

# The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXVI.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1899.

No. 43.

**DRUGS,  
MEDICINES,  
TOILET ARTICLES,  
PERFUMERY,  
SUNDRIES,  
STATIONERY,  
SCHOOL SUPPLIES,  
SPECTACLES.**

The Old  
Reliable  
Drug Store.

**LYTLE & CO.**

Professional Cards.

LEGAL.

McLAUGHLIN & McDIARMID.

**BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Etc., Lindsay  
and Fenelon Falls.** Lindsay Office:  
Kent-St., opposite Market. Fenelon Falls  
Office: Over Burgoyne & Co's store. The  
Fenelon Falls office will be open every  
Monday afternoon from arrival of train  
from Lindsay. Money to loan on real  
estate at lowest current rates.

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

A. P. DEVLIN,

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

G. H. HOPKINS.

**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, Lind-  
say, Ont.

MOORE & JACKSON.

**BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Of-  
fice, William Street, Lindsay.**

F. D. MOORE. A. JACKSON.

MEDICAL.

DR. A. WILSON.

**M. B., M. C. P. & S., Ontario.  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCH-  
eur.** Office, Colborne Street, Fenelon  
Falls.

DR. D. GOULD.

Graduate Toronto University, Member  
College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.  
Office at Lytle & Co's Drug Store. Resi-  
dence Francis street west.

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.**

MUSIC.

ORWIN A. MORSE,

Organist Cambridge Street Methodist  
Church, Lindsay, Music Teacher. At  
Brooks' hotel, Fenelon falls, every Tues-  
day. Terms moderate. 32.

SURVEYORS.

JAMES DICKSON,

**P. L. Surveyor, Commissioner in the Q. B.,  
Conveyancer, &c Residence, and ad-  
dress, Fenelon Falls.**

DENTAL.

Dr. NEELANDS, DENTIST, LINDSAY,

Extracts teeth without pain by gas (vital-  
ized air) administered by him for 27 years.  
He studied the gas under Dr. Colton, of  
New York, the originator of gas for extract-  
ing teeth. Dr. Colton writes Dr. Neelands  
that he has given the gas to 186,417 per-  
sons without an accident from the gas.  
Other pain obtundors 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.

W. H. GROSS, DENTIST.

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.

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 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1899,

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.  
Saturday, October 7th, will be the last day  
of service on defendants residing in this  
county. Defendants living in other coun-  
ties must be served on or before Jan'y 7th

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

Fenelon Falls, Nov'r 5th, 1898.

## WHAT SHALL I GIVE ?

That ever recurring pleasant Christmas perplexity "What Shall I Give?" is here again. It's so easy to give a present, but so hard to select something that will be really appreciated. It's well to remember that something *useful* gives the greatest satisfaction and pleasure. If it contributes to the *neprsoal comfort* of the recipient that's ever so much better. Our stock of

## FOOTWEAR

Offers facilities for your buying just such presents. There's beauty in them, too.

For instance, if there's a gentleman in the question, we have the famous Slater Shoes, made in Kidduck, calf and Dongola in general shades, comfortable and stylish, for \$3, \$4 and \$5. A pair of these would make a present that would pleasantly recall the giver's thoughtfulness.

For ladies, our holiday stock certainly excels all our past records. We have beautiful Vici kid-cloth top Shoes. They are laced and buttoned. Nothing nicer for a Christmas box. For ladies' solid winter comfort we have some beautiful hand-turned German felt Slippers, at tempting prices.

How about a pair of warm Overshoes or Overgaiters for the ladies? We have a good selection of these at prices that make them an object to the buyer.

Little ones are always delighted with new shoes. Why not send Santa around with a pair?

We have a complete stock of Xmas Groceries, the best and freshest that money can buy. Get our prices. **WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.**

**J. L. ARNOLD.**

Fire Insurance Agent, representing  
the Northern, Imperial, and  
Phoenix of Hartford.

