

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

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FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1902.

No. 27.

Professional Cards.

MUSIC.

Miss Violet M. Wilson,
TEACHER OF PIANO, THEORY AND
"The Fletcher Music Method," a kinder-
garten method for children.
Pupils may enter any time from Septem-
ber 1st, 1902.
Studio and residence: Corner Colborne
and Bond streets.

LEGAL.

**McLAUGHLIN, McDIARMID
& PEEL.**
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
Wednesday afternoon from arrival of train
from Lindsay. Money to loan on real
estate at lowest current rates.
R. J. McLAUGHLIN. F. A. McDIARMID
J. A. PEEL.

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.

STEWART & O'CONNOR,
BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, &c. MONEY
to loan at lowest current rates. Terms
to suit borrowers. Office on corner of Kent
and York streets, Lindsay.
T. STEWART. L. V. O'CONNOR, B. A.

MOORE & JACKSON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Of-
fice, William street, Lindsay.
F. D. MOORE. A. JACKSON

MEDICAL.

DR. H. H. GRAHAM.
—M. D., C. M., M. R. C. S. Eng., M. C. P. & S.,
ONT., F. T. M. S.—
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCH-
eur. Office, Francis Street, Fenelon
Falls.

DR. A. WILSON,
—M. D., M. C. P. & S., Ontario,—
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCH-
eur. Office, Colborne Street, Fenelon
Falls.

DENTAL.

Dr. S. J. SIMS, DENTIST,
Fenelon Falls.
Graduate of Toronto University and
Royal College of Dental Surgeons.
ALL BRANCHES OF DENTISTRY
performed according to the latest improved
methods at moderate prices.
OFFICE:—Over Burgoyne's store, Col-
borne street

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 obtenders 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.
A Sunderland lady writes Dr. Neelands
that he had made her a successful fit after
having eight sets of teeth made in Toronto
and elsewhere.

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.

J. C. McKeggie & Co.,
(ESTABLISHED 1879.)
BANKERS,
FENELON FALLS, - ONT.
Agents: The Bank of British North America.

A general up-to-date banking business
transacted.
Current accounts with merchants and
business men opened on the usual terms,
and careful attention given to the business
of our customers.
Deposits Received.
Deposit Receipts and Savings Bank books
issued on account of the Bank of British
North America, Toronto, and usual rate of
interest allowed.

W. A. Bishop,
Acting Manager



SLATER SHOES.

Our first consignment of
Slater Shoes for Spring
and Summer trade has
arrived.

All the latest styles and
best qualities of leather.

Prices \$3.50 and \$5.



J. L. Arnold.

SOLE LOCAL AGENTS FOR
"The Slater Shoe"

My Spring Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES

has arrived, and contains a number of
new styles, and the prices will be found
lower than I ever had the pleasure of of-
fering you before.

W. L. ROBSON.

Who's Your Tailor?

If you ask any particularly well-dressed
man in Fenelon Falls or surrounding district,
"Who makes your clothes?" invariably he
will tell you

"TOWNLEY."

Be one of the number, and call and see
what he is doing for the Spring and Summer.
His prices are right, consistent with first-class
style and workmanship. He makes no other.

ARE YOU
INTERESTED IN

RINGS?

Engagement Rings,
Wedding Rings,
Diamond Rings.

WRITE

GEO. W. BEALL,
THE JEWELLER,
Lindsay,

For particulars. You will save
money. You can rely on what
you get.

The Theory is Wrong.

In replying to a reader asking if the
editor of the Fayetteville, Ark., News
favored a rule of the people, etc., the
editor replied as follows: "Let the
people elect men to the legislature who
are known to be honest and capable and
who will do what is right because it is
right. Do this and they get good laws.
On the contrary, if they elect men who
can be swayed with fulsome flattery or
bought with money, or men who are
not competent to judge between the
good and the bad, they will have bad
laws, and for this they can blame no
one but themselves. The average leg-
islator is a pretty fair index as to the
character of the people he represents."
This is the opinion of the majority of
men, but it is an error of judgment.
It would be absurd to assume that the
majority of all the men who have been
making the laws of this country have
been dishonest. The trouble with
those in power is that they know nothing
of the subjects they are called on to
legislate for. Probably not two per
cent. of the legislators of the nation
have studied the old political economy,
which asserts that "competition is the
life of trade," but which is no more re-
cognized as true than is the flat theory
of the earth. There is another political
economy—Socialism—and whether it is
right or wrong deserves to be studied
as a part of the evidence in the case.
To refuse to admit the witnesses of the
other side, even if you are prejudiced,
is as bad as for a judge to refuse to lis-
ten to but one side—the side he favored.
Not one politician in fifty ever read
Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Karl
Marx, John Ruskin, Groulund, and
men of such character—recognized the
world over as great thinkers. No man
who has not studied these works is fit
for a legislator. This is not saying he
is dishonest or has sold out to the cor-
porations. By reason of the many be-
ing ignorant of these men's discoveries
in social science, it has not been nec-
essary for the corporations to buy many
legislators—they voted just the way the
different corporations desired without
being bribed. And because of their
ignorance of the rules governing the
evolution of society, they did not know
that their votes were against the inter-
est of the people—themselves included.
An honest man in office who does not
know the lessons of the past, is easier
handled than the dishonest man who
does know. The latter at least will not
vote for bad laws unless bribed, while
the ignorant fellow will vote for them
because he knows no better. For in-
stance: No matter how honest a man
might be, I would not like to put him
to work on the fine machines used in
producing the Appeal unless his mind
had learned how to operate them. He
would soon destroy them as the legis-
lators have destroyed the common peo-
ple, by trying to operate the legislative
machine of which they are totally igno-
rant. The conditions of the people in
relation to the trusts and monopolies
proves the assertion. The theory on
which present laws are enacted is wrong,
and no matter how logical the laws pass-
ed are to the theory, the conditions
will not change. Socialists believe the
people are honest enough, no matter
what their politics or religion, but that
they do not see that their beliefs are
wrong and can be proven wrong if they
will but examine the evidence. For if
the majority of the men in the old par-

