EVERY FAMILY
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Free Trade as In England.

Now that we are told that "free trade such as it is in England" is the goal at whigh the Liberal party is aiming and towards which it will aspire, it is of the greatest importance to the people of Canada that they should make themselves acquainted with the system and incidence of taxation in the United Kingdom.

TAXATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The net receipts of the United Kingdom from taxation in 1894 5 were as follows:—

Customs.....	£20,115,000	$ 97,893,000
Excise.....	26,050,000	126,776,667
Stamps (excluding fee stamps)	14,440,000	70,274,667
Land tax.....	1,015,000	4,939,666
House duty.....	1,435,000	6,983,667
Property and income tax....	15,600,000	75,920,000
Local taxation accounts.....	7,013,542	34,132,571
Total taxation...	£85,668,542	$416,920,238

The customs duties on beer and ale, wines and spirits amounted to $26,938,815, and on tobacco, manufacture', and unmanufactured including cigars and snuff, $50,687,010. The other imports subject to duties are tea, $17,459,809; coffee, raw, roasted or ground, $827,450; coffee and chicory mixed, cocoa and husks and shells; cocoa or chocolate, ground or in any way manufactured; chicory, raw, roasted or ground; dried fruits, $1,930,130, including raisins, currants, figs and fig cake, plums (French) prunellos, plums dried or preserved and prunes; playing cards; iodide of ethyl; naphtha, purified so as to be portable; chloral hydrate; chloroform; collodian; ether, soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirits has been used; perfumed spirits and varnish containing alcohol.

The excise duties were chiefly derived from beer and spirits, amounting to $128,947,341. Under this head there also came $1,268,710 from the railways. Excise also includes a number of petty duties; carriage for two horses, $10.22 a year; for one horse, $5 11; with two wheels, $3.65; playing cards, 6 cents; armorial bearings, $5.11 a year; if on carriage, $10 22; dogs, $1.83 a year, sheep and cattle dogs and blind men's dogs excepted; carrying gun or pistol, $2.43 a year; game and shooting license, $14.60 a year; retailers of candy, $6.08; mail servants, $3 65 a year.

The receipts from stamps came chiefly from deaths, probate, legacy and succession duties, in all $42,412,718; other stamps on cheques, bills of exchange and promissory notes, insurance policies, deeds and receipts for payment, amounting to $28,578,244. The items land tax, house duty, property and income tax speak for themselves.

The local taxation accounts include additional customs and excise duties, licenses and moiety of probate duty.

Besides these amounts raised by taxation, there were the following items of revenue of the nature of payments for services or receipts from property:—

Post office.....	£10,760,000	$52,365,333
Telegraph service	2,580,000	12,556,000
Crown lands.....	410,000	1,995,333
Suez Canal shares interst	394,995	1,922,309
Miscellaneous....	1,883,767	9,167,666
Total.....	£16,028,762	$ 78,006,641
Total taxation as above.....	85,668,542	416,920,238
Total net revenue.....	£101,697,304	$494,926,879

THE GOAL AT WHICH THE LIBERAL PARTY AIM.

Having thus considered the system of taxation in the United Kingdom, the different heads under which it is paid and the amounts collected under each, the results in Canada, if the Liberals were given power to carry out their policy of approximating to that goal, may be estimated with a close approach to accuracy.

Assuming the amount to be raised by taxation to be $28,221,415, the average of the last five years, customs and excise duties on tobacco and intoxicating liquors would be called upon to contribute $14,111,000.

Customs duties on tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate would have to yield $1,282,800. This was and still is a favorite tax of Sir Richard Cartwright, because, as we do not produce these articles, the whole duty must be paid by the consumers without any reduction of price through domestic competion, and without aiding any Canadian industry. Every family in the land would have to contribute to this amount, but not equally, for it is notorious that the largest consumers of these beverages are among the poorer people.

Customs duties on dried fruit, raisins, currants, &c., would be called upon for $141,000. These articles are in much the same position as tea and coffee, and the tax would be similarly oppressive.

Among the excise duties would be a payment by railways to the amount of $94,000, which would assuredly be collected by the companies from their customers in increased fares and freights.

The death duties—probate, legacy and succession—would be expected to produce $2 822 000. The widow or daughter, to whom a thoughtful father had left a legacy to afford aid he could no longer give, would have to yield up a share of it. Every farmer's son succeeding to his father's farm, would have to begin his career by a considerable payment on his acres, probably raised by a mortgage on the farm for that purpose.

