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M. H. McCallum, - Fenelon Falls

Dr. Giles Chosen as Liberal Candidate in This Election

CONVENTION HELD LAST WEEK—SOME WERE IN FAVOR OF NOT CONTESTING THE RIDING—MR. McLAUGHLIN CLAIMS THAT CONSERVATIVES ARE LOSING GROUND.

From the sentiments voiced at the Liberal convention Thursday, Sept. 3rd, by some of the speakers, it appears that a feeling exists throughout a certain portion of the party that this election should not be contested, as the Liberals, they thought, had a poor chance to win, owing to the lack of energy displayed by the members and organizers.

When the nominations were called for, the name of Messrs. W. T. Junkin, Walter Resor, Newton Smale, Robert Kennedy, R. J. McLaughlin, Thos. Stewart and Dr. Giles, were proposed.

Before the vote was taken the nominees were called to the platform, and all withdrew their names excepting Dr. Giles, who was out of town. Most of those nominated in withdrawing made kind references of the doctor's ability and thought he should be their candidate, and when the last speaker took his seat, Dr. Blanchard declared Dr. Giles the unanimous choice of the meeting.

Mr. W. T. Junkin, the first speaker, made a very patriotic address and referred to the doings of the Liberal party in the past. He felt confident that they could win the election if every member worked, and he was sure they would. He did not care, he said, to be the candidate, but urged those present to heartily support the man they had chosen.

Walter Resor came forward next and was greeted with applause. In a few brief remarks he declined the nomination and stated that he would not stand as a candidate in this election.

The candidate in the Provincial elections, Mr. Thos. Stewart, also declined the nomination for several reasons. However, he took the opportunity, while he was before the delegates, to thank them for the united and hearty support he had received during the late campaign. They did not win, he said, but they put up a fight that was a credit to any riding. Closing his remarks, he urged those present to stand by their candidate, and be prepared to work until all hours of the morning and if this was done the victory would be theirs.

The next speaker, Mr. Robt. Kennedy, sounded an altogether different note than the enthusiastic one which had been voiced by the former speakers. He was very pessimistic as to the outcome of the election and thought that the chances for them to win were very poor, under present conditions. He informed his audience that his desire in speaking this way was to lay the matter before the party honestly, and by the way the delegates leaned over the seats in front of them to listen to the speech it was certain that his sentiments on this subject were in accordance with those of the party. He referred to the hard work that was now before the farmers—very few could spare a month's time to work in the interests

of a candidate. That, he said, was the only way in which the Liberals could be represented in the House from Victoria and Haliburton. In closing his remarks he impressed upon his attentive audience that the victory could be won, but they would have to work.

Mr. Newton Smale said he found his work cut out for him as assistant secretary, and he would be unable to accept the nomination. He was of the same mind as the last speaker on the question of whether or not they should contest the election. He thought that those present should not decide then, but have the meeting adjourned, and if they saw fit, have a suitable candidate put forth.

The speech of the afternoon was made by the old Grit war horse, Mr. R. J. McLaughlin, and as he came to the middle of the platform he was greeted by enthusiastic cheering. When the storm of applause had subsided he began his address with a few humorous remarks, and then went on to the question of a candidate. He didn't appear to be in unison with the last two speakers, and in fact was more than confident that the riding was fast coming their way and could be won. He reviewed the elections for some time back and endeavored to show how the present member was losing ground. Defeat for the Conservatives, he thought, was inevitable if the party would only work hard. Bue the trouble was, he said, that the organizers are forced to do all the work instead of making the members do it.

He made a few bitter references to Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., and went on to show that the present member was not fulfilling his duty as the representative of the riding.

The speaker referred to his own defeat a few years ago, and informed those present that although he had not been elected to represent them he had not remained inactive, and most of the improvements to the waterways in this county had been brought about by himself. He drew from his pocket a plan and enumerated what he had been able to secure through his correspondence with the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals. He supposed that when the campaign commenced Col. Hughes would go through the constituency referring to these many improvements as the result of his own endeavors, but such statements he declared would be untrue.

Closing his remarks he made many kind references to Dr. Giles and said he met him yesterday in Toronto and was sure that he would accept the nomination. The speaker withdrew his name for several reasons, but urged those present to stand by Dr. Giles.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLaughlin's address, Dr. Blanchard declared Dr. Giles unanimously elected. A committee was appointed to tender the doctor the nomination.

Broke up a Country Dance And Upset The Dinner Table

SOMEBODY STOLE THE WHISKEY THEY HAD HID IN THE BARN—WERE FINED IN THE POLICE COURT BY MAGISTRATE.

