Headaches, Dizzy

Spells and faintness have been my afflictions for 22 years. Often I would fall in a sudden faint and several times narrowly escaped being burnt on the stove. No medicine gave me more than a few days relief,

and I laughed when a friend urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. But I took it and in six months I was free from all headache trouble, faintness or dizziness. I am new perfeetly well. I cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. P. H. Hanes It is worth its weight in gold to me. MRS. R. H. HANES, Paris, Ont. Hood's spile Cures

Hood's Pills are the best. 25c. per box.

IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

Oklahoma Legislature Will Legalize Prize Fighting.

THE KENNEL.

LET DOGS' MARS ALONE. The Montreal Kennel Association, at Monday's meeting, passed strong resolu- ful of the efficacy of single taxation as tions condemning the practice of cropping dogs' ears as cruelty. ATHLETICS

COSTELLO VS. BILLY WOODS. MONTREAL, Que., March 5.—Nearly of an hour and a half's duration, but 3,000 people gathered at Sohmer Park at the close of the lecture another hour Monday night to witness the ten-round was devoted to answering questions glove contest between "Buffalo" Costello, from the audience, which came faster of this city, and Billy Woods, late of and faster, until Mr. George had to draw Denver. The men were evenly matched the line and bid good-night to listeners

in the twelfth round.

Oklahoma will soon have a law legalizing principles of single tax., prize fighting. The bill passed the Lower House without opposition and will probably pass the Senate.

The sporting men of Perry. O. T., have voted \$25,000 for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons chin resting on his hands on the balcony fight in case it cannot be pulled off at Jacksonville, Fla.

HOCKEY.

railing, would give vent to an exclamation, such as "Ah! that's the point. That's so; that's so," and then draw

AYR VS. LONDON. The Ayr hockeyists, who play here tomorrow night, are a very strong team. They lost the championship to Trinity through Caldwell, then cover point, being ruled off the ice. And the big fellow was forced to sit and watch his opponent score the winning goals.

Stea	amers Arrive	d.
March 4.	At .	From
Andioria	New York	Moville
Kaigar Withalm	Glasgow II.Gibraltar	New York
March 5.	At	From
Westernland	Antwerp	New York
Majestic	Queenstown	New York
Scandia	Hamburg	New York
The state of the s	-	_

Three Barrelsful of Letters. Brantford, are 56,427 letters all received rental commends itself to individuals; within two years. Differing in intelligence why should it not to the community? they all agree that FOUR T'S is a truly There is certainly the simplest mode, wonderful cough medicine. Get a 25 cent bottle today. Sold at Strong's Drug Store.

SHE WHEEDLED BONCICAULT.

Sadie Martinot Induces an Old Beau to Advance \$500.

Sadie Martinot, when she made her first appearance in San Francisco with Dion Boucicault, was, as she now is, as cunning and jolly a dame as ever pressed her red lips to a goblet of Pommery. Miss Martciault. In the latter years of his life the was carefully dyed every day with a preparation he got from Paris.

One morning Miss Martinot said to Dion: "Mr. Boucicault I want \$500." "Miss Martinot," replied the dramatist,

"I cannot conveniently furnish you with that amount."

"I am sorry," said Miss Martinot, "but I hope, when I call later on, that you'll be able to find the cash for me."

Next morning when Mr. Boucicault duties of his toilet he found that his hair dye was missing. He knew that Miss Martinot was acquainted with the whereabouts of that important article. He also knew that it would take him at least two months to receive a fresh instalment from turn up. At breakfast he said, very hum-

"My dear Miss Sadie, did you see anything of my hair dye?" To which that beautiful and gifted lady

replied: "I assure you, Mr. Boucicault, I found among my effects a mixture to change the color of the hair which closely approaches yours, so far as I can tell from the label.

"And what is the price of that mixture?" inquired Mr. Boucicault, blandly. "Only \$500," replied Miss Martinot, with a witching smile.

"How fortunate!" said Mr. Boucicault. "I've got a check for that exact amount in my pocket."