Other stamp duties would have to contribute $1,881,500 to the revenue. Every insurance policy taken out, whether life or fire, every deed given, every cheque or promissory note drawn, every receipt signed would require its stamps, and the money for it, a constant annoyance, especially to business men, who, would, however, whenever possible, recoup themselves from their customers.

Last, but not least, comes direct taxation—the house, land, property, and income taxes—required to produce $5 926,500 Every farmer would have his broad acres lying open to the tax collector, every thrifty mechanic having, as many have, a little home of his own, would have to pay his quota, every business or professional man would be subject to this inquisitorial and most odious of all taxes.

There would remain other customs and excise duties and miscellaneous small taxes to yield the required $1,962,600. A yearly tax upon your carriage, upon your dog (unless you are a shepherd or cattle drover or blind man), upon playing cards, for selling candy, for using a crest or arms, for carrying a gun or pistol, for employing a man servant, for shooting game. Such are a few of these multifarious petty demands from the tax collector.

This is the system of taxation which Mr. Laurier aims to establish in Canada, and to which he intends to approximate as rapidly as posssible, if the people give him the opportunity.

Put in tabular form it would be as follows:—

Customs and excise duties on tobacco and intoxicating liquors.....	$14,111,000
Customs duties on tea, coffee and cocoa.....	1,282,800
Customs duties on dried fruits.....	141,000
Excise duty, railways.....	94,000
Death duties—probate, legacy and succession.....	2,822,000
Stamp duties on insurance, cheques, receipts, etc.....	1,881,500
Direct taxation—land, house property and income.....	5,926,500
Miscellaneous duties and taxes.....	1 962,600
	$28,221,400

In this calculation the duties on tobacco and intoxicating liquors have been taken as bearing the same proportion to the total taxation as in the United Kingdom, but at present they yield only $10,000,000. It will hardly be suggested that the consumption should be increased, and the duties could not be raised materially without inducing a great amount of smuggling. If under these circumstances the revenue from this source could not be augmented and had to be distributed among the others, the modified table would stand as follows:—

Customs and excise duties on tobacco and intoxicating liquors.....	$10,000,000
Customs duties on tea, coffee and cocoa.....	1,646,400
Customs duties on dried fruits	181,000
Excise duty, railways.....	120,600
Death duties—probate, legacy and succession.....	3,622,000
Stamp duties on insurance, cheques, receipts, etc.....	2,414 900
Direct taxation—land, house property and income.....	7,606,500
Miscellaneous duties and taxes.....	2,630,000
	$28,221,400

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

Sometimes when at a loss to say how they will raise the necessary taxation, the Opposition suggest vaguely that they may reduce expenditure and so require less taxes. The Liberal leaders, under the same financial authority, were given a trial in the Dominion, and they did not reduce expenditure and taxation. Their friends are, or have been, in power in every province except British Columbia. In none of them have they decreased expenditure or taxation; in every one of them they have increased expenditure and taxation. Nothing better could be expected from them if they were in power at Ottawa.

The fact is the taxation is not excessive nor greater than is required for the service of the country and its people. The taxation in the United Kingdom is $9.78 a head, in France it is $11.92, in Germany $6.32, in Austria-Hungary $6 67, in Australasia it is $12.49, while in Canada it is only $5.01. In the United States it is $4.26, but to this has to be added the States' direct taxation to take the place of our Federal subsidies, not granted in the neighboring republic.

The revenue must be raised, and the Liberals propose to raise it, as soon as they can in the manner above shown.

A JUG-HANDLED ARRANGEMENT

With free trade as it is in England the tariff relations between the United States and Canada would so far as the ordinary agricultural productions are concerned be as follows;

	The Canadian duty would be	The U. S. duty would be
Wheat.....	Free.	20 per cent.
Barley.....	Free.	30 per cent.
Barley, malted.....	Free.	40 per cent.
Rye.....	Free.	20 per cent,
Oats.....	Free.	20 per cent.
Corn.....	Free.	20 per cent.
Flour.....	Free	20 per cent.
Potatoes.....	Free.	15c, per bus.
Horses.....	Free.	20 per cent.
Cattle.....	Free.	20 per cent.
Beef.....	Free.	20 per cent.
Pork.....	Free.	20 per cent.
Cheese.....	Free.	4c per lb.
Butter.....	Free	4c per lb.
Hay.....	Free.	$2 per ton.
Apples.....	Free.	20 per cent.
Eggs.....	Free.	3c per doz.
Poultry.....	Free.	
		Dressed 3c per lb.

