

20x50 feet, one story high, on a piece of ground (directly opposite the McArthur House) that they have leased from the executors of the Smith estate. With the implements of at least half-a-dozen firms to chose from, the farmers of the vicinity ought to be able to get what they want without going beyond the Falls.

A Sunderland lady writes Dr. Néelands that he had made her a successful fit after having eight sets of teeth made in Toronto and elsewhere.—431f

THE VALUATORS—Mr. George McHugh, M. P., and Mr. D. E. McEachern, ex-reeve of Eldon, have been at the Falls since Monday afternoon in performance of the duties of county valuers, and Mr. J. R. Graham, late assessor of Fenelon Falls, is assisting them. The object of the valuation is to ascertain whether the assessments in the various municipalities have been correctly made, which materially affects the county rate, and this is the first year their verification has been ordered in this county, though not in others.

THE TORONTO GLOBE—The Globe Company has issued a beautifully printed and illustrated 28-page history of the paper from the time it was founded by George Brown in March, 1844, up to the present date. That the Globe may grow and extend its sphere of usefulness in the future as it has in the past is the earnest hope of its tens of thousands of admirers. The booklet—or "brochure," as many prefer to call it—will no doubt be preserved by the great majority of persons to whom it has been sent.

A NEW BOOK—A new book, "Knitting and Crocheting," of 64 pages, over 50 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc., has been published by The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20-page monthly filled with original stories, literary and domestic topics and fashions. Its department of Fancy Work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscription is 50 cents per year and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers, a copy of this book will be given with a six months' subscription. The price of the book is 25 cents, but a six months' subscription and the book combined will be sent for only 15 cents. The annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

The Bye-Elections.

The fact that the Government won two out of three of the bye-elections on the 4th inst. proves that there is a general public endorsement of the policy of the present Government, as far as it has been developed.

In South Brant, Mr. Henry's defeat by a large majority indicates that sympathy and personal popularity count but little when a constituency expects to be benefited by standing in with the Government, and is, in reality, politically opposed to the popular man. Mr. Henry's friends all over Canada—and he has a legion of them—will regret his defeat, and yet will be glad that the hierarchy can have no reason to jubilate over his election. Had he been re-elected in what has been for so many years a Liberal constituency, a severe blow would have been inflicted upon Mr. Laurier.

In North Ontario the election of the Liberal candidate was largely effected by Roman Catholic votes, and of these the friends of the present Administration and the people of Canada have a right to be proud. It proves that, though the magnates of the Church would like to interfere in secular affairs and dominate the Government, the laity of the historic Church propose to act as citizens, and as politically seems unto them best.

In East Simcoe Mr. Bennet has been re-elected, and had he acted as many Conservatives acted during the trouble over the school question, he would have had no chance of being returned. His course may not have been as free from the tricks of the politician as was desirable, yet he was at least not an open friend of remedial legislation. Mr. Cook, who is one of the old war horses of the Liberal party, and has fought many and very expensive battles, goes down in the fray, regretted by the thousands who know him as a big, bluff and genial man, who has never been afraid to tackle any political fight, no matter how arduous and severe. It is one of the somewhat pathetic episodes in a long political life, when, covered with scars, a veteran like Mr. Cook goes down.

Taken altogether, the Government has won two seats out of the three, in constituencies where the unseated members were all opposed to them. They did not take advantage of their opportunities in having these bye-elections on separate days, but followed out the policy they clamored for in the days of opposition, and held them on the same date. To make so large a gain under

the circumstances should distinctly prove to everybody that his settlement of the school question is making Mr. Laurier friends both in Quebec and Ontario. When the late Government party gets wisdom enough to drop the subject, and not until then, will they have the slightest chance of reorganizing their shattered forces. In the constituencies where fights took place the Conservative candidates were exceedingly popular men, yet disaster overtook two out of three, and, when the party they represent is led by popular men, and the policy they advocate is non-sectarian, things may be different, but, until then, the affairs of the Dominion Opposition will go from bad to worse.—Toronto Star.

Star Spangled Salvation.

