



Paint?
Paint??
Paint???

That is the question.

Whether it is better in the end to suffer the sorrows and disappointments that poor paint will bring, or at the start provide the best that can be bought and end it there.

There is but one best, and that is THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT.

With Paint you will need Brushes and perhaps Varnishes. These and all Painters' Supplies are to be found at

Jos. Heard's,
The Old Hardware Store.

FOR STYLE AND ECONOMY COMBINED

Go to **Wm. Campbell**, who has the largest, best assorted, most stylish and cheapest stock of

MILLINERY

in town. Come early and

SEE THE PLUMS.

Our Opening takes place every day.

NORTH STAR ROLLER MILLS.

The undersigned beg to announce to their numerous customers and the public generally that their new Roller Flour Mill is now completed, and grinding night and day. The machinery throughout is of the most modern pattern, and the quality of the output second to none in Ontario. Special attention given to gristing and chopping. We pay Lindsay prices for wheat and coarse grains, of which we want an unlimited quantity. Hides and skins, Furs, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, etc., bought and sold. Agents for the Canada Carriage Company. Parties buying Flour or Feed in quantities would do well to write us for quotations before purchasing.

McDougall, Brandon & Austin.

TO THE FARMERS

Of the surrounding vicinity. If your

MACHINES...

should need repairing, or if you should want any repairs, or new mould boards or steel land sides on your ploughs, COME EARLY, and don't put off till wanted. If you think of purchasing a good Pea Harvester, Hay Fork, or any other implement, give **ROBSON** a call, and you will get them at prices to meet the times.

THOS. ROBSON,
FENELON FALLS.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

Friday, April 30th, 1897.

The New Tariff.

The new tariff has been for over a week before the public, and hundreds of columns of criticism upon it have already been written or spoken. As might have been safely predicted, the Conservatives are finding no end of fault, though, in spite of its numerous alleged defects, some of them, with great inconsistency, claim that it is just about what they would have made it if they had only had time. The new tariff is not as dissimilar to the old one as could have been wished, but the changes made are in the right direction, and, as Sir Richard Cartwright said in his reply to Mr. Foster:

"The ship of State is turned to the open sea. The principle of protection has been thrown overboard. There is still something of protection in the tariff, perhaps a good deal, but we are sailing away from land, not toward it. The sooner the Opposition realize this the sooner will their criticisms have point and effectiveness. The Government are not steering aimlessly in whatever direction the wind may be favorable to. There is a definite object in view. I believe the passage of this tariff has rung the death-knell of protection and rung in the chance of federating the empire on a sound and secure basis. And, further, the hope of the Government is not only that the new tariff will prove the first step toward closer trade relations within the empire, but that it will prove a means of bringing the United States into more harmony with the other portions of the Anglo-Saxon world."

An Eye Opener.

The municipal Committee of the Toronto Trade's Council has undertaken the defence of the departmental stores, and, in a recent report—published, with all its imperfections on its head, in the *Toronto Star*—makes a savage onslaught upon the editor of that paper, Mr. E. B. Sheppard, who is the leader of the fight against the mammoth aggregations. The report contains several fallacies, one of which is likening the departmental stores in Toronto and other cities to the co-operative stores in England; but they are as unlike each other as they can possibly be, because in co-operative stores the profits are divided between the shareholders, while in the departmental stores they go into the pockets of the owners, who, moreover, do not do business upon fair and honest principles. Not only are the unfortunate persons who make many of the articles which are sold below their value ground down to starvation wages—girls being actually compelled to make shirts for twenty cents per dozen—but all sorts of deceptions are practised upon the public. No fault is to be found with the departmental stores for selling out of date or damaged goods at less than cost—indeed, the proprietors of small establishments show their wisdom by doing the same thing; but to give short weight, short measure or short count is a fraud and should be punished as such. We do not say that actual fraud is practised by the departmental stores; but the following statement sent

for publication to the *Toronto Star*, ought to serve as an "eye opener" to the glib crowd who think they can spend their money to better advantage in those establishments than elsewhere: A professional gentleman of my acquaintance has a cottage in the country where he resides in the summer. He is a great lover of flowers, and every year tries to get a finer garden than the year before. A few weeks ago he went as usual to the Steele, Briggs Seed Company and bought a great variety of seeds. About ten days ago he read a departmental store advertisement announcing great "bargains in garden seeds," and as he read the price he was amazed.

"If they can sell seeds at that price and Briggs charges what he charged me," he said, "then the *Star* might as well give up the fight."

Next day, being down town, he went into the departmental store and bought a lot of seed packages of different varieties and took them home. That evening he placed the departmental store seed packages on one end of his writing table, and picked out corresponding packages (the same species) from Briggs' seeds and put them at the other end of the table. The number of packages was the same, yet he found that

Briggs' packages had cost \$2.10
Departmental store packages had cost .25

This showed a tremendous difference, but he is a thorough-going man, and so he decided to examine the seeds. He found Briggs' much plumper, and then he counted the seeds, and after counting several packages he found that they contained the following average number of seeds per package:

Briggs' packages average 3,000
Departmental store packages average 152

In other words, one package of Briggs' seeds, if opened and made into departmental store packages, would make about 19½ of such packages. In still other words, to get the same quantity of seed that had been sold by Briggs for \$2.10 would cost at the departmental store about \$5. Yet seeds were supposed to be a phenomenal bargain at the departmental store. They were loudly advertised and people clutched at them, thinking they were getting \$2.10 worth for 25 cents.

People said: "It's wonderful how they do it!" This is how they did it, and is there anything wonderful about it? The departmental store got double the regular price of seeds, yet got credit for giving a big bargain. The same sort of trick is worked in many ways. Be on your guard—test the thing for yourself.

