

# CHRISTMAS

LOFTING

This week we have opened up a case of Men's Overcoats. These we bought so low that we can offer them at the following:

MEN'S TWEED OVERCOATS—\$2.50.  
MEN'S MELTON OVERCOATS—\$3.00.  
MEN'S WORSTED OVERCOATS—\$4.00.  
MEN'S BEAVER OVERCOATS—\$5.00.

A splendid line of Men's Heavy  
WINTER CAPS FOR 25c. EACH.

REMEMBER every article in this store will be sold at prices advertised.

W. Burgoyne -- The Red Store.



As the season is far advanced I have decided to clear out the following goods

## AT COST,

namely:

Cross-cut Saws,  
Axes, Axe Handles,  
Spring and Hockey Skates,  
Cow Chains and Rope Ties.

The proof is in coming and getting prices.

JOS. HEARD.

## 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.

## FARMERS WANTING

### Ensilage Cutters

With Roller Bearings,

### Root Cutters and Pulpers

With Roller Bearings,

### Plows, Gang Plows and Harrows,

would do well to call at

### Thos. Robson's,

Fenelon Falls, as he has a large assortment to choose from at low prices.

A quantity of 2-foot dry Maple for sale cheap

### The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

Friday, January 7th, 1898.

#### It May Do Good.

The announcement of Dr. Grant, Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, that he would vote against prohibition at the coming plebiscite, and his letters in the *Globe* in support of his position, caused no little dismay amongst the opponents of the liquor traffic and great rejoicing among those who are in favor of its continuance. It is quite possible, however, that the stand Principal Grant has taken may do the temperance cause more good than harm, for his influence is due to his position and reputation for learning, not to his arguments, which are as "old as the hills," and are being answered in print by two or three able writers as fast as he advances them. One of Dr. Grant's assertions is that the Maine liquor law was unsatisfactory, which is quite contrary to what we have always understood, and in last Saturday's *Globe* Rev. Dr. Carman quotes several authorities to show that Principal Grant's contention is not founded upon fact. Two of these authorities are (or were) Senators from the State of Maine, one of whom, Senator W. P. Frye, wrote, in 1890, a letter to the *Voice of New York*, from which the following is an extract:

"I can remember the time when in the State of Maine there was a grocery store at nearly every four corners in certain portions of the State, whose principal business was in the sale of New England rum; when the jails were crowded and poverty prevailed. To-day the country portions of the State are absolutely free from the sale of liquor, poverty is comparatively unknown, and in some of the counties the jails have been without occupants for years at a time. The law is not a failure. It has been, on the other hand, a wonderful success."

Other prominent residents of Maine say the same, and about the time of the Ontario plebiscite the *Christian Advocate* published an article by James R. Day, D. D., who declared that in nearly twenty years the State had steadfastly refused to abandon the liquor law; that nearly every attempt to repeal it had been answered by making it more stringent; and that at that time there was neither a distillery nor a brewery in the State, nor an open bar with the sign "Liquors for sale" above the door.

#### A Frightful Catastrophe at London.

At London, Ont., on Monday night, there occurred a disaster that horrified all who heard or read the distressing particulars. During the progress of an election meeting in the city hall, which was crowded as full as it could hold, the part of the floor under the speakers' platform gave way, precipitating over two hundred persons into the city engineer's office below, and an immense safe and a heavy steam coil falling upon the struggling mass of humanity, a scene of indescribable horror ensued. A general alarm was at once sent out, the members of the police and fire departments were soon upon the scene and were sickened by the sight of horror that met their gaze. No fewer than 23 were killed outright and over 100 were more or less injured, many of them so seriously that their recovery was doubtful, and it is scarcely an exagger-

ation to say that the whole city was thrown into mourning. It is estimated that there were 2,500 persons in the hall at the time of the accident, which was caused by the breaking of a 12 by 12 inch stick of timber under the floor. This is the third tragedy that has occurred in London. On the 24th of May, 1881, the steamer *Victoria*, while returning to the city with a party of Queen's birthday excursionists, was upset in the river in consequence of the crowd on board rushing to one side to see a race between two small boats, and 187 persons were drowned; and in July 1883 about 20 lost their lives through the sudden overflowing of the Thames.

#### The Same Everywhere.

Ex-Mayor Pingree of Detroit thus tells his experience after election as the nominee of a wealthy element:

"I discovered very soon after my election that the railroads were paying less than their share of taxes. I said so, and the railroad support immediately left me. I discovered that the gas companies were charging exorbitant rates. I said so, and the owners of gas stock turned their backs upon me. I found the bankers speculating in city funds. I denounced the practice, and they denounced me as an unsafe man. In fact, I found that every time I attempted to correct an abuse I lost a large and influential class of supporters. I was four times elected mayor, but in each campaign was made painfully aware of the loss of old friends, although my majorities gradually crept up from about 1,500 to something more than 10,000. When you consider this experience, you will not be surprised that I have come to lean upon the common people as the real foundation upon which good Government must rest."

It is the same everywhere, on a scale proportionate to the size of the place in which the election is held; and happy is the municipality in which there are enough honest and disinterested electors to outvote rings, cliques and combines. As Mr. Pingree says, it is the "common people" to whom we must look for good government, as the uncommon ones, with axes to grind, care nothing for the public weal so long as they can fill their own pockets.

