

CHEAP OVERCOATS!

Boys' and Men's Overcoats at half price in order to clear them out before Spring:

\$6.00 Overcoats for \$3.00.
\$8.50 Overcoats for \$4.00.
\$10.00 Overcoats for \$5.00.
\$12.00 Overcoats for \$6.00.

Also about 60 pairs of Men's heavy Pants, were \$1.50 and \$2, for \$1 and \$1.25.

THESE ARE SNAPS.

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.

SPECIAL BARGAINS


IN

LADIES' MANTLES, WINTER MILLINERY AND FURS

AT

WM. CAMPBELL'S.

CELERY AND IRON



NERVE AND BLOOD PILLS

SOOTHE THE NERVES AND BRING REFRESHING SLEEP.

ENRICH THE BLOOD AND TONE THE SYSTEM.

W. H. ROBSON, Phm. B., DRUGGIST, FENELON FALLS.

HARNESS

If you want first-class single or double light or heavy Harness or anything in that line call at

NEVISON'S

new harness shop, between J. McFarland's grocery and Wm. Campbell's dry goods store.

TRUNKS AND VALISES

kept in stock as usual, and also a good assortment of fly nets and buggy dusters at low prices. Try a bottle of Harris's celebrated harness polish. It is a new thing and you will be sure to like it.

Agent for Pianos and Organs

Fenelon Falls, May 20th, 1896.—14-ly

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For the "Gazette."

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, February 10th, 1899.

The Ontario Legislature.

The second session of the Ontario Legislature opened on Thursday, and in view of the fact that the preliminaries had been disposed of in the August session, anticipation was high in the hope that both sides now mean business. The Government programme, as foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne, was concise and business-like, though it does not propose any startling legislation. It is disappointing, however, after all the noise that has been made by the Opposition leader and his followers on the public platform and in newspaper interviews, to find the Opposition, strengthened as it is in numbers and debating power, as entirely without a policy as it has been in the past, except that of aimless and purposeless criticism. There is not even anything new in the line of criticism, but simply the hoary old charges of incapacity, extravagance and corruption. With no further evidence in support of these charges, and with no alternative policy to offer, the outlook for the Opposition would not appear to be very much brighter than it was during the last quarter of a century.

Light is Breaking In Upon Them.

It is an unusual experience to find Opposition papers giving prominence to news items that intimated in any way prosperity and progress in the country. Particularly is this the case with regard to immigration; for, in the first place, the mismanagement and complete failure of this important work was one of the great blots on the record of the old administration, and, in the second place, its present success reflects the greatest credit upon the Minister of the Interior and his Department, and it is heresy of the blackest kind to utter one word in commendation of either. Still the fact remains, and it is even chronicled in some of the less prejudiced Opposition journals; that, according to Imperial emigration statistics, Canada is the only country that has received an increase of British settlers over the previous year, and that increase is not inconsiderable. The total exodus of English, Scotch and Irish in 1898 was 140,630 as against 146,460 in the previous year. Of these Canada received 17,665 as against 15,571 in 1897, while every other part of the globe showed a decrease of from 1 to 15 per cent. There is every indication that this is but the commencement of a remarkable turn in the direction of emigration from the mother land, and within the next few years, thanks to the systematic efforts put forward by the Government, hundreds of thousands of Britishers will turn their faces westward, and find homes in the hospitable and fertile provinces of the great Dominion. Now that these facts are finding their way into the news columns of Opposition papers, it is reasonable to hope, if only for their own reputation for common sense and veracity, that a change will come over the spirit of the editorial columns also.

The Horse.

Exactly how much hose the village owns we do not know, but there are two reels, one of which holds 500 feet and the other 350 feet, and there is some more that is kept loosely coiled up. At the Chemical Works there is a pow-

erful force pump, worked by steam, with 250 feet of hose; and, as the works and the skating rink are 1,100 feet apart, the village's 850 feet of hose and the company's 250 feet just cover the distance. On Saturday night preparations to flood the rink by means of the pump were made, and it was then discovered that some of the lengths of village hose were so badly frozen that it took two hours' hard work to get water through them; but it was done at last, and the rink was thoroughly and effectually flooded. If a fire had broken out that night it would have gained such headway before the hose could have been rendered serviceable that a whole block of buildings might have been destroyed, and it is clearly the duty of the village authorities to see that such a state of things does not continue. As everybody knows, hose, after being used, should be drained, and in winter thoroughly dried, before it is coiled up and put away; and that the only way it can be effectually drained is to suspend it by one end in some building high enough for the purpose. We have no such building available in the Falls with the exception of the belfry, which at present consists chiefly of legs and head, and the reeve suggests that it be boarded in, anchored with stones, furnished with hooks and pulleys to hoist the hose and a stove to dry it in cold weather. The suggestion is so good a one that it ought to be acted upon at the next meeting of the council, as there is urgent need for immediate action, and the expense will be very trifling.

The Dog Case.

As briefly noted in last week's *Gazette*, the inquiry into the shooting of Mr. M. W. Brandon's collie dog by Mr. Hugh McDougall, on the 19th of January, was resumed before Col. Dineen in Jordan's hall on the 1st inst.; Mr. O'Leary, Q. C., appearing for the complainant and Mr. Steers for the defendant. The following witnesses appeared and were sworn, and we have condensed their evidence into the narrowest limits.

S. Nevison, constable, said: I went to the defendant's on the 20th with a warrant, accompanied by complainant, who found the body of the dog, which had been shot about four rods from the house and dragged to a woodpile.

