"THE GREY REVIEW"

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday,

At the Office, Garafraxa Street, Upper Town

Durham, - - - Ont.

—TERMS:—$1.00 per year in Advance.—
$1.25 if not paid Within three months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Professional and business cards one inch space and under, per year.....$4
Two inches or 24 lines Nonpariel measure..... 7
Three inches do. per year..... 10

Casual advertisements charged 8 cents per Line for the first insertion, and 2 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.—Nonpariel measure.

Ordinary notices of births, marriages, deaths, and all kinds of local news, inserted free of charge.

Stray Animals, &c., advertised three weeks for $1, the advertisement not to exceed 12 lines.

Advertisements, except when accompanied by written instructions to the contrary, are inserted until forbidden, and charged at regular rates.

J. TOWNSEND, Publisher.

The Grey Review.

Vol. V. No. 18. DURHAM, Co. Grey, JUNE 15, 1882. Whole No. 222.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LEGAL.

E. D. MACMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c.—OFFICE opposite Parker's Drug Store, Upper Town, Durham.

Money to Loan. y10

JACKES & PRINGLE,

ATTORNEYS at Law, Solicitors, &c. Office—Lower Town, Durham.

B. JACKES, B.A. B. A. PRINGLE. y199

Frost & Frost,

BARRISTERS and Attorney's-at-Law Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, etc., Owen Sound, have resumed at Flesherton. Office open every Thursday as heretofore.

ALFRED FROST, County Crown Attorney. J. W. FROST, LL.B.

June 24th, 1880. y187

MEDICAL.

DENTISTRY.

J. S. JEROME, Licentiate Surgery, will visit Durham—Office, British Hotel—from third Tuesday (Fair Day) to the end of every month, where he will be most happy to wait upon all those that may favor him with their patronage. All work entrusted to him will be performed in the latest and most approved style. REFERENCE, any of the leading Dentists of Toronto.

Head Office,—Wingham. y162

F. Z. NIXON,

GRADUATE of Ontario Vetrinary College, Toronto.

VETERINARY SURGEON,

DUNDALK, Ont.

Will be at Hesting's Hotel, Shelburne, every Monday and Friday, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

Dundalk March 29th 1879. y37

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGH MACKAY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, for the County of Grey. Auction Sales attended to in all parts of the County, at reasonable rates. Goods sold on Commission. Land Sales carefully attended and the sale bills promptly posted up.

JOHN ROBERTSON

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

DURHAM ST., DURHAM.

Residence—Opposite the Canada Presbyterian Church.

Cutting done to Order.

Spring and Summer Fashions regularly received.

Durham, Feb. 14, 1878.

Alexander Robertson,

TAILOR,

Residence at the Old Post Office, Lower Town DURHAM.

THE subscriber is prepared to Receive and Make Up, on the shortest notice, and the Latest Style, Men and Boy's Clothing. A good fit Guaranteed.

Latest Fashions Regularly Received

A. R. is Agent for the Celebrated wilson Bros Sewing Machines of Hamilton.

This machine is capable of sewing through 17 ply of duck with the same ease as any other machine can sew two ply, and the strongest Linen thread made can be used upon it. It also can be easily adjusted to sew the finest fabric. Prices range from $35 to $45.

CALL AT

BOULDEN BROS.

And See Their New Anti-Galing, Easy Working, Good Enough

AMERICAN COLLARS,

ALSO THE OLD

Reliable Scotch COLLAR.

New Stock of LEATHER, HARNESS, WHIPS, CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, BELLS, &c.

A Good FIT Guaranteed.

HARNESS, HARNESS.

CHAS. LEAVENS,

Harness Maker, Lambton Street, near the Post Office, DURHAM,

has constantly on hand a full supply of Carriage and Team Harness, made of the best material. Good Work and reasonable charges

Collars a Specialty.

Durham, Dec. 8, 1881. y 196.

Look out for cold weather.

