

# ALWAYS WAS AND IS STILL AHEAD.

For the Spring and Summer trade of 1896 we have

**The Largest—  
The Best Assorted—  
The Newest Styles—  
And the Cheapest—**

**MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS,**

And everything else in connection with the Dry Goods trade.

**WM. CAMPBELL.**

**SAY!**

**You need not  
believe what  
we say! Just call and  
SEE**

**if we can't put a suit on you cheaper  
than anyone else.**

**EVERYBODY SAYS**

**we have the best Hats.**

**Clark & Son.**

It is not known as a fact that

**Dr. Nansen has Discovered the North Pole,**

But it is an admitted fact that if you wish to enjoy a cup of good Tea it is absolutely necessary for you to purchase Salada Tea at

**W. L. ROBSON'S.**

## The Attention of the Ladies

IS DIRECTED TO MY STOCK OF

Fancy Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Flannelettes, Waterproof Cloaks, Umbrellas, Bed-spreads, Ladies' and Childrens' Vests, Babies' Knitted Woolen Caps, Tam O'Shanter, Cashmere Hose, Ladies and Children's Fancy Knitting and Fingering Yarn, Ladies' Belt Buckles, Fancy Combs, etc., Wash Silk, Embroidering Silks, Kid Gloves, Cashmere Gloves, etc.

Thanking my customers for past favors, I respectfully invite them to inspect my stock and get prices.

McArthur's Block,  
Fenelon Falls.

**Mrs. Hamilton.**

### A Fitting Idea.

Fine Grades of Men's Trousers  
and Spring Suits.

IT IS ONE THING TO COVER UP YOUR BODY.

**Robinson Crusoe did that with Goat Skins.**

But that time is past. It is not necessary to clothe yourself in any unsightly garb when you can get clothes that fit you like bark to a tree, and at prices consistent with the times. Call and select from a lot of choice pieces. We will make it worth your while.

THE FASHIONABLE CUTTER  
AND FITTER,  
OPPOSITE JOS. HEARD'S.

**S. PENHALE,**

FENELON FALLS.

Farmers needing their

## PLOUGHS REPAIRED

will please bring them to  
THOS. ROBSON, as he is  
in a position to put on

## MOULD-BOARDS AND LAND-SIDES.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

Friday, May 1st 1896.

### DOMINION ELECTIONS.

Nominations. - Tuesday, June 16th.  
Polling, - Tuesday, June 23rd.

Mr. McLaughlin, the Liberal candidate, will address meetings as follows:—

Saturday, May 2nd, at Fenelon Falls, in Dickson's hall;

Monday, May 4th, at Long Point, Fenelon;

Tuesday, May 5th, at Carden School House, No. 2;

Wednesday, May 6th, at Uphill;

Thursday, May 7th, at Sebright;

Friday, May 8th, at Sadowa;

Saturday, May 9th, at Dalrymple;

Monday, May 11th, at Carden School House, No. 1.

Tuesday, May 12th, at Bexley School House;

Wednesday, May 13th, at Head Lake;

Thursday, May 14th, at Norland;

Saturday, May 16th, at Cobocok.

All the meetings will commence at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. Geo. McHugh, the Liberal candidate for South Victoria, is expected to be present at the meeting at Fenelon Falls to-morrow (Saturday) evening, the 2nd inst.

