

CAMPERS' SUPPLIES.

We are headquarters for all kinds of supplies used in camp.

HEINZ BAKED BEANS, with Tomato Sauce.
HEINZ PORK AND BEANS,
HEINZ FANCY PICKLES,
CHICKEN,
HAM,
TONGU,
JAMS AND JELLIES.

Goods delivered to any point on the lakes.

W. BURGOYNE.

THE RED STORE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

English's Harvest Cradles.

Only a limited number. Those requiring one should get one at once.

Church's Potato Bug Killer,
English Paris Green,
Grass Scythes from best makers,
Forks, Hoes, etc.,
White Lead, Paint, Oil, and Mixed Paints,
Best brands of Machine Oil,

AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

JOSEPH HEARD.

NEW GOODS.

Fancy Dress Goods in the latest designs.
Blouses in the newest styles.
Millinery in styles and prices to suit.
New Spring Capes.
Lace Goods and Trimmings—a very large assortment.
Inspection invited.

WM. CAMPBELL.

Mineralized Leather



"Kidduck"—A kid tanned so that water "creeps" off it, perspiration evaporates through it, and friction wears it slowly. Can be boiled in hot water without injury. Made solely for the \$4. and \$5. grades of the Goodyear Welted.

Slater Shoe

J. L. Arnold, Sole Agent for Fenelon Falls.

FARMERS WANTING A GOOD

Ensilage Cutter

OR

Root Pulper

WOULD DO WELL TO

Inspect Robson's Stock.

For quality and price can't be beat.

Dealer in coal and iron.
Highest price for scrap iron, brass and copper.

THOS. ROBSON.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

Friday, September 2nd, 1898.

Prohibition Can Be Enforced.

The Dominion prohibition plebiscite—which we hope will carry—is to be taken on the 29th of this month. One of the chief arguments urged against it by its opponents is that, if carried, it cannot be enforced; to which Mr. E. L. Bond, chairman of the plebiscite committee for the province of Quebec, makes the following reply:

"This is nearly always the first objection raised, and it is a perfectly legitimate subject for both argument and enquiry. In nine cases out of ten, this will be followed up at once by the statement, 'Look at Maine and other places where prohibition has been tried and has failed for lack of enforcement.' This is the mistake that Principal Grant made in his letter attacking prohibition. He drew an inference from a comparison that was, in one important point, incorrect. The Maine act merely prohibits the manufacture and sale of alcohol within the boundaries of the State, but liquor may be brought into the State for private use without restraint. The proposed Dominion act prohibits the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental and scientific purposes, and includes the whole of the Dominion. Now I desire to state very explicitly our unqualified belief in the vast amount of good that has resulted to the State of Maine since their act has been in force; but it differs so materially from the proposed Dominion act, in the essential point that importation is excluded in one and not in the other, that the Dominion act must be considered on its merits. We know of no modern precedent. If successful, Canada will be precedent for the world. If we obtain such a law as we seek, constitutionally enacted after a favorable plebiscite vote, what is there to prevent proper enforcement? To admit the principle of the possible non-enforcement of law is to admit anarchy. We have passed through several critical periods, and have never yet failed in law enforcement when challenged. Let us, therefore, turn to the possibility of evasion? Where is the liquor to come from in any quantity? The open manufacture in distillery and brewery will cease. No public carrier will risk fine and confiscation, and the most ordinary customs precautions will suffice to guard this point. We shall, therefore, have to devote ourselves solely to the question of illicit manufacture and smuggling. The practicability of fully controlling these avenues of evasion is a fair matter for discussion. In the past ten years, whenever occasion offered, I have placed the question of enforcement, as herein submitted, before some of the best experts in the administration of law in the chief cities of the United States, England and the Continent; and without any exception I have received confirmation of my opinion, that a total prohibitory law could be more readily enforced than local option, such as the Maine law, or than a license law, such as generally prevails at present in all civilized countries. The reasons for these conclusions are simple. No article of commerce more readily reveals its presence than alcohol. All alcohol, that cannot be proved to have come from Government sources, is contraband, and liable to confiscation at sight under the proposed act. Thus, large quantities of illicit whisky that now finds its way to market, at once losing its illegal

identity on arrival, would, under the new law, be always contraband, and the most moderate process of Government surveillance would keep the trade more fully in check than it is to-day. No large quantity of liquor could possibly find its way to a market, by either illicit distillation or smuggling, without discovery."

