

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1896.

No. 49.

XMAS!

H. J. LYTLE WILL SELL THE LARGE STOCK OF

...ALBUMS...
...LADIES' WORK BOXES...
...TOILET SETS...
...SMOKERS' SETS...
...MANICURE SETS...
...SHAVING SETS...
(IN PLUSH, LEATHER AND CELLULOID)

AT ABOUT

HALF
REGULAR PRICES.

TOY BOOKS AND XMAS CARDS MUST BE SOLD.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES TO CHOOSE FROM.

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 THURSDAY, FEB'Y 20th, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon Saturday, Feb'y 8th, will be the last day of service on defendants residing in this county. Defendants living in other counties must be served on or before Feb. 4th. S. NAYSON, E. D. HAND, Bailiff. Clerk

Fenelon Falls, Dec. 19th, 1895.

To the Public.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE Co. has amalgamated with the Alliance of England, giving insurers the security of \$25,000,000 and the same good policy.

JOHN AUSTIN, Agent

Also agent for the Queen of England and Caledonian of Edinburgh. Capital combined, \$45,000,000.

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.

Fenelon Falls Local Board of the People's Building and Loan Ass'n, of London, Ont.

T. Robson, President; Dr. H. H. Graham, Vice-President; J. T. Arnold, Sec-Treas.; M. H. McLaughlin, Solicitor, Lindsay; F. McDougall, Valuator; Alex. Clark, Dr. A. Wilson, M. W. Brandon, J. H. Brandon, Directors.

DO YOU WANT

to invest a small amount each month where it will be safe and yield you good returns in 7 1/2 years?

CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE

2c a day for 7 1/2 years and get \$100
10c a day for 7 1/2 years and get \$500
20c a day for 7 1/2 years and get \$1,000

LITTLE AND OFTEN FILLS THE PURSE.

Do you want to buy a home with the money you now pay for rent? So long as the masses of the people do not save anything out of their earnings, just so long will their spendings go into the hands of those who do save, and they are the capitalists. This is why the few own the houses and the many pay the rent.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS call on or address any of the above named officials, at Fenelon Falls. —39—1yr.

The "Fenelon Falls Gazette"

is printed every Friday at the office, on the corner of May and Francis streets.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE, or one cent per week will be added as long as arrears remain unpaid.

Advertising Rates.

Professional or business cards, 50 cents per line per annum. Casual advertisements, 5 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Contracts by the year, half year or less, upon reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING

of all ordinary kinds executed neatly, correctly and at moderate prices.

E. D. HAND, Proprietor.

Professional Cards.

MUSIC.

MISS B. MACNIVEN.

Instruction given on ORGAN and PIANO at moderate rates. For terms apply at the residence of Mr. R. B. Sylvester, "Maryborough Lodge," Fenelon Falls.

LEGAL.

McLAUGHLIN & McDIARMID, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Etc., Lindsay B and Fenelon Falls. Lindsay Office: Kent-St., opposite Market. Fenelon Falls Office: Over Burgoyne & Co's store. The Fenelon Falls office will be open every Monday and Friday afternoon from arrival of train from Lindsay. Money to loan on real estate at lowest current rates. R. J. McLAUGHLIN. F. A. McDIARMID. M. H. McLAUGHLIN.

A. P. DEVLIN,

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

G. H. HOPKINS,

BARRISTER, &c. SOLICITOR FOR the Ontario Bank. Money to loan at lowest rates on terms to suit the borrower. Offices: No. 6, William Street South, Lindsay, Ont.

MOORE & JACKSON,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Office, William street, Lindsay. F. D. MOORE. A. JACKSON.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I have recently had a considerable, though limited, sum of money placed with me for loaning on farms at

Five and a-half per cent.

Parties wishing to borrow on these terms should not delay to make application. Large amounts of funds, at slightly higher rates, according to security. In most cases solicitor work is done at my office, insuring speed and moderate expenses.

Allan S. Macdonell,

Barrister &c., Lindsay

MEDICAL.

DR. A. WILSON,

M. B., M. C. P. & S., Ontario, — PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR. Office, Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls.

DR. H. H. GRAHAM,

GRADUATE of the University of Trinity College, Fellow of Trinity Medical School, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Member of the College of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario. Office and residence on Francis-St. West Fenelon Falls, opposite the Gazette office.

R. M. MASON,

VETERINARY SURGEON; Honor Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, 1884; R. M. O. V. M. A. Residence—Francis Street East, Fenelon Falls.

E. P. SMITH,

VETERINARY SURGEON and Dentist; Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office: Cambay, Ont.

SURVEYORS.

JAMES DICKSON,

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

DENTAL.