#### A New Industry.

We are glad to be able to announce that the manufacture of the staves and heads of barrels is to be almost immediately commenced here by Mr. Jonas Thornton, a gentleman whose name we heard for the first time a few days ago. Mr. Thornton is from somewhere near Orono, where he was formerly in the same business, and is well known to two or three of our villagers. It was his intention to build a factory at Kinmount, where one of the same kind has been for some time in operation; but Mr. Wm. McArthur met him in Lindsay and brought him to the Falls, where Mr. Golden drove him around, and he was so pleased with what he saw and heard that he almost immediately decided to remain here, and rented three acres of land on the lake shore, near Redner's Point, from Mr. McArthur. He left on Tuesday morning, but will return in a few days, and the preparations for the erection of the factory are, we understand, to be almost immediately commenced. The industry will give employment to twelve hands and a night watchman for ten months in the year, and will use every working day about ten cords of swamp elm and basswood, which have hitherto been comparatively valueless, but which will now fetch a paying price. There is any quantity of these woods within a few miles of the Falls, and a Verulam farmer has already taken a contract to supply 4,000 cords. Mr. Thornton's total annual outlay will, as far as we can figure it, be about \$12,000, and nearly every business man in the village will be to some extent benefited, either directly or indirectly, by the existence of the new industry.

#### The Booth-Wilson Trial.

The trial of George Booth and Robert Wilson of Somerville, for stealing a quantity of household furniture from an unoccupied dwelling house in that township on the night of December 14th, was commenced in Jordan's hall, before Col. Deacon, county police magistrate, about 1.30 p. m. on Thursday of last week, dragged slowly along until 7 o'clock, and was then adjourned until 10 a. m. on Friday, Jan. 7th—to-day. Crown-Attorney Derlin conducted the prosecution and Mr. O'Connor of Lindsay defended; and a distinguished visitor was present in the person of Detective Greer of Toronto, who had attended, officially, the trial of John Luff at Cobocook the previous day, and who, not being pressed for time, took a trip to the Falls. As it had been decided to try the two prisoners separately, and

use each in turn as a witness against the other, Booth was first arraigned, and Wilson, having been sworn, said that about 2.30 one afternoon in December, but he couldn't remember the day, Booth went to his (Wilson's) house and said to him "Bob, I've got a dollar for you"; and, after Booth had explained what Wilson was to do for the dollar, the latter hitched his horse to his waggon, threw in a couple of bags, a small bundle of hay and a feed of oats, and the two started on their expedition. Wilson lives on lot 1 in the 4th concession, and, as their destination was lot 17 in the 3rd concession, it took them fully two hours to drive the seven miles they had to go, the road being so rough that the horse could not be put off a walk. The door of the house to which they drove, and which Wilson said he had never seen before, was covered with boards, probably because one of the panels had been broken out, leaving a hole large enough to admit a man. Booth pulled off the boards, crawled through the hole, broke the fastening of the door with an axe, carried out the furniture, loaded it on to the waggon, and it was taken to his house. When they got there Booth and his wife carried the furniture in, and Wilson, after warning himself and feeding his horse, left for his own home; and he declared that when he had driven part of the way he got out of the waggon to see—or, rather, feel—whether the reach was broken or not, and from then until some days afterwards he knew nothing. (The readers of the *Gazette* will remember that when Wilson reached home the next morning he was in a fearfully used up condition, but refused to tell where, when or by whom he had been assaulted.) The ownership of the property was proved by Mr. Griffith Hughes, who lives on the lot next to the one on which the unoccupied house is situated, and who deposed that it was left in his care by Mr. White, to whom it belonged, when he left for the States. Several of the articles were produced in court, and some of them were identified by both Hughes and Wilson. The latter affirmed that all he knew about the affair was that he was hired by Booth to convey the chattels from one house to the other; but as more of them were found upon his premises than upon Booth's, the probability is that there was a division of the spoils, and that the two men had a quarrel, in which the elder was badly beaten or kicked on the face and head. As neither could obtain bail after the adjournment, they were sent back to Lindsay jail.

#### Reeve of Fenelon Falls.

Under the above heading the *Dufferin Post* of December 30th says: "Mr. R. M. Mason, V. S., was on Monday last elected reeve of Fenelon Falls by acclamation. He has already served in the council for some time, and his election to the reeveship by acclamation is a signal proof of the confidence which the ratepayers have in his integrity and ability. Mr. Mason practised his profession at Mono Mills until his removal to Fenelon Falls several years ago, and at Mono Mills he was the correspondent of the *Post*, always proving versatile and entertaining. He is in fact a native of the country about Mono Mills, and is a son of Mr. John Mason of Adjala. The many local friends of Mr. Mason will join with the *Post* in congratulating him on his march onward and upward. The *Post* likes to hear of its oldtime young friends and correspondents getting along in the world, and Reeve Mason used to wield a facile and vigorous pen for this journal when he represented us at Mono Mills. May your shadow never grow less, Bob!"

#### Municipal Elections.

The municipal elections were held, according to law, on Monday last, and the results in the neighboring municipalities were as follows:

FENELON.—For reeve, Daniel, 263, Hall, 225. For deputy reeve, McGee 279, Palmer, 185. For councillors, Parkin 293, Perdue 281, Webster 227, Currie 189, Murchison, 86.

VERULAM.—Reeve, James Akister, re-elected by acclamation. Deputy reeve, William Hetherington Jr. Councillors, Andrew Bradeu, John Staples and William Mann.

SOMERVILLE.—Last year's reeve and council all re-elected.

BOBCAYGEON.—Reeve, John T. Robinson, by acclamation. Councillors, W. T. C. Boyd, A. E. Bottum, R. Garlick and George Tinney.

LINDSAY.—Mayor, F. C. Taylor by acclamation. Reeve Thomas Brady, First deputy reeve, John Wilson. Second deputy reeve, Robert Smythe. Councillors, D. J. Graham, A. Horn, J. B. Mazwood, A. Baldwin, Dr. Burrows, E. P. Gillogly, Capt. Crandell, A. D. Mallon and J. R. O'Neil.