It was easy to understand, and perhaps not impossible to sympathize with Ballington Booth's unwillingness to be tied hand and foot by the patriarchal rule of his father, General Booth. Yet at the time Ballington Booth broke away from the main body of the Salvation Army he did not show too much consideration for his aged parent. The differences between father and son are a family affair. But the dispute had a public side which everybody could judge and which the Canadian public did not hesitate to condemn. At the time Ballington Booth and his wife broke with their associates in the Salvation Army, they became in the religious world what the New York Sun is in the journalistic world. They were both English folk, and they wearied some sensible American journals by their vociferous rant about standing up for the United States. It is possible that as to the merits of the controversy Ballington Booth was right and General Booth was wrong. But Ballington Booth was not right when he used American hatred of England as the agent of his unholy ambition. Whatever may be the faults of the Salvation Army, it has no distinctive characteristic. It conforms as far as possible to the sympathies of every country in which it labors. Now Ballington Booth aims at the spiritual conquest of Canada by his American volunteers. He is likely to find that Canada does not appreciate his ability to use international jealousies and hatreds for the furtherance of his designs.—Telegram.

A New Bullet.

The British War Department was much disturbed to find that the stopping powers of their service rifle, the Lee-Metford, is so feeble that in the Chitral campaign the soldiers lost confidence in their weapons. The bullet had great penetrative power, but a great many of the tribesmen hit by it advanced as though untouched, and it comparatively seldom caused instant death. One tribesman who had been hit by six bullets was treated in a hospital and made quick recovery. Steps were soon taken by the War Department to devise a more destructive missile, and experiments have been made with a bullet having a metal covered point made thin, with a lead core slightly exposed. While the flight of the bullet through the air is not interfered with, as it strikes an object it spreads out, and has almost the terrific power of laceration of the explosive bullet. A French officer has endeavored to make a compromise between these two forms of projectiles by inventing a bullet having the maximum power of disabling and the minimum power of killing. It is made of paper, with a thin shell of aluminum. It has the same precision as the ordinary bullet, but produces a perfectly smooth wound. The Austrian War Office is now making trials of the invention.

Cheap Labor.

Labor is cheapest in India, where the wages of the laboring classes average something like 1½ cents per day. A fairly skilled journeyman can earn about \$3 a month, and a good mechanic about \$4, or twice the pay of a native soldier. Domestic servants may be had so cheaply, both as regards food and wages, that a family which in America or England could only keep one or two servants, could in India keep a whole retinue. In many parts of South America Indian labor is to be had for about 4 cents a day; but after all the lowest level would appear to be reached in China. There are large districts in China where labor is so cheap that it can hardly be reckoned on a money standard. Thousands of Chinese laborers live on a little more than a handful of rice or so a day, and yet even then there are thousands of unemployed practically starving. Hence the wage value of the laborer who just manages to live is practically infinitesimal. Of labor that may be fairly called skilled the Japanese is probably the cheapest, for a worker in lacquer or inlaying and mosaic work will employ skill and knowledge that has been inherited and hand-

ed down for generations in return for a wage that an American laborer would refuse with contemptuous disgust.

Elaborate plans for the fortification of London have been revived by Lord Wolesley, and the work will probably be commenced at an early date.

The Prince of Wales has issued to the press a lengthy communication, in which he advocates the creation of a fund to be called the Prince of Wales' hospital fund for London, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne.

A man named James Baker was killed by an elephant at a circus in Dalston the other night. The animal first pinned him with his tusks against the wall. The keeper then rushed to the rescue, driving the elephant off with a shovel which he had been using for making up the animals' beds. But the brute returned to his victim, and, amid a scene of intense excitement, drove his tusks twice through his temples.

A Parsee sacred fire, which had burned uninterruptedly for twelve centuries in the temple of Leigule, Persia, went out recently. Its worshippers interpreted the event as an omen of the plague which is destroying so many of their co-religionists in Bombay.

