

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXV.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1897.

No. 38.

BULBS

Hyacinths,
Tulips,
Sacred Lilies,

JUST RECEIVED

— AT —

THE DRUG STORE,
FENELON FALLS.

GOOD FURNITURE

Is always cheap furniture in the long run. Looks better. Wears better. Gives better satisfaction. I have the best and largest stock of furniture of all kinds, from the best manufacturers in the province, consisting of

- DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
- BEDROOM SETS,
- EASY CHAIRS,
- ROCKERS,
- LOUNGES,
- SIDEBOARDS,
- SPRINGS AND MATTRESSES,
- KITCHEN FURNITURE (all kinds),

and prices are away down. Repairing and all ordered work promptly attended to. Undertaking in all its branches.

L. DEYMAN.

SECOND DIVISION COURT

—OF THE—
County of Victoria.

The next sittings of the above Court will be held in Dickson's hall, Fenelon Falls, ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1897, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon Friday, October 29th, will be the last day of service on defendants residing in this county. Defendants living in other counties must be served on or before Oct. 24th.

S. NEVISON, E. D. HAND,
Baillif. Clerk
Fenelon Falls, Sept. 17th, 1897.

INSURANCE.

Mr. Wm. E. Ellis having transferred his Insurance Business to me, I am prepared to take risks on all classes of property At Very Lowest Rates None but first-class British and Canadian Companies represented.

FARM PROPERTY

at very low rates.
James Arnold.

The "Fenelon Falls Gazette"

is printed every Friday at the office, on the corner of May and Francis streets. SUBSCRIPTION \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE, or one cent per week will be added as long as it remains unpaid. Advertising Rates. Professional or business cards, 50 cents per line per annum. Casual advertisements, 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 2 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Contracts by the year, half year or less, upon reasonable terms. JOB PRINTING of all ordinary kinds executed neatly, correctly and at moderate prices. E. D. HAND, Proprietor.

Professional Cards.

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ORWIN A. MORSE,
Organist Cambridge Street Methodist Church, Lindsay, Music Teacher. At Brooks' Hotel, Fenelon Falls, every Tuesday. Terms moderate. 32.

LEGAL.

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

A. P. DEVLIN,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Kent Street, Lindsay.

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.

MOORE & JACKSON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Office, William street, Lindsay. F. D. MOORE. A. JACKSON.

MEDICAL.

DR. A. WILSON,
—M. B., M. C. P. & S., Ontario,—
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHUR. Office, Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls.

DR. H. H. GRAHAM,
GRADUATE of the University of Trinity College, Fellow of Trinity Medical School, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Member of the College of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario. Office and residence on Francis-St. West Fenelon Falls, opposite the Gazette office.

R. M. MASON,
VETERINARY SURGEON; Honor Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, 1884; R. M. O. V. M. A. Residence—Francis Street East, Fenelon Falls.

E. P. SMITH,
VETERINARY SURGEON and Dentist. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Live Stock Inspector for North Victoria by appointment of Dominion Government. Office and address — CAMBRAY, ONT.

SURVEYORS.

JAMES DICKSON,
P. L. Surveyor, Commissioner in the Q. B., Conveyancer, &c Residence, and address, Fenelon Falls.

DENTAL.

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 obtundors 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.

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.

H. HART, L. D. S.

A SET OF GOOD TEETH FOR \$10. Gas and local anesthetics for painless extracting. Satisfaction guaranteed in all branches of dentistry. Office over Fairweather & Co's store nearly opposite the post-office, Lindsay

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THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE Co. has amalgamated with the Alliance of England, giving insurers the security of \$25,000,000 and the same good policy. JOHN AUSTIN, Agent Also agent for the Queen of England and Caledonian of Edinburgh. Capital combined, \$45,000,000.

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Window Paper,

Fancy Goods,

Materials for Fancy Work,

Toys in Great Variety.

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Wanted. Solicitors for "Canada, an Encyclopedia of the Country," in five Royal Quarto Volumes. No delivering. Commission paid weekly. A canvasser reports his first week making over seventy dollars profit. THE LINSOTT COMPANY, Toronto.

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YOU WANT THEM.
WE HAVE THEM—
GOOD—
CHEAP!

CALL AND SEE.

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Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent," "What profitable to invent," and "Prizes on Patents." Advice free. Fees moderate. **MARION & MARION, EXPERTS**, Temple Building, 23 St. James St., Montreal. The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively.

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* R. CHAMBERS *

s prepared to furnish the people of Lindsay and surrounding country with MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES, both Marble and Granite.

Estimates promptly given on all kinds of cemetery work.

Marble Table Tops, Wash Tops, Mantel Pieces, etc., a specialty.

WORKS—In rear of the market on Cambridge street, opposite Matthews' parking house.

Being a practical workman all should see his designs and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBT. CHAMBERS.

North of the Town Hall

WATCHES, RINGS, JEWELLERY, BY MAIL.

Unless you are a practical watchmaker you must place some confidence in the dealer you buy from.

The principle upon which we do our mail business is that if a customer, after seeing his purchase, would prefer his money back, he simply has to say so, and we cheerfully return all he paid.

You thus have the privilege of examining your goods at home, and it makes selling by mail mutually satisfactory.

When wanting an Engagement Ring or Wedding Ring or Present write us for particulars.

Geo. W. Beall,

Watchmaker, Kent Street, LINDSAY. Established 35 Years.

BATTEN DOORS. WIRE DOORS

J. T. THOMPSON, Jr.,
CARPENTER.

Jobbing attended to. Wall Brackets and Easy Chairs made to order.