How are you of for Socks

A VERY important question for every-one to consider as there is nothing more injurious for health than cold feet, however such can very easily be remedied and everybody made to feel comfortable by calling on **William Johnstone, jun.**, who has all the appliances for

Knitting Stockings & Socks

In all sizes on the most improved methods, latest styles, on the shortest notice and at charges that defies competition.

Give him a call and support native industry.

WM. JOHNSTON, Jr.,

Oct. 13th, 188 Lower Town, Durham. y-130

CANADIAN

BANK Of COMMERCE,

DURHAM.

Capital $6,000,000: Reserve $1,400,000.

THIS BANK issues Letters of Credit on Great Britain and other Foreign Countries; Buys and Collects Sterling Exchange; Issues drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

DEPOSITS of $4 and upwards Received, upon which the current rate of interest will be allowed.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On reasonable terms, and a

General Banking Business

TRANSACTED.

y 169

Money to Loan.

THE undersigned has a large amount of both private and Company funds to lend on either Farm or Village property at lowest rates of interest.

Business strictly confidential and costs of loans reduced to the lowest figure.

B. A. PRINGLE, Lower Town, Durham.

Sept. 29th, 1881. tf176

R. DAVIS, FLESHERTON.

CONVEYANCER, Commissioner in B.R.

Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Agent.

Lands Bought and Sold.

Deeds, Leases, Wills &c. neatly and correctly prepared.

Auction Sales Attended.

All Business Strictly Confidential.

CHARGES LOW.

My Motto—Close and prompt attention to business and fair dealing between all men. 164.

W. M. CLARK,

Architect and Builder,

MARKDALE.

PLANS, Specifications, Estimates, &c., Furnished. Work Superintended and Inspected. Charges Moderate. 158

Durham Planing Mill,

SASH, DOOR

—AND—

Blind Factory.

ROBT. BULL

BUILDER, Durham, keeps on hand a large stock of Sash, Doors and all kinds of Building materials also a stock of Mouldings in Walnut, Rosewood, and Gilt. Plans, specifications and Bills of Lumber made out on short notice. A full stock of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds and Trimmings always on hand

Askins' Patent Metalic Glass Burial Cases kept in stock.

A FIRST-CLASS HEARSE TO HIRE

Remember the place—a short distance north the Post Office.

The N. P.

BOOT and SHOE SHOP

MY respects, Ladies and Gentlemen! Having commenced business I solicit your patronage. I make the N. P. Boot, such as the leading gentlemen of the Dominion wear. I expect Sir John A. and the Hon. Alexander coming to get a pair each of my N. P. Boots. All the leading Grits, and (who would think it?) the Conservatives too, are dealing with me, as they know the N. P Boot is THE Boot for both wear and appearance fair dealing. Repairing done.

JAMES McCREADY, Opposite the REVIEW Office. Upper Town Durham.

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SHOEMAKERS

Should Call and Examine

COLGAN'S

IMMENSE STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LEATHERS,

Also **Findings** in great variety. A splendid lot of PRIME HARNESS LEATHER.

Call and examine and you cannot fail to suit yourselves.

Tannery corner of Saddler and Albert Streets, Lower Town, Durham.

Highest market price paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Tallow.

Durham Feb. 7th, 1882. y197

Lumber, Lumber,

Shingles, Shingles,

Lath & Lime,

AT THE ROCKVILLE MILLS. Also a large quantity of JOISTS. Lot 41, Con. 2 W. G. R. Bentinck.

J. W. CRAWFORD,

600 Bush. Fresh Lime.

Durham P. O., May 25th, 1880.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. y212

FOR SALE,

—Six of the Best—

Building Lots

—IN THE—

TOWN of DURHAM, County GREY, No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Hunter's Survey, East Side Garafraxa St., North of Jackson St.

THESE Lots are beautifully situated on the principal Street, in Upper Town, opposite the residence of Geo. Jackson, Esq., they are very even, have been used as a Cricket ground, and are near to where the principal Produce is brought into the Town for sale. Since the opening of the Railway to the Town of Durham it has become one of the best Markets in Ontario and at no distant day, with its splendid water powers, will become a manufacturing place of note. J. H. Hunter, Esq., is now erecting a commodious Store-house at the Station, 80 x 40, three stories high, and others contemplate buildings of a similar kind. Durham is noted for its splendid stores and Hotels. This is a far safer investment than Manitoba Lots. The advertiser solicits an offer for one or all the Lots. Apply at this Office or to

F. F. BECK, Lond.n East.

March 23rd, 1882. 42t9

POETRY

REFORM.