How would our Canadian farmers like such an arrangement as this, an arrangement by which our neighbors across the border could place their farm products on the Canadian market free, while the Canadian farmer would have to pay a duty or tax of from 20 to 40 per cent. for the privilege of placing the produce of the farm on the markets of the United States?

This is the policy which is being advocated by the Liberal party today—FREE TRADE AS IT IS IN ENGLAND.

Previous to the introduction of the National Policy in 1879, the tariff relations between the two countries were somewhat similar to what is shown on the foregoing table.

Many of the older farmers will remember how disastrously it operated against Canada. In 1878, petition after petition was sent to Parliament, signed by upwards of 100,000 of them praying to be relieved from the terrible effects of that one-sided policy.

In their petitions they said, among other things, as practical farmers, we cannot but view with regret our markets filled with American produce free of duty, while Canadian farm produce is heavily taxed when sent into the United States markets.

They wished such protection as would secure the home market for the home producer, or that the same rate of duty be levied on all agricultural products coming into the Dominion from foreign countries that is imposed by said foreign countries upon our produce.

The Liberals were in power in 1878, and would pay no attention to this protest against the jug-handled free trade that allowed the entry of foreigners' product to compete with ours, but could give no advantage to Canadian products in other countries.

This is the kind of free trade Mr. Laurier would restore.

But bad as the one-sided arrangement was for our farmers previous to 1878, it would be still worse now. The Western States have been producing more and more from year to year, so that the competition would be much keener now than then.

Even with a tariff duty as it is now, ranging from 20 to 60 per cent., there was imported for home consumption into Canada of farm products to the amount of upwards of $5,000,000 in 1895, depriving the Canadian farmer of his home market to that amount.

9,862,265 bushels of grain came into Canada for home consumption in 1878—nearly 18,000,000 pounds of meats. What would be the importations to day with free trade in farm products as it was then?

Farmers of Canada, are you prepared to have a return to the old policy, or, FREE TRADE AS IT IS IN ENGLAND?

Efforts to Secure Reciprocity with the United States.

THE USELESSNESS OF THE RECIPROCITY CRY DEMONSTRATED.

Efforts have been made from time to time by Canada, both before and since Confederation, to secure reciprocity with the United States, the principal steps taken being as follows: A list of these efforts, almost all of which have failed, is the best answer to the Liberal cry that they will get reciprocity if they are returned to power.