The Lumber Question.

The action of the Michigan lumbermen in sending Mr. Don. M. Dickenson to watch their interests at the Quebec conference places this much vexed question in a novel light. The Michiganders appear to be laboring under the mistaken impression that the timber rights of the Dominion are vested in the Federal Government, whereas the B. N. A. Act most clearly declares that "the management and sale of the public lands belonging to the Province and of the timber and wood thereon" are among the acknowledged rights and powers of Provincial Governments. Although no one questions the accuracy of this contention, it would be unwise of the Province to allow so influential an advocate to urge a policy so inimical to its rights without having a competent representative to look after its side of the controversy, and Hon. Mr. Hardy has therefore very properly announced that he will keep an eye on the proceedings, and take such steps as he may find necessary in the interests of the Province. It would have been supposed that such action on the part of Provincial authorities could not possibly be taken exception to, and yet we find the objection raised that it constitutes a virtual admission of the right of the Federal Government to deal with Provincial lumber. Apart from the absurdity of such a contention, it surely should occur to the objectors that even were the Provincial Government taking this view of it, it would not affect the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, whose duties are in no sense those of a judicial court. The fact of the matter is that the Opposition have been so persistently declaring that the Hardy Government was giving away Ontario's timber rights that they have come to actually believe it, and are now unable to appreciate the fact that they have been fooling themselves.

Some Interesting Figures.

In connection with the relative effects of protection and free trade upon the export business of Canada, some significant figures are given in the *Globe* of Thursday last, which show that the effect of a high restrictive tariff in the United States has been to cut down Canada's trade with the republic to less than one-fifth during the decade ending last year, and to develop our export trade with Great Britain to nearly four and one-half times the original volume in the same period. Taking the five important items of horses, barley, eggs, hay and sheep: in 1887 Canada exported to the United States \$10,930,124 and to Great Britain \$673,976; in 1897 the United States received only \$2,103,135, while Great Britain took \$3,014,846. These figures demonstrate to a remarkable degree how this tariff, confessedly established for the purpose of injuring Canada's trade and driving the Dominion to seek annexation, has had the effect of teaching our farmers to develop the British market, and as a necessary consequence has driven the colony into such closer relationship with the motherland, that, whatever slight mutterings of discontent and leaning towards annexation may have existed ten years ago, not a vestige of it remains to-day. When to this is added the further fact that in several instances the heavy duty has seriously hurt many of their home industries, for example in the case of the barley industry, where protection has killed the business of the New England farmers, our United States friends will not find it hard to realize the advantages of a more equitable and less restrictive trade arrangement. As a further indication of the manner in which the British market is developing it is worth noting that, whereas in 1887 the total value of Canada's exports to Great Britain in cattle, cheese, butter, bacon and wheat was only \$15,750,173, in 1897 it was \$34,321,403, while the grand total of exports to Great Britain in 1897 was \$104,787,000.

The Local Legislature.

The three weeks' special session of the Provincial Legislature is over, having accomplished the purpose for which it was called together. It is not a matter for surprise if the public are more or less under a misapprehension as to exactly what that purpose was, for so many and conflicting have been the statements made thereon in the columns of the rival political press. Stated very simply and briefly, the sole purpose of the session was to straighten out a technical tangle into which the legal

minds of the politicians had worked the election law; in other words, to make clear beyond any possible question an enactment which some profess to find ambiguous. There was no intention of interfering with the work or prerogatives of the courts of justice, nor has anything of the kind been attempted.

Personals.

