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The leading Fire Insurance Company on the Continent: Its Annual Premium Receipts in Canada and the United States are larger than those of any other Company, and it has an unblemished record of 63 years.

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IF YOU WANT WOOD

COME DOWN AND SEE OUR STOCK OF BEST MAPLE, cut or uncut, arriving weekly by Kingston and Pembroke Railway.

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PINE AND CEDAR BLOCKS and GILMOR'S DRY EDGINGS for kindling wood. CHEAP FOR CASH.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Opposite Barrack Gate, Ontario Street.

R. CRAWFORD & CO.,

FOOT OF QUEEN STREET,

HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

Hard, Soft, Slab and Kindling **Wood**

—AND—

Furnace, House, Steam and Blacksmith's **Coal.**

AT THE VERY LOWEST FIGURES.

N.B.—Orders left at the Grocery Store of Jas Crawford, Princess Street, will receive prompt attention. Telephone No. 9.

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Wharfingers, Vessel Agents an Wholesale and Retail Coal and Wood Dealers, Coals of the very best description, under cover, well screened and promptly delivered, Bunch wood and Hard and Soft Cordwood of first quality on hand. Inspection solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Secure delivery before broken weather sets in. Chief Office—St. Lawrence Wharf. Branch Office—Corner King and Clarence St., opposite British American Hotel.

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IS ALWAYS STOCKED WITH THE

Best Dry Hard Wood,
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Best descriptions of Coal,

CORNER OF BARRACK AND ONTARIO-ST

P. McCORMACK

KEEPS HARD AND SOFT WOOD, COAL Edgings, Mill Wood, Good Dry Slabs, Sawed Wood and Single Blocks. Call and see the new wood yard, and you will be convinced that his stock is the best. All orders promptly attended to.

YARD—North end of King Street.

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TANSY PILLS.

SAFE and SURE. Used successfully by Thousands of Ladies, married and single. By mail, $1.00; full particulars, 3 cts.

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For sale at Wade's drug store, cor. King and Brock streets.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Big G is the acknowledged leading remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men. A certain cure for the debilitating weakness peculiar to women.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

Mf'd only by The Evans Chemical Co. TORONTO, CAN.

A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.

Sold by Druggists.

PRICE $1.00.

FOR MEN ONLY!

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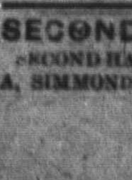
For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Older Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.



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SECOND - HAND BOOKS

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A. SIMMONDS, Princess street.

ON THE SINGLE TAX.

IT IS SAID TO BE THE GREATEST REFORM EVER PROPOSED.

A Clear Explanation of Henry George's Remarkable Proposition—One Tax Enough—Governmental Economy—Increased Production—Wealth Better Distributed—Gainers and Losers The Farmers Ethical Principles.

Public attention in Canada and the United States is becoming more and more directed to the doctrines enunciated by Henry George in his well known work entitled "Progress and Poverty"—a work the consummate ability of which is acknowledged even by those who refuse to accept its conclusions. Henry George has just returned from a visit to the Australian colonies and to England, where he has been presenting his views in public with much force and success.

The end and aim of Henry George's teachings is "Let us have the Single Tax." But so much misapprehension exists in the public mind as to what Henry George's teachings are and as to what the Single Tax is, that a plain and simple explanation regarding them will be welcome to our readers. Here it is:

The single tax contemplates the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements.

Since in all our provinces we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government—federal, provincial, and municipal.

The single tax would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

As taxes on imports would be abolished along with the other taxes, absolute free trade would result, not only in Canada, but also in the United States. The single tax idea is spreading with accelerated ratio in the latter country. This view of it greatly simplifies the question of Protection or Free Trade. Although many would object to Canada being a free trade country whilst the United States are protectionist, almost every one would prefer that Canada and the United States should have free trade not only with one another but with all the world beside.