### North and South Victoria.

The campaign is now fully opened, and as a period of nearly eight weeks will elapse before polling day, there will be ample time for all the electors of the Dominion to hear full discussions of the questions upon which public opinion is divided. Here in North Victoria we have three candidates in the field—Mr. R. J. McLaughlin, Liberal, and Mr. J. H. Delamere and Major Sam Hughes, Conservatives. Mr. McLaughlin would greatly prefer a straight fight with Sam Hughes, because the victory of which he feels confident would in that case mean that he was the choice of a majority of the total number of electors; but our late member has fallen into such disrepute that we do not consider his withdrawal from the contest outside the range of possibilities. There is an old saying that it is a work of supererogation to "pour water upon a drowned rat," and although Sam is (politically) not yet quite dead, he is so surely sinking beneath the waters of oblivion that it is scarcely necessary to weigh him down by heaping any more of his slanders, misstatements and inconsistencies upon his head. Clarke Wallace, his whilom friend, gave him a great dressing down upon the floor of the House; many of his old supporters have openly expressed their disgust at his course in parliament; and Tuesday's *Post* assails him in the "deadly parallel," giving five pairs of quotations from the *Ward*, showing that he has over and over again made diametrically opposite statements regarding the course of the Government *re* the coercion bill. Of course the mutable Major has a "compact little phalanx" of good old-fashioned Tory followers in whose eyes he can do no wrong; but he has caused so many to throw off their allegiance to him that, even if he remain in the field, Mr. McLaughlin's most formidable opponent will be Mr. Delamere, who, though behind the times in politics, is at any rate a gentleman, and, as far as we know, has never been so much as suspected of wabbling. Until to-day (Thursday) we thought we knew who the candidates in South Victoria were to be, but this morning we saw a poster announcing that, "at the request of Mr. Fairbairn" a meeting of the Conservatives of that riding is to be held in Lindsay to-morrow to choose a candidate and transact other business.

### Good Prospects.

Every farmer to whom we have spoken says that the prospects for bountiful crops were never better on the 1st of May than they are this year. The snow lay so late upon the ground that there have been no alternate freezings and thawings since it disappeared, the fall wheat is looking splendid, grass is as good as it generally is two or three weeks later, birds are busy gathering materials for their nests, the few frogs that the catchers left give concerts every evening, and several days have elapsed since bees came home laden with honey instead of pollen. Some few pessimistic farmers shake their heads and say that such favorable weather is sure to be followed by frosts, but they should leave croaking to the frogs and hope for the best. We have had just such a winter, and are having just such a spring, as usually precede abundant harvests, and in this part of the world frosts severe enough to do much harm do not often come after a spell of settled fine weather. Owing to the scarcity of fodder, the past winter was terribly hard on cattle, many of which died of starvation, while a much larger number were almost "on the lift" when spring set in earlier than usual and saved them. Although a large quantity of hay was brought to the Falls by rail towards the end of winter, there is still a good deal of it in the neighborhood, but the farmers who had it wanted fifty per cent. more than the price they are now willing to sell at, and the present probability is that it will be very cheap next fall. Last year there was such an immense yield of potatoes all over the Dominion that in some parts they have been actually destroyed to get rid of them, as they will not keep, and oats were so plentiful that some think there are almost enough of them left to last another year.

### A Sensible Decision.

A lawyer recently appeared before Chief Justice Meredith with a motion to get out of court a small sum of money left to a boy of fifteen, who without an order could not obtain it until he came of age. The Judge asked what the money was wanted for, and upon being told that it was to enable the boy to study for a profession, he said: "I won't make the order out; there are plenty now in the professions." Judge Meredith will probably be blamed by some for thus curbing the noble ambition of an aspiring youth—or of his friends, we don't know which; but in our opinion he was right. The existence of thousands of lawyers without clients and of doctors without patients proves that both those professions are overcrowded, and that such is also the case with school teaching is evidenced by the attempts that are now being made to "protect" that industry. One of the funniest things we have read of for some time past is the suggestion that has been made to pass a law that young aspirants to pedagogic honors shall not be allowed to teach until they have taught for two years; which reminds us of the Irishman who said that his boots were so tight that he had to wear them a week before he could get them on. The absurdity of the proposition doesn't seem to strike those who favor it, which shows that when nature has omitted a sense of the ridiculous from a man's mental make-up, neither schools, colleges nor universities can impart it. What appears to be really meant is, that nobody shall be allowed to teach for a salary until he has taught in a "school of pedagogy" or some such institution for two years under instructions; but, if that be the intention, what we want to know is, whose children are to be experimented with and partially spoiled during that period?

### Farmers and Protection.

A persistent effort is being made by the protectionist orators and press of Canada to lead electors to believe that the abrogation of protection in Great Britain was followed by a fall in farm land values in that country, and that the competition induced by this measure brought on the agricultural depression that now prevails there. The notion that farm land in Great Britain fell in value after the final abrogation of protection in 1859 is absolutely false and contrary to fact. It is equally false to assume that the competition induced by free trade reduced the farmers' profits. The broad fact is that the average value of farm land in Great Britain advanced steadily for 37 years after the first great move towards free trade became law in 1842. The official returns give the total rent of farm lands in England and Wales for 1843 and 1880 as follows:

1843 .....	\$200,850,000.
1880 .....	259,000,000.