THE EVE OF ELECTION.

Around I see
The powers that be;
I stand by Empire's primal springs;
And princes meet
In every street,
And hear the tread of uncrowned kings.

Not lightly fall
Beyond recall
The written scrolls a breath can float;
The crowning fact,
The kingliest act
Of Freedom is the freeman's vote:

Our hearts grow cold,
We lightly hold
A right which brave men died to gain,
The stake, the cord,
The axe, the sword,
Grim nurses at its birth of pain.

The shadows rend
And o'er us bend,
O martyrs, with your crowns and palms,—
Breathe through these throngs
Your battle-songs,
Your scaffold prayers and dungeon psalms!

Look from the sky,
Like God's great eye,
Thou solemn mood, with searching beam;
Till in the sight
Of thy pure light
Our mean self-seekings meaner seem.

Shame from our hearts
Unworthy arts,
The fraud designed, the purpose dark;
And smile away
The hands we lay
Profanely on the sacred ark.

To party claims
And private aims,
Reveal that august face of truth,
Whereto are given
The age of heaven,
The beauty of immortal youth.

So shall our voice
Of sovereign choice
Swell the deep bars of duty done,
And strike the key
Of time to be,
When God and man shall speak as one!

—*John G. Whittier.*

Garibaldi.

General Garibaldi was born at Nice, on the 22nd of July, 1807, and so was in his 75th year at the time of his death. His parents were respectable, but not rich. His father owned a trading vessel, and had been all his life engaged in maritime pursuits. It was therefore quite natural that young Garibaldi should have early developed a taste for a seafaring life. His second voyage was made in one of his father's vessels to Rome. "Once," to quote his own words, "the capital of the world," at that time "the capital of sect." Rome regarded as the centre of that Italy for whose unity he even then longed, had before fired his imagination: from this time forth it filled his heart and inspired him with hope and energy. For several years he continued his nautical career. In one of his voyages in 1830, in the first ship which he commanded, *Nostra Signora della Grazia* he fell in with a young Ligurian, one of the passengers, whose account of the plans and aspirations of the Italian patriots fanned to a flame his innate love of Italy. "Surely," he says, "Columbus did not enjoy so much satisfaction on the discovery of America as I experienced on hearing that the redemption of our country was meditated." From that time forward its deliverance became the settled purpose of his life. Two or three years later he became acquainted with Mazzini and the leaders of the Italian liberal movement. Taking part in a futile insurrectionary outbreak at Genoa, he was compelled to save himself by fleeing in the disguise of a peasant to Marseilles, where he naively tells us he a few days after saw, for the first time, his name in a newspaper "but it was in a *sentence of death!*" While in Marseilles he leapt overboard and at the risk of his life rescued a young Frenchman from drowning, an act of bravery for which he was well rewarded by the "peculiar feelings excited in his heart," as he felt the tears of the lad's mother "dropped one after another" upon his cheek. After a stay of seven months in Marseilles Garibaldi resumed his sea-faring life, and after several other voyages sailed for Rio Janeiro. Here he made the acquaintance, ripening quickly into a warm friendship, of Rosetti, one of the most ardent of the Italian patriots. While engaged with this new-found friend in some mercantile business in Rio Janeiro his liberal sympathies were aroused by the arrival of Tambicari, who had been sent as prisoner from Rio Grande. Having thus learned for the first time of the struggle in which the little republic of Uruguay was engaged against Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, Garibaldi proffered his services to the former, and by dint of his wonderful military talents soon raised himself to the supreme command of both naval and military operations. In an engagement at sea in the course of this war Garibaldi received his first wound, a severe one from a bullet, in the neck. This led to his capture and imprisonment, at Gualegnay, where, in consequence of an attempt to escape, he was beaten and otherwise cruelly maltreated. After being set at liberty he again fought for Rio Grande, and at the head of an Italian legion of 800 men was in the battle of Salto Sant Antonio.