1. The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada passed an address to the Imperial Government to open negotiations with the United States for reciprocity in free admission of goods from either country to the other...A. D. 1847
2. The Canadian Legislature reduced duties on imports from the United States from 12½ to 7½ per cent, and raised duties on British goods from 5 to 7½ per cent. United States did not respond.....1847
3. The Canadian Legislature enacted that certain products of United States should be admitted free, when United States admitted similar goods free from Canada. United States House of Representatives passed similar law, but Senate would not accept it.....1849
4. Sir F. Hicks visited Washington on behalf of Canadian Provinces in favor of reciprocity. United States Senate refused to act.....1850
5. Reciprocity treaty negotiated 1854
6. Reciprocity treaty came in force 1855
7. Notice of abrogation of reciprocity treaty given by United States, against wish of Canada.....1865
8. Reciprocity treaty expired, according to notice given by United States.....1866
9. Sir A. Galt and Hon. H. P. Howland, from Province of Canada; Hon. W. A. Henry, from Nova Scotia, and Hon. A. J. Smith, from New Brunswick, were sent to Washington to co-operate with Sir F. Bruce, British Minister, in urging renewal of reciprocity treaty. United States declined.....1865
10. In the first session after Confederation the Parliament of Canada enacted that certain products of the United States should be admitted free, or at reduced duty, when the United States treated similar Canadian goods inthe same way. This offer was never reciprocated..1868
11. Sir J. Rose was sent by Canadain Government to co-operate with Sir E. Thornton, British Minister, in negotiating reciprocity treaty. United States would not accept proposals 1869
12. Sir J. Macdonald and his British colleagues on the joint commission which negotiated Washington treaty, proposed that the reciprocity treaty should be restored. United States Commissioners refused.1871
13. The United States National Board of Trade petitioned Congress for renewal of reciprocity, and the Macdonald administration in council formally declared its readiness.....1871
14. The Mackenzie administration sent Hon. Geo. Brown to Washington to co-operate with Sir E. Thornton, British Minister, in negotiating reciprocity treaty. A treaty was agreed to, but United States Senate would not ratify it.....1874
15. The Customs Tariff Act, inaugurating the National Policy, offered access free or at reduced duty to certain United States products, if United States acted similarly with Canadian goods.....1879
16. The United States abrogated clauses of the Washington treaty bearing on trade in fish with Canada.....1885
17. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, acting in conjunction with Sir Sackville West, now Lord Sackville, and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British Plenipotentiaries, to negotiate treaty at Washington as to fisheries, etc., proposed to discuss arrangements for greater freedom of commercial intercourse as part of settlement. United States Plenipotentiaries refused to discuss tariff question.....1887
18. Treaty negotiated by abovementioned commissioners was signed, but United States Senate refused to ratify it.....1888
19. The Act to amend the Customs Act renewed offer to make certain goods free on reciprocal action by United States the list of articles being somewhat changed.....1888
20. Suggestions were made by Canada through the British authorities for inclusion with Newfoundland in arrangements as to fisheries, trade, etc., with the United States. The United States authorities replied that separate arrangements with Canada would be considered.....1890
21. Canadian Ministers were sent to act with the British Ambassador in informal meetings with States Ministers to discuss question between the two countries. The meetings were postponed by United States authorities.....1891
22. Some of the Canadian Ministers, with the British Ambassador, had informal interviews with United States Ministers at Washington as to fisheries, boundaries, wrecking, and other matters of dispute. Reciprocity was mentioned, but no action was taken, the United States Ministers holding that similar tariffs, and discriminations against other countries, including the United Kingdom, were essential..1892
23. The Customs Tariff Act of 1894 proposed in several clauses to remit or reduce duties on various articles produced by the United States in return for similar concessions to Canada. These have not been reciprocated.....1894

The fact is that time after time, year after year, Government after Government, have made faithful efforts to secure fair trade relations with the United States.

The Americans have refused.

They have shown no signs recent-that they have relented. Indeed, the American people are guarding now more stongly than ever their home markets.

The Liberal cry that they, if returned to power, will get reciprocity, is simply an election cry.

The duty of Canadians is to guard their own markets until they get a fair share of other markets in return for what they give others.

That is the Conservative policy.

Purists, Indeed!—Liberal Corruption at Elections.

After the general election for the House of Commons in 1891, there were 24 supporters of Mr. Laurier unseated, more than a quarter of the Liberal representation. Their names and seats were as follows:—

Mr. Trow, South Perth.
Mr. Gibson, Lincoln.
Mr. Tarte, Montmorency.
Mr. Borden, King's, N. S.
Dr. Spohn, East Simcoe.
Mr. Truax, East Bruce.
Mr. Forbes, Queen's, N. S.
Mr Barron, North Victoria.
Mr. Hargraft, West Northumberland.
Mr. German, Welland.
Mr. M. C. Cameron, West Huron.
Mr. Proulx, Prescott.
Mr. Davidson, South Ontario.
Mr. Hyman. London.
Mr. Murray, Pontiac.
Mr. Gauthier, L'Assomption.
Mr. Colter, Carlton, N. B.
Mr. Grieve, North Perth.
Mr. Harwood, Vaudreuil.
Mr. Mousseau, Soulanges.
Mr. Allison, Lennox.
Mr. Featherston, Peel.
Mr. Brown, Monck,
Mr. Bowers, Digby.
Mr. Savard, Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

It was proved that a large portion of the Liberals' corruption fund was contributed by Mr. Mercier, the Liberal Premier of Quebec, and his allies, from the money they boodled from the people of Quebec.

This wholesale corruption of the constituencies of the Liberals was nothing new, as it is shown in the records of the courts.

In 1874 Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues dissolved the House to have one elected more purely.