Dr. NEELANDS, DENTIST, LINDSAY,

Extracts teeth without pain by gas (vitalized air) administered by him for 27 years. He studied the gas under Dr. Colton, of New York, the originator of gas for extracting teeth. Dr. Colton writes Dr. Neelands that he has given the gas to 186,417 persons without an accident from the gas. Other pain obtunders used. A good set of teeth inserted for \$10. Dr. Neelands visits Fenelon Falls (McArthur House) the third Tuesday of every month. Call early and secure an appointment

W. H. GROSS, DENTIST.

The beautiful Crown and Bridge work practised with success. Gas and all other anaesthetics for extracting teeth without pain. A set of Artificial Teeth, better than the average, for \$8 00. Rooms directly opposite Wood's stove depot, Lindsay.

H. HART, L. D. S.

A SET OF GOOD TEETH FOR \$10. Gas and local anaesthetics for painless extracting. Satisfaction guaranteed in all branches of dentistry. Office over Fairweather & Co's store nearly opposite the post-office, Lindsay

TORONTO

FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Authorized Capital, \$2,500,000.
Subscribed Capital, \$630,000.

J. K. Kerr, Q. C., President.
E. J. Davis, M. P. P., Vice-President.
Geo. Dunstan, General Manager.

Fenelon Falls Branch.

Accounts opened and deposits received. Interest allowed at highest current rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Drafts issued on all points. Exchange bought and sold. Notes discounted. Special attention given to the collection of sale and other notes. Office in the McArthur Block.

H. J. LYTLE, Manager.

McLAUGHLIN & McDIARMID, Solicitors.

West Side Store.

At this time I desire to call your attention to my new stock of **Boots and Shoes**, which has been selected with great care. Prices and styles will be found all right. My stock of General **Groceries** is the best that can be purchased, and my **Teas** speak for themselves. Everything usually found in a first-class grocery store in stock. Call and compare prices. I will please you. Produce of all kinds bought and sold.

GEO. MARTIN.

Furniture.

BEDROOM SUITES
BUREAUS
SIDEBOARDS
EASY CHAIRS
LOUNGES
CENTRE TABLES
MIRRORS
PICTURES

and other articles—useful and ornamental, and the prices are not high.

Perhaps you have Pictures stowed away—of little use for want of a frame. Bring them here and have their decorative qualities made the most of.

L. DEYMAN,

Colborne-St., Fenelon Falls.

HEADQUARTERS

IN VICTORIA COUNTY FOR

Room Paper and Picture Frames

—IS AT—

W. A. GOODWIN'S,
Baker's Block, Kent-st., Lindsay.

Artists' Goods a Specialty.

Machine Needles, Alabastine and Dye Works Agency.

Please call and see my 5c. Paper.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Pushing, trustworthy men to represent us in the sale of our Choice Nursery Stock. Specialties controlled by us. Highest salary or commission paid weekly. Steady employment the year round. Outfit free. Exclusive territory; experience not necessary; big pay assured workers; special inducements to beginners. Write at once for particulars to

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Tupper and Trade.

* * * * *
The working farmer made nothing out of the Corn Laws; the rent he had to pay was so high that when Providence sent abundant crops and the price of grain fell he could not pay it; hence five or six royal commissions were appointed during the existence of the Corn Laws "to devise remedies for his relief." The landlords fought to the last to uphold this selfish policy, but with the help of the Irish famine, an object lesson none could ignore, Cobden triumphed and the bread of Lazarus was no longer taxed that Dives might fare sumptuously every day. Acute observers saw that free trade in the products of the land would in time necessitate free trade in the land itself. As everyone knows, the soil of the three kingdoms is owned by a few thousand persons. "Our big estates have ruined Italy," wrote Pliny, and it is demonstrable that the land monopoly in England, fenced around with primogeniture, entail, the law of settlements and other feudal relics, is responsible for a long train of evils reaching from the impoverishment of younger sons down to the vast mass of pauperism stowed away in workhouses. Wheat has lately gone as low as 20 shillings per quarter, a tremendous fall from 155; other products have dropped, though not, perhaps, so much. When settlements and minor charges are paid out of the reduced rents, few landlords have enough to maintain their old style. Many are at their wits' end. All must sooner or later consent, if prices continue low, to a sweeping measure of land reform out of which may be evolved a proprietary of small owners like those of France and like the ancient yeomen of England. The prospect alarms the territorial aristocracy, their adherents and imitators, and Mr. James Lowther has put himself at the head of a movement for the partial restoration of the Corn Laws. He wants a duty on wheat and other food products that rents may be raised at the expense of the forty million consumers in the British Islands, many thousands of whom, alas, are already hard set to get three square meals a day. A naked demand for protection to the landlords would be met as it deserved by an indignant people, and so it is proposed to revive the so-called colonial policy under which colonial products received preferential treatment in the British market, whilst British manufacturers received like treatment in the colonial markets. Thus the resurrection of the Corn Laws is concealed in a scheme purporting to aim at the consolidation of the empire through a commercial union of its members, with protection against the rest of the world. In reality England is to revert to the system which she discarded fifty years ago in order to save the worst land laws in Europe from being pulled to pieces. Sir Charles is an apostle of this programme, only while he pretends to Canadian farmers that their exports are to be admitted free, as now, into Liverpool, while those of foreign countries are to be taxed, he takes care not to tell the Canadian manufacturer that, in return, we will be expected to make sacrifices in behalf of the manufacturers of Britain.