The closing scene of a dance at Victoria road, at which a large number of the young and old-folk in the community were present, was very exciting, and the culmination of the whole affair was a police court case, where the disturbers were dealt with rather severely.

The home of Mr. Wm. Cassidy was the scene of great merriment, and to the tune of an old fiddle the gay company participated in the square and round dances. While the fun was going on David Finn and John Whalen came along. They had several bottles with them, and after taking the last swig, they went to the barn and hid the liquor, intending to come back between dances and have another go.

They entered the house in the middle of a hoe down and started right in for the fun. After the dance was over the company were preparing for the quadrille, but Finn and Whalen

thought a John Collins would be better and started off for the barn. There they found that their soothing syrup had disappeared, and came back to the house on the trot. For some reason or other they blamed McNarey, one of the guests at the dance, and started in to play rough house. The table in the dining room, which had been so tastefully laid with dainty viands, was upset and several pieces of household furniture destroyed, before the row was stopped.

The result of the whole affair was a police court case at Victoria Road yesterday, when Whalen and Finn before Magistrate Moore.

On the first charge, of destroying the household furniture of Wm. Cassidy, both men were found guilty and \$2.50 apiece was levied for damages and \$1.35 to pay the costs of the court.

On the second charge, that of assaulting McNarey, they were both found guilty, and fined \$6.00 and costs, amounting to \$8.50 each.

The Free Press Party Enjoy Montreal Visit

(Continued from page 1.)

the city. It is 70 feet in diameter at its base and the summit is 210 feet from the floor of the church.

The church of Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours, situated on St. Paul-st., at the east end of Bonsecours Market, is historically, perhaps, the most important of Montreal's churches. It was named Bonsecours to commemorate the many escapes of the colony from destruction by the Iroquois Indians. The foundations were laid in 1675, by the

Celebrated Sister Bourgeois.

Christ Church (Cathedral (Anglican), is situated on St. Catharine-st. It is, architecturally, the finest church edifice in the city, and is an excellent specimen of the decorated Gothic style. It was built in 1859, under the regime of Bishop Fulford, a marble bust of whom stands in the left transept, and to whose memory there is erected in the churchyard a fine monument similar to the Martyr's Memorial in Oxford. The spire, built entirely of stone, the only one of the kind in Canada, is 211 feet high.

The Presbyterians have about twenty churches in Montreal, some of them handsome architectural structures, while St. James' Methodist church, on St. Catharine-st., is one of the largest Protestant churches in the city. None of the Protestant churches were open during our visit, but the interior of some of them will be visited later.

McGill University grounds lie at the foot of the slope of Mount Royal. Close to grounds are situated the Royal Victoria College (for the Donald Department), the building the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, the gymnasium, and the four affiliated theological colleges—Diocesan, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Congregational.

There are many large public institutions in Montreal, offering interest to strangers visiting the city. The hospitals bear witness to the benevolence of the citizens; and the equipment and character of these institutions show that Canada is in the front rank of surgical and medical science. Very notable among them is the Montreal General Hospital, established 1818, situated towards the eastern end of Dorchester-st.

The Royal Victoria Hospital was founded in the year 1887, in commemoration of the jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. The founders, Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona, each contributed one million dollars for its erection, equipment and endowment.

The Grey Nunnery, so called from the dress of its community, is situated on Dorchester-st., to the west of Guy-st. It was founded in 1692, when Louis XIV. of France, had granted, by letters patent, to the Bishop of Quebec, the governor and their successors, power to establish general hospitals and other similar institutions. Over the gateway of the new building is placed the inscription: "Hospital general des Sœurs Grises. Fond en 1775. Mon pere eta mere m'ont abandonne, mais le Seigneur m'a recueilli Ps. 26."

Montreal has many pleasure-grounds, and its parks and squares are laid out with good taste. There are three large public parks—Mount Royal, St. Helen's Island and Parc Lafontaine.

Mount Royal, the only one of importance so far visited by our party, is an ideal crown for a city. Rising directly behind the city, it is covered to the summit with beautiful trees, under whose grateful foliage thousands find a cool and quiet spot. From the summit may be had a most enchanting panoramic view of the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers and of the island itself. Unquestionably the finest view is obtained from the "Look-out."

It will be seen from the above that the Free Press girls are covering a lot of ground, and picking up a lot of ancient history which will, beyond a doubt, be a valuable asset to them in years to come.

