

SAVE YOURSELF

A few dollars by attending our stock taking sale. This is stock taking week at the Red Store, and in order to reduce our stock we are offering extra bargains for the next two weeks. All winter goods will be sold at 20 per cent. reduction. Special prices in Dress Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, and many more lines that we have not space to mention here.

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 14th, 1898.

The Encyclical.

The Pope's encyclical has at length arrived, and is satisfactory to all but a few of the fiery members of the Catholic clergy whose intemperate utterances and tyrannical spirit rendered an appeal to Rome necessary, and who are plainly told to keep, in future, within the bounds of moderation. His Holiness is evidently not only a man of profound learning but of sound common sense; he believes in the homely adage that "half a loaf is better than no bread," and, while he expresses the belief that the Catholics of Manitoba have not all their rights, he thinks that better terms are more likely to be obtained by persuasion than by force. He commends the zeal of the Quebec bishops, and exhorts lay Catholics to bow to their authority; but there is not even an approach to an expression of approval of the methods by which they attempted to control the votes of the members of their respective congregations at the last Dominion elections. A very important paragraph of the encyclical reads as follows:

"There is another point which appeals to your common solicitude, namely, that by your authority, and with the assistance of those who direct educational institutions, an accurate and suitable curriculum of studies be established and that it be especially provided that no one shall be permitted to teach who is not amply endowed with all the necessary qualities, natural and acquired, for it is only right that Catholic schools should be able to compete in bearing, culture and scholarship with the best in the country. As concerns intellectual culture and the progress of civilization, one can only recognize as praiseworthy and noble the desire of the Provinces of Canada to develop public instruction, and to raise its standard more and more, in order that it may daily become higher and more perfect. Now there is no kind of knowledge, no perfection of learning, which cannot be fully harmonized with Catholic doctrine."

The Pope is evidently aware of the fact that the chief cause of the Manitoba school trouble was the dissatisfaction of Catholics with the inferior secular education given to their children. It was alleged that the chief aim of every teacher was to keep on good terms with the priests, many of whom took the ground that, as imperishable souls were of far more importance than perishable bodies, it did not much matter how little worldly knowledge the children acquired, provided they were thoroughly instructed in the doctrines of the Catholic religion; but his Holiness, though as zealous as any parish priest for the welfare of the souls of Catholic children, is not willing that they shall have a secular education inferior to that imparted to the children of Protestants. It is much to be regretted that the mixture of religious and secular instruction should be so obstinately insisted upon as it is by well meaning, but, we think, mistaken persons, as it leads to endless bickerings and unpleasantness, the knowledge of which cannot fail to have an injurious effect upon the minds of the pupils. The common schools are only in session five hours a day for about 250 days in the year, and surely there is left ample time for children to be taught the religion of the bible or the dogmas of the sects to which their parents respectively belong.

It Makes Us Tired.

An address on "Capital and Labor" was delivered by the Rev. D. C. Hossack to his congregation, and was published in full in the Toronto Star of Saturday last. It was a very nice address indeed, and told all—or a good deal—about the troubles of Capital and the difficulties of Labor; but for any good it will do the reverend gentleman might as well have devoted to something else the time spent in composing it. Political economy will not, Mr. Hossack says, solve the problem (of the unequal distribution of wealth, we suppose he means); but we knew that long ago; and if his prediction that there is a good time coming be realized, it will only be after a bad one that appears to be not very far off. We have read many addresses or sermons that were practically the same as Mr. Hossack's, and it makes us tired to wade through another. The cause of the prevalence and increase of poverty is simply "man's inhumanity to man," and anyone who believes that human greed and cupidity can be preached out of existence, has much greater faith in the efficacy of moral suasion than we have. "Get money, honestly if you can, but at all events get money" is the doctrine of the day, and with every addition to the ranks of the millionaires there is an addition to the ranks of the miserable wretches who can barely procure food enough to keep body and soul together, and are compelled to drag out an almost intolerable existence amidst horribly squalid surroundings. There are thousands of men wallowing in wealth who ought to be doing penance in prison for their dishonesty, and there are tens of thousands of other men who, for no fault of their own, have to work like slaves for a bare pittance, and sometimes are reduced to the alternative of begging their bread because they cannot obtain work at any price. These unfortunate creatures are told that there is no help for them, as their condition is the result of the law of supply and demand, and they must possess their souls (almost their only possession) in patience, and assuage the pangs of hunger and cold by meditating upon the good time they will have in the next world, where they will be rewarded for enduring miseries that they did their best to evade, and the rich will be punished for enjoying in this life blessings that they are told from the pulpit are theirs by the favor of God. The unequal distribution of wealth is the result of unjust laws, the private ownership of land, oil wells and coal mines, and to a certain extent of the rings and combines against which action has already been commenced in some of the States. When the news that the train on the New York Central railway was wrecked by dynamiters sent a thrill through the community the Toronto Globe said: "Modern conditions of life put society at the mercy of its enemies. Those who create enemies to society, whether by agitation or the legalized wrongs which give agitation its life, have an awful responsibility." That is true; but does not some of the responsibility rest upon those who make no effort to right the legalized wrongs which they know exist? It appears to us that the "agitators" are the enemies of society, who have become such through the oppression of the "legalized wrongs"; that the poverty-stricken masses, convinced by long and sad experience that there is no help for them, except by an appeal to force, are more and more disposed to join the ranks of the Anarchists and try the effect of the argumentative bombshell. There's a bad time coming, sooner or later, unless the "modern conditions" of life be so modified that no man willing to work shall be compelled to beg or steal or starve.

