

# The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXV.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1898.

No 52.

## Scribblers Given Free

with every purchase of School Books at the Fenelon Falls Drug Store

H. J. LYTLE.

Dec. 28th, 1897.

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Is always cheap furniture in the long run. Looks better. Wears better. Gives better satisfaction. I have the best and largest stock of furniture of all kinds, from the best manufacturers in the province, consisting of

- DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
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and prices are away down. Repairing and all ordered work promptly attended to.

Undertaking in all its branches.

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 THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1898,

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon Saturday, April 16th, will be the last day of service on defendants residing in this county. Defendants living in other counties must be served on or before Apr. 12th.

S. NAVISON, E. D. HAND, Bailiff. Clerk

Fenelon Falls, Feb. 3rd, 1898.

## 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.

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## The "Fenelon Falls Gazette"

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R. J. McLAUGHLIN. F. A. McDIARMID.

#### A. P. DEVLIN,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Kent Street, Lindsay.

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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.

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### MEDICAL.

#### DR. A. WILSON,

M. B., M. C. P. & S., Ontario, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR. 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.

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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.

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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

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## 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.

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Also agent for the Queen of England and Caledonian of Edinburgh. Capital combined, \$45,000,000.

WANTED. I can pay ten dollars weekly to a lady of mature age, refinement and tact to spend her time in a good cause. T. H. LINSOTT, Toronto, Ont.

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LUKE BROS. COMPANY, International Nurseries, CHICAGO, Illinois. MONTRÉAL, Québec. ROCHESTER, N. Y. 31.16

## Is Canada Growing More Sober.

(From the Hamilton Templar.)

One of Principal Grant's arguments is that in the Dominion of Canada we are now gloriously winning the fight for temperance. He says "though the fight is not yet completely won, why should we throw away the well tried swords which have served us so well for the rusty razors of Prohibition?" Of course that simply means we are getting more temperate every year, and drinking and drunkenness are fast decreasing. His words are very rhetorical, but are they true? Goldwin Smith and other anti-Prohibition writers have been using the same "argument" for years. But is the statement true? Are not such conclusions based on false premises? If Dr. Grant had investigated the matter for himself he would hardly have ventured on any such statement. Let any one turn to the last Dominion statistical year book of 1896 (which is certainly a very reliable official authority, and was not prepared with any view to the temperance question) and he will find that, so far as the whole Dominion is concerned, the number of convictions for drunkenness has been steadily increasing for years. If these official statistics are quite satisfactory to Dr. Grant they are alarming to other earnest temperance workers. On page 420 will be found tables for convictions for drunkenness in all the provinces for the past twelve years, and they tell their own sad story. Instead of the glorious "victory" which the principal of Queen's seems so enamored with, there were nearly two thousand more convictions in 1895 than in 1884. These are the years included in the tables referred to.

It is quite true that in the province of Ontario there has been a very considerable reduction in convictions during that time, but the same cannot be said of Quebec and some of the other provinces. Ontario, it is well known, has been much given to using the "rusty razors" of Prohibition. All persons are prohibited from selling with the exception of the actual license holders, and these exceptions have decreased from about 4,000 in 1884 to a little over 3,000 in 1896—a falling off of nearly one-fourth. The decrease in the number of drunks has been also about in the same proportion. In 1884 the convictions numbered 4,694, and in 1894 they had fallen to 3,132. In 1884 the number of inhabitants to each such conviction was 423; in 1895 there was but one to each 702. Had Dr. Grant been writing about Ontario alone his "facts" would have been nearer correct and his conclusions more logical, but he is writing of a Dominion measure and his premises do not bear out any such conclusions as he reached.

The provinces of Quebec and British Columbia have been much more of Dr. Grant's mind in their reluctance to trying the Prohibition "rusty razors" than any of the others; and it is for these provinces the principal pleads that they ought not to be coerced by any possible majority elsewhere in the Dominion. But what has been their experience? Have they been so successful with those "well tried swords" of moral suasion and the license system merely? The year book tells its own story. In 1884 the number of such convictions in Quebec was 1,624, or an average of one to each 862 of the population. In 1895 the number had more than doubled, being 4,307, or one to each 359 of the population. In British Columbia the convictions in 1884 numbered 235; being one to each 263, and in 1895 the convictions had increased to 498, or one to each 264. Taking the Dominion as a whole—and it is with this that the plebiscite discussion has to deal—the total number of convictions for drunkenness has increased from 9,877 in 1884 to 11,558 in 1895. If such a "victory" for well "tried swords" is quite satisfactory to some it is certainly not so to many others.

