

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXX.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1902.

No. 41.

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. McKeggie & 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, &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, 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. R. C. S. Eng., M. C. P. & S., Ont., F. T. M. S.—PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER. Office, Francis Street, Fenelon Falls.

DR. A. WILSON,

M. B., M. C. P. & S., Ontario.—PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER. 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 store 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 counties must be served on or before Saturday, December 27th. E. C. EDWARDS, E. D. HAND, Bailiff. Clerk. Fenelon Falls, Oct. 15th, 1902.

BRIGHT SKIES AND DAMP SIDEWALKS.

Nice overhead--disagreeable under foot is the prevailing weather condition for this time of year.

It's best to prepare for it. Wet feet sometimes mean many ills.

It's best to prepare for it when the preparation is so easy. Wet-proof footwear means dry feet, no matter what the weather.

The surest and safest way for anybody to keep his feet dry is to wear properly fitting Rubbers.

And, by the way, there is another point where some rubbers cannot touch others—they haven't the last that characterizes ours.

They are all right in looks, but here you get looks and last both. Different prices for different sizes.

Large stock of high grade Groceries at fair prices.

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.

Glasgow is Doing Well.

(From the Toronto Star.)

Any set-back that the cause of public ownership gets in the city of Glasgow, or any development of the situation there that can be twisted to make it appear that public ownership in that city is not fulfilling the hopes of its advocates, is eagerly seized upon by opponents of the cause and made the most of. It is natural enough that this should be so, because the experiments made by Glasgow in the way of municipal ownership bid fair to dispossess private owners of profitable privileges in other cities the world over. Last week a local paper warned Toronto to beware of municipal ownership, saying that it was proving to be a disappointment even in Glasgow. Its arguments were based on articles published in certain English newspapers, to which the lord provost of Glasgow has since made a sufficient reply. He admits that the city's debt has increased since 1888, but it is less per capita than it was then. The debt has been increased by the purchase of 600 acres of new park lands and by a system for purifying the city's sewage, which is an entirely new charge. The taxing is done in Glasgow on the rental value of property, and the lord provost says that, whereas citizens formerly paid 1s. 6d. per pound on their rental for their entire domestic water supply, they now pay 5d. They formerly paid 5s. 5d. for gas, but under municipal ownership they pay 2s. 3d. They paid 3d. for a ride on the tramways and the service was unsatisfactory, while now they pay a penny and get a good service.

Against an increased city debt Glasgow has new assets of £17,388,596, and in addition to that controls franchises for which private companies would pay millions of pounds. In view of the statement given to the Toronto public last week to the effect that the street railway in Glasgow has been run by the municipality at a loss, we may quote the figures given by the lord provost, who says the total revenue for the year ending May last was £614,413, and the working expenses £293,147. The sum of £111,956 was set apart for depreciation, leaving a gross balance of £209,310, of which £96,315 was paid to account of interest and sinking fund, £12,500 to the corporation for general purposes, and £100,495 added to the reserve. The amount provided for depreciation will keep the service renewed, and the sum put to interest and sinking fund will clear the property of all debt in thirty-one years. It will be difficult for the champions of private ownership to so distort these figures as to discredit municipal ownership. Before the city of Glasgow went into the telephone business the company charged £10 to each subscriber; the municipality charges £5 5s., and the company has met this by coming down to £3 10s for a limited service at one penny per call. The gas and electricity departments met the requirements of their sinking funds and laid aside £58,896 for depreciation.

Altogether, perhaps the safest course the opponents of public ownership can adopt is to argue that nowhere but in Glasgow, Scotland, can aldermen be found competent to administer important municipal properties. This argument will at least hold good until other cities make bold to try similar experiments. Taking Great Britain and Ireland as a whole, there was invested in municipal enterprises in 1875 the sum of £93,-

000,000 sterling, while now the amount is \$330,000,000 sterling. These figures tell convincingly of the success of the growing faith in municipal ownership in the United Kingdom.

Public Ownership or Anarchy, Which?

The Kansas City Journal holds up the fact that the corporations there have been using thousands of dollars of service from the municipal water plant without paying, as a reason for the failure of the public ownership principle. It says the public inspector fails to inspect. Now, if the inspector fails to inspect and permits the manufacturing firms to steal water, as was done in Chicago to the extent of millions, and for which no one has been brought to judgment, the fault must lie otherwise than in public ownership. The inspector must either be bribed or lazy men have been put into place, because people follow their political prejudices. To remedy this evil, the incentive must be removed. Not less, but more, public ownership is the remedy. Suppose the public, running the water plant, also operated all the other plants, who then would bribe an official to permit them to steal water? What incentive would be present to pay a public official to permit the use of public water for private use? And if all the industries were operated by the public; if all industries and the results were the property of the whole people, do you not know that the citizens would then select men to operate them who would do their duty or else take a back seat—so far back that they would never get in the front row during their lives? Because capitalists bribe public officials to permit them to steal public service without pay, is proof that private capitalism should be abolished, not that public ownership should be. Private capitalism bribes public officials. Then let us do away with the private capitalism that does these things. Or shall we do away with all public officials and have anarchy? Which horn of the dilemma shall we take, Mr. Republican Journal? In St. Louis the city council was bribed by capitalists. Shall the city council then be abolished? To what does your logic lead? If it is well to abolish city water and go back to private ownership because the capitalists bribe the officers, does not the same logic mean that the city council of St. Louis and other places should be abolished, and the public matters be given over wholly to private interests, because the officials have been likewise bribed? Where are you at, Mr. Journal?—Appeal to Reason.

Bishop Potter on Labor.

I have stood by the open excavation of the new underground railroad in New York city, looking at the men digging. They have told me that they get \$2 a day for fair days when the work could go on. Living is expensive in New York. These are not the submerged; they are the men of brawn and health. They are the "labor."

I have gone through the corridors of the fashionable hotel at midnight hours and looked on the diners and winners, with liveried waiters obsequiously serving the viands of all kinds. These are the "employers."

Are the interests of the two classes mutual? Can easy going optimism conjure up any relation between the two? Can any bridge span the chasm between them?

When I go through our factories and see five able-bodied men—dexterous, earnest men—working nine hours a day every day and every year a life time through, fashioning the uncouth raw material of wood and metal and marble into house material, I ask myself, "Will the laborer have any of these polished and luxurious appliances in the home of his family, or will they only go into the homes of the well-to-do, the mansions of the rich—the employer class?" Are the interests of the laborer and capitalist mutual in this work?

I know full well that many will say money payments settle the whole score; but, even if that were so, is there any mutuality where one makes and the other enjoys?—Exchange.

The number of suicides has doubled in the last year, and is always on the increase. In nearly every instance poverty is assigned as the cause.

Socialists are breaking into public office everywhere. A few years more, and they will control a majority of the offices—and down will go capitalism and its offspring, the trust.