Such is the single tax. It seems at first glance too simple a thing to effect the far-reaching results claimed for it; but its advocates urge with much force that one main cause lies at the root of the ever widening gap between the rich and poor in all civilized countries; that the same cause is producing the hideous poverty of the slums of London side by side with the fifty million pounds sterling of the Duke of Westminster; is producing the reeking tenement houses of New York and the millionaire monopolists; and that when we in Canada get more of the material progress we all desire, we too shall see the same bitter contrasts. They say that the one main cause of all this is a universal one, and that it consists in the land system which the Single Tax will remedy. We will proceed to present one of their arguments:—

As to the effect upon the general interests of society of substituting the tax on land values for other taxes, three claims can be made. They are that it would tend to—

1. Great governmental and social economies.

2. Great increase in the production of wealth.

3. A just equalization in the distribution of wealth.

GOVERNMENTAL ECONOMY.

The substitution of taxation upon the single item of land values for all the various taxes now imposed would be an enormous governmental and social economy. We should save the salaries and perquisities and official expenses of the host of functionaries, national and municipal, who are now engaged in assessing and collecting all these other taxes, or in doing things directly or indirectly necessitated by the cumbrous system. We should also get rid of the intermediate profits by which import duties are augmented on their way from the importer to the consumer who ultimately pays them.

The tax upon land values is of all taxes that which combines the maximum of certainty with the minimum of expense. "Land lies out of door;" it cannot be hid or disguised, and its value is easily ascertained. Any competent real estate dealer can tell to a nicety the value per front foot of any lot. But, to ascertain the value of the building on it, it will be necessary to get an expert to make an examination; while, if that building be filled with goods, it is impossible for any outsider to get at their value. A tax upon the value of land can be collected to the last cent by a tax collector sitting in his office.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

The present system, which taxes buildings and improvements, and capital in all its forms, is a system of direct discouragement to production, a system which fines the man who creates wealth just in proportion as he creates wealth. If a man clothe a barren waste with grain and fruit trees, if he drain a swamp or open a mine, if he put up a house where none stood before, or erect a factory, or turn wood or iron into a ship; if out of his savings he lay by a provision for his declining days; if by energy and thrift he accumulate capital with which to assist and organize and provide the tools for industry—down comes the taxgatherer to make him pay for having done these things! Is not this as absurd as it is unjust? Is it not in direct contravention of the plainest dictates of enlightened public policy? Do we not all want more wealth? Why, then, should we tax and fine the production of wealth?

Now, it is clear that to abolish all the taxes that thus hamper industry would be to vastly stimulate production and increase the general wealth. But this is only one side of it. To put taxation on the value of land would also be to remove obstacles to production. For the speculative value which now attaches to land as soon as it becomes probable that it will be needed for use is a direct check to production. To get the vacant lot on which to put up a house, even the outskirts of any one of the large cities, costs as much as, or more than, ordinarily does the house. Before he can strike a plowshare into ... the farmer, unless he will go far beyond where his labor can be exerted to most advantage, is obliged to pay down a large part of his capital, to embarrass himself with a mortgage, or to agree to give up a large share of his produce as rent. The result is to fill the land with tramps; to crowd the centers even in the best of times, with men who are willing to work, anxious to work, but unable to find opportunity to work—and thus to produce an unnatural competition, which in all occupations tends to force wages down to the subsistence minimum. The result is to crowd people together too closely in the cities, to scatter them too far apart in the country.

The measure proposed, which would utterly destroy the speculative value of land and would reduce the selling value of land to be a nominal figure, would remove this obstacle and prevent this waste. No one would care to take up land that he could not use, or to hold land unless it was put to its most valuable use. The homes of our farmers would be closer together, the poorer classes of our cities would no longer be compelled to herd in small unwholesome houses, and the capitalist who proposed to erect a factory would no longer have to pay out so much of his capital for a site. Instead of that he would pay the annual rental value of the land in taxes, but this would be in lieu of all other taxation. Thus the effect of this measure would be to throw open to labor and capital the means of production while relieving production from taxation. And the result of thus giving to labor the natural opportunities for the employment of labor would be to set to work every man willing to work; to do away with that unnatural competition which comes from a glutted labor market. It would be to create a demand for commodities that would set every wheel of industry in motion, and stimulate the forces of production to their utmost.

Clearly this would be greatly to promote the general prosperity and greatly to add to the general wealth.

WEALTH BETTER DISTRIBUTED.