'And how fortunate, also," replied Miss Martinot; "I have the bottle in mine!" Mr. Boucicault took the bottle, Miss Martinot took the check, and then over their black coffee they chatted about the we found it utterly impossible with this weather.-News Letter.

An Immense Lamp.

A Belgian inventor has devised an immense lamp such as has probably never been seen before. It is 6 feet high and measures 7.10 feet in diameter. It is fed with lard oil, and the consumption is said to be very small.

IF THE DOG WAGS

His tail it's a pretty sure sign he won't bite you. You judge by appearance and profit by the experience of others. Plenty of men tell you of our good cigars. We handle nothing but the best, made by the leading manufactures of Canada. When

The Famous Single Tax Champion Addresses a Fine Audience,

And Presents His Panacea for Economic Ills.

A Fusillade of Questions Readily Answered.

Mr. George's Theories and How He Would Apply Them — Single Tax, He Says, Would Settle Industrial Troubles—His

Address Apparently Well Received. A large audience, composed of thoughtful and observant men and women, greeted Henry George, the single tax apostle and writer on questions of political economy, at the Grand Opera House last night. It was an audience clearly composed of the "thinkers" of the city, and, from the number of questions asked the speaker at the close, it also included many many who were evidently a little doubta panacea for all human economic woes. The lecture was a rich intellectual treat, and was equally enjoyed by the ladies as well as the men. It was of an hour and a half's duration, but and the affair was decided as a draw in favor of Costello.

In the Griffo-Leeds fight at Coney Island the decision was awarded to Griffo the decision was awarded to Griffo the audience a mental treat and a masterly elucidation of the

> Mr. George was warmly received, and evidently began with the greater part of his hearers favorable to his theory. They applauded frequently, and once in a while an abstracted man, with his back hurriedly as the audience would

treat and a masterly elucidation of the

turn to seek him out.
TAXATION THE SUBJECT. Mr. George's subject was "Taxation," and he began with characterizing taxation as the most important function of government, and the Government's power to tax only people living in certain areas controlled by it, and then went on to speak of the method employed in managing those large and many-storied buildings in the United States, where the landlords did not make all sorts of charges upon their tenants, such as for the use of elevator, for fire, for light, etc., but simply made one charge—for rent. "Now," said Mr. George, "what is best in that case, for the individual must certainly be best for the community, as a means of raising the largest revenue with the least cost, the least expense, and the Merrill's Drug Store, in last waste. This single charge upon the the best mode, and the least wasteful mode or raising revenue. Now our Governments have not followed that McGregor & Merrill, manufacturers, plan. They raise revenue in various

ways. For instance, in all civilized countries today a very large part of the revenue needed is raised by taxes upon imports. In some few cases there are also taxes upon exports. Now, that that is a most wasteful way of raising revenue is clear. Customs taxes are always liable to evasion. They always involve the keeping up of a great staff of officials, searchers and seizers. And even then they are not and cannot be fully and fairly collected. Yet the loss lips to a goblet of Pemmery. Miss Mart-inot used to tell a good story about Bou-ultimate payers of the taxes, is much more than that which goes to the Govgreat dramatist was very conceited about ernment. There is not merely a loss his personal appearance. His long hair of the expense of collecting, or trying to collect, those taxes; there is also the loss to the community of the expense incurred in trying to evade them, And