These figures indicate an advance in rent of 30 per cent. The fact that rent did advance during this period proves

that the competition induced by free trade increased the profits of agriculture, for owing to the monopoly of the land by one class, the landed gentry (10,207 of whom own two-thirds of the land of England and Wales) and the competition among the farmers (who are continually increasing) for the privilege of renting the land, rents are always at a point that leaves the farmer but a bare living. Therefore a steady increase of rent such as we see took place after protection was abolished must have been the result of an increase in farmers' profits. A reference to a list of prices for this period, such as you will find in Mullhall's Dictionary of Statistics, discovers the fact that, though competition and other causes reduced prices pretty generally, the prices of all that the farmer had to buy fell at a greater ratio than the price of the things he produced. When we consider the obvious truth that the farmers of England, like our own, have only one way of profitably utilizing their surplus products, and that is by exchanging them for things they cannot or do not produce, it is easy to understand why the English farmers' profits increased as prices fell. These profits were promptly eaten up by an advance in rent. The following is one case out of many that come before the "Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression in Great Britain" (the final report of which is in course of preparation) that points to the real cause of the distress amongst English farmers.

It appears from the books of a well managed farm in Lincolnshire that between the years 1879 & 1893 the net profit to the tenant was \$275.00 or about \$19.00 per annum. During the same period he paid his landlord in old cash as rent the enormous sum of \$69,435.00, or about \$5,000 per annum. Second report, page 52. In 1548 Latimer in a sermon before the King and his courtiers, rated them soundly for rack renting their tenants and causing the suffering amongst the agricultural class of the time. According to the late professor I. E. T. Rogers, between the early part of the fifteenth century and 1879 the average rent of English farm land advanced 9,000 per cent. or from 12c. to \$10.80 per acre. According to the new Domesday Book published in 1876, the farmers of England alone paid \$621,000,000 in rent and tithes for the year 1873. Encyclopaedia Britannica Vol. 8, page 223.

The peculiar conditions under which Agriculture is carried on in England (the conditions in Ireland and Scotland are more favorable to the tenant owing to the long leases in one case and Government intervention in the other) must always tend to increase rents at a greater ratio than farmers' profits. Hence we find that distress has overtaken the English farmer when prices have been excessively exalted for any length of time, as when prices are normal, as at present. It will be seen from the foregoing that English farmers were benefited by free trade, as farmers anywhere in the world would be benefited by a similar measure, that the real cause of their distress is the enormous burden of rent and tithes they are obliged to pay for the privilege of tilling the soil. Protection is fast forcing the once independent yeoman farmers of the U. S. into a similar subservient position. According to their last census 52 per cent. of the farmers there are now rent paying tenants. Before protection was introduced in the sixties rent paying tenants were almost unknown.

According to our last census we increased the number of tenant farmers in this free Canada of ours 50 per cent. more rapidly under the first decade of protection than we did under the last decade of revenue tariff. Farmers of Canada, whither are you drifting? Forty per cent. of the value of the farms you have with such infinite toil won from the wilderness has already been frittered away by the most corrupt government Canada was ever cursed with. Remember, the privileges granted under protection can be voted away, but landlordism cannot.

H. WASHINGTON.

Ottawa, April 15th, 1896.

### Personals.

Miss Alice Grise of Midland is visiting at Mrs. Twomey's.

Little Miss Vera Bonnell of Boboaygeon is visiting at Mr. James Dickson's.

Mr. Thomas Graham, of Graham & Co., left on Wednesday afternoon for a business trip out north.

Mr. Walter Ellis returned home last Saturday, having passed his examination at the Belleville business college.

Mrs. R. Spratt of Lindsay and her son Richard were at the Falls last Friday attending the funeral of the late Jennie Twomey.

WHY WEAR YOUR OLD HAT when you can get a new one so cheap and pretty at Mrs. R. McDougall's?