

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXX.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1902.

No. 38.

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.

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 ar-
rival of train from Lindsay. Money
to loan on real estate at lowest current
rates.

McLAUGHLIN & PEEL,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Money
to loan on real estate at lowest current
rates. Office, Kent street, opposite Market,
Lindsay.
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, 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-
orne 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 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
anesthetics for extracting teeth without
pain. A set of Artificial Teeth, better than
the average, for \$9 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 Twomey's hall, Fenelon Falls
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1903,
commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon
Thursday, January 1st, 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 Satur-
day, December 27th.
E. C. EDWARDS, Bailiff. E. D. HAND, Clerk.
Fenelon Falls, Oct. 15th, 1902.

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.

I HAVE THEM---

That is, I have what you want in the Boot and Shoe
line, and you will find them.

**RIGHT IN MAKE--
RIGHT IN PRICES.**

ALSO RUBBERS,

among which are Lumbermen's Armor-
proof and Corrugated Edge.

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 Fall and Winter.
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.

Legislation in Switzerland.

In Switzerland, when a measure is to
be voted on by the people, a copy of the
bill is mailed to every qualified voter,
explaining the intent and purposes of
the proposed law. A ballot accompa-
nies the bill, and the voter has several
days to consider the matter, and can
personally deposit the ballot or can mail
it free to the proper officer when he has
signed it up. If the law involves an
expenditure, the amount involved, what
it is to be spent for and how, what pro-
vision is to be made for the collection
of the sum, a diagram of the property to
be bought and the price, to whom to
be paid and all other matters connected
with the proposal, are sent to each voter
with his ballot. The voter can then see
and judge for himself whether the deal
is clean and desirable. This familiar-
izes the people with the laws, and pre-
vents jobbery and corruption. It takes
the officers out of temptation to bribery
by making bribery of them profitless;
for they are not the rulers and cannot
enact laws without the people's consent,
and no one would gain by bribing them.
This method also prevents the passing
of many laws, as in this country, most
of which are in the interest of individu-
als and corporations, and not in the in-
terest of the people. The Swiss people
would not tolerate a law for private
interest.

In our country, where the politicians
prate about the freedom of the people,
we have no right to make laws. That
is arrogated by the politicians, who get
pay for their peculiar habit of always
making laws that benefit corporations
or prominent (rich) individuals. In
Switzerland the people initiate laws in
their own interests. They do not peti-
tion the legislature to "please" pass a
certain law, as is sometimes done in this
free country. They demand a law, and
if the lawmakers do not pass the law,
the people have the bill referred to
them, and a majority vote decides what
shall be done with the proposition.
Over there the lawmakers are the ser-
vants of the people. Over here the law-
makers are the bosses of the people.
Over there the people have Direct Leg-
islation. Over here we have representa-
tives who think their constituents are
too ignorant to know what they want,
and who, therefore, do not consider our
wants when making laws.

The Imperative Mandate, that is, the
right of the people to recall a corrupt
lawmaker and put another in his place
at any time during his term of office, is
the method that is used to prevent cor-
porations from railroading a gigantic
steal through the legislature. When the
senate passed the ship subsidy steal to
please Senator Hanna, if the people had
had the right of recall, several of our
United States senators would now be
private citizens, or may be convicts.
The Imperative Mandate is one of the
provisions of Direct Legislation. The
people will elect their own senators, and
own them during their term of office.
This is the reason why the senators are
opposed to Direct Legislation. They do
not want the people to rule. The peo-
ple might discover some very bad work
that the senators have done.

Suppose a proposition is before a leg-
islature to pass a bill that will give
some set of men a fortune, under the
guise of doing something for the public,
which is the way such things are done,
do you think anybody would put up
money to get legislators to vote for such

a measure when the people would have
the veto power? Nixy. They are not
given to bribery unless the goods can
be delivered. Then, if there were no
private gain that could afford to pay
the bribery, do you believe that legis-
lators would vote for such a measure?
No. They get something out of it for
voting for bad measures. Direct Legis-
lation will knock the boulder. When
the people vote on the laws, if they pe-
tition for it, bad laws will not be pro-
posed, and they would be defeated if
they were.

There are those so afraid of injuring
our country by revising the constitution.
Lovers of liberty do not fear an injury
to freedom by improving their organic
law. In Geneva, Switzerland, for in-
stance, the people are given an opportu-
nity every fifteen years to revise their
constitution. Thus, twice in a genera-
tion, the people have the right to make
such changes in their organic law as
the progress of the world demands.
They do not allow their liberties to slip
out from under them as we have in
America. The people there are the
Government. Here the politician who
can control the most votes is the Gov-
ernment.

The president of the Swiss republic
is simply chairman of the executive
council. He is but first among his
equals. He has no rank in the army,
no power to veto, no power with the ju-
diary; he cannot appoint military
commanders, or independently name
any officials. He cannot enforce a pol-
icy, declare war, make peace or con-
clude a treaty. In short, the people of
Switzerland govern themselves by means
of the Initiative and the Referendum.
No court in Switzerland can reverse the
decision of the Federal Assembly, (Con-
gress.) Laws cannot be repealed by
any power but the people themselves.
The people are the supreme court. Un-
der Direct Legislation, machine leaders
can make no profit for themselves or the
corporations that pay them. They can-
not hold the reins that decide the out-
come of a measure. They can sell no
votes, nor can they command rewards
from workers.

The prophets who saw the beginning
of endless strife in the introduction of
the Referendum in Switzerland, have
long since hung their evil hot air fur-
naces out to cool. The people do not
quarrel over who is to be elected or
what proposals are to come before them.
They know they have the deciding vote.
Argument is welcomed, but bossism is
out of date. There the people have
practically buried partisan politics, be-
cause they, and not the politicians, are
the lawmakers.

The people of Zurich, Switzerland,
have proved that the science of politics
is simple. By refusing special legis-
lation, they evade a flood of bills. By
deeming appropriations once revised as
in the most part necessary, they pay at-
tention chiefly to new items. By estab-
lishing principles in law, they forbid
violations. Thus there remain no pro-
found problems of state, no abstract
questions as to authorities, no conflict
as to what is the law. Word fresh from
the people is law.—J. W. Sullivan.

The Giant Food Trust.

A gigantic Trust that is to include
every wholesale grocery in the nation
has been formed. Such as will not go
in are to be crushed by the usual trust
methods. And even then some people
will be so egregiously foolish as to keep
on voting for the same old parties un-
der whose rule these tyrants are rising
to power. When organized, the retail-
ers will be able to buy only of this one
firm. It will make the prices, and will
allow so small a profit that the retail
store with a small trade will not be
able to live. This will thin out the re-
tail stores, and the larger sales will en-
able the fewer to do business on a smaller
profit, the saving going to the whole-
salers and not to the merchants. Grad-
ually the profits will be shaved off until
the fewest possible stores remain, and
they will be taken in later. The re-
tailer thinks he will be a big fish
one of these days; but he will be used
to help concentrate the grocery business,
so that the Grocery Trust can handle it
better. We are living in momentous
times, but most people do not know it.
—Appeal to Reason.

Does n't it stand to reason that if one
man has a dollar that he did not earn,
some other must have earned a dollar
that he did not get? When you have
answered this question, you will be able
to find the reason for the labor problem.