Mrs. A. Henley was at the Falls from Saturday until Monday.
Mrs. Schrieber and children are visiting her father, Mr. Charles Wise.
The Misses Lucy of Grafton are visiting friends and relatives at the Falls.
Mrs. Gould, of Chicago, spent a couple of days with Mrs. Thos. Archer, at the Falls.
Miss Hattie Archer, of Rochester, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Archer.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Champion, of Lindsay, are visiting friends at the Falls and vicinity.
Miss Washburn left last Friday for Toronto, where she will attend the millinery openings.
Mr. John McClellan of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting his brother, Mr. Wm. McClellan, at the Falls.
Mr. A. Clark Jr. left on Tuesday for his annual business trip to Manitoba and other points in the Northwest.
Mrs. Gebott, of Manistee, Michigan, accompanied by her daughters Lily and Georgie, are visiting relatives at the Falls.
Mr. J. J. Townley left last Tuesday for Toronto, to personally select a large assortment of cloths for the fall and winter trade.

Rev. Wm. Farncomb came home on Wednesday of last week, after an absence of about two months. Mrs. Farncomb is still at her mother's in Toronto, and is in such delicate health that it is impossible to say when she will be able to return.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nevison, of Durand, Michigan, have been at the Falls since Tuesday. The old gentleman, who was 77 on Monday last, is looking surprisingly well, having changed but little since we became acquainted with him over thirty years ago. His numerous old friends, as well as his children and grandchildren, are all very glad to see him.

Fenelon Council Proceedings.

Powles's Corner, Aug. 27th, 1898.
The council met pursuant to adjournment. All the members present, viz., Messrs. Daniel, McGee, Parkin, Perdue and Webster. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
Moved by Mr. Parkin, seconded by Mr. Webster, That the taxes being received by the collector on east part west half and west part east half lot 1 con. 4, the motion to return them to the county treasurer be rescinded.—Carried.
Moved by Mr. Parkin, seconded by Mr. Webster, That Mr. Lytle's bill of \$408, with interest of \$4, be paid.
Moved in amendment by Mr. McGee, seconded by Mr. Perdue, That Mr. Lytle be paid the sum of \$408, the amount due him as per Mr. Eagleson's audit.—Amendment carried.
Moved by Mr. Parkin, seconded by Mr. McGee, That we raise by by-law for township purposes the sum of \$2,000.
Moved in amendment by Mr. Perdue, seconded by Mr. Webster, That \$1,700 be raised for township purposes; also that the sum of \$200 be raised for aiding the poor; and that a by-law be introduced to confirm the same and the appointment of a tax-collector for this township for 1898.—Amendment carried.
Moved by Mr. McGee, seconded by Mr. Webster, That the Fenelon Agricultural Society be granted the sum of \$10.—Carried.
Moved by Mr. Webster, seconded by Mr. McGee, That Mr. John E. Fittal be appointed collector of taxes for this township for 1898 at a salary of \$70.—Carried.
Moved by Mr. Webster, seconded by Mr. McGee, That Mr. Parkin be appointed to see after Mr. Fieldhouse.—Carried.
Moved by Mr. Parkin, seconded by Mr. Webster, That the following persons receive charity: Edward Fieldhouse, Sarah McFadyen and Mary McFadyen \$5 each.—Carried.
Moved by Mr. McGee, seconded by Mr. Webster, That the clerk notify the Department of Railways and Canals to remove the piles of stone left on the roadway when building the northern approach to Rosedale bridge.—Carried.
Moved by Mr. McGee, seconded by Mr. Perdue, That the revee get a lawyer's opinion as to Rosedale bridge being a county bridge, provided the cost of the advice does not exceed \$20. The yeas and nays being called for, Messrs. McGee, Perdue and Webster voted yea and Mr. Parkin voted nay.
Moved by Mr. Perdue, seconded by Mr. McGee, That Mr. Webster be authorized to place or cause to be placed a culvert between lots 20 and 21 on the