

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1905.

No. 32.

WHEN SENDING MONEY BY MAIL

the best and safest way is to get a money order.

These cost from three cents upwards, and can be obtained at the

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

FENELON FALLS BRANCH.
OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Professional Cards.

LEGAL.

F. A. McDIARMID.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc., FENELON 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.

B. 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

AUCTIONEER.

STEPHEN OLIVER,

LINDSAY - ONT.
Live Stock and general Auctioneer.
Write for dates before advertising.

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, Colborne street

DRS. NEELANDS & IRVINE,

LINDSAY.
DENTISTS
Natural teeth preserved. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Splendid fits in artificial teeth. Painless extraction. Gas administered to over 9,000 persons with great success.



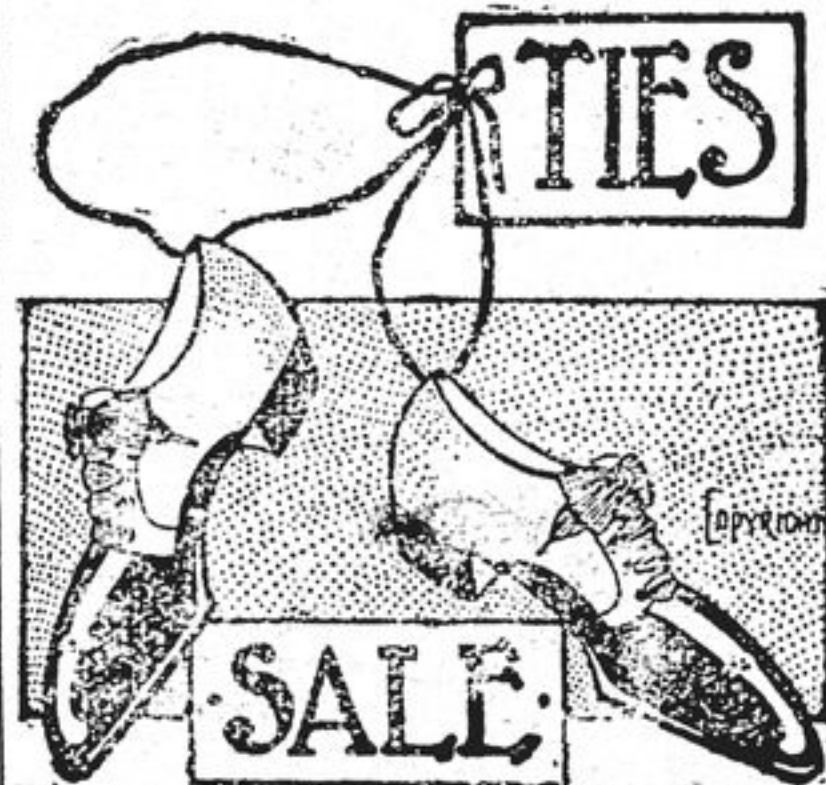
If you want to avoid every possible chance of getting a Shoe that does not fit the foot or wear well, buy the Slater.

We have all the newest shapes in tan and black.

Price \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

J. L. ARNOLD.

ALL OUR SUMMER SHOES



are on this sale. We would rather lose money on them than carry them over another year.

YOU NEED ANOTHER PAIR before the end of the season, and now is the time to buy them at a bargain.

There are no reservations—our entire stock is reduced. Call in and see them.

W. L. ROBSON.

Who's Your Tailor?