The result was that the following supporters of the Liberal Administration lost their seats for bribery and corruption at the general election and subsequent by elections—31 in all:—

Major John Walker, London.
Mr. M. C. Cameron, Huron.
Mr. H. H. Cook, N. Simcoe.
Mr. Norris, Lincoln.
Mr. Shibley, Addington
Mr Jodoin, Chambly.
Mr. McGregor, N. Essex.
M. Irving, Hamilton.
Mr. Wood, Hamilton.
Mr. Devlin, C. Montreal.
Mr. Biggar, E. Northumberland.
Mr. Aylmer, Richmond and Wolfe.
Mr. Wilkes, C Toronto.
Mr. Prevost, Two Mountains.
Mr. Higginbottom, N. Wellington.
Mr. Cushing, Argenteuil.
Mr. Tremblay, Charlevoix.
Mr. Macdonald, Cornwall.
Mr. McNab, Glengarry,
Mr. Mackenzie, W. Montreal.
Mr. Stuart, S. Norfolk.
Mr. Kerr, W. Northumberland.
Mr. J. Lorne McDougall, S Renfrew.
Mr. O'Donoghue, E. Toronto.
Mr. Dymond, N. York.
Mr Murray, N. Renfrew.
Mr. McKay, Colchester.
Mr. Chisholm, Halton.

Major Walker, one of those unseated, spent over $10,000. Thirteen of his supporters were reported by the court for disqualification. It was one of them, Madiver, who wrote to a friend:—"Come along John: come and help us put down bribery and corruption. Vote for Walker," adding. "Tear this up and burn it. Come along, John; we have lots of money." The judge declared the corruption was unprecedented in his experience. Another agent, Dr. Haggarty, confessed, "I spent between $500 and $600. About $300 I spent in treating and influencing." He was rewarded by the Mackenzie Administration with a position in the North-west. Col. Walker's reward came from the Mowat Administration, a registrarship.

Mr. H. H. Cook, who was unseated for bribery, confessed to spending $28,000 in two elections. "In 1871 I spent $13,000, in 1872 $15,000; in 1874 my expenditure was much smaller." The Hon. D. Mills gave him (after their defeat of 1878) an enormous timber limit in the North-west.

Mr. Malcolm C. Cameron, unseated for bribery, confessed in court to spending from $10,000 to $14,000. In a pamphlet he boasted:—I spent time and money in carrying South Ontario and defeating an ex-Minister of the Crown." He also confessed:—"I spent $6,000 in contesting Russel, which contest I claim to have had a good effect in subsequently securing that constituency for the Reform party."

In the same election of 1874, the manager of the Ontario Bank, by instructions from the Hon. John Simpson, President, wrote to customers of the bank a letter, in which it was said:—"We are largely interested in the success of the present Government, and its continuance in power will add largely to the success and prosperity of the bank." The writer then urged the person to whom the letter was addressed to vote and work for the Liberal candidate. Sir Richard Cartwright did not fail to hand over the anticipated reward, for he greatly increased the Government deposits in the bank, not bearing interest. Mr. Simpson's own description in court of his proceedings was: "I mesmerized them in batches of 15 or 16, and turned 100 that night at Glen's."

It was the same Hon. John Simpson to whom the Hon. George Brown, the great chief of the party wrote in reference to a Provincial election.—"We must make a big push on polling day: will you come down handsomely?" Mr. Justice Wilson declared of Mr. Geo. Brown's letter:—"It is a letter written for corrupt purposes, to interfere with freedom of election. It is an invitation to the recipient, as one, with some others and the writer, to concur in committing bribery and corruption at the polls." Voters, these are the gentlemen who want to get into power to raise the standard of political purity.

AYER'S Hair VIGOR

Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says:

"A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S.

Growth of Hair.

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A LOT OF

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AT 30 CENTS A PAIR.

GOFF BROTHERS.

Carter's "Tested" Seeds

are the best. They are suitable to the climate and soil of P. E. Island, and are sold at the Seed-store in Charlottetown and by leading merchants throughout the Province.

Always ask for **CARTER'S SEEDS** and take no other.

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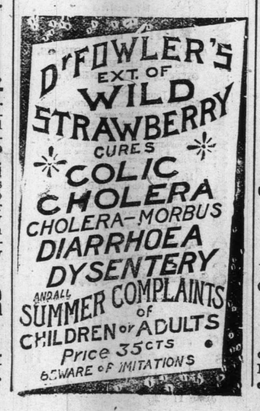

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(Light, unleakeable and durable)

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