their nature is of that MOST WASTEFUL FORM of collecting revenue—that of farming the revenue. The man who directly pays such taxes simply shifts them to the next hands. The importer pays to the Government, but the importer charges to the wholesale merchant not merely the cost of his goods, not merely the cost of toil and trouble involved arose and went to perform the ordinary in paying the taxes, but that tax itself, and the profit upon the tax. One thousand dollars' worth of goods costs in taxation \$500. Then the importer must collect the profit, not upon \$1,000 worth of capital, but upon \$1,500 worth.. the wholesaler must make such a charge to the retailer, a charge not merely on Paris in case his stock in hand did not what he has bought, but on the profits on a larger amount, and when they are finally bought by the consumer he bears all those taxes. In the next place such taxes very much check production. ery much increase the inequality of distribution. They fall with great weight upon those least able to them, they take much more than that which goes for the purposes of public revenue, and they foster all kinds of corruption, tend inevitably to corrupt the Government, to lessen the control of the masses of the people. Take the example which the United States shows. Here two Houses of Congress are at present elected upon a clear mandate of the people to reduce taxation. They have not done so. Almost the very last upon the people of the United States or the benefit of a few Louisiana sugar planters, who had subscribed a million dollars. That is the history of pure legislation in the United States. (Ap-Even after such a mandate plause.) Congress to even do away with that robbery of the sugar trust, where mil-

TAKEN FROM THE PEOPLE no purpose whatever than to put millions into the hands of bribers and corruptionists. (Applause.) rown with our growth. It must coninue so long as the present system of taxation is continued. can get rid of it until the people clearly express their will that there shall be no more taxation (Applause.) We must sweep the whole thing away. So it is in less degree the taxes which we levy for purposes of state and municipal revenue. The customs houses. greater part of our local taxes are levied in a tax on real estate—land and the buildings upon it. Now, that part of the taxes which falls upon the buildings and improvements is not paid by the first payers of the taxes, unless they happen to be the users of the land buildings that are taxed. That part which falls upon the buildings is neces-sarily and inevitably shifted by the aver of the taxes to the user, simply law—the law which applies to all forms on Dundas street drop in at where a tax increases the power of him on whom it falls to shift it, to levy it again upon someone else, it must always be paid by the user or con-sumer. It never rests upon the first payer. Those taxes choke production, promote corruption, and cost the people much more than the Government re-

ceives. Now, as a mere matter of collecting the largest revenue with the least cost, with the least evasion, with the least fraud or perjury, if the state were to resolve to adopt the plan which individuals have found the best way to collect revenue, by one single tax, or, rather, from one single source of tax-ation—the value of land—it could collect the largest revenue with the least cost and the least injury. No tax upon the products of labor, no tax upon the wealth in any of its forms, must check

PRODUCTION OF WEALTH.
We all want more wealth. Why, then, should we kill the goose that lays the golden egg by taxing people for pro-ducing wealth? We may tax land values to their full amount. We cannot lessen the production of wealth. Land is not a thing of human production. Land is created, not produced. All the land there is is here; all the land there can be is here. No taxation upon the value of land will lessen the amount of land. No taxation upon land, upon land values, can fall upon the user of land values, can fall upon the user of land; make it any more difficult to get land to use. For this reason: That the value of land, the rent of land—what is called by the economist rent—never can go to the user, always must go to the owner. the owner. By taxing land values we would make it even easier for those who want to use land to get land to use. For this reason: That when land yielded no profit to the mere owner, no one would want land upless he wanted to use it. And the temptation would be gone to get land and hold land without using it, in the expectation of profiting by the general growth of the com-munity. And that monopolistic owner-ship, that speculative value in land, that puts that artificial value upon it, that acts precisely as an actual scarcthat acts precisely as an actual scarcity of land, would be gone. That is the simple, common-sense way of levying the taxes, a way that we call the single tax. What we mean by the single tax is that there shall be but one source of revenue, applied for purposes of of revenue, applied for purposes of raising public revenue—that value which the economists call rent. In its popular name it is known as ground rent. The value which attaches to rent, especially to improve ments upon it or especially to improvenments upon it, or the use to which it is put. But there

is a deeper side to the question than this fiscal side."

Mr. George then devoted the second half of his address to a picture of the social evils of the present day, and explained how his method of single tax would remedy them.
A FUSILLADE OF QUESTIONS.

Mr. George then announced that he would answer any brief questions put to him. He took a chair and awaited Dr. Bucke rose and asked: What steps would you take to transfer tax-

ation from its present position to the position you indicate? Mr. George-Very simply. Abolish as fast as we can all other taxation except that on real estate. Remove that which bears on buildings and improvements, and you have taxation on land values, which makes the single tax. (Applause.)

