

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXIV.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, DEC. 4TH, 1896.

No. 42.

For the Teeth.

TRIANGLE SOAP,
TEABERRY,
RUBIFOAM,
CROWN WASH.

PERFUMES.

Lily of the Valley,
Swiss Clover,
Mignonette,
"Very Dainty,"

—AT THE— DRUG STORE.

Fenelon Falls, Aug. 26th, 1896.

LOT FOR SALE.

The west half of Lot No. 3, south of Bond and west of Colborne street, Fenelon Falls, containing a quarter of an acre. For terms, etc., apply to

MRS. BELCH,
Lindsay street.

"HARD TIMES"

is no excuse for not buying

FURNITURE.

Our prices are down to suit the times.
Our Fall Stock includes all the newest designs.
See the

LATEST INVENTION IN SPRING BEDS. "IT'S A CORKER."

Everything first-class in the Furniture and Undertaking line.

L. DEYMAN.

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 TUESDAY, JAN. 26th, 1897,

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon Friday, Jan. 15th, will be the last day of service on defendants residing in this county. Defendants living in other counties must be served on or before Jan. 11th.
S. NEVISON, E. D. HAND,
Bailiff. Clerk
Fenelon Falls, Sept. 15th, 1896.

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.

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 it remains unpaid.

Advertising Rates.
Professional or business cards, 50 cents per line per annum. Casual advertisements, 2 cents per line for the first insertion, and 1 cent 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 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.

MEDICAL.

DR. A. WILSON,

—M. B., M. C. P. & S., Ontario,—
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCH-
EUR. 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. Live Stock Inspector for North Victoria by appointment of Dominion Government. Office and address—CAMBRAY, 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 anesthetics 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 anesthetics for painless extracting. Satisfaction guaranteed in all branches of dentistry.
Office over Fairweather & Co's store nearly opposite the post-office, Lindsay

INSURANCE.

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.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS.

YOU WANT THEM.
WE HAVE THEM—
GOOD—
CHEAP.

CALL AND SEE.

GEORGE MARTIN.

THE WEST SIDE STORE.

Canada and New Zealand.

Now that the first volume of Canada's history is out, and now that the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier has been entrusted with the writing of the second number, while he is busy with the preface (for he can hardly be expected to produce more than the preface during the life of the present Parliament), it would be well if Canadians would take stock of their country. They should ascertain if possible why their country harbors side by side millionaires and mendicants. That she does this is a fact, and there is a reason for every fact. Ours is a goodly heritage. The sun shines on no fairer nor more bountiful land than "this Canada of ours." She is beautiful beyond compare. Pestilence never or rarely taints her breath. She hides within her bosom untold treasures. Are Canadians industrious? Truly they are. Are they honest? They are unrivalled in that respect. Are they skillful? None surpasses them. Are they intelligent in legislation and Statecraft? Canadians, look at New Zealand and answer.

New Zealand, as the reader is aware, is a British colony. Her Governor is appointed by the home Government, but possesses no veto power over colonial legislation. The affairs of the colony are managed by a most democratic central Parliament, and five hundred local governing bodies. Its population of 690,000 possesses 1,300 postoffices and 1,400 free public schools, and worships in 1,600 churches. Education, which is compulsory, is purely secular, no religion of any kind whatever being taught in the schools. They have, in consequence, no troublesome school question to rend them into factions, or threaten them with fratricidal war.

The New Zealanders go farther in the direction of public ownership than do the people of any other country on the globe. They own and operate for the benefit of all, all the telephone lines of the colony, 1,400 miles of their telegraph lines and 1,900 miles of their 3,000 miles of railway. And these are not all the good things possessed by our faraway cousins. The country enfranchised its women, who voted for the first time at the last general election. The Conservatives worked hard to place the ballot in the hands of the ladies, fondly believing that the new vote would return them triumphantly to power. No such baneful result followed their act of simple justice, however, for, though nearly as many women as men voted, over two-thirds of the candidates returned to Parliament were Liberals. The women had their own committees and worked hard, the rank and file of them taking a lively and intelligent interest in all public questions. Up to date not a single petition for divorce on political grounds has been reported.

New Zealand, and not Canada (Labor Day political orators to the contrary notwithstanding), possesses the finest code of labor and land laws on earth. Eight hours is the legal working day in factories, on public works, and in fact in all lines of steady work. Sweating is unknown. Child labor has been abolished, so that no worker under fourteen

years of age is found in shops or factories. Moreover, boys and girls must have attained a certain standing in the public school before they can work even at that age. We in Canada have one Labor Day in each year, and have already celebrated two. That is good. By act of Parliament each municipality in New Zealand is compelled to proclaim a half day in each week a holiday. Any one of the six working days may be selected, but on the day selected all places of business are closed at 1 p. m. and not reopened till the following morning, or till Monday morning, should the holiday be taken on a Saturday. Thus it will be seen that 44 hours is a full week for all classes of laborers in New Zealand. It must be mentioned just here that the saloons are not closed on the half holiday. This does not cause wholesale drunkenness and misery as some enthusiastic prohibitionists might suppose, for New Zealand has a lower death rate, fewer convictions for drunkenness and a higher standard of living than can be shown by any other colony or country. Of course all work is suspended on Sunday, but a man may use the day as seems best to him. He is at perfect liberty to visit places of amusement, participate in games, or go to church. Quite a number do the latter, as is evidenced by the fact that each 430 of the population maintain a church.

