

**C. P. R. TIME TABLE**  
**MARKDALE STATION**

Going South 7:35 a.m. 4:40 p.m.  
Going North 12:20 a.m. 9:44 p.m.

**P. McCULLOUGH,**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR &  
Office—Main street, Markdale, Money  
to loan

**LUCAS, WRIGHT & MCARDLE,**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS ETC  
OFFICES  
MARKDALE AND OWEN SOUND  
J. B. Lucas, W. H. Wright, I. W. McArdle.

**W. J. HATTON**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.  
Office, Meir's Block, Pontell street  
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**MacKAY & SAMPSON**  
BARRISTERS, &c  
Offices—Owen Sound, Merchants Bank  
Block, N of Patterson House,  
Dundalk, Main Street, every  
Saturday.  
A G MacKAY, M A, H E SAMPSON, LTD  
Crown Attorney for Grey

**L. C. CAMPBELL,**  
L. D. S., D. D. S.  
DENTAL SURGEON  
Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto, Office over McCullough & Young's bank, Office hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Will be at Walters Falls the 1st Thursday in each month; Holland Center the 3rd Thursday.

**M. OLIVER, V. S.**  
MARKDALE,  
Graduate of Ont. Veterinary College  
Treatment of ring bens a specialty. Office and rooms over Matthews' harness shop.

**GEO. B. HOLMES,**  
VETERINARY SURGEON,  
Markdale, Ontario.

TREATS all Diseases of the Domestic Animals. Best of Instruments kept on hand. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Horses examined as to soundness, and bought and sold on commission.

Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the High Court of Justice. Deputy Game and Fish Warden for Ontario.

Will be at WALTERS FALLS every Wednesday. Residence Toronto street, near the Methodist church.

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
On real estate security, at low rate of interest. No commission charged. Business Strictly confidential.  
J. S. BLACK, Pomona P. O.

**Saugeen Lodge No. 327,**  
I. O. O. F.  
meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in their hall, Surjeant's block. Visiting brethren always welcome. S.H. Hill, N.G. D.A. Ward, R.S.

**W. H. THEAKER**  
PHOTOGRAPHER  
Makes all kinds and styles of Photos, Crayon Portraits, Oil Paintings and Water Colors, all first class. Studio—Main street, Markdale.

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Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on shortest notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Sproule, Money Lender and Postmaster, Flesherton.

**COURT MARKDALE, I. O. F.**  
No. 994, meets in Rac's Hall the third Wednesday in the month at 8 o'clock p.m. A visit from brethren of other courts solicited. Assessments must be paid to the Financial Secretary, Mr. F. J. Ritchie, on or before the last day of the month.

J. CESAR, W. A. ARMSTRONG,  
C. R. R. S.

**M**ARKDALE I. O. L., No. 1045, meets in their hall on Friday morning at 8 o'clock a.m. Thomas Mathews, W. M.; J. W. Brady, Rec. Sec. Visiting brethren welcome.

**CHRIST CHURCH.**  
Sunday Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30, Mr. J. W. Ford Superintendent.

Bible Class Friday evenings at 7:30, conducted by pastor.

The Guild of the Good Shepherd every Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Holy Communion, the first Sunday in each month, at the close of morning service. On other Sundays and Holy Days at 8 o'clock a.m.

You are cordially invited.

J. R. Newell, Lieutenant

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Service every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. Hunter, pastor. Sunday School at 2:30, J. W. White, Superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E. every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. John Lawson, president. F. T. Ritchie, secretary.

An Address on Assessments by  
**W. A. Douglas, B.A.**

DISCRIMINATIONS.

To show the injustice of assessing the products of industry, permit me to call attention to the following illustration:

Two men procure lots equal in every respect. The one man converts his lot into a farm; the other holds his unimproved for the purpose of speculation. At first the assessments are equal, on the land value only. But the farmer, as he improves his property, finds that his taxes are continually increased—not merely does he pay the land value tax, but also clearing tax, a house tax, a barn tax, a fence tax, an orchard tax, a drainage tax, a tax on his implements, and on every additional improvement.

In the city the method of taxation is similar. Let a man take a lot for any productive enterprise and he must not merely pay tax on his land value, but also on the buildings, the machinery, the fixtures, and the stock of manufactured goods, unless specially exempted by the municipality.

In this way our present system of taxation discriminates against industry in favor of speculation.

The man who converts a desert into a garden, who makes the country bloom with fertility, who employs labor and who spends his energies, his muscle and brain to bring forth prosperity, against that man the taxes are turned as though he were an evil to be suppressed, while the man who turns a garden into a desert, who brings forth no crop, who employs no industry, who uses land for extortion that he may secure a crop without raising a crop, that he may gain product without producing, our taxation is all in his favor.