The ladies are all out shopping this morning, and during the afternoon a visit will be paid to the big ocean liners and the wharfs in general. Tomorrow a street car ride around the city and up the incline railway to the top of the mountain will be the programme. Our steamer leaving at 9 p.m. for Toronto and Detroit, we will have more to say of Montreal tomorrow.

R. J. M.

Montreal, 7 p.m., Sept. 2, '08.

Our visit to this great French city is about at an end, and all of our party in splendid health and spirits, but very tired. From early morning until late at night we have been on the go.

Yesterday morning was spent visiting the large departmental stores and wholesales along St. Catharines, Craig and St. James-ats., and in the afternoon a pleasant street car ride around the mountain, lasting about two hours and afterwards up the incline railway to the summit of Mount Royal, where a magnificent view of the city was obtainable.

To-day the morning's programme consisted of a visit to the wharves of the Dominion and Allan ocean liners. The manager of the latter company kindly provided us with passes and we boarded the S. S. Tunisian, and every department of the great ocean liner was inspected, and proved of great interest to each member of

the party. On our way back from the harbor front several places of interest were visited, notable among which was the Montreal Stock Exchange. On the floor of the exchange business was not very brisk at the time of our visit, but for all that we found it of so much interest as to be hard to tear ourselves away. Near here also is the Canadian Pacific railway station and general offices. At the foot of Beaver Hall hill is Victoria Square and St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and the building formerly occupied by the Unitarian church, on which is the tablet, "Here Beaver Hall, built in 1848, burnt 1880, mansion of Joseph Frohisher, one of the founders of the Northwest Company, which made Montreal for forty years the fur trading centre of America. On Victoria Square stands a beautiful bronze

Statue of Queen Victoria.

Eastward along St. James-st., we came to the Place d'Armes. In the centre stands the bronze statue of de Maisonneuve, a granite pedestal on which is inscribed: "Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, founder of Montreal, 1642." There are four bas-reliefs on the pedestal, representing (1) the founding of Ville Marie; (2) de Maisonneuve killing the Indian chief; (3) the death of Dollard; and (4) the first mass. Four full-sized figures stand at the corners; an Indian of the Iroquois tribe; a soldier, Le Moyne; a colonist, Closse, with his dog; and Jeanne Mance, tying up a child's wounded hand. The statue, by Hebert, a Canadian, is one of the finest pieces of sculpture on the continent. On the north side of the square is the Alliance Assurance building, on the wall of which are two tablets: "Near this square, afterwards named La Place d'Armes, the founders of Ville Marie first encountered the Iroquois, whom they defeated, Chomedey de Maisonneuve killing the chief with his own hand, 30th March, 1644."

"This building is erected on part of the original concession made to Urbain Tessier named L'Avigne, this being the second lot granted to an individual on the island of Montreal. To the west is the Bank of Montreal, the oldest bank in Canada, organized in 1817. To the west of the bank is the massive building of the general post office. In this square the French laid down their arms to the British, under General Amherst, in 1760. On a house at the south-east corner of the square is another tablet: "Here lived in 1675, Daniel de Gresolon, Sieur Duluth, one of the explorers of the Upper Mississippi, after whom the city of Duluth was named."

Near Here is the City Hall, a large and handsome building, with a striking tower and heavy corner turrets, and cost in the neighborhood of \$525,000. On the wall is the tablet: "To Jacques Cartier, celebrated navigator of St. Malo. Discovered Canada and named the St. Lawrence, 1534-1535."

In front of the river slope of the ridge, is Jacques Cartier Square, at the upper end of which stands Nelson's monument. This tall column, surmounted by a statue of Lord Nelson, was erected by public subscription in 1809. The square is used as an open market. In a house to the east lived the Honorable James McGill, on it a tablet: "The residence of the Honorable James McGill, founder of the McGill University, 1744-1813."

Adjoining this is the famous Chateau de Ramezay. It is now the museum, containing many interesting relics. Two tablets on its walls set forth in history: "Chateau de Ramezay. Built about 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, governor of Montreal, 1703. Headquarters of La Compagnie des Indes, 1745. Official residence of the British Governors after the cession. Headquarters of the American Army, 1775; of the Special Council, 1837." In 1775 the chateau was the headquarters of the American Brigadier-General Wooster, and here, in 1776, under General Benedict Arnold, the Commissioners of Congress, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll, held Council. Here Franklin set up his printing press and printed "The Gazette," which still continues as a Montreal daily paper. In the Council room Lord Elgin signed the Rebellion Losses Bill, after the rebellion of 1837.