Like Canada, New Zealand requires a revenue, and she draws it mainly from three sources, viz., a protective tariff of customs, an income tax and a graduated land tax. All incomes up to £300 are exempted, incomes from £300 to £1,000 are taxed sixpence in the pound, and on incomes from £1,000 to £2,000 the tax reaches one shilling in the pound on incomes over £2,000.

All land in excess of homesteads is taxed, and the Government stands ready to buy at its assessed value all land of whatever sort. Improved land is improved land is taxed no more heavily than is unimproved land. The larger the holding the higher the rate of taxation per acre. The Government loans money to private individuals at 5 per cent.

Strikes sometimes occur, with their attendant waste and misery, but by the industrial conciliation and arbitration act passed very recently all disputes must be taken before a Board of Arbitration.

There are no Curran bridge or Langoon block scandals in New Zealand. For no contracts are let as they are in Canada. If a work is to be undertaken it is divided into small blocks and numbered by the Government engineer. These blocks are let directly to gangs of six or seven workmen. The gang elects two of its number as trustees, or, if they think best, one who is ganger or foreman. He deals directly with the Government, which supplies all plant and material. The wages is seven shillings per day. This co-operative system is found to work so satisfactorily that it is being applied to all classes of public work.

There is no superannuation humbug in this progressive little colony. Pensions are being abolished by a Government system of insurance. Each employee on entering the public service is compelled to take out a life insurance in this progressive little colony. Pensions are being abolished by a Government system of insurance. Each employee on entering the public service is compelled to take out a life insurance policy. The Government rates are lower than those of the private companies, hence the civil servant usually insures with the Government. If the insured dies or is accidentally killed, his heirs receive the face of his policy. If he lives to a certain age the policy pays him an annual premium, and the principal is paid at his death.

It is years since a public man was charged with dishonesty. Monopolies have been killed and corruption died with them. As will be seen by the foregoing, legislation in the Antipodes is for the poor. As a result pauperism is unknown.

We have in our Federal Cabinet portfolios of Trade and Commerce, Customs and Inland Revenue. Is it not barely possible that two departments could do the work of these three? If so, the portfolio abolished could be replaced by the most dignified portfolio of all, that of Labor. Then, in one respect, we should be abreast of New Zealand. In 1891 a Bureau of Labor was organized, and the sunny days of the professional loafer came to an end

in that land. The Minister is assisted by two hundred special agents, as well as by every Police Magistrate and constable in the country. He receives monthly reports of the unemployed from each police district, and has power to convey workmen to points where they are needed and where they are met by the Government agents. They rarely prove ungrateful. They get to work and promptly return from their earnings the money advanced for railway or steamboat passage. There is no charity in this, and the men thus aided retain their independence and self-respect. From June 1st, 1891, to December 31st, 1894, 12,053 workmen, upon whom were dependent 27,381 persons, were in this way aided, and 81 per cent. of the money advanced had been returned to the Government. At a time when all other nations were struggling in depression and piling up huge deficits, New Zealand was prosperous and happy, and had at the close of her fiscal year a surplus of £380,000.

Canadians, who are truly such, compare the condition of Canada with that of the radical little colony on the other side of the globe. There is nothing pessimistic in admitting the truth and facing facts. Are we the nation we ought to be? There is nothing patriotic in pretending. If you believe there is nothing the matter with Canada I will undertake to show you a town in Ontario where young women are tumbling over each other for a chance to peel tomatoes for a canning company for two and a half cents a pail. I will introduce you to young women who work in an oil clothing factory for less than \$3 for sixty hours labor. I will show you strong, willing young men working for \$4 a week and boarding themselves. A revenue tariff may better our condition somewhat, but it cannot cure our distemper. The body politic is badly diseased, and prohibition plasters and cold storage lotions cannot eradicate that disease. Mr. Laurier has declared that "what the people say goes," and I for one believe he means what he says. Let the people ask for reform that is reform and they will get it.—W. A. R. in the Globe.

Is Getting Young Again.

Laporte, Ind., Nov. 29.—A remarkable case of second childhood exists in the little Michigan village of Coopersville, where resides John Adams. Many instances of old people regaining their eyesight, and a few of cutting teeth, have been reported, but these are rare. It has remained for John Adams, a hardy Wolverine, to establish a new and unparalleled record. Adams, when he was 80 years old, could scarcely see, he was bald, and his teeth were all gone. He can now see as well as he ever could, he has cut several new teeth, and his hair has grown out again. His new hair is dark brown, his eyes are clear, and at a first glimpse he looks like a man of about 40 years old. But a little closer look makes him seem even older than he really is, although he is now nearly 90. The brown hair and bright eyes seem to emphasize the wrinkles and his skin looks like parchment. He now has an idea that new skin will come and that the wrinkles will disappear. Mr. Adams is in excellent health and spirits and confidently believes that he will live a long time yet.

Trampled in Terror.

Bombay, Nov. 30th.—A despatch from Baroda, capital of the State of that name, gives the details of a fatal accident which occurred there Saturday night. The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India, arrived at Baroda on a visit to the Gaikwar, or native ruler of the State. The inhabitants turned out en masse to welcome the Viceroy and to see a display of fireworks in his honor. The display was given in the park of the Gaikwar, which was open to the public. At the close of the ceremonies, the crowd made a rush for the park gates, which were so narrow that they soon became jammed with people. Those behind, not knowing the cause of the delay at the exit, pressed forward until the crush at the gates was terrific. Twenty-nine persons were squeezed and trampled to death, and thirty five more or less seriously injured.

Some large sales of Canada fleeces wool have been made at Toronto for export to the United States this week at higher prices. The bulk of the season's clip has now been shipped out of the country.