

POOR DOCUMENT

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A Crazy Engineer.

The following extract is from the log book of a Mississippi river steamboat...

Taxation and Indebtedness.

THE FRIGHTFUL INCREASE OF TAXATION.

Are Canadians aware of the frightful increase that has been made to their burdens and responsibilities during the last few years?

TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE OF TAXATION AND THE RATE OF TAXATION PER HEAD.

Table with columns: Year ending June 30, Population, Total Taxation, Rate per head.

NOTE.—The "assumed population" is calculated by allotting to each year an equal proportion of the decennial rate of increase shown by the census.

That the rate of taxation per head has increased in 15 years from \$13,687,928 to \$31,810,000, an increase of 138,222,072, or 132 per cent.

That the rate of taxation steadily increased during the Conservative regime of 1868-74 (Mr. Mackenzie assumed office in November, 1874, but the rate of taxation for that year had already been settled by his predecessors in office).

That with the entrance of a Reform Government a steady diminution began of the rate of taxation per head, and that this continued till 1879, the estimates for which year were prepared by Mr. Mackenzie's Government.

That with the access to office of the N. P. Government the taxation took a bound upward till it reached the present appalling figures.

That the rate of taxation per head has increased from \$4.07 to \$7.02, an increase of 2.95, or 74 per cent.

The N. P. and the Farmer.

What has the National Policy done for the farmer?

Has it given him a better market? No! There is not one single article of farm produce that was exported in 1878 that is not exported now. In other words the foreign markets fix the Canadian price now just as it did in 1878.

No!!! If the farmer's home market has been improved the exports of agricultural produce must necessarily have fallen away, whereas the following is the state of affairs:—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN FARM PRODUCE.

Table with columns: Year, Total Value.

This table not only confounds the arguments of those who say that the N. P. has found for the farmer a home market, but it proves where the present prosperity comes from—namely, from Canada having been able for the last few years to sell abroad a greater quantity of her produce.

What has been the effect of the N. P. on farmers' expenses?

The effect has been to compel farmers to pay \$1.25 or more for every dollar's worth of cotton goods his wife has purchased.

To make him pay \$1.40 to \$1.60 for one dollar's worth of woollens.

To put a new tax of at least \$5 a year upon him for the sugar he consumes.

To make him pay at least \$1.10 for every dollar's worth of boots and shoes, harness, and other leather goods purchased.

To take away at least twenty per cent. of the metal from his implements, and to make him pay at least \$1.10 for that which the taxes on iron were abolished, he would get for \$1.

To make him pay \$1.32 for one dollar's worth of carpets.

To tax his dairy salt 25 per cent, and his cheese cloth 97 per cent, and at the same time when the tariff is depressing the price of his cheese by increasing the cost of freight and handling.

In short, the effect of the N. P. on farmers' expenses has been to lop off certainly ten cents, from every dollar that comes into his hands.

Does the N. P. actually discriminate against farmers?

It certainly does.

It leaves him without protection on those varieties of wool which Canadian woolen manufacturers have to purchase.

It admits hides free of duty, while protecting leather and leather-workers.

It protects the introduction, in bond of American produce to be manufactured in Canada, though the total exclusion of this American produce was one of the promises of 1878.

Arizona Cowboys.

A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE LAZY AND DEPRAVED RUFFIANS.

The outlaws of Arizona, who have been the subject of a proclamation by President Arthur, are known as rustlers. They are the same breed, however, as the cowboys of Colorado and Texas.

The cowboys, who make their appearance occasionally at frontier towns in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, devote the greater part of their time to the cattle which they are employed to herd, and in the shipping season drive them to the nearest desirable railroad station.

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Some Personal Contrasts.

We invite the attention of every man interested in the future welfare of Canada to a brief study of the leading men of the two great political parties into which Canadians are to-day divided.

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Treeless Regions.

The steppes of Asia are the grandest of all in extent, and perhaps the most varied in character; for not only are the vast areas of that nearly level and treeless country, which lie along the northern and north-western side of the great central elevated mass of that continent, commonly designated as steppes, but a large part of that central region itself is described under that name by recent eminent geographical authorities, so that we may include in the various forms of steppe existing in Russia and Central Asia the grass-covered plains of the lower region and the almost entirely barren valleys lying between the various mountain ranges which are piled up over so large a portion of High Asia.

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A Merry Monarch.

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