When Toronto built bridges across the Don to the East, across the ravines towards the North, and built the subways to Parkdale, these improvements added immensely to the value of the outlying land by making it more accessible to the city. This increase in the value of the land enriched the speculators. Industry was thus subjected to a double burden, first a tax to make the improvements; second a tribute to speculation.

This same injustice of double taxation is manifested in the growth of every city. When the first settlers came to the city, there was no ground rent; but with every accretion to the population, the ground rents have advanced till on the best sites the rate is from a dollar to two dollars per square foot, or from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars per acre per annum. At the same time the tax bill for the whole city has increased till it now reaches nearly three million of dollars per annum.

Thus the more that the tax bill has grown, the greater has grown the fortune of the ground-lord.

Our present method of assessment by including the taxation of improvements subjects industry to a double burden, while it lifts the ground-lord to immense unearned fortune.

TWO VALUES.

The present method of taxation rests

on the assumption that all values are

of the same kind, whereas the slightest examination shows that values are of

two kinds, wide as the poles asunder

in their differences.

The assessment of the buildings in this city has increased from nothing to upwards of \$50,000,000. This is an indication that the number of buildings has increased as the population has increased. At the same time the value of the land has increased from nothing, to about \$60,000,000, or more. Have we any more land? Has the number of acres increased while the number of buildings has increased from nothing to 30,000 or more? Not at all. With every increase of population the land must be divided and subdivided, the area available for each person growing less and less. Labor multiplies houses and goods, while population divides the land.

The increased assessment on houses indicates a multiplication of houses; the increased assessment of the land indicates increased division of the land. The increased assessment of the houses indicates increased wealth in houses. The increased value of the land indicates increased poverty in land.

But the most important difference between these two values is their source. Why is the lot at the corner of King and Yonge more valuable than the corner of Bloor and Yonge, and still more valuable than the land five miles away? Why is the land of Montreal more valuable than that of Toronto, still more valuable than that of Hamilton and a hundred thousand times more valuable than the land in rural districts. Was the value in Montreal made by the institutions that claim that value? Is the value of London land due to a Westminster or that of New York due to an Astor?

We know at once the source of the value of a building or of a machine. It is labor that supplies bricks and utensils. Does labor furnish town sites? Do the speculators create the value for which they search with such diligence?

These queries at once indicate the essential difference between the source of the value of labor products and the value of the land. The first is due to individual energy, the second is due to communal organization. When fire swept away the buildings of Chicago, it annihilated the value of the products of industry, but it still left unmeasured the value of the land.

If, therefore, we raise the question as to the proper ownership of these values, can there be any doubt as to the answer? Can there be any question as to the ownership of the crop? Should it not by every consideration of justice, belong to the men who raise it? And when population centres in any locality, and thus gives a value to the land, to whom should belong that value? Does it not, by every consideration of right, belong to the public treasury for community purposes?

RESULTS OF ASSESSING IMPROVEMENTS.

If we insist in ignoring this difference between the value of goods and the value of the land, then we inevitably split society in twain. On one part we place all the burdens of supporting civilization, and then allow to that part but a fragment of its advantages, while we real-lease the other part of all burden and then give to that part the benefits of civilization to the full and overflowing. We make the reward of industry very meagre, while to those who produce nothing, we give rewards often far beyond the possibility of rational enjoyment.

By the assessment of improvements and by leaving to land a margin of value sufficient to tempt people to speculate, we entice people to use land for purposes of extortion and spoliation to deprive their fellows of the reward of their industry.

We split society into toilers and non-toilers. We doubly tax industry, compelling it to bear the two burdens: 1st, the maintenance of government; and 2nd, the maintenance of ground-lord. We waste the resources of the nation, keeping thousands of acres unused and often thousands of laborers out of employment.

We increase enormously the cost of government, often having to build all the appliance of sewage, sidewalks and streets where the land is not a quarter occupied.

We degrade toil, making it a token of social unworthiness.

We often lead scheming to load the citizens with the expense of costly works, not from public necessity, but to make their speculations a success. We ignore honesty, we trample justice under foot, often enabling non-production to snatch a fortune and to crush the producer to misfortune.

We encourage those land speculative maniacs which have time and again swept across this continent like epidemics and left wrecked fortunes, and financial panics in their wake.

We misdirect the energies of many of our citizens, so that instead of blessing humanity with the abundant production of their hands or the genius of their brains, they simply seek the chance to take a fortune by the spoilage and degradation of their fellows.

We reduce industry, productive

beneficent industry, that brings forth with the amplest abundance, to a life of inevitable perpetual want; for it matters not how much it may produce, the land owner will claim as his portion all in excess above the margin of a meagre living.