Dr. Bucke—What would become of the right of the owner at the present time? Mr. George—He would still have the right to collect the revenue from other people, but our system would take a onger and larger portion, until finally the owner, as owner, would have nothing left. The owner as an owner is an utterly useless animal—a mere para-

Dr. Bucke-How will you make the people consent to the proposition Mr. George-By appealing to their intelligence. (Laughter and applause.) A Voice-Is it not one of the general principles that taxation shall be equal? Mr. George-Yes, we don't carry it though. (Applause.) The man who simply holds land without using it is more lightly taxed than the man who erects a building, or plants an orchard or a farm. (Hear, hear.) This is all wrong. I stopped one night at the Astor House, New York, and by mistake carried the keys around for three or four days. I was charged the use of the room all that time. I could not object to the bill on the ground that I did not use the room, for I knew the clerk would say that I prevented somebody else from using it. It is the same with the land speculator. He does not use his land, and he prevents somebody else from using it. (Laughter and ap-

Mr. H. B. Ashplant put a series of questions. He asked how, as a wage earner, the single tax would affect him. as he received a fixed amount from his employer.

Mr. George-If what your employer gives you is not deemed a fair wage, why do you continue to work for him? Mr. Ashplant said that was not the question. An employer had no right to put him in the position of taking half a loaf or starving. If he went elsewhere he would displace someone else.

Mr. George-If wages are less than a fair rate it is generally because of competition for employment. That is produced by shutting up all the natural opportunities for work. (Applause.) Mr. George referred to Mr. Ashplant's lengthy letter in the "Advertiser." He said he did not hold that all the benefit of increased production in modern times had gone to the land owners. A great deal had been absorbed by other monopolies, such as the tariff and patent monopolies, and the power that came from the aggregation of great capital. But even if these were swept away wages would not increase. All the benefit would acrue to the land owners, who would take all that was left except what was necessary to pay as wages, which with the lowest class of laborers would be scarcely enough to enable them to

Mr. Ashplant charged that his question had been evaded. Voice—In this Province there has been open for settlement some 23 townships within a few days' walk. The land is free to those who will take it up. If your theories are right why this festering in the cities when land is free?

Mr. George—I was not aware there

was any festering in the population here Same Speaker-I refer to Toronto. where there is certainly much misery. Mr. George-If people prefer festering to taking up this land there must be some difficulty about the land. Another Voice—It's a pretty rocky country; people can't afford to open a

gold mine. (Loud laughter.) Mr. George-Wherever I have heard such stories the land referred to is unable to afford a living. There is plenty of good land lying idle near Toronto. (Applause.) Why send men to the outskirts of civilization? I know of no free land in my own country that can be used. Look at the rushes that were made when the Indian strips were opened for settlement. Men came thousands of miles and waited days for the lands to open. (Applause.)
First Voice—Your answer is satisfac-

(Applause.) Voice-How much did you say in your book would be secured from land owners under your system?

Mr. George-I made no such statement, but Mr. Sherman, one of our ablest statisticians, has calculated that there would be more than enough to pay the public expenses of the United States, national, state, county and municipal, leaving an enormous surplus. Mr. Ashplant-We want to know how to get the value of what we work for

and not the work. Mr. George—Because behind you there is a class lacking the opportunities to

work. (Applause.)



Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

men can be. (Applause.) All men can't be preachers, lawyers, doctors or tailors, but they can be farmers. That is what men were in the first place. (Laughter and cheers.) We don't propose that all men shall be farmers, though farming must always be the fundamental occupation. Does not the monopoly of land check the building trade (Applause.) So with other oc-cupations. Show me the occupation that does not require land. All our work is the product of the union of labor, the active factor, with land the passive fac-

To Mr. P. H. Bartlett Mr. George said that single tax did not mean Government ownership of land. They proposed simply to take the rent in the form of taxation.