## WE CAN HARDLY SPARE TIME

To write advertisements, as our trade  
) ( this season has opened up better than  
) ( ever. Instead of telling you a lot in  
) ( this paper, call and see what we are  
) ( doing in Suits and Overcoats for the  
) ( winter. We will make it worth your  
) ( while.

**JOHN J. TOWNLEY.**

## The Dominion Government's Last Requisition for Tea

Called for SALADA Ceylon Tea or its equal,  
thus showing the standard value of

**SALADA. ....**

TAKE NOTICE.—The only place you can  
purchase this Tea here is at

**W. L. ROBSON'S,** Fenelon Falls.

## Lindsay's New Optical Business.

Is now in full working order and  
doing good work. Already many who  
were discouraged are deriving the  
benefit of scientific and accurately  
fitted glasses, that only a qualified  
optician can supply.

Consult my optician freely. It  
costs you nothing to try. He may  
preserve your eyesight for years,  
though of course to consult him before  
you wear glasses or injure your sight  
would be the best.

**HERBERT BEALL,**  
Graduate Optician,

WITH  
**GEO. W. BEALL,**  
Lindsay,  
Jewellers, Opticians and  
Engravers.

## HAPPY NEW ZEALAND.

A Country Where the People Count for  
Something.

The governments of the Australasian  
colonies, and especially New Zealand,  
are gradually nationalizing what in  
Canada or the United States would be  
considered individual or corporate busi-  
ness utilities. The legislative measures  
in Australia proper are not quite so far  
advanced as in New Zealand, but all  
the Australian colonies will speedily  
follow the example of New Zealand.

New South Wales last year closed its  
first successful financial year under a  
policy of free trade and a direct land  
tax on unimproved values.

Usually, when Australian or New  
Zealand legislation is referred to in the  
press, it is said to be socialistic, anarch-  
istic, wildcat, experimental or trial  
legislation and the people look in vain  
for explanations. A perusal of the fol-  
lowing brief reference to some of the  
measures will assist the reader in com-  
ing to a correct conclusion as to whether  
the New Zealand laws are in the inter-  
ests of the whole people or in the inter-  
ests of a few privileged individuals:

First.—The land and income tax as-  
sessment act in force in New Zealand  
imposes a tax upon incomes and an or-  
dinary tax upon land and mortgages,  
the amount of which is fixed annually  
by a rating act. There is also an addi-  
tional graduated tax upon the unim-  
proved value of land held in large  
blocks of from one-eighth of a penny  
to two pence in the pound. Improve-  
ments pay no taxes. The income tax  
is payable upon incomes derived from  
employment and from business, includ-  
ing investments other than those in  
mortgages on land, upon which the or-  
dinary land tax is levied. An exemp-  
tion of £300 is allowed to every person  
domiciled in New Zealand.

Second.—Advances are made by the  
government to actual settlers. In fact,  
any farmer may borrow on the security  
of his farm and improvements an  
amount ranging from £25 to £3 000 at  
5 per cent. interest and repay the prin-  
cipal on very easy terms. On this ac-  
count existing mortgages in favor of  
private parties or corporate companies,  
which are bearing high rates of interest,  
are being paid off. It is believed that  
this system will soon be extended, so  
that the artisan class may take advan-  
tage of it.

Third.—The schools are national and  
free.

Fourth.—Over \$1,000,000 has al-  
ready been expended by the govern-  
ment of New Zealand in establishing  
technical schools.

Fifth.—The government controls the  
postoffice and postoffice savings banks,  
and the deposits in the government  
savings banks are always available when  
required.

Sixth.—The government controls and  
operates the telegraph system in connec-  
tion with the postal service, and a ten  
word message costs only 12 cents.

Seventh.—The government controls  
and operates the telephone system, and  
the charges are about two-thirds the  
usual American charges, and the profits  
go to the government and consequently  
to the whole people.