All taxes which increase prices are necessarily taxes in favor of monopoly, since the more capital it requires to go into any business, or to make any improvement, the smaller the number of those who can do so. And, besides this general characteristic of the taxes we would abolish, many of these taxes are specially designed to foster monopolies. It is, moreover, evident that when a large part of the produce of the labor and capital of the community is taken in rent by those who do nothing to aid in production (for land owners as land owners in no wise aid production), there is not merely created an unnecessary and unnatural inequality in the distribution of wealth, but this primary inequality gives rise to a tendency to further inequality.

WHO GAINS OR LOSES?

Society is divided for purposes of economic investigation into three classes—land owners, capitalists and laborers. Of these it is evident that the change would be to the advantage of the capitalists and laborers, and to the disadvantage of the land owners. But it is only the abstract that such a distinction can be clearly made in any country, and especially in such a country as ours. We have, it is true, a considerable class of laborers who are neither capitalists nor land owners; but we have few capitalists who are not laborers, for in the economic use of the term the managing head of any great industrial enterprise is as truly a laborer as is any workman in his employ; and we have probably no land owners who are not either laborers or capitalists; for, in the strict definition of the term, buildings and improvements are capital, not land. A very great number of our people combine the characters of land owner, capitalist and laborer, and there are certainly a large majority who combine at least two of these characters. Thus, while all would profit in the general social gains, it is only in the character of land owner that against these general gains any one could set individual loss. Therefore, the proposition to concentrate taxes on land values should, as a matter of mere individual interest, commend itself even to land owners whose interests as land owners do not exceed their interests as capitalists or laborers, or both.

It is manifest that to take taxes off capital and improvements and production and exchange would be greatly to benefit all of those who live by their earnings, whether of hand or of head. It is manifest also that it would benefit all who live partly by the earnings of their labor and partly by the earnings of their capital—storekeepers, merchants, manufacturers, etc.—and that by increasing the net productiveness of capital it would benefit those whose incomes are drawn from capital alone.

FARMERS BENEFITED

Take now the case of the farmers who till their own acres, the men who own the homesteads in which they live. It is true that the change we propose would diminish the selling value of their land (but merely of the bare land, not of the buildings or improvements, and if fully carried out would virtually destroy it. But it would in nowise diminish the usefulness of their land; it would in fact increase their incomes. They would pay under this system less taxes than they pay now. The clerk or mechanic or business or professional man who owns a house and lot in which he lives might pay more taxes on his lot than now, but in return for this he would escape the taxes now levied on his house and its contents, and, through the medium of indirect taxation, upon everything that his family consumes. And so with the farmer. Our present system of taxation falls with peculiar severity upon the farming class. Not only is improved land taxed higher than unimproved land of the same quality; but the taxes which so largely raise the prices of all the farmer has to buy, do not, and cannot, so long as we are exporters of agricultural produce, raise the price of what the farmer has to sell. And, further than this, to put taxation solely upon land values would shift the weight of taxation from the sparsely settled agricultural districts to those populous centers where land has a real and a high value. As it would destroy the speculative value of land, the result would be that no farmer would have more taxes to pay than could be collected from unimproved land equal to his in quality and situation. The agricultural communities would also gain in productive power and in social enjoyment when settlement should become closer, from the fact that there would no longer be any inducement for anyone to take up or hold more land than he could use.

Further than this, it must be remembered that, although the selling price of land would diminish, this, since it would affect all land, would not affect the exchange value of the homestead lot or farm, as compared with other homestead lots or farms. It would be to the man who wants for himself and his family the security of a home in which to cultivate, a purely nominal and intangible loss, to offset which there would be great and actual gains, and, as his children grew up, it would be very much easier for them to get homesteads or farms of their own.

JUST PRINCIPLES.

The ethical principles on which the single tax is based are:

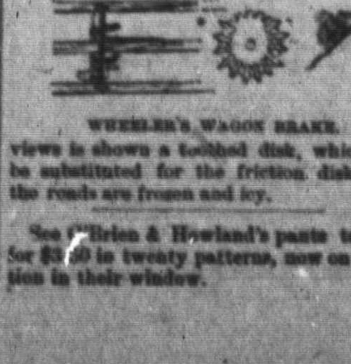
1. Each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

2. All men are equally entitled to what God has created and to what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community.

