

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXXI.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, JULY 10TH, 1903.

No. 22.

The Bank of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Capital £1,000,000.
Reserve £390,000.

Fenelon Falls Branch.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of \$1 and over Received.
Interest at 3 per cent.

Farmers' Notes Discounted.

R. A. ROBINSON,
Manager.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Saturdays, 9.30 to 12, and 7 to 8 p. m.

Professional Cards.

LEGAL.

F. A. MCDIARMID.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., FENE-
lon Falls. Office, Colborne street,
opposite Post-office. 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, Lin-
dsey, 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., O. 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
has given the gas to 186,417 per-
sons without an accident from the gas.
Other pain obtenders 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.

JUST THE OTHER DAY

our new spring stock of Boots and
Shoes came. We want you to see it.

It explains its good points far bet-
ter than we could do.

You will notice first of all that it is
particularly large. We wanted it
that way so that every demand of
our customers could be met.

We have the product of the largest
and best shoe manufacturers in Can-
ada, and when you buy a pair of Em-
press or Slater Shoes you have the
satisfaction of knowing that the price
you pay for them in Fenelon Falls is
just the same as you would pay for
them in Toronto or any city or town
in Canada. We invite you to call.

J. L. ARNOLD.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE CRITICAL BUYER.

Call and examine them. They
will meet your every requirement
regarding style, quality and prices.

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.

A SOCIALIST PARABLE.

(By Herbert Casson.)

Once upon a time there was a village
in a beautiful valley. It was entirely
surrounded by steep and lofty moun-
tains, which sheltered it from the storms
of winter and the heat of summer.

The soil of the valley was very fer-
tile, and all manner of grains and fruits
grew in abundance. Although there
were frequent droughts in the country
round about, the valley never lacked for
water, even in the hottest of the sum-
mer months.

A never failing spring, sparkling like
molten glass, flowed merrily down from
the highest mountain, ran in a sportive,
singing way through the valley, and
passed into a wide cavern at the further
end of it.

This stream was the special pride of
all the villagers. They shielded it from
all pollution, built fancy bridges over it
and planted bright flowers along its
banks. They believed it to be a gift
from the gods, as they had an old tra-
dition to that effect; and they would
not allow any one to set foot upon the
sacred mountain from which it came.

The villagers were all very happy
and prosperous. Every one was free to
drink of the stream, and to nourish his
garden with it, for it belonged alike to
all, and no one had a right to say of it,
"This is my stream, and not yours."

Every villager possessed his own
house, and not his neighbor's, and the
land of the valley was equally divided
among them. There was no man who
did not do his share of labor, and no
one was burdened with overmuch work.

Every morning they were awakened
by the singing of birds, and every even-
ing the men and women sang songs to-
gether, and taught the little children to
dance and play on musical instruments.

But in the course of time one of the
villagers, who was deformed in his
mind, became a Financier, and wicked-
ly determined to obtain grain and fruit
without doing his share of the work.

To accomplish this infamous purpose,
he climbed the side of the sacred moun-
tain, discovered the cleft in the rock
whence the stream issued, and stopped
it up with rocks and logs. Then he de-
scended unperceived to the valley, and
joined the alarmed villagers, who had
discovered the stoppage of the water.

According to their tradition, they be-
lieved that the stream came from the
gods, and therefore they brought many
sacrifices, and offered them upon altars
at the foot of the holy mountain, but of
course no water descended.

They chanted hymns and repeated
prayers and fasted every third day; but
their thirst increased more and more.

At last the Financier spoke to the
others and said: "If ye will give me
one hundred bushels of grain I will risk
my life for ye all. I will climb the
mountain and intercede with the gods,
and persuade them to send us the
stream again."

And the villagers accepted his offer
with great rejoicing, and in the evening,
when it became dark, he ascended the
mountain, rolled away the rocks and
logs, and let the stream flow once more
to the valley.

When the Financier returned, the
happy people greeted him with great
joy, and carried him on their shoulders

to his home; for they said in their sim-
plicity, "It is he who hath saved us
from thirst, and famine and death."

And the financier, when he saw how
easily the people were deceived, said to
himself, "This whole valley shall be
my garden, and all these people shall
be my slaves."

And becoming more and more greedy
of gain, he began to stop the stream up
twice a week. So in a short time he
became the possessor, not only of all the
grain and fruit, but also of the lands
and the houses, the furniture and even
the musical instruments.

And until the very last house was
taken, most of the people believed in
the Financier, and carried him on their
shoulders when he returned from the
mountain. They spoke loudly of his
patriotism and philanthropy; for, when-
ever he received from them one hundred
bushels of grain, he always returned one
bushel to feed the poor. He likewise
gave many bushels of grain to the cler-
gy, and to the schoolmasters, and the
men who wrote the chronicles of the
village. And the few who suspected the
Financier to be a rogue, were afraid to
speak their thoughts among the others,
for fear he should drive them from the
valley.

But as the unhappy villagers became
poorer and more destitute and misera-
ble, they began to think upon their for-
mer prosperity, and to wonder why they
should be starving in the midst of plen-
ty, and why they should have to pay so
much grain and fruit to the Financier.
And a few of the more intelligent ones
began to inquire, saying, "Why can we
not go up to the mountain ourselves,
and cause the water to flow?"

But this seemed a terrible and dan-
gerous saying to the simple-minded peo-
ple, for they had never thought of it be-
fore. The clergy said it was blasphemy,
and the schoolmaster said it was igno-
rance, and the chroniclers said it was
anarchism; and so for a long time the
people remained in poverty, and many
of their little children died for lack of
food.

But at last several of them dared to
climb the mountain one day when the
stream was dry, and they discovered
the rocks and logs with which the Fi-
nancier had stopped the water, and they
removed them and set a guard upon
the spring.

And when all the people heard of it,
they laid hands upon the Financier,
and said to him, "Why did you do this
thing?" And he said, "It is the Law
of business." And he besought them
to have confidence in him.

But they said, "We cannot have con-
fidence in a lie"; and they took back
their grain and their fruit and their
land, and their houses and furniture
and musical instruments, and restored
unto every man what was his own, so
that they were once more prosperous
and joyful.

And, after much reasoning togeth-
er, they set free the Financier, and allowed
him to live in the cavern at the end of
the valley, and gave him a herd of
swine to watch, so that he might be
useful to the people.

And though at first he made a great
outcry, when he afterwards considered
what the thing was that he had done,
he was very thankful that the villagers
had not taken his life.

Governed by Thieves.

The grand jury reports in St. Louis
show that the St. Louis street car com-
panies paid \$250,000 in bribing legis-
lators and state officers, paying from
\$500 to \$1,500 per vote, besides giving
large blocks of their stock to members.
The baking powder trust used \$25,-
000 in bribery of the legislature, while
the excise commissioners used \$10,000
to prevent their fees from being reduced.
These are the fellows who oppose Soci-
alism. They are the eminently respect-
able class who uphold the laws! They
vote the capitalistic tickets. If the pub-
lic owned and operated the street car
systems, if the baking powder were
made by the public, and public officials
were all paid the same, do you think
that this bribery would have occurred?
Hardly. For no one would have profit-
ed by the franchise of street cars or the
adulteration of the baking powder with
poisonous ingredients because they are
cheaper. How stupid the people must
be to have these things go on day after
day, and yet vote the same old way.
Socialism will prevent these incidents,
as it will take away the profit that is
made by them.—*Appeal to Reason.*