The Times on the New Tariff.

The London (Eng.) *Times*, commenting, in its issue of the 26th, on the new Canadian tariff, says:—

"The new departure is most gratifying to all who desire to see the empire knitted more closely together. It is the most remarkable step yet made towards the fiscal federation of the empire."

While it would be premature to pass judgment upon the most-favored-nation clause, we have no hesitation in saying that if such stipulations stand in the way of freer and better arrangement of duties between this country and Canada, the earliest opportunity should be taken to relieve us of such obligation. We regret to see the attitude of Mr. Foster. It is unfair to attempt to discredit the proposition as a refusal to be bound by Imperial treaty. There is much doubt whether these treaties have any bearing on the proposal, but even so the Imperial Government has an undoubted right to alter the fiscal arrangements with foreign nations which appear obsolete and inexpedient. Immediate enforcement of the new tariff with the Parliamentary rules passed subject to statutory sanction afterwards is in accordance with the established rule of the House of Commons.

We cannot believe that the old followers of Sir John Macdonald will on merely a partisan ground endeavor to obstruct the adoption of this plan for closer union with Great Britain. They should rather welcome the conversion of a Government to their ideas. No doubt it is unpleasant to politicians to see a policy that they claim very properly as their own suddenly made effective by their rivals. We trust that when the momentary chagrin is forgotten there will be no desire to prolong carping criticism or carry out the threats of strongly opposing the new tariff, which is the most striking step as yet made towards commercial union between the mother country and the colonies. Of no little significance is the fact that it is by the first French-Canadian statesman, the Liberal and Catholic Prime Minister of the Dominion, that it has been brought about.

If other British colonies shall follow suit and the day comes that free trade exists from one frontier of the empire to the other, it will be mutual satisfaction to recall the circumstances of the first step in the initiation of that policy."

The Dawn.

The little steamer *Dawn*, which has been a frequent visitor at the Falls, was recently purchased, together with a scow, by Mr. John A. Ellis, who drove last Monday to Bridgenorth, where she is lying. It appears that, after he made the purchase and paid half the price, Mr. Ellis discovered that the last time the *Dawn* was inspected she had only been passed as a tug, and not as a passenger boat; but Mr. Purser, her late owner, explained that, as he did not want to carry passengers, he only got her passed as a tug, which is cheaper. At two previous inspections she was chartered to carry forty passengers, the charter is to be revived at Mr. Purser's expense, and Mr. Ellis will then take possession and bring her to the Falls. The *Dawn* is about fifty feet in length (a little longer than the *Empire*) and, being only seven years old, is in first class condition. She will be the only steamer run above the locks except one or two punts or scows driven by small engines and owned at Cobocook. Mr. Ellis tells us that she will be kept busy nearly all the time towing logs to his own mill, but may be spared occasionally for excursion parties. He has been asked to run her between Cobocook and Lindsay, but she is hardly fast enough for such a long trip and through four locks in a day, as her maximum speed is not much more than nine miles per hour.

Terrible Floods.

The Mississippi in the States and the Red River in the Northwest are overflowing their banks on account of the sudden melting of the snow that accumulated during the past winter, and terrible floods are the result. A report from Winnipeg says that two men who went from that city to Emerson paddled all through the town in their canoe, many of the houses having only their eaves above water, while in those most favorably situated the occupants were living in the second stories. From the Northern elevator, which is a hundred feet high, the scene was most appalling, the country being under water as far as the eye could reach in every direction, with the exception of a few ridges upon which the cattle had taken refuge, and where they were supplied with fodder taken to them in boats. On some parts of the N. P. railway cars on the track were up to the middle of their doors in water, which actually covered telegraph poles planted in gullies along the line. The worst state of affairs is between St. Robert and Morris, where the Red River widens into a vast sea, and at the last named place water is standing in the houses from two to ten feet deep. Many cattle were to be seen perched on straw stacks and manure piles, and the steamer *Assiniboine*, which left Winnipeg on Thursday of last week to assist the settlers, passed floating sideways, portions of bridges and household effects, showing that the floods had done a great deal of damage, though as yet no loss of live stock has been reported.

Personals.

Mr. Clare McArthur returned home last Friday, after spending nearly a year in the business college at Belleville.

Mrs. Dr. Wilson returned on Tuesday from a ten day's visit to Mrs. W. S. Scott at Toronto.

Mr. A. Clark Sr. left last Friday to visit his son Neil at Cannington and came home on Monday.

Mr. A. Clark Jr. left on Monday for Kinmount, Haliburton and Minden, and returned by yesterday's train with a satisfactory number of orders for spring and summer clothing.

Miss Minnie Dougherty of Guelph is at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Fountain, at the Falls, under the treatment of Dr. Wilson for a somewhat serious affection of the nerves.

Mr. James Dickson left on Thursday morning to survey several townships about 150 miles north-west of Winnipeg, and will probably be away from home about three months.

Powles's Corner.

(Correspondence of the Gazette.)

This week we are glad to be able to say that diphtheria is on the wane in this locality. Since last writing it has claimed another victim, Mr. Jeffrey's little daughter Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey and Mr. O. Glaspell have the sympathy of the whole community in their sad bereavement.

The weather has been so unfavorable that scarcely any seeding has been done yet, but to-day (Wednesday) it is moderating.

School has been closed here on account of diphtheria being in the section. It may open on the 3rd of May, or perhaps not until the 10th.

There was no service or Sunday School in the church here last Sunday. Mr. Charles Edwards of Fenelon