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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc., FENELON FALLS. Office, Colborne street opposite Post-office. Money to loan on real estate at lowest current rates.

McLAUGHLIN, PEEL & FULTON.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES. Offices over Dominion Bank, Lindsay. Branch office open at Bobcaygeon every Monday. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
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BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, &c. MONEY to loan at lowest current rates. Terms to suit borrowers. Office on corner of Kent and York streets, Lindsay.
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PUBLIC AUCTIONEER.
Farm and other sales conducted in first-class order. Secure dates before advertising. Address, Fenelon Falls.

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Live Stock and general Auctioneer. Write for dates before advertising.

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Sales of all kinds conducted in a first-manner. Secure dates before advertising.

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—M. D., C. M., M. R. C. S. Eng., M. C. P. & S., ONT., F. T. M. S.—
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR. Office, Francis Street, Fenelon Falls.

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

DR. M. B. ANNIS,
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Successor to R. R. Milne, D. O.
Office and Parlors, 92 Kent street (over Neill's shoe store),
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Special attention given to examining and treating the eye with proper lenses if required.
Lenses, Eyeglasses and Spectacles fitted and adjusted.
Hours, 9 to 5, Saturday evenings, and by appointment.

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Graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons.
ALL BRANCHES OF DENTISTRY performed according to the latest improved methods at moderate prices.
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DRS. NEELANDS & IRVINE,
DENTISTS, LINDSAY.
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.

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Honor Graduate (piano and vocal) of Toronto Conservatory of Music. Gold Medalist of Whitby Ladies' College. Voice and piano pupils accepted. Apply at studio, Dr. Wilson's residence, or telephone No. 20. 31-6m

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See the Invictus Shoe. Best Canadian made shoe for men.

Tennis Shoes for men, women, boys and girls.

Be sure—or as sure as you can be—that what you put on your feet is worth what you take from your pocket-book.

We can help you to be sure.

We've a care—a big care—for the quality that means cheap shoes—Durability.

The quickest way to have you know what is here is to tell you, but the better way is to have you see it.

We would be glad to show you our different lines any day.

Our Grocery stock is unsurpassed for quality and freshness.

J. L. Arnold.

Quaker Tomatoes 10c. tin.
3 cans Corn for 25c.
3 cans Peas for 25c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We want our friends and customers to know that from this date we make up only our own goods, and that we will in no case manufacture at any price goods bought from shoddy pedlars. Our reputation and business has been built up on the best of materials and workmanship, and we still wish to maintain it. Hence this notice.

J. J. TOWNLEY.

In Wet Weather or Dry



You'll find the shoes that give the best satisfaction are the ones that are easiest. Shoes for comfort as well as to wear well are what we fit to your feet. You don't have to buy foot ease and corn plasters if you wear our shoes.
See our new stock and buy a pair.

W. L. ROBSON.

BANK OF MONTREAL,

FENELON FALLS.

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.
ESTABLISHED 1817.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL - \$14,400,000.00.
REST - \$11,000,000.00.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$922,418.31

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

INTEREST ADDED FOUR TIMES A YEAR

Deposits taken of \$1 and upward.

Deposits can be withdrawn on demand.

R. M. HAMILTON,
MANAGER.

Show Us The Goods.

It has now been fully twenty years since the campaign of trust-busting began. In the early days of the attack on the trusts they were still small. Those who were attacking them were strong and had possession of the powers of government.

Every possible sort of anti-trust legislation that could be devised was enacted. States had vied with the national government in this respect.

During all this time the trusts have continued to grow larger and larger, to increase in power and ability to extort profits.

Yet the legislatures and congress continue to enact anti-trust laws. Politicians and parties are built upon their promises to destroy the trust. Roosevelt, Bryan and Hearst are all bidding for the next presidential nomination by telling of the things they will do to the trusts.

Is it not about time that we saw a sample of their goods?

Show us one "busted" trust and we will have some faith in the remedy.

Although trusts have been fined, their officers imprisoned (or at least sentenced to prison), and they have been ordered to dissolve by courts and commissions without number, yet the anti-trust hunters have not been able to hang a single scalp at their belt.

Trusts have sometimes failed. They have been mismanaged, badly organized, over-capitalized, poorly financed, their power over-estimated, and for these and various other reasons have not been successful. But not one trust has ever disappeared because of the efforts of trust busters.

