

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXX.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1902.

No. 34.

Professional Cards.

MUSIC.

Miss Violet M. Wilson,

TEACHER OF PIANO, THEORY AND "The Fletcher Music Method," a kindergarten method for children. Pupils may enter any time from September 1st, 1902. Studio and residence: Corner Colborne and Bond streets.

LEGAL.

F. A. McDIARMID.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., LINDSAY and Fenelon Falls. Lindsay office, Milne's block, near post-office. Fenelon Falls office, over J. C. McKeeggie & Co.'s Bank. 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.

McLAUGHLIN & 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. 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, Lindsay, 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. Office, William street, Lindsay. F. D. MOORE. A. JACKSON

MEDICAL.

DR. H. H. GRAHAM.

—M. D., C. M., M. B. C. S. Eng., M. C. P. & S., Ont., F. T. M. S.—
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHUR. Office, Francis Street, Fenelon Falls.

DR. A. WILSON,

—M. B., M. C. P. & S., Ontario,—
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHUR. 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, Colborne street

Dr. NEELANDS, DENTIST, LINDSAY,

Extracts teeth without pain by gas (vitalized air) administered by him for 27 years. He studied the gas under Dr. Colton, of New York, the originator of gas for extracting teeth. Dr. Colton writes Dr. Neelands that he has given the gas to 186,417 persons without an accident from the gas. Other pain obtunders 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 anaesthetics 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.

Dr. T. P. McCULLOUGH, Specialist,

EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT.

Will visit Simpson House, Lindsay, every Wednesday. Hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Consultations, eye, ear, nose and throat. Peterborough, corner George and Murray streets.

Subscribe for the "Gazette."

SCHOOL SHOES FOR SCHOOL DAYS.

School time again.

We have gathered for the boys and girls a lot of suitable shoes—big shoes—little shoes—all sorts—all prices.

When we bought them we had in mind the busy feet of the romping boy, and his mother's care for neatness.

We looked well to the features that must stand the strain of many a kick; and, after we had made sure of looks and strength, we found that the price could be kept within easy reach.

FOR INSTANCE----

Dressy, strong shoes for \$1.00.

Better ones for more money.

J. L. Arnold.

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 offering 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.

Trot Out Your Remedy.

The Tobacco Trust has organized an inside company known as the United States Cigar Co. which is acquiring the retail tobacco stores in the cities, with a view to the ultimate monopoly of the retail trade. It has taken in thirty-two stores in New York recently. This plan will be followed out finally by all the monopolies until all the retail trades in all lines, in every community, will be under their absolute ownership and control. The retailer who thinks that the monopolists will not want the additional profits which the retail trade adds to the price of goods, is very much mistaken. He is a poor observer of the evolution going on in selling goods. There can be more savings effected by eliminating the numerous retail establishments, and doing the business in one convenient store of sufficiently large dimensions, than has been effected in combining the various factories and mills. These millions to be saved are urging the Trust managers to bring about the conditions that will enable them to receive the benefits, instead of having them go to the numerous retailers with all their competitive expenses. Take a little town like Girard, for example. We have fifty places of business, exclusive of lumber, coal, hotels, livery, etc. These places pay in rent about \$20,000 a year—one store could do all the business in a fine building that would rent for \$5,000 a year. They have fifty sets of fuel and lights—one-fifth of that would suffice to heat and light the one building, and do it nicer and better with a modern plant. Then there are fifteen delivery waggons—four could do the work and do it better. There are two hundred people employed in these stores, busy only a part of the time—fifty people in the larger store could probably transact all the business with ease. There are fifty sets of other expenses, insurance, advertising, etc., that could be reduced by one Trust management to less than half. The one great store would be more attractive, would have no opposition, and would need far less capital than the fifty stores now employ. If you will make an estimate on these factors, you will find that the Trust could furnish the people a large handsome store, beautifully heated, lighted, stocked and manned, and save the sum of \$75,000 a year over what it now costs to do the same business in the many separate competing stores. Do n't you think they see this? Do n't you think they want to make this sum off such a small thing as would be the trade of a town like Girard? They could do this, and sell goods at what it now costs the merchants here to sell them. That is, they could make that much more than the net profits now made by the merchants. Multiply this by all the towns in the country, and you can see what a rich gold mine the monopolizing of the retail trade means to the Trusts. Assuming that the same percentage of savings would be effected in proportion to the population throughout the nation, the net gain to the Trusts would be \$1,125,000,000 throughout the year! Do n't you think such a sum will induce the captains of industry to organize and divide up the territory among themselves? These are the conditions, these are the incentives, and such will be the results in time. It will take only a few years to do this. The retail merchants will from now on begin to feel the effects of