Not only has there been this deplorable increase in the convictions for drunkenness, but there has been also a large increase in the quantities of liquor annually consumed in the Dominion. Turn again to the official Dominion year book, page 202, and it will be seen that in 1872 there were consumed 3,808,291 gallons of spirits and 9,557,328 of beer, making a total of 13,365,619 gallons. In 1896 the consumption had increased to 2,332,859 gallons of spirits and 18,018,714 of beer, making a grand total of 20,351,573 gallons; being an enormous increase in the last twenty-five years.

Dr. Grant may well remark, in view

of just such facts, that "The victory is not yet completely won," but is he warranted in going on to ask, "why in the name of common sense" should we attempt any other methods when such "have served us so well"?

These figures very plainly show that the consumption of liquors has increased more rapidly than the increase of our population. Dr. Grant refers to the small consumption of liquor per head in Canada being a source of congratulation. But does any reference to such figures indicate that Canadians are now growing more sober, as he would give the people to understand? Turn again to the year book, page 203, and it will be seen in 1868, when Confederation began, the consumption per head was as follows: Spirits, 1.60 gallons; wines, 0.17; beer, 2.27; making a total of 4.04 gallons per head. In 1896 the figures stood thus: Spirits, 1.05; wine, 0.07; beer, 3.53, making a total of 4.65, being quite an increase. The fact is our "progress" has been backwards. The brewers may have reason to declare we are doing well as it is, "though the victory is not yet completely won," but have the dignitaries of a leading Presbyterian university any such grounds for congratulation?

The police statistics of the city of Kingston for the past year have just been published and they go a long way to show that even in that good old city where those "well tried swords" have been, no doubt, so faithfully used during the past year, the victory has not been "completely won," or anything as near it as some have good reasons to expect, all circumstances considered. Out of the 327 cases for all causes brought before the police magistrate during the year, no less than 200 of them were for drunkenness—nearly two-thirds of them all. Of the others no less than 50 were for vagrancy, which is almost invariably the direct result of drinking and drunkenness, and fourteen more for disorderly conduct, also, as a rule, the results of drinking. The assaults are also nearly all attributed to that cause. Deduct these and the balance left for all other causes is very small indeed, but one class of them coming up to the dozen mark.

The last quarterly return of the convictions made to the clerk of the peace for Frontenac, including Kingston, has recently been published, and it shows that of the seventy-seven cases before the Kingston police court during the last three months of 1897 no less than forty-three of these were of the drunken and disorderly class; twelve more of them were vagrants, and several of the others, as the police reports from day to day plainly indicated, arose directly out of the drunken condition of the criminal at the time.

Is it a time to lull the public mind into a state of peace and tranquillity in regard to the liquor traffic when facts like these are staring us in the face from every quarter? Did Principal Grant ever really study the question at all before he essayed to supply others with facts and conclusions? If he did, what can be his possible ideas about "our comparatively happy condition of things," so far as the licensed drink traffic is concerned? Both his facts and his conclusions are sadly at fault. His "facts" and inferences regarding the Scott Act are similarly incorrect and misleading, but these must be reserved for another letter.

### New Zealand.

The eyes of all social reformers are turned to New Zealand, that plucky little British colony which is working out the experiment of so many reforms. Single taxers delight to quote New Zealand, and the laws with respect to industrial reform are probably farther advanced and more favorable than in any other corner of the Queen's dominions. New Zealand is also the scene of a magnificent woman suffrage victory, and the splendid result is largely due to the leadership and persistence of one woman—Mrs. Sheppard of Christchurch. Year after year for twenty years the woman franchise leaders of New Zealand have maintained a constant and vigorous demand for equal rights at the ballot box. On several occasions great petitioning campaigns have been carried out, the last in 1892, when more than twenty thousand women signed the petitions. Here is encouragement for our Canadian woman franchise leaders.

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