

# The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXX.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1902.

No. 40.

## 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. McKeggie & 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. B., 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 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 \$8 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, E. D. HAND,  
Bailliff. Clerk  
Fenelon Falls, Oct. 15th, 1902.

## Keep Your Feet Dry.

Keep them warm, too.

Any care that you give your feet at  
this time of the year will well repay  
you.

A maxim says that "If your feet  
are right you are all right."

A good deal of truth in it, too.

There are Rubbers here for any  
shape of shoe, almost.

They are this year's goods—strong  
and durable.

Put a pair on, and your feet will  
never guess that the ground is wet  
and slushy.

Our Grocery stock is always com-  
plete.

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.

### Labor Pays All Taxes.

Do the rich pay the taxes? No. All  
taxes, all burdens, are paid by the *pro-  
ducers of wealth*. Without wealth, mo-  
ney would have no value, for it would  
buy nothing—there would be nothing to  
buy. Wealth is produced by Labor.  
For instance, I am a landlord. My ten-  
ants pay me the money I pay in taxes.  
The tenants, being merchants, add the  
price to the goods they sell, and the  
consumers pay the taxes in the price of  
the goods they buy. Thus the taxes  
fall on the consumers, through the chan-  
nel of rent in this instance. Where the  
customers themselves derive their living  
from profit, they get it, finally, from  
those who live by producing. Thus the  
taxes and profits are wholly paid by the  
producers. Not only are taxes paid by  
the producers, but they also pay all  
profits, all interest, all rents—three  
names for the same foundation princi-  
ple. If a producer owns his home, he  
not only pays the taxes on it, but,  
through the channels of interest and  
profit, pays the taxes on the property of  
the rich; for, if that were not true, no  
one would want to own property. If I  
could not collect rent (profit) including  
of course the taxes, I would laugh at  
the idea of owning property. I would  
not have it as a gift. The working  
people keep me supplied with money by  
reason of that ownership. They are  
very foolish to support such a system,  
but so long as they do I shall try to  
ride them, because, under the private  
ownership system, one must ride or be  
ridden. I prefer the place in the saddle  
on their backs. But I would more pre-  
fer a system that did not admit of such  
private ownership, and will vote for it  
every time I have an opportunity.  
Those who suffer most from the present  
system vote the hardest to support it.  
They do not know any better, because  
they have been mentally trained to be-  
lieve that private ownership is right. I  
prefer a system in which private owner-  
ship is not possible. I know I would  
get a great deal more out of life, and so  
would all my fellows.—Weyland.

### Bloody Work of a Trust.

The Hamburg and Bremen commer-  
cial chambers decided to join the Liv-  
erpool chamber of commerce in demand-  
ing international interference in the af-  
fairs of the Congo state, as the Belgian  
trust which bought the state from King  
Leopold made trade in the Congo a gi-  
gantic monopoly, excluding all outside  
traders, particularly British, German  
and French subjects. The Belgian  
trust at the same time forestalls all leg-  
itimate competition by its system of  
securing the natural resources of the  
country by the utmost cruelty and op-  
pression. The natives of each district  
are forced to deliver up certain exorbi-  
tant quantities of ivory, gum, kopal,  
kortschuk, etc., every month; and if  
the required quantities are not furnis-  
hed, the village lose a certain number of  
women and children, who are sold into  
slavery, while the left hands of the male  
natives are cut off, the fields devastated  
and the huts burned. This, according  
to the testimony of Bishop Shepherd  
and other missionaries, who witnessed  
the fact that the Belgian authorities  
demand a certain number of human  
hands, smoked to keep them from pu-  
trifaction, for every shortage in national  
products. On account of the trust's

cruelty and power traders cannot com-  
pete with it, either in quantity of pro-  
ducts or prices, for the trust pays its  
enslaved laborers in powder and lead  
only.—N. Y. Globe-Democrat.

### The Only Remedy.

Come with me through the slums of  
Chicago. Never mind the reeking  
filth of the so-called streets that would  
shame a village in darkest Russia. You  
will presently get used to the stench of  
the gutters, garbage, dead rats and  
excrements. Peep into this hole below  
the ground. Human beings live there,  
within a stone's throw of the magnifi-  
cent palaces they have built. A home-  
made bedstead, a little straw and dirty  
cotton, a few ragged and threadbare  
blankets, a three-legged table propped  
against the wall, a few rickety chairs  
and sundry kitchen utensils form the  
whole wealth of the family. Offer the  
"head of the house" a Socialist leaflet  
printed in his own language? What?  
Socialism? Not for him! He is an  
honest man and is going to make an  
honest living. He does not believe in  
dividing up. What would become of  
the home? No, he will never become a  
Socialist, never! Poor fellow, his case  
is almost hopeless. Like the sick man,  
he will struggle with all his strength  
against the only remedy that will save  
him.—Ernest Unterman.

### Such is War.

The sultan sent 1,000 troops to col-  
lect \$200,000 tribute from the Arabs.  
They paid; but waylaid the looters, kil-  
led many of them and retook the booty.  
They then took a small Turkish town  
and massacred the whole population.  
The Turks, in another effort to collect  
booty, were defied by the Macedonians.  
The Turks put the wives and children  
in front of them in their attack on the  
rebels; but the Macedonians, loving lib-  
erty more than family, shot down every-  
thing before their guns, but were over-  
powered and annihilated. Such is the  
result of tribute getting. Such is war,  
and war is only caused by reason of one  
set of men desiring to get the results of  
other people's labor without giving an  
equivalent. In other words, all was  
for profit to some one. The sultan is a  
fool. He should send for a Morgan or  
a Rockefeller. They can show him how  
to get many times as much loot as he  
dees, and not have an army either.  
That is, they do not have one, and yet  
gather in more than the sultan. But  
perhaps the sultan's subjects have a  
higher estimate of liberty than the peo-  
ple of America.—Appeal to Reason.

### Capitalists Need Paupers.

Modern industry demands a reserve  
force of labor, which may be called into  
requisition on short notice. Let up pre-  
mise, for the sake of illustration, that  
the shoe market is glutted, and the fac-  
tories are closed and one million of men  
are deprived of employment. The stag-  
nation of this industry continues for  
two years, and in the meantime the ar-  
my of supernumeraries emigrate to a  
foreign country. The market is finally  
cleared, and there is a demand for la-  
borers. The capitalists cannot wait for  
a new generation to supply the vacuum  
created by the emigration of their quon-  
dam employees, for the shoe manufac-  
turer must "make hay while the sun  
shines." Therefore it is necessary to  
have a reserve army in readiness for the  
call of capitalistic generals. In Eng-  
land there is a constant army of 700,-  
000 unemployed and 800,000 paupers,  
and in times of industrial depression  
these figures are multiplied. In Amer-  
ica we have our reserve force at all  
times in waiting for capitalistic exploi-  
tation, and this mighty army will be  
augmented with the centralization of  
our industries, and with the limitation  
of foreign trade, which essentially fol-  
lows the development of foreign capital  
and the intensification of competition in  
the markets of the world.—Rev. Father  
McGrady.

The anthracite coal combine gener-  
ously returns to the miser one dollar  
for three dollars' worth of product, and  
then takes the dollar back again for  
rent and goods.

The people who are so afraid of hav-  
ing to "divide up," have probably not  
heard of the dividends by which the  
corporations have been "dividing up"  
the products of the workingman's labor  
for these many years.