M. W. Brandon corroborated Constable Nevison's evidence, and said: I valued my dog at \$25, but would not have sold it for \$50, and would give \$25 cash for its brother, the same age, owned by Mr. R. W. Neil of Verulam, if he would sell it at that price. I never had a complaint from anyone about the dog, which was of a kindly disposition and hardly ever went away from home. Had not been on good terms with Mr. McDougall for two years.

George Jeffrey said: I knew the dog, which was a good-looking collie, and never saw any harm about it. I have a collie of my own, and would as soon lose one of my best cows as the dog, and I have cows worth \$40 each.

Henry Austin said: I knew the dog that was shot, and it had the appearance of being a first-class collie. \$25 is asked in Toronto for such dogs, and, judging from its looks, I would not have taken \$25 for it if I had owned it.

Thomas Roberts said: I have seen the dog frequently. It was a fine looking one, of a good disposition as far as I knew, and I have never heard of it doing any harm, but I decline to put any value upon it.

For the defence. James Stevens said: I knew the pup, owned its grandmother and sold her for \$2, but will not put any value on the one that was killed. I own one that I got for nothing, and think it is better than Brandon's.

C. W. Moore said: I knew the pup's father (which was owned by Mr. Brandon). The old dog was sly, and she appeared to take after him, but had never tried to do me any harm.

Hugh McDougall said: On the 19th of January I and my little boy were the only two of the family at home. During the forenoon, while my boy was at school, I went down town for some meat, and on my way back called at my office for a gun, as it was getting rusty. On reaching home, I lit a fire in the inner kitchen to prepare dinner, and upon going into the back kitchen I met the dog, which faced me and growled, but ran away when I threw a stick at it. The dog had pulled over a barrel that contained some pork, chickens and venison, all frozen so hard that the dog could not pull them out. I set the barrel up again and soon afterwards put on an old frieze coat that was hanging in the hall and went to the barn to feed my horses, which only took a few minutes. When I returned to the house, the dog, which was again in the back kitchen, flew at me and tore my coat. (The coat was produced, badly torn at the pocket.) I then put a light charge in my gun and shot the dog, which was about five feet from the door. I was

afraid for my little boy, who had been bitten by pup's father. The dog was not at the meat the second time, as I had straightened the barrel. He ran a short distance and then fell, and I dragged him through an opening in the fence to the woodpile. I brought the gun up with me in the butcher's sleigh. I didn't know whose dog it was at the time, as I had never seen it around my house before. My own dogs, an old hound and a Scotch terrier, were away. I have not spoken with Brandon for two years.

The magistrate reserved judgment, which was given in Lindsay on Tuesday of this week, in favor of defendant.

Farmers' Institutes.

We have received from the Provincial Department of Agriculture the report of Mr. F. W. Hodson, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, for the year 1897-8, a document of 500 pages embodying a vast amount of intelligence in relation to farming matters of a scientific and practical nature. The institutes appear to be growing in popularity, as the membership shows an increase of from 15,707 to 16,351 during the twelve-month. The number of meetings was 658, the number of addresses delivered was 3,270, and the aggregate attendance 126,094. Excursions to the Agricultural College at Guelph were conducted by many of the local institutes, which were participated in by fully 30,000 people. A women's institute has been organized in Saltfleet Township, Wentworth County, the membership of which is 86, an example which it is hoped may be emulated in other neighborhoods and lead to the establishment of an organization for the benefit of farmers' wives on much the same principle as the farmers' institutes. Addresses were delivered at the fortnightly meetings of the Saltfleet women's institute of a high order on domestic economy, hygiene, literature etc. The report contains a selection of the numerous papers given at the farmers' institute gatherings, covering a very extensive range of subjects. Every phase of farm work and production receives due attention and is ably handled by men whose practical experience or scientific attainments and prominence in the world of research renders their utterances of value. In a list so extensive it seems invidious to particularize, as many able contributors must be left unnoticed, but among the specialists are represented W. T. Macoun, who treats of the cross-breeding and hybridizing of plants; G. E. Day, whose subject is "Making plant food available"; H. H. Dean, T. C. Rogers and A. F. McLaren, who deal with dairy topics; J. E. Orr, who contributes a practical paper on orchard spraying; J. E. Meyer, poultry specialist; R. F. Holtermann, an authority on bees; John A. Craig, who writes on "Judging sheep"; and C. W. Nash, whose most interesting paper on the birds of Ontario is accompanied by 32 illustrations. Many of the other articles are copiously illustrated in a manner which considerably aids the comprehension of the reader when technical matters are treated of. The great strides which have been made of late years in applying scientific principles to agriculture, have greatly bettered the position of the farmer. The farmers' institute has done much to familiarize its members with the latest results of expert investigations, and a considerable proportion of this volume is devoted to comprehensive reports of recent European and American experiments. In particular the operations carried on at the numerous agricultural experiment stations in the United States offer conclusions of great value to the Canadian agriculturist. Many of the details given in this volume of experiments carried on with a view to secure economy in the feeding of live stock, to test the qualities of manures, or to determine the best and most productive varieties of seed, will be found full of suggestion to the farmer, and if carefully considered enable him to effect important economies in farm methods and processes. In thus enabling the Canadian producer to keep abreast of the times and placing the result of the investigation of the world's practical scientists at his disposal, the farmers' institute is fulfilling its object and deserves the hearty support and co-operation of all interested in the prosperity of the country.

A Strong Editorial Group.

The *Presbyterian Review* does not lose in vigor and ability with its growing age. The oldest Presbyterian journal in Upper Canada, it maintains its lead in enterprise and usefulness to the church it so well serves. Its announcement for 1899 just issued gives some idea of what it has in store for its readers. The method adopted is a radical departure from that followed by its contemporaries. In addition to the regular staff the services of distinguished writers in Canada, the United States,