

Down they Go Again! To stimulate the New Year Trade Another Cut. - Another Slash. - Another Sacrifice.

"LET BYGONES BE BYGONES."

GOUGH BROTHERS,

THE CEASELESS TOILERS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Always straining every effort to merit your patronage—forcing down prices and using the most liberal business methods so as to bring comfort within the reach of all.

Now We Go One Better! - "Let Bygones be Bygones."

OUR HALF PRICE, OVER PRODUCTION SALE has been left behind and the price-peg goes down a notch lower. "Let Bygones be Bygones." The very climax of successful buying has been attained by stupendous Money-Saving chances offered us until now, with an establishment filled to overflowing, with an assortment unequalled by any retail house in the Dominion—BARRING NONE—we emphatically predict for the next Thirty Days, the heaviest sale ever known in

Overcoats, Ulsters, Driving Coats, Winter Underwear, Gents' Furnishings, Gents' Fur and Felt Hats.

PRICES WE CAN PROPHECY ON.

OVERCOATS.

Men's Imported Ulsters, were \$15.00, now \$9.00. Men's Cape Overcoats, were \$10.00, now \$5.50. Men's Tweed Ulsters, were \$10.00, now \$5.00. Men's Beaver Overcoats, were \$10.50, now \$5.00. Men's Frieze Ulsters, were \$8.50, now \$4.90. Men's Worsted Overcoats, were \$9.50, now \$4.50. Men's Nap Overcoats, were \$7.50, now \$3.50. Boys' Frieze Ulsters, were \$7.00, now \$4.00. Boys' Cape Overcoats, were \$5.00, now \$3.90. Boys' Tweed Overcoats, were \$4.50, now \$2.75. Boys' Tweed Cape Overcoats, were \$2.90, now \$1.75.

SUITS.

Men's Auburn Mills Worsteds, \$9.50, now \$5.90. Men's Auburn Mills All Wool Suits, were \$8.00, now \$5.00. Men's Yorkshire Tweed Suits, were \$7.50, now \$4.75. Men's Canadian Tweed Suits, were \$6.50, now \$3.90. Boys' Auburn Mills Suits, were \$7.00, now \$4.25. Boys' Blue Serge Suits, were \$6.00, now \$3.75. Boys' Scotch Tweed Suits, were \$9.00, now \$5.50. Boys' Canadian Tweed Suits, were \$3.50, now \$1.95.

Don't waste your time chasing from store to store, but come direct to GOUGH BROS. for a feast of Bargains. We sell three times more than any other house, have the best styles of the most prominent makers, and if you have been looking for something which you have failed to get elsewhere, come to GOUGHS' and get it.

A Beautiful Handseigh given away with Boys' Clothing.



We guarantee a perfect fit for all sizes and styles of men.

CAPS AND FURS.

25 Wombat Fur Coats, were \$19.50, now \$14.50. 30 Black Goat, were \$17.50, now \$12.90. 25 doz. Sealette Caps, Jockeys, \$1.00. 40 doz. Dominion Sealette Caps, \$1.00. 200 Imitation Caps, from 19c. to 50c. 2 doz. Persian Lamb Caps, \$2.90, were \$5.00. 50 Victoria Wedges, \$2.90, were \$4.50.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Men's Heavy Twill Cotton Night Robes, 69 cts. Men's Silk and Satin, Four-in-Hand and Knots, 2 for 25c., were 25c. each. Men's Fancy Ringwood Gloves, 25c., worth 40c. Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, 15 cents. Men's Heavy Underwear, 19c., were 25c. Men's Heavy All Wool Underwear, 35c., were 50c. Men's Heavy O K Wool Underwear, 40 and 60c. 50 doz. Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, 35c. 25 doz. White Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c. Gough's World-Beater All Wool Socks, 10c., Ribbed Top. 10 doz. Men's All Wool Cardigan Jackets, 50c., worth \$1.25.

"ALWAYS GOOD AT GOUGHS'."

Lindsay and Peterboro.

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Insurance and Real Estate. Agent Watrous Engine Works Co'y. FOR SALE.—5 dwelling Brick Terrace. Frame Dwelling and 4 acre of land, centrally situated. 1000 acres Al. Farm Lands in Assiniboia, N. W. T. Near School, Post Office and Railway Stations. Terms easy. 100 acres, clay soil, 50 cleared and good buildings, near Haliburton; will sell cheap for cash as owner is going to Manitoba.

L. BARTHOLOMEW, Dominion Bank Building.

RANNEY & INNES, Civil Engineers, Ontario Land Surveyors, 372 1/2 Water St., Peterborough, Ont. G. W. RANNEY, M. Can. Soc. C.E. W. L. INNES, O.L.S., C.E. (Toronto University).—1899 & 1900

WOOD AND COAL.