ties knew better and were dishonest—
then all efforts to change the conditions
would be very silly. The legislators are
about as intelligent as the people who
elect them—not wiser. In no country
since history began can it be shown that
the wise men were put into power. Ig-
norant people select ignorance and cun-
ning—or rather the cunning induce the
ignorant to put them in a position over
them. Most people think principles
right which are not right, and in trying
to enforce them produce results the op-
posite of what they desire—and in their
ignorance blame human nature for the
fault. That is just the trouble with
the men who have been making laws for
this and other nations. Conditions in
all countries are very much alike, and
the laws are on exactly the same prin-
ciples. The underlying principle in
every law of every nation is the pro-
tection and cultivation of private cap-
ital. The only other theory ever thought
of by man is public capital. Property
is either public or private. There is no
middle ground. It must be the one
way or the other. Hence we see pov-
erty and oppression in all countries, no
matter the name or form of government,
and by their side we see ostentation and
extravagance by the few.—Appeal to
Reason.

Gambling.

The good people of our country say
gambling is wicked; so the small boy
that plays "keeps," the large boy that
"shoots craps," and the old boy that
indulges in poker are all outside the ark
of safety. The Sunday school teacher
told Johnny that to win at marbles is
getting something for nothing, and is
consequently the same as stealing; there-
fore Johnny must play "funs," and
leave "keeps" to the wicked little boys
that do not come to Sunday school.
Last year Johnny's papa foresaw an
advance in corn, so he bought a few
thousand bushels at fifty cents and is
now reaping the reward of wisdom at
one dollar per bushel for seed corn.
Johnny was close enough to the finan-
cial head of the family to perceive and
understand the transaction; and as the
paternal purse swelled with the proceeds
of dollar corn, Johnny's marble sack
enlarged in proportion. One day when
the elder was recounting to his spouse
his success in the corn deal, Johnny
ventured to remark on his own success
in the marble business.
"Why Johnny!" remonstrated his
mamma, "you are not playing for mar-
bles are you?"
"Yes'm," was the reply; "papa is
playing corn for money, and I thought
I might as well play marbles for mar-
bles."
"What does the child mean?" quer-
ied the mother.
"Why, he means that I am making
money out of corn, and he wants to
make money out of marbles;" replied
the father, proud of his son's commer-
cial instinct.
"No, I don't," replied the young-
ster. "I mean that you are gettin'
fifty cents for nothin' out of every bushel
of corn you sell, and I am goin' to get
all the marbles I can the same way."
"But I don't get the fifty cents for
nothing," replied the irritated financier.
"I get it because I knew how to buy
corn."
"And I," replied the lad, "get the
doogies because I know how to play
marbles."—Inky Ike.

New Zealanders Are Wise.

In New Zealand, where the public
owns and operates the railroads, a farm-
er living the farthest distance from
market pays no more freight to ship his
products than the nearest farmer. The
people reason that a farmer who is dis-
tant from market should receive as much
for his crop as the one near market, for
it takes as much labor, and it develops
the country faster. In the United
States, the crop of the distant farmer is
often confiscated by the railroads by
the transportation charges. But we be-
lieve in private ownership of railroads,
and the New Zealanders are wiser and
do things better for themselves.—Ap-
peal to Reason.

Behold the thrifty congressman!
Though small his pay per year,
By industry and other means
He saves a million clear.

Lives of rich men oft remind us
We the game could also be,
Leaving colleges behind us,
If we'd swindle, lie and cheat.