R. T.

An Improved Wagon Brake.

The brake shown in the illustration does not operate upon the wheel tire, and is designed to effectually stop a vehicle in the middle of the steepest hill. It has been patented by Mr. Nathan A. Wheeler, of Alpowa, Washington. Suspended beneath the wagon body is a friction disk of metal, fixed to an axle which turns in stirrups pivotally attached at their upper ends to cranks projecting from a transverse shaft, which turns in boxes supported by main longitudinal girders, one of the small figures being an inverted plan view showing the manner in which the friction disk is suspended from the wagon body. The stirrups may be attached to the cranks at different points, thus changing the length of the connection between the friction disk and the transverse shaft. The disk and its axle are braced by a bar extending forward to a connection with the lower side of the front axle, but such connection does not interfere with the vertical movement of the disk, which is raised and lowered by a connecting rod and brake lever. The connecting rod is pivotally attached at its rear end to a projecting crank of the transverse shaft, and at its forward end to a crank of the brake lever, which at one end is bent up at the side of the wagon body to be easily reached by the foot of the driver, a spring on the brake lever normally holding the disk out of contact with the ground. Attached to the disk axle is a chain connected to a rearwardly extending brake rod, the brake shoe of which is suspended by rods pivotally attached to the rear axle, a spring normally holding this brake shoe in elevated position. As the driver moves the brake lever forward and downward, pressing his foot down upon the treadle, the friction disk strikes the ground, and the motion of its axle winds the chain to pull the rear brake rod forward, and cause its shoe to swing downwardly to the ground, where it will act as a drag. By increasing the pressure, the friction disk is forced more firmly upon the ground, when the rear brake shoe may be brought forward sufficiently to lift the rear wheels of the wagon. In one of the small



WHEELER'S WAGON BRAKE.

views is shown a toothed disk, which may be substituted for the friction disk when the roads are frozen and icy.

See O'Brien & Howland's pants to order for $3.50 in twenty patterns, now on exhibition in their window.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Regular Meetings.

Minden, No. 253, Monday, Oct. 6th, at 7:30 p.m.
Cataraqui, No. 92, on Wednesday, Oct. 8th, at 7:30 p.m.

Independent Order of Foresters.

COURT FRONTENAC, No. 59, Regular meeting THURSDAY, SEPT. 18th at Wilkinson's Block, Corner Princess and Montreal streets, at 8 p.m. J. S. R. McCANN, Sec.

Order Canadian Home Circles.

KINGSTON CIRCLE, No. 105. MEETS on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at 7:30 p.m., in Hall over School Board Rooms, Montreal-st. J. W. MADDEN, Sec.

Ancient Order United Workmen.

LIMESTONE LODGE No. 91, meet in their Hall, over Public School Board Room, Montreal Street. Next meeting THURSDAY, 25th Sept., at 7:30 o'clock W. H. GODWIN, Rec.

Canadian Order of Chosen Friends.

MEETS IN SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL 2ND AND 4TH MONDAY of each month at 8 o'clock.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

ROBINSON BROS.,

Paper Hangers and Painters.

The dictionary will define the meaning of "BARGAINS," but you must come to us for demonstration.

Robinson Bros.,

BAGOT STREET,

PAPER HANGERS AND PAINTERS.

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STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

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Hot Water Heating Engineers, Practical Plumbers, Steam and Gas-Fitters,

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Manufacturers of Plain and Fancy Tin and Galvanized Iron Work. Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, House-Furnishing Goods, Pumps of all kinds Wash Basins, Baths, Water Closets, Sinks, Rubber Hose, Brass Goods, Lead and Iron Piping, etc.

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B. H. CARNOVSKY,

ART CABINET MAKER

AND UPHOLSTERER,

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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

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CREAM TARTAR

BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST

CONTAINS NO

Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, OR ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURER OF

THE CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES

WE WANT YOUR WIFE

To know that we make a specialty of

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Our stock of these goods has no superior. We only buy the best and can supply nothing else.