this law of economy. The Socialist is afraid to have this power in the hands of the few men who will compose the ownership of the Trusts. He would be still unwilling if such owners were all Socialists. He believes that the safe plan will be to make such stores public property, to be governed by the people directly through their votes as applied to the appointment of the managers and superintendents of these stores, and of the factories and mills that supply the stores. He does not ask this for Socialists—he asks it for every citizen. What do you think about it? Is such a system any more wonderful than Trusts already organized? And are not more Trusts being organized every day? And will not the weaker of these be swallowed by the stronger? And will the ownership not naturally center into the hands of fewer and fewer people? And will they not cease to compete, but combine for profit and saving of expenses? You may think these things will not affect you much, that they will not come in your time. But that is what the great majority thought about chattel slavery in 1856. But the inevitable, the logical, came just the same. If you have a better remedy than the Socialists' to avoid the dangers of private ownership, trot it out.—*Appeal to Reason.*

Hypnotised By Lies.

Isn't it hard that man has to work so hard for a little food and shelter? No other animal has to strive so hard for a living. From the time the worker is able to do anything he is put in the treadmill and continues there until worn out. The father works, the mother works and the children work. At the end of life they have nothing. A little house that cost not over 200 days' work for one person has sheltered them; they have had common grub; they have had some shoddy clothing; that is their life. They have given thousands of days' labor and have consumed but hundreds. And they feel lucky if they are not objects of charity! The great surplus of wealth created by them is in the possession of a few thousand families! And these families produce nothing—they simply manipulate the workers, deceive them, skin them. We hold up our hands in horror at the ignorance, stupidity and oppression practised by the upper classes of Russia and Turkey and China on the workers of those nations. But what is the difference between the conditions there and here? Do not the workers here, as there, produce the wealth which the upper classes consume and wallow in? Are the workers here, as there, not used as so many beasts for the production of the things to satiate the upper classes? There must be something wrong in a system that forces the workers to build palaces they can never occupy, to fashion the most elegant apparel they can never wear, to produce an abundance of food they are not permitted to have in plenty, to build colleges and theatres they cannot attend, to build carriages, automobiles, palace cars, yachts and castles that they are not permitted to enjoy. How easily the workers of the world are duped! In every country the same! Ever working, and living on the things the rich idlers would spurn! As the people of old were taught that the king ruled by divine right, that he could do no wrong, that the people must fight and die for him if he asked them, so the working people are now taught that private property is sacred! That the rich are entitled to all they can get! That they have greater brains and need more! Larger stomachs and eat more! Of different blood and feel more! And think of men in America believing such rot! And voting to have it continue! Much good has the ballot done the average citizen! The rich rule just as absolutely as if the poor had no votes. The world has been hypnotized by lies.—*American paper.*

The capture of the world's markets means cheap production; cheap production means cheap labor; and cheap labor means the harnessing of men and women to machines.

Germany is in the throes of great prosperity. Dispatches state that the poorer classes are actually killing and eating dogs. And great fortunes are being piled up by the master class! Funny, isn't it?

It is said that Morgan has loaned the Sultan of Turkey enough money to keep his court of debauchery in existence, and Morgan will proceed to fry the principal and interest out of the hides of the Sultan's beloved subjects.