

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

Just a word to remind you that our Grocery Department is complete, with everything necessary for the Xmas pudding:

NEW RAISINS NEW NUTS
NEW CURRANTS NEW PEELS
NEW FIGS NEW EXTRACTS

In fact only a call will convince you that we have the freshest, cleanest and cheapest stock of Groceries in town.

Don't forget the FREE SILVERWARE.

W. BURGOYNE.

THE RED STORE.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Gent's and Ladies' Hockey Skates, Boker's and the Starr. The Acme Spring Skates. Greening's Steel Wire Cow Chains. Racer and Maple Leaf Cross-cut Saws. Toronto Blade Cross-cut Saws, 5½ feet, at \$2.50 each, a first-class article. Oak and Hickory Axe-handles. American and Canadian Axes, from 50c. up. Stoves, Cooking and Parlor. Prices lowest in the County. Cash for Hides and Skins.

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.

THE SLATER SHOE

Guessing or knowing shoes.

The difference between buying a pair of "Slater Shoes" and a pair of common shoes, is just the difference represented in a sealed letter and an opened one with a responsible signature.

The sealed letter may contain a large cheque, or a bailiff's notice. The opened letter—well you know just what it is.

The common shoes may be good ones under the finish but how do you know?

"Slater Shoes" bear a pedigree tag which tells exactly the leather they're of, its wear, peculiarities or faults. Goodyear Welted. \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per pair.

"THE SLATER SHOE."

CATALOGUE FREE.

MAKERS MONTREAL

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, December 9th, 1898.

New Mining Regulations.

Regulations governing the leasing of territory in the Yukon for the purposes of hydraulic mining have been issued by the Department of the Interior, and they bear evidence of a thorough understanding and appreciation of the peculiar condition prevailing in that country. Since reliable expert data has been available it has been recognized by all mining men that vast sections of the northern gold fields can only be properly worked with costly machinery, and that substantial inducements must be offered before capitalists will undertake the arduous and financially perilous experiment of investing heavily in the necessary plant and other preliminaries. The new regulations provide for concessions of from one to five miles long, with a maximum depth of one mile, along the river valleys and beds. These concessions will only be granted after public advertisement and tender, and annual fees will be collected of \$150 per mile frontage, with a royalty upon the output over \$25,000, and a requirement that work to the value of \$5,000 a year be done on the property. The regulations appear to be in every way equitable both to the investing miner and to the country; so much so, indeed, that even the Opposition critics so far are unable to take exception thereto. The *Ottawa Citizen*, for example, observes, "Capital is required, and Mr. Sifton's new regulations appear to give the necessary encouragement for the investment of capital in the Yukon, without imperilling the prospects of the ordinary miner. The conditions as to open and public competition and the restriction of grants to bona fide miners, the requirements as to actual location and test of the property, as well as the stipulations for working within the year—all these look to the interest of the real investor and actual operator, as against the speculator and claim grabber." To the general regulations there are certain qualifying exceptions in favor of those who have recently commenced operations. These exceptions follow the principles universally recognized in such cases, and give no undue advantage to any individual or company. The fact that all kinds of ulterior motives are suggested by the critics for the insertion of this qualifying clause would appear simply to indicate that the old spirit of carping criticism has not been killed by the accumulating evidences of its foolishness in the past.

The Washington Commission.

The Commissioners at Washington are working hard to complete the arduous task which has been assigned to them, and the intense interest which is felt in their proceedings, not only on this continent, but throughout the world, naturally places a heavy premium upon any scrap of intelligence relative to the progress of negotiations. That all reports should be taken with caution is manifest from the great variety of statements made, and it may be accepted as a general principle that nothing authentic will be made public until the treaty itself is completed. There is, however, a general agreement in the despatches that upon the main issues good progress has been made. While the final results may not be as conclusive as was at first hoped, much more will be done than many at one time believed. One thing appears more certain every day, viz., that the British Commissioners are well

able, both in ability and intent, to fully protect the interests of Canada and of the Empire. If, for instance, any measure of reciprocity be arranged, the Dominion will get as good as she gives. If any progress is made towards settling the sealing dispute, it will be upon terms equitable, not only to the sealers, but to the nation, and if additional privileges are given to the Yankee fishermen on the Atlantic coast, it will not be without compensating concessions in return. The disposition to pre-judge every action of the Government, and decide beforehand that its policy must necessarily be prejudicial to the country, has led several of the Opposition papers to arrive at final conclusions which cannot possibly be properly reached until everything has been publicly and fully announced.

A Fowl Tip.

While every class of agricultural produce has increased its export business during the past year, largely because of the aggressive policy of the Department in closely observing and intelligently catering to the British market, the greatest relative progress, among perishable goods at any rate, has been in poultry and game. In 1896 the total value of poultry and game exported was less than \$10,000; in 1897 it was over \$57,000, and for the year ending June 30th, last, it has exceeded \$100,000. That the trade of the current season will be far and away ahead of even this latter figure is clear from the activity developed by the approaching Christmas season. One Western Ontario firm alone is shipping 60,000 turkeys to London, and other firms are doing a proportionately big business. The demand for good poultry, both fresh and canned, is rapidly growing in Great Britain, and continental exporters have realized this and catered to the demand; but Canada is now in a position with her vastly improved cold storage facilities to take the lead, and she evidently proposes to do it. The business is a profitable one, and should engage the attention of the Canadian producer to a greater extent than it appears to at present.

Is It the Result of Cramping?