Eighth.—The government gives state  
or national life insurance. The pre-  
mium rates are lower than the average

rates charged by private companies.  
Every policy holder feels that he has  
the whole nation as a guarantee behind  
his risk.

Ninth.—The government is now per-  
fecting plans in regard to national fire  
insurance.

Tenth.—The government has practi-  
cally established a state or national  
bank. South Australia was first to  
move in the establishing of a national  
government bank, which is managed in  
the interest of the people. There is no  
object in the government forcing citi-  
zens into bankruptcy in times of de-  
pression.

Eleventh.—The government controls  
and is responsible for the adminis-  
tration of all estates, for which service a  
very nominal fee is charged, and the  
widows and orphans are protected from  
legal troubles.

Twelfth.—The government charges  
a graduated succession tax of from 2 to  
10 per cent., according to the value of  
the estate.

Thirteenth.—The government owns  
and operates all the railroads excepting  
one short line, which will also soon be  
nationalized. The freight and passen-  
ger rates on the government roads are  
such as give about 3½ per cent. interest  
on the capital invested. The rates do  
not discriminate, neither are they differ-  
ential nor preferential, nor do the people  
pay freight and passenger rates neces-  
sary to provide interest upon watered  
stock.

Fourteenth.—Women vote at all elec-  
tions in New Zealand, and also in South  
Australia, which has undoubtedly had a  
very beneficial influence.

Fifteenth.—Eight hours constitute a  
legal day's work, for which fair living  
wages are paid. This gives the work-  
ers more time for mental improvement,  
recreation, health building, etc. Life  
is considered worth living and shorter  
hours also compensate to some extent  
for the loss of labor caused by the gen-  
eral use of machinery.

Sixteenth.—The large estates, princi-  
pally acquired by squatters, who located  
their holdings early in the history of  
New Zealand, and for which little or  
nothing was paid, are being purchased  
by the government for the benefit of  
actual settlers—that is, the estates are  
assessed for taxation purposes at the  
owner's valuation, the government res-  
erving the right to take over the land  
(excepting a homestead, if required) at  
the owner's valuation, plus 10 per cent  
if the owner's valuation is considered  
too low.

Seventeenth.—A conciliatory board  
has been established in every town or  
city where any difficulty is liable to  
arise between capital and labor. These  
boards are composed of three representa-  
tive business men, three representatives  
from the trades union and a district  
judge. A strike is impossible in New  
Zealand.

Eighteenth.—Public libraries, muse-  
ums, parks and gardens have been es-  
tablished in every city and town; pub-  
lic baths are also found in many places.

Nineteenth.—Considerable of the land  
adjoining the cities and towns is held  
as public domain, and for small home-  
steads for the artisan classes.

Twentieth.—Wednesday afternoon  
is the usual half holiday. The law  
compels a half holiday in each week.

I do not know of any country where  
there are so few very rich and so few  
very poor as in New Zealand. The  
laws tend toward providing an equal  
opportunity to all and to check the over-  
reaching of those possessed with wolf-  
ish propensities.

It is quite true that party politics  
still prevail, and that the Government  
opposition is dissatisfied; also the money  
lending and land monopolizing classes,  
likewise those who have had or wish to  
have special privileges, and their cause  
is championed by a financially strong  
wing of the press.

The writer spent over eight months  
in the Australasian colonies, and never  
met a man who could give good or valid  
reasons why the so-called radical laws  
should be repealed. The general opin-  
ion is that an honest administration of  
the laws will secure for the people of  
New Zealand unprecedented content-  
ment and prosperity.—T. J. McBride  
of Toronto in *Citizen and Country*.

Miss Richter, of Quincy, Ill., suicided  
because her teeth were gone.

Six people were killed in a railroad  
collision near Chattanooga, Tenn., on  
Sunday.

Three people were suffocated in a  
\$15,000 fire at Hotel Richelieu, Pitts-  
burg.