Workshop on Lindsay Street, Near the G. T. R. Station, Fenelon Falls.

Death of Henry George.

"Dead upon the field of honor" is the epitaph that might well be written over the grave of Henry George, stricken down in the midst of a fight for honest government in one of the greatest centres of civilization in the world. His death was a fitting close to a career in which the best energies and faculties of the man had been honestly devoted to the cause of the people. As to the particular economic theory with which his name is identified we may differ, but we can all agree that a loss has been sustained not only by the United States but by humanity in the ceasing of the earthly activity of that mighty heart and intellect.

"Progress and Poverty," George's best known work, is dedicated "To those who, seeing the vice and misery that spring from the unequal distribution of wealth and privilege, feel the possibility of a higher social state, and would strive for its attainment." The introductory chapter, "The Problem," fairly glows with the love of justice and humanity that is the motive force of George's intellectual work. The present century, he says, has been marked by a prodigious increase in wealth producing power. It was natural to expect that labor-saving inventions would lighten the toil and improve the condition of the laborer; that the enormous increase in the power of producing wealth would make poverty a thing of the past. Then follows a passage of striking beauty and power, picturing the improved material conditions which ought to have flowed from these industrial changes, and concluding with these words: "And out of these bounteous material conditions he would have seen arising, as natural sequences, moral conditions realizing the golden age of which mankind have always dreamed: youth no longer stunted and starved, age no longer harried by avarice; the child at play with the tiger, the man with the muck-rake drinking in the glory of the stars! Foul things fled, fierce things tame, discord turned to harmony! For how could there be greed where all had enough? How could the vice, the crime, the ignorance, the brutality, that spring from poverty and the fear of poverty, exist where poverty had vanished? Who should crouch where all were freemen, who oppress where all were peers?"

From the condition pictured by hope he proceeds to the consideration of things as they are—industrial depression, involuntary idleness. "All the dull, deadening pain; all the keen, maddening anguish that to great masses of men are involved in the words 'hard times,' afflict the world to-day. This state of things, common to communities differing so widely in situation, in political institutions, in fiscal and financial systems, in density of population, and in social organizations, can hardly be accounted for by local causes." Further, he maintains that the greater the

material progress the deeper the poverty, the sharper the struggle for existence. In a new community there is no luxury, but there is no destitution; but with closer settlement and increased wealth the shadow of poverty darkens. "The tramp comes with the locomotive, and almshouses and prisons are as surely the marks of material progress as are costly dwellings, rich warehouses and magnificent churches. Upon streets lighted with gas and patrolled by uniformed policemen beggars wait for the passer-by, and in the shadow of college and library and museum are gathering the more hideous Huns and fiercer Vandals of whom Macaulay prophesied."

It will readily be understood that the moral earnestness and rhetorical glow of the introductory chapter, so widely different from the cold and dry language of the orthodox political economists, attracted readers in tens of thousands, who eagerly read the rest of the work, and rose from its perusal convinced of the soundness of George's theory that the evils he depicts spring from private ownership in land, and that the remedy lies in the State resuming the beneficial enjoyment of the land by appropriating the rent in the form of a "single tax." Into the merits of this theory, involving as it does the whole range of political economy, it would be useless to enter here. We are concerned with the man and with his influence on the public mind. We believe that he possessed the temperament of the moral crusader, combined with great intellectual power, and with the faculty of expressing his ideas in a peculiarly clear and attractive way. He became the founder of a school, and it is a peculiar fact that his disciples not only became imbued with his earnestness, but caught some of his power of expression, so that where you meet a Henry George man you usually meet a clever and eager controversialist. It should be borne in mind that George was a thorough-going free trader, a position necessarily involved in the conviction that taxes should be levied solely upon land values, and that he was also a thorough-going individualist, a believer in the utmost freedom of action, and to the rights of every man to the reward of his own labor, to whatever he could fairly create with his own brains and hands. That he is sometimes classed with Socialists, whose views are diametrically opposed to his own, may be explained by the fact that there are points where the two theories appear to meet. The Socialists and Henry George would agree that the anthracite mines of the United States ought to be the property of the State, but George's reason would be that the mines are necessarily and by nature a monopoly, and that the ideas of individual action and competition are excluded there by the very nature of the case.

At this moment it will be interesting for us to recall George's views as to the problem of life and eternity. "What, then," he asks at the close of his great work, "is the meaning of life—of life absolutely and inevitably bounded by death? To me it only seems intelligible as the avenue and vestibule to another life, and its facts seem only explainable upon a theory which cannot be expressed but in myth and symbol, and which, everywhere and at all times, the myths and symbols in which men have tried to portray their deepest perceptions do in some form express. . . . Lo! here, now, in our civilized society, the old allegories still have a meaning, the old myths are still true. Into the Valley of the Shadow of Death yet often leads the path of duty, through the streets of Vanity Fair walk Christian and Faithful, and on Greatheart's armor ring the clanging blows. Ormuzd still fights with Ahriman—the Prince of Light with the Powers of Darkness. He who will hear, to him the clarions of battle call. How they call, and call, and call, till the heart swells that hears them! Strong soul and high endeavor, the world needs them now. Beauty still lies imprisoned, and iron wheels go over the good and true and beautiful that might spring from human lives. And they who fight with Ormuzd, though they may not know each other—somewhere, some time, will the muster roll be called."—Globe.

Vegetarianism is making strides. Mrs. Hunter reports the case of a working woman in Glasgow "who found that vegetarianism made her less quarrelsome." That is gratifying; but a certificate from the lady's husband would perhaps be more conclusive.