Having decided to CLEAN OUT My stock of Wood and Coal, I offer at the following low prices: 4 ft. Mixed Wood, \$2.40 per cord. 4 ft. Maple (round & rough) 2.50 per cord. 4 ft. Chopped Maple & Beech 3.50 per cord. 3 ft. Rough Hardwood, 2.50 per cord. 2 ft. Select Hardwood, 3.75 per cord. COAL. Stove and Nut, \$5.75 per Ton. I will allow 25 cents off each cord of wood if drawn by purchaser, also 25 cents off coal. Office Smyth's block, opposite Market. R. D. THEXTON. Lindsay, Oct. 19, 1894.—92-11.

ANDERSON'S DOUBLE ACTING FORGE PUMPS For Wells & Cisterns Spraying Trees. HAND POWER or WIND-MILL. Never Fails! Always Primed. Guaranteed the easiest working, most durable and best Pump made, at no sale. Live men, pushers, wanted in every Township in Canada, to sell these Pumps. For particulars address J. W. ANDERSON, Patentee, AYLESBURY, ONT.

Lands For Sale.

Lands For Rent. Timber For Sale. 300 acres at Linden Valley. 50 acres at Cameron. 200 acres at Stephenson. 1800 acres in Perry. 300 acres in McMurrich. 50 acres in McMurrich. Everything cheap. H. REAZIN. Linden Valley, Sept 8, 1894.—55-12.

Leave Doubtful Seeds alone. The best are easy to grow and cost no more. Ask your dealer for FERRY'S SEEDS. Always the best. Known everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells you what to plant and when to plant. Sent Free. Get it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

Sam Suddaby and Single Tax.

LINDSAY, Jan. 7th, 1894.

To the Editor of The Warrier.

My attention has been directed to Mr. Sam Suddaby's letter on the Single Tax in your issue of the 4th. In this letter Mr. Suddaby finds fault with Single Taxes and expresses his conviction that they do not know what they are talking about, partly because THE WARRIER failed to report Mr. Post's able lecture, and mainly because of his own want of knowledge of the subject, which letter he confesses at the close of his epistle. To find fault with or abuse a principle before understanding it is neither wise or fair.

As Mr. S. fails to grasp the idea conveyed by the "stereotyped expression" that revenues should be raised from taxes on land value and not by taxing labor, I will endeavour to explain it. Our present system assesses and taxes the products of labor when it can.

The Single Tax assesses taxes only land values (summing all the products of labor.) Of course in any and every case it is only by labor that the means to pay taxes or anything else can be created; but for the very reason that it is labor and because everyone is entitled to the fruits of his labor, the Single Tax levies no taxes upon those products.

Let me illustrate. Here are two farms, the land values of which are equal. This means that if every trace of improvement due to human labor were removed from them their values would be exactly alike. Let us put this value at one thousand dollars for each.

A owns one and B the other. A is such a farmer as Mr. Suddaby describes, he works early and late and hard, with hand and head. He is progressive and enterprising. He makes the very best use of the natural opportunities (the land) which he holds. He improves his farm by draining, fencing and fertilizing, builds fine barns and stables and a comfortable residence, plants an orchard and keeps in repair, and his farm with all its improvements is only worth \$3,000.

B is lazy, careless, shiftless. His farm is not half tilled, his buildings are poor and not kept in repair, and his farm with all its improvements is only worth \$1,000. A pays taxes on ten thousand dollars, one thousand land value and nine thousand labor. B pays taxes on three thousand dollars, one thousand land value and two thousand labor. This is manifestly unjust, for each monopolizes to his own use the same value in natural opportunities, opportunities which are given their value by the whole community, viz, land values.

A is compelled to pay more than his share because of his thrift and industry. B is allowed to pay less because of his indolence. The system thus discourages qualities of good citizenship and puts a premium upon idleness; and men are enterprising and become, but in spite of our policy in taxation.

The single tax would have just the opposite effect. Under that system A and B would pay taxes on \$1,000 each, the land value held by each and would pay no other taxes whatsoever. It is estimated that the farms in the U.S. constitute ten (10) per cent. of the total land value of the country. There is no class to whom the single tax will prove a greater boon than to them; if we accept the hypothesis that the starting point is the value of the great cities.

history will prove it true. The cause is gaining adherents with amazing rapidity throughout the civilized world, and let me assure Mr. S. that no people understand better what they are talking about and striving for than they who advocate the SINGLE TAX.

Mr. Suddaby and the Single Tax.

To the Editor of The Warrier.

Sir—Permit me as a Single Taxer who knows what he is talking about, to say a few words in reply to Mr. Suddaby's letter in your issue of January 4th.

Mr. Suddaby is perfectly correct in saying that taxes cannot be got out of land without labor. But, in the deduction that he draws from this truth, he misapprehends the Single Taxer's position.

The real point is simply this: labor, assisted by Capital, uses Land for the production of wealth; and it is a well-established economic law that any one using land must pay for it in proportion to the usefulness and value of the location. In that sense the payment for the use of the land is a tax on labor, as Mr. Suddaby clearly sees.