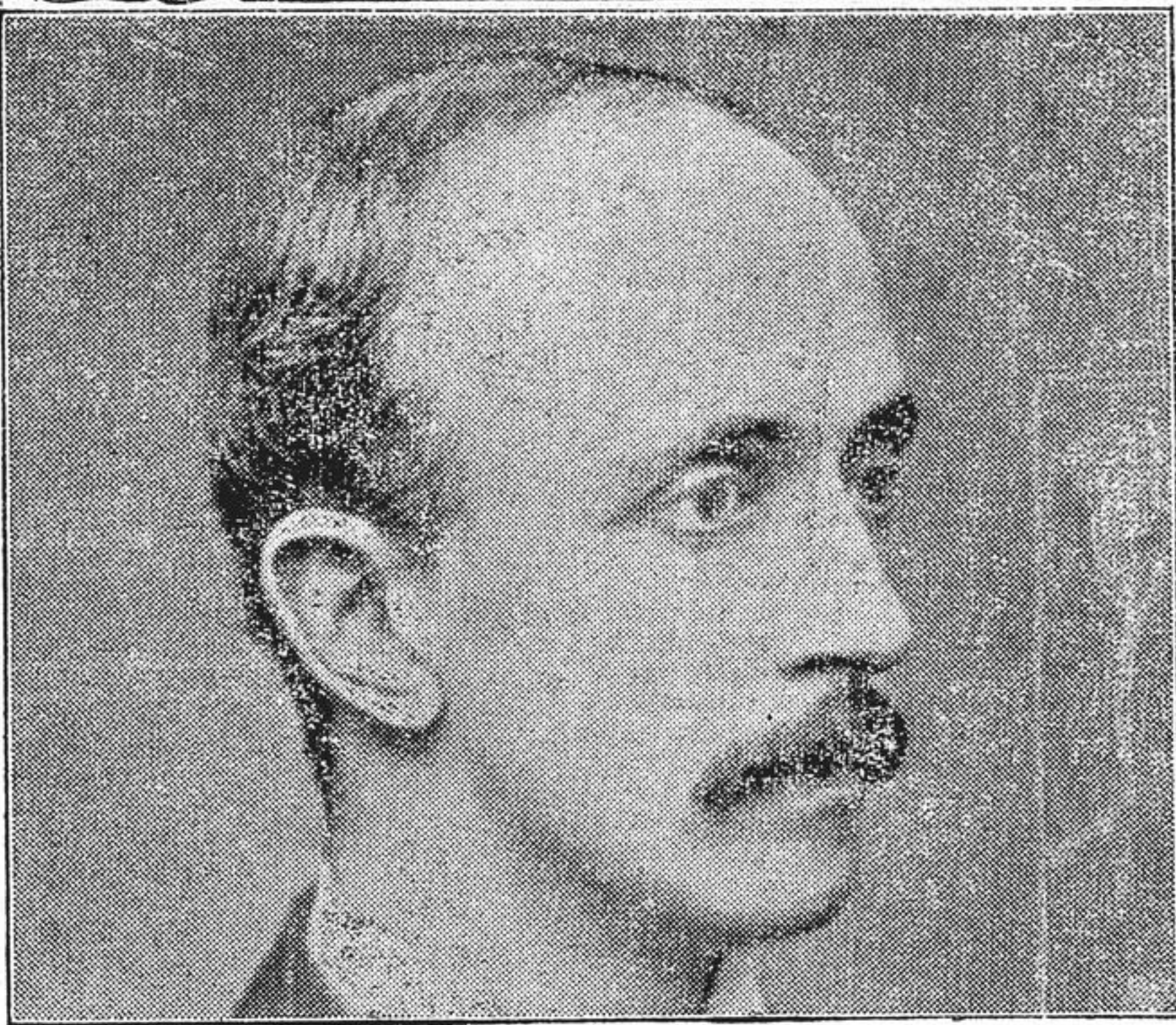
If you ask any particularly well-dressed man in Fenelon Falls or surrounding district, "Who makes your clothes?" invariably he will tell you

'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.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



EARL GREY
Canada's New Governor-General

Earl Grey, the brother of Lady Minto, does not come to Canada as a stranger, for he has been a frequent visitor at Ottawa during Lord Minto's régime. He was born in 1851 of an old Northumberland family living at Howick since the sixteenth century. His grandfather, the second Earl Grey, was the Whig Prime Minister who carried through the Reform Bill in 1831.

Alfred Henry George Grey, the new Governor-General, does not need to fall back upon a family tree for a record, as he has made his own name secure. He was educated at Harrow, Trinity College and Cambridge, taking high degrees in history and law, and at an early age entered politics, being for six years a member of Parliament. In 1894, while he was making an extensive tour of South Africa, word came to him of the death of his uncle, to whose title and estates he succeeded.