Further on up along St. Catharines-st., we came to St. James' Methodist church, one of the finest Methodist churches in Canada. After dinner an interesting time was spent in visiting the different buildings of McGill University, special interest being taken in the museum. Returning to the hotel early, the balance of our stay was spent in packing our grips and preparing to say farewell to the many friends we have met during our stay at the hotel here.

Montreal is grand, and we are sorry to leave it. One of our party—the little one—says the only thing lacking is a supply of foot stools, but is consoling herself with the thought that possibly at Detroit and other points of stay along the balance of our route these will be found in greater number.

The six fair belles are certainly having a jolly time, and the familiar "Who-boo!" can be heard at all hours and in all places, and never fails to attract a crowd and draw attention.

We leave Montreal at 9 o'clock this evening, and as the captain reports

Italian in Precarious Condition Result of Stabbing Affray

SECOND CASE AT FENELON FALLS LAST WEEK—SAID TO BE RESULT OF A DRUNKEN BRAWL—ASSAILANT ARRESTED, AND WILL LIKELY BE REMANDED.

As the result of a drunken brawl, Patsi Margiretta lies in the public ward of the Ross Memorial Hospital, his life hanging in the balance, and Veda Spina, his assailant, will likely occupy a cell in Castle Jackson for the next week, on a charge of wounding the injured man with a knife and inflicting bodily harm.

The affair occurred outside a Fenelon Falls hotel Wednesday 2nd, and it appears that the whole Italian colony were together. A wrangle between Margiretta and Spina over some trifling matter was the starting of the affair, and in the heat of the argument Spina pulled out a stiletto and made a rush at his opponent. There were several other Italians standing around who tried to separate the men, but Spina had driven the steel into Margiretta's abdomen. The unfortunate man fell to the ground, bleeding profusely, and his assailant tried to get away, but the brother of the injured man caught him and had him arrested.

Margiretta was brought here at once and taken to Ross Memorial Hospital, where he was attended by Drs. Collison and Blanchard. He was found to have a cut in his abdomen over 4 inches in length, and his internal organs protruded from the gaping wound over eighteen inches. The unfortunate Italian lost considerable blood, and it took many stitches to close the wound.

The injured man was accompanied here by six or seven Italians, all of whom, it is said, were the worse of

liquor. During the night he asked for something to drink, but it was refused him. The hospital authorities entertain hope for his recovery, but what the doctors fear is that he will take pneumonia. If such turns out to be the case the unfortunate man's chances to live are very poor.

The affair has created considerable excitement in Fenelon Falls, and this being the second stabbing affray in three days, the villagers are afraid that the notoriety will not benefit their village any.

(Special From Our Fenelon Falls Correspondent.)

Another stabbing affray took place here this afternoon about four o'clock. A number of Italians who had left the construction works at Rosedale became involved in a row, and one of their number stabbed a fellow-countryman in the abdomen, inflicting a serious wound. The offender was immediately pounced upon by two brothers of the victim, who handled him roughly until the arrival of Constable Jones, who took him into custody and lodged him in the lockup to await his trial.

The victim of the assault, after having his wounds dressed by Drs. Gould and Graham, was sent by evening train to the Ross Hospital, in Lindsay. The prisoner, who is a stranger among his own countrymen here, has no friends nearer than Jersey City, and Constable Jones is endeavoring to get into communication with them. He is very penitent.

Ops Township Legislators Strike Rates For the Year

COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.—THE RATES DISCUSSED—FORMER COLLECTOR WAS RE-APPOINTED.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of Ops Council was held on Monday, August 31. All members were present except the Reeve, who had to attend a proposed drainage survey at Mariposa boundary in which Ops is interested.

Mr. S. Coulter presided in the absence of the Reeve. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read by the clerk, and were confirmed on motion of Messrs. Hawkins and Wilson.

Communications. A letter from the assistant Provincial Secretary, Toronto, acknowledging the receipt of the petition sent to the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of Stony Creek drainage system, and stating that the matter would be duly considered.

An application from Mr. Andrew Marshall for re-appointment as tax collector, with the names of three responsible bondsmen attached. Mr. James Johnston was present and on permission addressed the Council, stating that the road ditch on the south side of the second quarter line at lot 10, con. 7, should be cleared out, that the water might flow westward to drain No. 4. The matter was referred to Mr. Coulter, who said he would attend to it.