The project is one which we in Canada do not control; the ultimate yea or nay must of course be pronounced by the people of the United Kingdom. Before Sir Charles goes further, therefore, at any rate before he asks the Canadian elector to consider it an issue at the coming election, he is in honor bound to let us know how British public men regard it. Mr. Lowther and Col. Howard Vincent are not public men in any serious sense; what they say or think is of little account. Lord Salisbury has insisted over and over again that while the strengthening of the empire is a matter that appeals to the heart of every British subject, an attempt to strengthen it by starving the masses in the mother country for the profit of the home landlord and distant colonial farmer would prove fatal to its integrity. In his famous speech on the French treaty Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the new-protectionists, said—"With the growth of intelligence on the part of the working classes, and with the knowledge they now possess of their own power, the reaction against such a policy (a tax on food) would be attended by consequences so serious that I do not like to contemplate them." Mr. Gladstone has denounced the scheme as wild, impracticable and full of danger. Lord Farrer has written a

passage occurs: "Will it conduce to friendly feelings in this country towards Canada if our working classes are told that their food is dearer or that their employment is lessened"—through the diminution of exports sent to pay foreign countries for their food shipments—"in order to give more profit or more employment to the landowners and farmers of Canada? And supposing, as is more than probable, that the United States should retaliate and exclude the thirty millions' worth of manufactured goods and the many millions' worth of shipping services that we send them, will the loss of that profit and employment make Canada and her people dearer to our manufacturers and our workmen?" "I can give Sir Charles Tupper, adds Lord Farrer, "a much easier and more effectual receipt for attracting English settlers to Canada and keeping them from crossing into the United States when they get there, and that is to relieve them from the heavy and unnecessary tax they now pay to the manufacturers of Ontario by reason of Canada's protective duties on manufactured goods."

Sir Charles, to be strictly fair, must likewise tell the public how the preferential policy worked in Canada when it was in force before. He will find a plain statement of fact in Mr. Gamble's letter to Earl Grey—Mr. Gamble was a prominent Upper Canadian Tory and protectionist in the Legislature of old Canada—to the effect that the establishment of home industries was prevented by the favored British competition and the country reduced to the pastoral age, with dulness and signs of premature decay visible all round. Some of the Tories of the British American League were ungracious enough to add that, in their opinion, the reduction of the British duty on colonial wheat was really designed to open a back door for the admission of American, which found its way in large quantities via the St. Lawrence to Liverpool on forged certificates of origin. The entire Tory party of that day, with a few conspicuous exceptions, clamored for the repeal of the preferential system and the adoption of protection to Canadian interests.

Sir Charles will not be allowed to conduct the coming campaign as he conducted the last, on a platform of false pretences. Liberals and Conservatives, too, who dread the thought of a Tupperian regime, will see that he first of all produces his authority for suggesting that if he were Premier of Canada England would forthwith alter her fiscal policy. Every Canadian worthy of the name would rejoice to see the empire drawn closer together. That has been the dream and aspiration of many generations of men. Some day it will be realized, but surely not to impoverish the heart to enrich the extremities: What shall be said of this politician who, when the country is waiting to condemn a Cabinet of coercionists and "kickers," anonymous letter writers and boodlers, that have all but wrecked it and wholly and completely discredited it before the world, seeks to trade on the well-known loyalty of the Canadian people by putting forward a plan of Imperial Union condemned by all intelligent Englishmen outside a handful of the stamp of "Jimmy" Lowther, so that he may obtain a fresh lease for the gang, and, as its new leader, block natural progress and development—what, indeed, but that this confidence game is quite in keeping with the rest of his career?

The smallest colliery in Great Britain is in a village called Nelson, in Lancashire. It employs two workmen, who are also proprietors, managers, miners and haulers. They have subsidized a do-key for a horse and supply the village with coal.

A child was born a few days ago in an obscure town in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, having a most singularly formed head, possessing a mouth, but no nose; ears regularly proportioned, and eyes finely shaped, but located in the top of its head. The Indians regard its birth as a portent, although it has since died, and its head has been sent to a state museum.

Two Akka girls from Central Africa were brought to Europe some years ago by Dr. Stuhlmann to be civilized. They were sent back, and recently a German lady who came across them found that they had reverted to their savage state. She could attract them to her, for a short time only, by bribing them, though they remembered the things they had seen in Europe.