We begot the perpetual and standing struggle between capital and labor, the standing truce, the unstable equilibrium, that threatens to break out at any time into active hostilities and to paralyze our industries, to lacerate the spirit of strife and bloodshed.

We reduce industry, productive beneficial industry, that brings forth with the amplest abundance, to a life of inevitable perpetual want; for it matters not how much it may produce, the land owner will claim as his portion all in excess above the margin of a meagre living.

We lead men often, unwittingly, to injure their fellow men, by enticing them into methods of acquiring wealth that can succeed only by the spoliation and the impoverishment of honest industry.

We lead men to fraud and perjury. When we ask men to reveal the condition of their business, how many even of our best men, cleave closely to the truth? The bankrupt dare not reveal his pecuniary, the excessively wealthy often reports but a tithe of his possessions.

We give to our civilization the dangerous and destructive development of European forms, excessive wealth and idleness at one extreme, palaces revelling in wasteful excess, and huts where poverty passes its helpless life of struggle and want.

We beget corruption and perversion of government, leading men to use the taxing power as the highwayman uses the turnpike, to burden their fellow citizens, that they may acquire wealth which honestly belongs to others.

From all these considerations I would urge the abolition of taxes as quickly as possible from the products of industry and their concentration on land values only.

This may be initiated in several ways. 1st.—By giving local option to the municipalities as has been done in New Zealand and British Columbia.

2nd.—By the method of Manitoba, where all farms and market gardens are assessed as though unimproved.

3rd.—By the British Columbia method where improvements are assessed at only fifty per cent. of their value, then leaving the municipalities the option of further reduction.

4th.—By thus taking successive steps in the reduction of the taxation on improvements, finally the whole taxes would be confined to land value.

Spreads Like Wildfire.

When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Harc, a leading druggist, of Belleville, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have handled in 20 years." You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of the stomach liver, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, helps labor, furnishes tonics. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by R. L. Stephen, druggist.

If you want to be cured to stay cured, use only B.B.

**Teachers Wanted.**

For 1901, for Union Public S.S. No. 16, Artisan, Primary, Industrial, etc. Applications preferred. Wm. H. Patterson, secy. Pomona p.o.

Female teacher wanted for Union S.S. No. 2, Emporia and Holland, for 1901, three months. From Markdale. Apply before December 1. J. J. Richardson, secy. Markdale.

**For Sale.**

A quantity of hay and potatoes for sale. Apply to R. J. Quinton, lot N. half of S. half 27, cont. 9, Ephrasha.

3 thoroughbred Shropshire lambs for sale; also 2 shearing rams. Thoroughbred. Cedarwood Farm, Markdale, T. S. Sprout.

One spring colt; one filly rising two years old by Antillo, one newly calved cow four years old, Ed. Ewart, 2 miles south of Markdale. 1035-6

**Strayed.**

Strayed from my premises about the 9th November, a white brood sow, Information to her whereabouts will be thankfully received. James Clark, Markdale. 1035-7

From Oct. 4 to the 10th con. of Ephrasha, on Saturday Nov. 17, a white sow with black spots between 250 and 300 lbs. Information as to her whereabouts will be appreciated. Mrs. Brady, Markdale.

To any premises about the 6th November, six spring calves, 5 hours and 1 heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and get them. Fred Taylor, Ephrasha, Hartaway p.o.

About the middle of August, a yearling steer, the owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and get them. Louie N. 18, con. 11, Holland, Wm. Berkey.

From my premises about the 6th October, a spring calf, red with some white spots, Wm. Hawken, Markdale.

To my premises, lot 30, con. 10, Ephrasha, about the 1st of November, a yearling heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and get her. John T. Walker, Baintree.

E. H. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

**MARRIED**

PETCO—FOTHERGILL.—By the Rev. J. R. Newell, Rectory, Markdale, Nov. 14th, 1900. Jimmie Fothergill, of the city of Brantford to Fannie Fothergill, of Ephrasha.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

**Dining Car Service**

Unexcelled Dining Car Service on trains between Montreal and Detroit.

Breakfast and Luncheon will be served on train leaving Toronto at 7:45 a.m. for the West, and Dinner on train from the West arriving in Toronto at 9:20 p.m. daily.

Luncheon and Dinner will be served on train leaving Toronto at 9 a.m. for the East, Breakfast and Luncheon on train arriving in Toronto at 7 p.m. from the East.

A. H. Notman, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Toronto.

**GALT, ONT.**

**Scotch and Canadian Tweed Suitings, Serges and Wigcord pantings, on hand, also up-to-date overcoating.**

**R. S. RAE,** Merchant Tailor, Markdale.

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