Good Roads.

The subject of the improvement of roads is attracting general attention, and there is nothing of much greater importance, especially to the farming community, as the saving of cost in getting their produce to market would be simply immense if the highways were in the condition they ought to be. Grading, gravelling and macadamizing are of course very expensive; but every experiment proves that money spent on roads brings an enormous interest in shape of saving time, labor and the wear and tear of horses, vehicles and harness. Of the advisability of expending money upon roads there is no doubt; but there are different opinions as to how—or, rather, by whom—the work should be done; and the Fenelon council, at its meeting on December 15th, rejected—for reasons set forth in the motion—the proposal of the county council to assume certain roads and make large expenditures thereon. Improving the roads by "statute labor" will soon be, as it ought long to have been, a thing of the past, and was made fun of by one of the speakers at a good roads meeting at

Sweetsburg, who in the course of his remarks said:

"I wonder it has never occurred to our labor-loving taxpayers to demand the privilege of working out the school tax. Why not? Mr. A., who has a large tax, could teach the school for four weeks, Mr. B. could work out his in two weeks, and Mr. C. could teach out his in three days. D and E could have fuel and Mr. F. could prepare it. There would be some advantage in this system. If Mr. A. should be ill or have business in town, he could send his boy or hired man to teach in his place. Of course, the school would not make the progress that it does under the management of a competent teacher, but the tax would be paid, and the result, as a whole, would not be worse than that obtained under the present system of working out the road tax for the bettering of the roads. The two cases are parallel in many respects."

The Booth-Wilson Affair.

The trial of George Booth for stealing furniture from an occupied house in the township of Somerville on the night of the 14th of December, was commenced in Jordan's hall on the 30th of that month and adjourned until January 7th, when it was resumed in Dickson's hall at 11.30 a. m. The first witness called was

William English, who, having been duly sworn, said that about dark on the evening of December 14th he overtook Wilson and Booth, who were in a one-horse waggon, on the third concession of Somerville. They were then about a third of a mile from the turning that led to Booth's house. Witness drove past them, and when he looked back after he got to the top of a hill he saw them following; but whether they had or had not reached the turning to Booth's when he last saw them he could not say. He saw nothing in the waggon but the two men and a bundle of hay.

Joshua Laveley was sworn and said that he lived with Henry Booth (brother of George Booth), and on the 14th of December had been cutting wood. About dusk George Booth, who had a gun and some partridges, passed him, and said that he had been hunting. It was about fifty acres from George Booth's house, on the road leading from the concession line. He (witness) knew nothing of the affair until Constable Nevison went there, which he thought was on a Wednesday. He saw George Booth on Saturday and he told him what had happened and that he had heard of it at the Falls. He did not know why he had been called as a witness, had neither got nor been promised money or anything else for giving evidence, and had never been in George Booth's house; but in Henry Booth's house George had told him that Wilson had got a beating. About 8 p. m. on the 14th of December he was in Richard Booth's house, and Richard and his three sons, George, John, and Henry, and the witness were all talking of the beating that Wilson had got.

The presiding magistrate, Col. Deacon, indignantly declared that Laveley had committed wilful perjury, as in the last part of the evidence he had sworn that the assault on Wilson had been discussed in Richard Booth's house before it could have happened. Crown Attorney Devlin took the same view, and said that he would prosecute the witness for perjury; but those who have known Laveley for years say that his intellect is so bemuddled that he was probably confused by Mr. Devlin's searching examination and got his dates mixed up.

Then the question of the identity of the table found by Constable Nevison in Booth's house, arose, and the next witness called was Andrew Sutherland, station master, who was sworn and said that on January 30th, 1890, G. C. Booth had shipped a table to himself from Fenelon Falls to Rettie's station.

Lewis Deyman, sworn, said that on January 30th, 1890, he had sold a table and a small mirror to George Booth, who paid for them at the time of purchase.

Booth's plea was that the table found in his house was the one he bought of Mr. Deyman; but, in rebuttal, Mr. Devlin called

Mrs. Sarah Scott, who was sworn and said that two years ago last summer she was in George Booth's house, and that the only table she saw was a plain one, without leaves and unpainted, and not like either of the two produced in court. There was only one room in the house down stairs, and there was not much in it except the table, a stove and a couple of benches.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson was sworn and said that she was the wife of Robert Wilson, and remembered him coming home about 8 o'clock on the morning of December 15th. Hearing the dogs barking, she went out, and found her husband standing on the ground and leaning over one of the wheels of the waggon and covered with blood. He