The following accounts were then examined and passed, and paid on motion of Messrs. Wilson and Hawkins, namely: Albert Abercrombie, for work on the Jewell drain, \$37; Matthew Porter, work on Jewell drain, \$7.50; D. McGinley, fur burying a nuisance, 75c.; Wilson & Wilson, printing account, \$9.00.

Tax Rates Considered. The members then compared the assessments and expenditure of last year with those of this year in order to decide what the township rate would be for the present year. On resuming business at 1.30, with Reeve Hopkins in the chair, the tax rates were further considered, and it was decided to fix the township rate at 2.75 mills per dollar assessment, the township's rate last year was 3.25 mills, the reduction this year being

due to the increased assessment. The following resolution was then passed: Moved by Mr. J. O'Loughlin, seconded by Mr. P. Hawkins that the township rate of taxation for 1908 be 2.75 mills per dollar assessment, and that the following rates over which the Council have no control, be confirmed.—Carried.

Namely: County rate of public school supporters sharing with the county school grant, be 2.3422 mills per dollar; county rate of those exempt for county school grant be 2.2122 mills.

General public school rate 1.73 mills. Special public rates vary from .3 mills to 2.65 mills, in accordance with the varied requisitions of the several Boards of Trustees. Separate school rate, 3 mills. The school debture and drainage levies are special under separate by-laws, C.P.R. rate, 52 mills.

A by-law to confirm said rates and levies received the usual readings and was passed, signed and sealed. Tax Collector Appointed. Mr. Marshall was the only applicant for the office of collector, and as the Council decided not to meet in September unless necessity required it, Mr. Marshall was re-appointed tax collector, on motion of Messrs. Wilson and Coulter.

A letter was received from Mr. Smith, township engineer, suggesting that a deputation from the Council to the Lieut.-Governor, in support of the petition sent, would, he thought, have a good effect in securing a liberal grant for Stony Creek drainage, under the provisions of the Municipal Drainage Aid Act.

The Council took no action, but the Reeve said he would interview Mr. Smith on the matter. Mr. Smith had asked for \$200 on account of services on said drainage system, and on motion of Messrs. Coulter and Wilson an order was issued for \$150.

On motion of Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hawkins, the Council then adjourned to meet at the call of the Reeve.

W. F. O'BOYLE, Clerk.

COMMUNICATIONS

HAYSEED AND HIGH PRICES. (Editor of The Free Press.)

Sir,—I read in your paper the account of Mr. Hayseed and the butcher, so if you will give me space in your paper I would like to ask Mr. Hayseed a question. He seems to be in favor of the farmers co-operating. Very good—but for what purpose? To get a higher price for their products? But is it not the consumer in towns and cities who consumes and pays for the farmers' product. And do they not find it hard to live as the prices are? Are not the laborers who consume the largest part of the farmers' product? Can they pay more, and is it not true that the dealer things are the less they can buy, and the cheaper things are the more they can buy and

the bigger the demand, so if the farmers could co-operate to get higher prices would that not have to be squeezed out of the laborers of towns and cities who cannot afford to supply their wants as prices are now? No, Mr. Hayseed, that kind of co-operation won't do any good. A school boy can't solve a practical problem of arithmetic until he can add, subtract, multiply and divide, so in the same way must the farmers solve the problem and make themselves familiar with the first principles, or co-operators and grafters will only give them the laugh. Farmers have been agitating for years, and where are they to-day? Who has the most greenbacks to-day, the farmer, the butcher, grocer or buyer, or whoever he may be, or the consumer? I say the farmer. The other day I say a grocer sell a basket of fruit for just twice what he paid for it, yet the grocer can hardly keep his head above water, so who was doing the robbing? And I ask, Mr. Hayseed, who has the most money to-day? A CONSUMER.

Fenelon Falls, Sept. 2nd.

HEAVY BOOTS

Made specially for rough and wear.

I have just received a stock of celebrated

DAYFOOT SHOES

manufactured by C. B. Dayfoot Co., of Georgetown, Ont., who make a specialty of shoes for lumbermen and river drivers.

See "The River King", the shoe on the market for the man who is going on the river.

J. W. Bryans FENELON FALLS

Weak Women

To weak and ailing women, there is a way to help. But with that way, two things must be combined. One is local, one is general, but both are important, both essential. The former—Dr. Shoop's Night Cure—restores the system, seeking the repair of all the tissues, and all blood ailments. The latter—Dr. Shoop's Night Cure—restores the system, seeking the repair of all the tissues, and all blood ailments.

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure

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G. H. HOPKINS, K.C., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.

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