Then the question is, to whom shall that tax be paid? At present it goes mainly to landowners in the shape of land-rent or land values. We say that it ought to go mainly to the Government and the municipalities in the shape of a tax.

Labor now pays a Double Tax; one tax to meet the expenses of municipal and federal government. What we want is that Labor should pay a Single Tax; namely, a tax to the Government and municipalities only. This can be accomplished in no other way than by taxing land values and abolishing all other taxes.

Then, if labor still had to pay a tax to the landowner, the landowner would have to hand the greater part of it over to meet the expenses of government. If the laborer owned the land himself, he would pay his tax to the Government and municipalities in return for the use of his land, and would have no other tax to pay. And there would be no chance for various monopolists to gobble up a part of the tax on its way to the public till, as there is at present.

Remember that a tax on the value of land falls wholly on the land-owner, none on the tenant or user of land. As the tax is increased, the rent lowers; because the land is worth the amount of the rent and taxes added together, and no more; and if you increase the amount of the tax, the landowner has to content with less rent. He cannot help himself. But the rule applies to land alone, not to buildings or other improvements. And it applies only where it is taxed in proportion to its market value. A uniform tax per foot front or per acre would be one of the worst of taxes.

When a Single Taxer uses the phrase "a tax on the products of labor" he really refers to the unnecessary and burdensome additional tax which labor has to pay in consequence of the primary tax going into private pockets. He uses it also to emphasize this further distinction, which is important: That a tax on land values is paid for privileges of exclusive possession of a good location, without regard to how much labor is exerted on that location, or whether any is exerted at all; whereas taxes "on the products of labor" are levied on labor "as it is exerted." The more exertion, the more tax. The former necessarily tends to encourage idleness; the latter to discourage it. The former promotes production; the latter hinders it.

Whilst Labor ultimately pays all taxes, the way in which you impose the tax makes all the difference. The more exertion, the more tax. The former necessarily tends to encourage idleness; the latter to discourage it. The former promotes production; the latter hinders it.

Yours truly, R.T.S.T. CALLED ONE B. Smyth at Smyth's grocery opposite the market for prices.—18-11.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE VICTORIA WARRIER, LINDSAY, ONT., Jan. 10th, 1895

Lindsay Markets

Table of market prices for various commodities including wheat, flour, and other goods.

Toronto Cattle Markets

Table of market prices for various types of cattle.

House and Lot for Sale.

See record, brick veneered house, corner of Durand and Albert streets, South Ward. Quarter of an acre of land, several fruit trees, good well. For particulars enquire on the premises. R. D. McDONALD, June 1894.—4111.

Touchburn & Presto

GRAIN AND PRODUCE

MERCHANTS.

Bethany, Franklin and Oromocto.

Highest market price paid for grain of all kinds at a seasons of the year.

J. J. PRESTON. BERTY TOUCHBURN

House for Sale.

Solid red brick house 32x50, eight rooms, hard and soft water about one third acre of land. Apply 31, corner Sussex and Wellington streets. W. H. BROAD May 2nd, 1894.—37-11.

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ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

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18 years under the present principals, W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A.

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ROBINSON & JOHNSON.

—1860-26.

Dr. Washington.

Graduated in 1872 at Victoria University with honors. The same year passed the examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

Since 1880, Dr. W. has devoted his whole time to the specialty of the Throat and Lung Diseases.

The cut represents a "Percussive" of the chest and the patient in the act of breathing.

DISEASES TREATED—Ossarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Discharges, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, also loss of Voice, Sore Throat, Enlarged Tonsils, Polypus of Nose or any other Nasal Obstructions removed without the knife.—26-17.

Property for Sale.

That well-known property, Link's terrace, Glenora street, composed of five brick houses, realizing a rent of \$600 per year; also the property on the corner of Glenora and Lindsay streets, composed of half an acre of land, on which is a good frame house and stable. Terms liberal. Apply to the owner any day after twelve o'clock, corner of Lindsay and Glenora streets.

MAY 2 1892.—95-11. MRS. D. G. OLIVER.

LINDSAY

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TO BUILDERS.

Having gone to the expense of getting up a patent

HOT DRY BLAST DRYING KILN

at a cost of \$1,000, we are prepared to give our customers the benefit of good dry material. Call and examine our good and get estimates. All kinds of Milling, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Handrails, etc., in stock.

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of the latest styles that has ever been shown in Lindsay. Don't fail to see them before you buy. Prices right. SHOW ROOM on Cambridge street, in rear of Smyth's block.—67-11.

MARRIAGE

LICENSES.

T. BEALL, LINDSAY,

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In quarter, eighth, and sixteenth bbl. packages.

Also a fresh stock of their celebrated

"Star" Brand

Portland Cement

AND

WATERLIME.

Also a consignment of two and three inch

DRAIN TILE.

The Rathbun Co. are prepared to quote

rock bottom prices for above, at

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Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

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