The following paragraph is going the rounds:

"*Das Echo*, of Berlin, in an article drawing attention to the statistics of German schools for the ten years from 1887 to 1896, shows that 40% school children committed suicide. All these cases occurred in State schools; 331 were boys and 76 girls, each under 15 years of age. Whether or not Germany is more productive than other nations of this horrible modern symptom of child suicide, it certainly, as *Das Echo* remarks, may be regarded as one of the saddest and most startling of the phenomena of modern social life."

In Germany the suicide of school teachers is quite common, and the pupils now appear to be following their example. In the case of the teachers self-destruction is caused by want, the supply of pedagogues being so greatly in excess of the demand that many of them, really learned men, are absolutely unable to earn enough to obtain the bare necessities of life, and seek refuge in the grave from their misery. As all the suicides of children occur in the State schools, it is probable that the wretched creatures have their brains softened or their lives rendered intolerable by the severity of their studies; and if the school system now in vogue in this Canada of ours be made much more oppressive than it is at present, we shall not be surprised to hear of some of its victims escaping from it by hanging, drowning or otherwise making away with themselves.

The Napanee Bank Robbery.

Probably no crime less heinous than murder has ever attracted so much attention and caused so much comment as the robbery in August, 1897, of the Napanee branch of the Dominion Bank. The amount taken was about \$33,000, of which \$10,000 was in unsigned notes. Suspicion fell upon W. H. Ponton, the teller in the Bank, a young man very respectably connected, of good character and immensely popular, but a bit of a "sport," and he was arrested and taken before a local magistrate, who decided that there was not enough evidence to commit him for trial, and he was at once released. Going back to his desk in the Bank, he was told that his services were no longer required, and he thereupon commenced an action against the Bank, claiming damages to the amount of \$50,000. Afterwards Pare and Holden, two self-confessed crooks and burglars, and Robert Mackie, a Belleville hotel-keeper, were arrested and underwent a preliminary examination, at which the first two declared that Ponton was implicated in the crime—that he had assisted them in various ways, had kept them posted as to the

amount of money in the safe and had received a share of the plunder. Ponton was again arrested, but liberated on bail, and the trial of him and Mackie commenced at Napanee over a fortnight ago and ended on Saturday last. The jury, who were fairly worn out with their ten days' work, brought in a verdict of guilty against Mackie, but disagreed as to Ponton, ten standing for acquittal and two for conviction. Mackie was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary, and Ponton was liberated on giving bail to the amount of \$10,000. Pare and Holden were to have been tried immediately after Mackie and Ponton, but will be held until Ponton's next trial, as they will be wanted to give evidence against him. As to his guilt or innocence, public opinion appears to be about evenly divided, and his case being, as the *Globe* says, still *sub judice*, any comment on it at this stage is not required. The feeling in his favor is so strong in Napanee that business was practically suspended during the last day of the trial, a howling crowd of sympathizers surrounded the court house, and the mob of men and boys that followed Judge Ferguson to his hotel became so demonstrative of their indignation that the sheriff had to read the Riot Act before they would disperse.

A Small Bonus Proposed.

Public opinion regarding a bonus to the Rathbun Co. appears to have undergone a change, and a petition to submit a \$4,000 by-law is now being circulated in the village. As Mr. O'Leary remarked in one of his addresses here, the practice of giving bonuses to industries is wrong in principle, but it exists, and we have to deal with things as they are. The change in opinion is due, firstly, to the cutting in half of the first bonus proposed, and secondly, to the promise of the Rathbuns to bind themselves, should they come here, to build a mill at the expiration of the lease to be transferred to them by the Bank of Toronto, if they cannot obtain a renewal upon favorable terms from the executors of the Smith estate. \$4,000 is a good deal of money to a private person, but when extended over a term of ten years, is nothing to a village such as this, and there are a very few ratepayers who will not make, in one way or another, a good deal more by the presence of the Rathbuns at the Falls than will counterbalance the slight addition to their taxes. The outcry that is generally raised if there is a proposal to increase the taxes arises from the fact that the equivalent for them is not received at the time they are paid; but there is no just cause for complaint unless they are squandered, and it is a fact that, as a rule, the most highly taxed places are the most prosperous. Whether or not the Rathbuns will accept a bonus of \$4,000 or whether or not a by-law for that amount will carry we do not know; but it can only be carried by an affirmative vote of a majority of the property owners, and our columns are open to all who wish to oppose or endorse the proposal.

Home From Dakota.

A few days ago we fell in with Mr. Irvine Junkin (eldest son of Mr. John Junkin of lot 21, con. 4, Verulam) who went to North Dakota in March last, and returned home about a fortnight ago, with the intention of going back next March and taking up land, as he was well satisfied with the soil and the climate. The farm upon which he worked, a few miles from Drayton, was a stiff clay, and during the entire season he found only two stones, about the size of grey-birds' eggs, which he brought home with him. The chief product was wheat, which yielded about 23 bushels to the acre, and was selling when he left at only 52 cents per bushel. A good many horses were necessarily kept to do the work, and oats enough to feed them were raised, but the only other live stock upon the place were a milk cow, a pig and a lot of poultry. Besides wheat and oats, several kinds of vegetables were grown for home use and did very well, but scarcely anything was sold except wheat, which, as soon as it was ready for market, was dumped into light wagon boxes, made to hold over a hundred bushels, and drawn at once to the elevator at Drayton. The only outbuildings were the stables, the walls of which were made of a single thickness of matched inch lumber, and in winter were generally covered inside with a thick coating of ice, but the horses did not seem to suffer from cold. The fuel used was poplar and oak, both of which were very dear, and coal, the price of which he either did not hear or had forgotten. There were no fences, and any animal turned out to graze was tethered by a rope, at the other end of which was an iron ring that slid along a thick wire fastened to two pins driven into the ground several rods apart, and moved