Yet the game is thick. It is impossible to fire a legislative or judicial gun into the industrial forest without hitting a half dozen trusts. They are with us always. They are on hand at birth and stay with us until the coffin trust gathers in our ashes. Yet none of these valiant trust hunters can secure a single specimen.

Come on, President Roosevelt; come on Hearst and Bryan, show us a trust that you have smashed as a sample of your work. Produce one combination of capital that has disappeared and been succeeded by a host of competing firms. Point out one industry that has devolved back into the competitive stage.

Show us a single trust that, as a result of the trust-busting or trust-baiting campaign, now pays higher wages to its employees or sells its product for less money.

Surely all these years should have produced something. Surely if the "infant trusts" of twenty years ago were able to grow and expand into the gigantic, world-wide combinations of to-day in spite of the trust-hunters, there is little hope that these full-grown industrial giants will fall before the legislative bean-shooters that are now aimed

at them.

Should it not become evident that those who are seeking to retain or obtain office and power on the strength of their attacks upon the trusts are playing the cheapest kind of demagoguery? They are trading upon the carefully fostered ignorance and prejudice of a large portion of the population, who have been aroused to an unthinking hostility against these great combinations of capital.

Because they are more effective machines for production, they are driving the owners of the less effective machines—the smaller industries—out of business. But just because they are more effective machines they ought to be used for all—not abused for a few.

It is time to stop trying to exterminate the trust, and to begin to domesticate it.

The trust cannot be busted, and it would be a calamity if it could.

It can be utilized through common ownership, and this would make it the greatest blessing of the age.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Learning the Lesson.

It is not many years ago that pick-pockets and robbers were popularly supposed to be low-browed, shabbily dressed and altogether bum-looking persons. Then there came a revelation. It was found that the expert and efficient shop-lifters, purse-snatchers, confidence men and porch-climbers were really intelligent and well-dressed people capable of making a good appearance.

This had scarcely soaked into the slow minds of the thoughtless when it began to be whispered that there were thieves in office; that the supposedly good and great who had been elevated to high places were not invariably as conscientious as was believed. It took many years for a generation of dupes to verify this suspicion, but they are learning. They are also getting a few lessons in the more important fact that the graft of so-called business is so much bigger than the graft of office that the former completely overshadows the latter.

We have learned that there are ordinary thieves in shabby clothes, that there are ordinary thieves in good clothes, that there are "respectable" thieves in office; and we are just beginning to learn that the biggest thieves of all are the respectable business men who bribe officials and hire the ordinary criminals to do the coarser part of their dirty work.

When this lesson is impressed, the cause of crime and rascality will not be looked for exclusively in the slums. It will be looked for among all classes, and be found in the social system that is based on robbery, and which rewards men according to what they get, without consideration of how they get it.

When the absurd veneration for the mighty is exploded, like that other respect of long ago for people who were well dressed, it will dawn on the millions that all men are made of the same kind of mud, and that when all of them show the same symptoms of graft, the disease is a social malady rather than a personal peculiarity.

Then, it is to be hoped, the victims of the system that has tainted everybody will be ready to overthrow the system and establish something better in its place. It is not expected that the well-dressed wholesale thieves will take much interest in a change, for the present arrangement is good enough for them, and they prefer to stand pat and let well enough alone.

It is the victims of the system who will change it, not by putting individuals in jail, but by putting everybody to work.—Appeal to Reason.

A Simple Problem.

Socialism would give to each worker, man or woman, about \$2,500 a year for an eight-hour day, and furnish employment to each one who desired it. But those who now get millions a year would have to work, and would get about the same as other workers; or, if they did not work, they would have no income. It is because a few thousand get tens of thousands a year, and even millions, that the rest of the workers get the miserable wages they do. By the ownership of the jobs—capital—those who do nothing receive incomes that kings do not get. When the people own the means of production they will become owners of their own jobs, and will get all they produce. A problem so simple, it seems to me, any child should be able to understand.—Jas. A. Wayland.

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One of the oldest banks doing business in this country.
56 Branches in Canada and the United States.
Farmers afforded every facility in their banking business.
Sale Notes cashed or taken for collection.
Drafts bought and sold.
Prompt attention given to collections.
Savings Bank Dept.—Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received.
Interest paid every three months.

FENELON FALLS BRANCH. **W. A. BISHOP, MANAGER.**