WE WANT HER

To make a trial purchase of our goods, and test them for quality and price.

WE WANT 1,000 WIVES

To know that for weight, quality and purity of goods we acknowledge no superior,

YOU WANT THE BEST. WE HAVE IT.

Come and see us.

JAMES REDDEN

PRINCESS STREET.

McLAREN'S CELEBRATED

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

Has No Superior in Purity, Healthfulness and Economy.

It is distinguished from alum powder by the bread, etc., made with it, having no tendency to dry up.

CITY FLOUR STORE,

CHOICE FAMILY & BAKERS' FLOUR SEED GRAIN, PRESSED HAY, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

C. D. FRANKLIN.

TORONTO FLOUR STORE

Choicest Grades of Pastry and Family Flour always on hand; Graham Flour, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Cracked Wheat, Germ Wheat Oatmealand Cornmeal; Seeds in season.

W. J. McNEILL. BROCK STREET

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

JOTTINGS OF GREAT INTEREST TO THE FARMERS

Give The Bees Room to Store Honey—No Varieties Should be Tried And Tested Before Being Used—Do Not Feed Horses Corn in Winter.

... is the best crop ... his poultry yard.

It is when the seed is produced that the land is taxed most severely in production.

It is important that the corn-crib be cleaned out and fumigated so as to destroy insects.

The use of the mower prevents the seeding of weeds. Cut down all growth in the stubble field.

Rats can never be driven away permanently as long as there are harboring places for them.

Wire screens in the stable windows to keep out insects will enable tired horses to rest better at night.

A large scarlet comb indicates that the hen is laying. All healthy fowls should have bright-red combs.

Keep afalfa closely cropped if the weeds are growing among it. In this manner the weeds will be killed, while the afalfa becomes stronger.

The farmer who has advanced to the point of knowing what he is feeding to each animal will not long be satisfied with wasting good feed on inferior stock.

Always give an abundance of room for the storage of surplus honey. When bees fill all available space with honey they will make preparations to swarm.

The popularity of the Merino sheep is largely due to the fact that it is an active forager and that a larger number can be kept together than of any other breed.

Too much enthusiasm over new varities sometimes ends in disgust. No new variety should be used in place of the old until it has first been tried and tested on a small plot.

Experiments with the Bordeaux mixture, as a remedy for grape-rot, is being made in every section this season, and it is believed that in a few years the disease will be under control.

From recent observations it is stated that there is reason for believing that fresh dirt thrown upon potato leaves when wet starts the mildew on the leaf, which later in the season results in blight.

The Keifer pear is a vigorous grower and secures more ... in proportion to thickness than is desirable. After the leaves fall off cut back the smaller shoots, and induce a more stocky growth.

Wherever weeds grow luxuriantly the ground is usually fertile, and such ground should be made to produce some kind of crop. At this season millet or Hungarian grass should be sown on such land.

Earthworms, in dry weather, sometimes work their way through the soil to the well and fall in, thus contaminating the water to a certain extent. If possible the curbings of all wells should be cemented.

All fruit-tree growers are respectfully reminded that the time for thumb-and finger pruning is right here, and that when this kind of pruning is properly performed there is but little other pruning needed.

If you must, or think you must, feed corn to the horses during the winter, do let up on the practice in summer. Feeding a horse corn in summer is a good deal like building a fire in the parlor stove on the Fourth of July.

It does not pay to put the best fruit or vegetables on top and have the purchaser find something not so good when he reaches the bottom, as it makes him suspicious, the consequence being that the sale of good fruit is injured.

The price of the cow does not indicate her value as a producer. Gilt-edged butter is something that depends on how it is made. The cow gives the milk, but upon the management of the milk, cream and butter depends the quality.

There is never too much good butter on the market, but there is always a large supply of inferior butter. The prices are not regulated by the quantity so much as by the quality. Good butter sells at a high price at all seasons of the year.

When beets, carrots or parsnips do not appear to grow, though given every opportunity by manure and cultivation, the slow growth may be due to the plants being too close in the rows. Thinning out the plants just after a rain will be of advantage.

It will pay to pack butter when it is cheap, provided there is a good tub to put it in and a good place to keep it. A damp or hot place will not do. The store-room must be dry, sweet and cool. Cover with damp salt and a cloth. This will make a paste.