Mr. Bartlett asked if it would not be unfair discrimination to tax A, who was worth \$10,000 in land, and exempt B, who had the same amount in stocks. Mr. George said that if heretofore individuals had been suffered to take what belonged to the community it was ished it was said to be a cruelty to the slave owners. The value of a slave was not what he had done, but what he was expected to do. (Hear, hear.) In abolishing slavery they merely deprived the owner of the right of using slaves any longer.,

Mr. Bartlett-But do you compare slave owners with land owners Mr. George-Yes. (Laughter.) Industrial slavery is worse than chattel slavery. There are many men today who would rather sell themselves into chattel slavery than go down, and have their children go down, not merely to the death of the body, but of the soul. (Applause.)

Another questioner rose, but Mr. George said he had talked long enough. If they desired more light they could read up the system. He retired amid

Mr. Gibbons called attention to the existence of the London Single Tax Club and their meeting nights. The big audience then dispersed.

A Momentous Matter.

Huron College Needs the Practical Support of Its Friends.

The Women's Auxiliary Missionary Association Takes Up the Case.

Indications That a Liberal Response Will be Made to the Earnest Appeal for Help.

Last evening Huron College was the scene of a large and influential meeting at which the members and delegates of the Voman's Auxiliary Missionary Association from all parts of the diocese were present. The object of the meeting was to appeal to the Anglican women to use their influence to uphold and bring into more general notice and financially help Huron College, which has been for some time past gradually eating away its capital, and as its appeals to the public have hitherto been so feebly responded to, its future financial stability has lately become a matter of grave and carnest moment. The spirit of the meeting was enthusiastic throughout, and no doubt may be set down as an important forerunner of better things. Principal Miller, who was in the chair,

commenced the proceedings with a fervent and earnent appeal to those present-an appeal the force of which could only be accounted for by his true and loyal love to the institution and the grave features of its present financial crisis. He welcomed the influential association of ladies which extended its operations so far and wide in this land, and said that it had been his wish to bring the character of the college under their immediate notice. The principal went on to say that a great cloud of mystery seemed to hang over the college. Although it had been established for over 32 years, and had provided the Diocese of Huron with half its clergy, it was as little noticed as if it had been in the planet Mars, and of as little account as the person in that planet. "Is the influence of the college for good or for evil? If for evil let it be swept off the face of the earth," said the speaker. "It is a perfect mystery to me the way in which we are unnoticed, and the scanty result of the appeals. Allow me to give you the following story as an illustration of what I mean. An Eaton, a Harrow and a Winchester boy were in a room together. One of them languidly remarked Bring a chair for that lady;' the Harrow brought it and the Winchester boy sat down in it. Just so it is with us, somehow everything seems di-A Voice—All men can't be farmers. verted before it comes into our Mr. George—That is the one thing all possession. I will not speak of such

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Sunlight Soap, 6c a cake, 3 for 18c, sold elsewhere 3 for 25c; same soap, same size cake. Surprise Soap, 6c a cake, 4 for 24c, sold elsewhere at 7c a cake.

MacWillie's Cash Grocery, 284 Dundas Street. Spencer Block. - - - Telephone 1,120.

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AND GET A PERFECT FIT.

Fine Tweed Pants, \$3 50. Fine Tweed Suits, \$20 Fine Tweed Suits, \$12 75. Black Worsted Pants, \$4.

PETHICK & McDONALD, St. First door north of City Hall.

The Man

Who went out into the garden and planted a dollar bill in the ground, and then went back into the house and waited for it to grow, was half-brother to the man who rented a store, stocked it with goods, and did not advertise, but expected people to fall over each other in their eagerness to buy his goods because he had a large show window, and had bought a cheap stock.

The way to make dollars grow is to plant space in "The Advertiser." Weed out all untruths, apply a fertilizer occasionally in the shape of reduction on some one line, and you reap a rich harvest.

do it any more. As for being taken by surprise, they have warning already of interest. We seem at present to meet to them, and so he hoped it would be what is coming. (Laughter and applause.) At the time slavery was aboling in the slavery was aboling the slavery was aboling the slavery was aboling the slavery was aboling the slavery ng indifference. If we have no right to exist, in God's name destroy us and let us give back the money to our founder -- don't keep alive and at the same time keep weak. If we are wrong, put us right.'

