeed, as was the case last year, the subsidies are not free grants of money at all, but are simply loans upon which the beneficiaries pay interest and eventually refund the principal. This is a notable and satisfactory change from the old policy of giving the railways every thing they wanted, and often a little more and asking nothing in return.

A Family Gathering.

On Monday, July 2nd, the descendants of Mr. John Junkin, Sr., of Verulam, to the fourth generation, assembled in force and proceeded to Stinson's Point to spend the day. About half past eleven the party reached the grounds, and, after having dinner, a committee was organized, or proceeded to organize itself, for the purpose of carrying on sports, and several races were indulged in by both young and old. All day long the woods and cow-bells rang, and all day long the passing travellers wondered at the noise, which convinced the venerable head of the family that his descendants had inherited excellent lungs. Mr. J. H. Stanton came over from Fenelon Falls, and several photographs of the party were taken. Tea was served, and, after singing "God Save the Queen," three cheers were given for grandfather and the party departed for home, having had a very happy re-union. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Junkin, Mr. and Mrs. George Junkin, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Junkin and Miss Roselle Junkin came down from Toronto on the previous Saturday for the occasion.—Com.

Village Council.

Fenelon Falls, July 9th, 1900: Council met at regular meeting, all the members present. Minutes of two previous meetings read and approved. The constable made a return of the proceeds of sale of the effects of the late N. M. Keith, showing a gross amount of \$30.06; the net amount coming to the corporation being \$23.88. Moved by Mr. McFarland, seconded by Mr. Jones, That the following accounts be paid and the receiver give his orders for the same: Wm. Jordan, rent of hall to July 1st, \$25; L. Deyman, coffin for N. M. Keith, \$12.50; A. Torrance, cutting weeds, \$1.50; E. D. Hand, printing, \$1.50; R. M. Mason, bill from Board of Health, \$1.50; S.