The Michigan Farmer says: "When you kick a cow just pause and think that you are kicking dollars out of your pocket; and when you pound her with the milk stool that you are robbing you wife and children of the necessaries, and you probably won't do it."

The peach-borer cannot damage the tree where the bark is tough, and, consequently, the eggs are deposited below the surface, where the bark is tender. Their attacks may be prevented to a certain extent by banking the earth around the tree from April to October.

Cottonseed meal, at $30 per ton, is being used as a fertilizer on vegetables. A mixture of cottonseed meal and bran is one of the best fertilizers that can be applied, if cost be considered. It is best however, if it can be done, to feed the mixture and use it after it has passed through the animals.

The cultivation given the corn crop when it is young is the most important. When the plants get a good start and are kept clear of weeds, they will soon be in a condition to better withstand the drought. It is the first four weeks treatment of the corn crop that exerts the most beneficial influence on the yield.

Pulling Teeth by Music.

"I saw an itinerant dentist pulling teeth by the music of a brass band at Hillsboro, Mo., a few days since," said J. C. Furman to a St. Louis Chronicle man.

"The toothpuller had a chair upon a high platform in the street, and extracted teeth for all who applied without charge. He was surrounded by a large crowd, and, as the band discoursed low, sweet music, he pleaded for some one to come forward and have a tooth pulled. "It won't hurt you Don't be afraid!"

"Presently a big, rawboned countryman accepted, took a seat in the chair, opened his mouth, and pointed out a snag. As the dentist seized the forceps the band began to play louder, and at the critical moment drowned the yell of the patient by a furious clash of cymbals and drum, and the toothpuller triumphantly held the tooth up in the bloody forceps for the crowd to inspect. The music died away, and the artist, giving the instrument a quick flip, threw the tooth against the side of the house near by. The patient holding his jaw, vacated the chair, which was immediately filled by another. Then the music quickened. Another crash, another yell of triumph, and the first tooth by the house had company.

"I watched the performance an hour, and I believe that in that time he pulled forty teeth. Before I left the fellow had pulled off his coat, and he was bloody almost to the elbow. None of the victims would admit that the operation hurt."

An Austrian's Honeymoon Trip.

A young Austrian and his bride are taking a honeymoon trip which is free from the annoyances of vulgar curiosity on the part of other travelers and the effusiveness of over attention from hotel servants and railway porters. The groom hired a big covered furniture wagon, had it comfortably furnished, and now he and his wife are jogging cozily about Hungary behind three stout horses and a driver. This kind of gypsy life may recommend itself to future "happy pairs" who desire comfort, seclusion and freedom.

One Conclusion.

Isn't it a pity that Mr. Smoothy's eyes are not straight, Julia? He's the sweetest-mannered man in the world—the gentlest soul."

"Nonsense! How can you say so of a cross-eyed man!

"Why, dear, what has his cross eyes got to do with it?"

"You goose! Aren't the eyes the language of the soul?"—Chicago Times.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

COLLECTED UNBORROWED MONEY.

Novel Wager Won by a Student of Human Nature.

Man's weakest point often lies in his memory, or rather want of memory, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. An individual who is in business among the financiers down on Third street not long ago wagered a basket of champagne that he could hustle around among his friends for a couple of hours and in that time raise $25 by making them believe they owed it to him.

The two parties to the wager, with several friends, were seated in a downtown cafe. The man who made the wager said he would have to go alone, and placed himself on his honor to act fairly and report truthfully. So off he started, and had not gone half a block before he met his friend Jones.

"Hello, Jones!" he exclaimed. "I say, Jones, it's awfully unpleasant for me to ask for it, but I'm a little short and would like to have that five I loaned you about two weeks ago."

Jones looked at him in amazement.

"Five," he exclaimed, meditatively, "by Jove, I've no recollection of borrowing any of you."

"Well, as long as your memory is so bad we'll let it go. Good by. I'll see you"—

"No, no; not at all. Here, old boy, is your five. Seems to me now that I did borrow of you, but 'pon my soul, old fellow, I'd quite forgotten it. Should have paid it long ago. Awfully obliged for the accommodation, doncherknow. Ta-ta."