John Giesen, a German, took a horse away from a crowd of boys at St. Louis, Mo., on February 4th, and drove it to his hut and killed it for food. Giesen was out of work, and with his wife and four children was starving to death. The boys who followed Giesen saw him kill the animal, cut off the hind quarter and start to roast it. Giesen told the policeman who arrested him that he and his family had eaten nothing for three days. They had eaten no meat for months.

One Hundred Dollars an Acre can only be made from one source—poultry. Wheat and corn do not pay. Perhaps you may smile, but have you ever kept hens right? The egg basket comes in handy now in these scarce money times. The leading authority in practical poultry keeping is **THE POULTRY KEEPER**, Box BB, Parkersburg, Pa., and only costs fifty cents a year, or twenty-five cents for six months, or for one dollar you can get with it the four **POULTRY KEEPER ILLUSTRATORS**, the most wonderful books published, with information on every subject connected with the raising of poultry and containing information worth hundreds of dollars. **THE POULTRY KEEPER** is an astonisher and leads the world. Dolls for the girls, games for the boys, and premiums for all who get a few subscribers. Two subscribers for six months, at twenty-five cents each, secures many of them. Every poultry raiser must have **THE POULTRY KEEPER**, the contents of which may save or make you hundreds of dollars, as this monthly leads the world in valuable information not to be had elsewhere for any money. Sample copy free.

FENELON FALLS MARKETS.

Reported by the North Star Roller Mill Co.

Fenelon Falls, Friday, Feb. 12th, 1897.	
Wheat, Scotch or Fife	75 to 75
Wheat, fall, per bushel	78 75
Wheat, spring	70 70
Barley, per bushel	20 25
Buckwheat	23 25
Oats	17 18
Pease	37 38
Rye	30 32
Potatoes	25 30
Butter, per lb.	13 14
Eggs, per dozen	14 15
Hay, per ton	9.00 11.00
Hides	5.00 5.50
Hogs (live)	3.80 4.00
Hogs (Dressed)	4.75 5.25
Beef	3.00 4.00
Sheepskins	20 50
Wool	16 18
Flour, family, Silver Leaf	2.25 2.45
Flour, best bakers'	2.35 2.55
Flour straight rolled	2.15 2.35
Bran, per ton	9.00 11.00
Shorts	11.00 13.00
Mixed chop, per ton	16.00 18.00

Wanted—A Child's Nurse.

Only those willing to go to the States need apply. Good wages to the right person. Apply to
MRS JOHN H. HOWRY,
Fenelon Falls, Feb. 12th, 1897.—52.2*

WE CAN GIVE POSITIONS

to persons of all grades of ability, agents, book-keepers, clerks, farmers' sons, lawyers, mechanics, physicians, preachers, students, married and single women, widows. Positions are worth from \$400 to \$2,500 per annum. We have paid several canvassers \$50 weekly for years. Many have started poor and become rich with us. Particulars upon application, and if satisfactory and necessary, a personal interview may be arranged. This is an honest advertisement, and if you want to better your position, write before you sleep. State salary expected. Neither loafers nor tipplers need apply. **THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.—31.**

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Articles that everybody needs, at prices to suit the pockets of everybody. Want of space forbids us going deeply into details. But here are a few of the P P P P P and the W W W W W—

- PIPES
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- WEDDING RINGS
- WINDOW BLINDS
- WALL PAPER

It's not too soon to think about papering the house next spring. Come here and see what we can do for you in this line.

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If you want first-class single or double light or heavy Harness or anything in that line call at

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TRUNKS AND VALISES

kept in stock as usual, and also a good assortment of fly nets and buggy dusters at low prices. Try a bottle of Harris' celebrated harness polish. It is a new thing and you will be sure to like it.

Agent for Pianos and Organs.
Fenelon Falls, May 20th, 1896.—14-ly

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

My wife, May Kimmerley, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to give notice to storekeepers and the public generally that from and after this date I will not be responsible for her board or for any debts whatever contracted by her.

ANGUS W. KIMMERLEY,
Lot 11, Con. 3, Somerville.
Somerville, Jan. 27th, 1897.—59.4*

WANTED—Young women and men, or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with \$60 per month and upwards, according to ability. Rev. T. S. Linscott, Toronto, Ont.

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