Mr. Miller then read some extracts from the inauguration address, and how when the college founded, in the 138 towns in the diocese there were only 30 clergymen. Since then the college had put men all over the diocese, and the leading men of Huron today, together with two dignitaries in both Niagara and Montreal dioceses, were old Huron/College men. The story of the past was not a bad one, the college was no party institution, controversy was never heard in its walls. The present building, and eral trusts connected with it, were paid for and actually given by English money. The time had now come when the diocese would have to be asked the question, "Will you keep us or not? He (Principal Miller) was sure the answer would be, "Destroy it not."
Prof. Burgess, of Queen's College, was next called upon to address the meeting. Although he has unfortunately just risen from a sick bed, he would

do his best to say a few words in sympathy with the meeting, which he felt so keenly. Huron College would no doubt weather all adversity and blossom as the rose. When ladies were in the case it was bound to succeed, he was sure the near future would see brighter days. Archdeacon Davis, an alumni of the college, next spoke fervently, enlist-

ing the sympathy and support of the audience, which was composed of representatives of the W. A. M. A. from the length and breadth of Canada. He said not a parish had been left out, all had felt their influence for good, even in the Great Northwest their work had achieved great things, and he sincerely hoped the meeting tonight would excite a deeper interest in our beloved college. In this critical age, when higher criticisms were rife, and the public were a reading public, who formed their own opinions, it was essentially necessary for the men who were to be trained for the church to be well and thoroughly grounded in the grand doctrines of the atonement and justification by grace. Last year only \$495 were collected from the whole diocese; out of 281 churches only 142 responded to the appeal. This should be remedied and at once.

Mr. Geo. F. Jewell next spoke in the interests of Huron College. He knew he was addressing an intelligent audience of ladies. He ventured to remark that if the college ceased to exist, it would be a very grave concern, and even our beloved bishop would be censured. But, of course, this would not happen. The "Garden of Canada" could well afford a little more, just to save the college, which was now eating up its capital at the rate of \$1,500 per annum. To be complete in all its equipments, the Diocese of Huron would have to maintain its college and keep its efficiency. We must do our duty by the talent. Mr. Jewell begged the ladies to go home and give the matter their earnest

The Rev. Mr. Merton-Shaw, followed by Mrs. Boomer, and the Rev. Mr. Rhodes and Mrs. English all spoke out boldly for the college, each in turn impressing the audience with their fervor

and devotion to the cause. The Bishop of Huron was the last to speak. He said the present distress was due to the building having been extended out of the college funds; that money must be replaced, and then the college would be able to flourish on its old footing. There were three uses to which the college was put: 1. To teach divinity, and he would pay the principal the profoundest compliment in saying he had the power, and was competent to teach it. The Bible was a tremendous book. It was most difficult to scale its illimitable heights and to plumb its infinite depths. 2. The college was absolutely necessary for the well-being of the diocese, for it sent forth men even beyond its pale and limits who would lift up the blessed Saviour and teach those who the whole country, and not only to the diocese. Other Canadian colleges had

what belonged to the community it was surely no wrong to say they should not do it any more. As for being taken by but do give us your prayerful to Japan, and a reflex blessing had come to them. would be like a thermal wave rushing out into the cold water of the sea. The ladies of Hellmuth College exhibited some of their highly appreciated talent by rendering songs and recitations between the speeches, which were heartily applauded. Among those present were the Bishop of Moosonee, Rev. and Mrs. Jeanes (Dungannon), Mrs.

> W. Chapman, BUTCHER.

Fisher (Glanworth), Canon Richardson,

Canon Smith, Mr. and Mrs. English, Mrs Baldwin, Miss Berkley (daughter of

the late Bishop of Jerusalem).

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