And so the better went on. From Smith he secured $10, from Brown $5, from another man $2, and from still another $3, all in half an hour or so. He went back to the cafe, displayed his ill gotten wealth and helped to drink the basket of wine.

On the following evening he invited his victims to dine with him at the Bellevue. When the coffee and cigars, were brought on Jones ventured the opinion that the host had made a big winning. This the host denied, and then explained that he was going to pay the bill with the money he had extorted from his hearers, and told the story of his peculiar wager.

Chewing Gum.

At a time when the habit of chewing gum has obtained such a hold upon the community, a word or two on the effects of the indulgence therein will be timely. The Western Druggist says:

The gum chewing habit is looked upon favorably by some dentists, and by all dealers in dental supplies, by the latter because chewing gum is being sold as a tooth cleansing agent. Chewing gum is supposed to aid in digestion, for the increase in saliva is usually retained in the system, in contradistinction to tobacco chewing, in which case it is expectorated. It has also been claimed that the constant use of chewing gum prevents sea sickness, and some think that it benefits sufferers from lung troubles, although by such the pure spruce gum only should be selected. Gum chewing is liable to enlarge the muscles which control the movements of the lower jaw, thereby changing, possibly for the better, both the contour and expression of the face. If the gum be pure, I see nothing in the habit to condemn except vulgarity, as it has no effect upon the teeth beyond that already stated.

Baking in Spain.

Amongst the correspondence of an English contemporary we find the following description of the methods in vogue in Spain amongst the baking fraternity:

"The bread in the south of Spain is delicious; it is as white as snow, close as cake, and yet very light; the flour is the most admirable, for the wheat is good and pure, and the bread well kneaded. The way they make this bread is as follows: From large, long panniers filled with wheat they take out a handful at a time, sorting it most carefully and expeditiously, and throwing every defective grain into another basket. This done, the wheat is ground between two circular stones, as it was ground in Egypt two thousand years ago, the requisite rotary motion being given by a blindfold mule, which passes around and around with untiring patience, a bell being attached to his neck, which, as long as he is in movement, tinkles on, and when it stops it is urged to its duty by the shout of "arra mu'a" from some one within hearing. When ground the wheat is sifted through three sieves, the last of these being so fine that only the pure flour can pass through it; this is of a pale apricot color. The bread is made in the evening. It is mixed with sufficient water with a little salt in it to make into dough; a very small quantity of leaven or yeast in one batch of household bread, as in Spain would last a week for the six or eight donkey loads of bread they send every day from their oven. The dough made, it is put into racks and carried on the donkey's back to the oven in the centre of the village, to bake it immediately after kneeding. On arriving there the dough is divided into portions weighing three pounds each. Two long, narrow wooden tables on trestles are then placed down the room, and a curious sight may be seen. About twenty men, bakers, come in and range themselves on one side of the table. A lump of dough is handed to the nearest, which he begins kneading and knocking about with all his might for about three or four minutes, and then passes it on to his next neighbor, who does the same, and so on successively until all have kneaded it when it becomes as soft as new putty and ready for the oven. Of course as soon as the first baker has handed the first lump over to his neighbor, another lump is handed him, and so until the whole quantity of dough is kneaded by them all. The bakers' wives and daughters shape the loaves for the oven, and some of them are very small. They are baked immediately."

Panic Stricken School Children.

A large public school at Berlin, Germany, was the scene of a queer panic one day not long ago. In some manner the idea became prevalent among the pupils that the place was haunted by the spirit of a former teacher who had committed suicide, and one of the girls, growing hysterical, ran about shrieking that the ghost was after her. The other children fled in terror, and but for ample exits a number of lives might have been lost.

Long Finger Nails the Fashion.

In Annam the hands of the nobles are practically of no use because they are "adorned" with finger nails from four to six inches long. The appearance of the hands is that of immense claws or talons.

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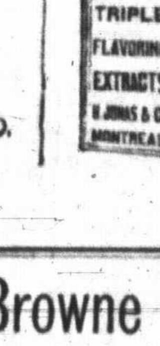

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