Earl Grey was a close friend of Cecil Rhodes, and was the one man who knew how to manage him; and on more than one occasion when the Colossus of South Africa threatened to cut loose from the mother country and make Rhodesia an independent republic, the gentle firmness and influence of Earl Grey made the threat fade into thin air. He is one of the executors of Rhodes' will, and has an influential voice in the Rhodes scholarships.

After the Jameson raid in 1896, he succeeded to the administration of Rhodesia, and here his strength of mind and purpose, his knowledge of men and methods, his tact, diplomacy and personal magnetism enabled him to ride bravely over many obstacles. He has the courage to take the initiative whenever it seems right to branch out into new lines of effort, and is a strong lover of humanity. On his large estates he has successfully carried out his ideas of cooperative partnership; he is the organizer of the Public House Trust Company, which takes over and manages the saloons of England in the public interest. At a labor meeting in Scotland a few years ago he stated his belief that the gigantic trusts of the United States could be checked only by a cooperative plan, limiting the interest to five per cent. and prohibiting the sale of shares in the open market.

Earl Grey has clear-cut features, dark eyes, a slight patch of hair, making an oasis in the desert of his baldness, a military bearing and a quick, energetic, decisive manner. His family consists of his wife, his son, Viscount Howick, and his three daughters, Lady Victoria Grenfell, Lady Sybil Grey, and Lady Evelyn Alice Grey.

Registered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1904, by W. C. Mack, at the Department of Agriculture.

Different Laws for Rich and Poor.

The New Orleans Times, in a recent issue, editorially made the following observations. Ten years ago, and every week since, the Appeal has told you this same thing. Now one of the staid, conservative papers of the aristocratic South has seen a great light. Read this article to your democratic friend, and ask him for an answer to it:

At the foundation of our system of government lies the principle that all men are equal before the law. Unfortunately this principle does not rise above the foundation, at least so far as this city is concerned at present. The friendless, destitute man, who commits the most insignificant crime, promptly and remorselessly receives the cold steel of the law, while the hardened criminal, with some means at his command, is treated with the utmost tenderness by the power whose function it is to dispense justice. The man who has lived a perfectly lawful life, until driven by desperation to steal an infinitesimal object or a nominal sum to provide sustenance for his famishing brood, is at once arrested and jailed, to be later dealt with by the sternest justice that the law provides. It matters not that his motive for stealing was the starving brood whom nature ordained that he should support, and that the crime would not have been committed were only his own pangs to be considered: the iron is driven into his soul with relentless force.

How is it with the criminal who has adopted crime as a means of livelihood, and who violates the law, not from necessity, but to provide himself with the luxuries which he sees around him, and the vices for which his immoral nature yearns? If he be arrested at all, the arresting official is apologetic, and consoles his prisoner with the statement that the situation is not a serious one. Once he is incarcerated, other criminals

come to his assistance and provide bail for him, that he may not be deprived of his liberty even for a brief period. If he be an important criminal, he finds here an organization of criminals and wealthy crooks that will take care of him and see that he comes to no harm. Though his crime be so detestable as to shock the sensibilities of every decent man in the community he is sure of the gentlest treatment. He may deal in the most infamous traffic with impunity, and may debauch defenceless women with no fear of the consequences of his crime. He may, indeed, enter an organization whose purpose it is to violate the law and commit the most infamous crimes without fear that the stern justice which is dealt out to destitute and friendless will be visited upon him. He soon acquires the knowledge that he is above and beyond the law, and may laugh equally at justice and the sentiments of the better element of the community. His sheet anchor is the fact that forces that make for crime are organized, and that that section of the community which should be the relentless enemy of his class is disorganized and divided, if not antagonistic.

It has come to this, that money acquired in the most disreputable manner is potent to defeat the ends of justice in this community. The very thing that should be held to the discredit of the criminal is placed to his credit. Money dishonestly acquired is more potent than character, than long years of honest living. What equality before the law has the unfortunate but honest man arrested on the streets for no other cause than that he is destitute, with the hardened criminal who has fattened for years off the miserable earnings of unfortunate women, who, but for him and the like of him, might have lived reputable lives and died with their surviving children and their children's children gathered about their beds?