When in 1848 the war broke out between Austria and the Liberals of Italy, Garibaldi hastened home to cast his sword into the balance. His services had previously been declined by Charles Albert, the weak and incompetent King of Sardinia. He rendered effective service during the whole of the Italian campaign, but especially distinguished himself in the desperate struggle to keep the French troops out of Rome. For four or five weeks the patriot troops under his leadership defied the power of France, and kept its immense armies at Bay. When his little army was at length crushed by overwhelming numbers. Garibaldi marched out of the city as the French troops poured into it. After a retreat of almost unparalleled difficulty, in the course of which his heroic wife, who accompanied him, succumbed to the terrible fatigues and dangers of their flight and died in his arms, he succeeded in reaching Genoa, whence he embarked for Tunis. He afterwards revisited America, and had for a time the command of a South American trading vessel. He was also for a time a manufacturer of soap and candles on Staten Island. In 1854 he visited some of the ports of England, and was received with much sympathy and admiration. He afterwards settled in the little island of Caprera and engaged in farming operations, which he conducted with great success. Meanwhile the astute Cavour had come to the front in Italian councils, and with shrewd foresight had proffered the services of the Italian army and navy to the allies in the Russian war, in which they rendered effective service, and had afterwards brought about the alliance between Franco and Sardinia against Austria, ever the arch-enemy of Italian freedom. France undertook to drive the Austrains out of Italy and bring about the union of Lombardy and Venetia with Sardinia, but deprived herself of all the credit of generosity and sympathy with a brave people in their struggle for national unity by her secret and mercenary stipulation that Savoy and Nice should be her reward. Nice was the birthplace of Garibaldi, and he never forgave the Italian statesman who sold his native city and made him a foreigner in the place of his birth. When the war at length broke out Garibaldi was permitted to serve only in an irregular sort of way at the head of his Alphine Chasseurs, a body of 17,000 volunteers who ralied to his standard. With this force he fought at Varese, Camerkita, Como, Brescia, Magentta, Montebello, and Solferino. After the peace of Villafrance, so helpful and yet so bitterly disappointing to the Italian Liberals in 1859, the sword of the patriot volunteer did not long remain in its scabbard. A series of insurrections having broken out in Palermo against the odious rule of the Neapolitan Bourbon, Ferdinand II., Garibaldi hastened to the aid of the insurgents. Setting sail from Genoa with 1,070 volunteers he landed at Marsala in Sicily in May 1860, in sight and partially under fire of the Neapolitan fleet. Within a fortnight his little force had routed an army of 3,600 Neapolitan troops at Calatafimi, and had gallantly fought its way, after a desperate conflict, into Palermo. In less than four months Garibaldi's rapidly increasing army defeated a Royalist army of nearly thrice their numbers at Melazzo, captured the garrison at Messina, crossed over to Calabria, and commenced that memorable campaign which ended with his triumphal entry into Naples, not as a conqueror, but as a welcome liberator of his fellow-countrymen from their long and grinding oppression. A few weeks afterwards he, after a hard fought battle, inflicted a final defeat upon the King's forces on the Volturno, the result of the battle being announced in his laconic telegram, "Complete victory along the entire line." Shortly after he resigned the command into the hands of King Victor Emmanuel, whom he saluted as "King of Italy," and in whose name but against whose expressed wish, if not secret will, the war had been begun. The King and Count Cavour, however dismayed at a war carried on in the name of Italy against a friendly Power, were not slow to improve the situation when once the diplomatic knot was so unceremoniously cut for them. Garibaldi, however, absolutely declined all distinctions and rewards, refusing to be reconciled to the man who had sold Nice to Napoleon, and bidding farewell to his gallant compatriots, retired once more to his home on the rock of Caprera, as poor in purse as when he left it.

Garibaldi's next movement was less fortunate. His disastrous and perhaps ill-advised attempt to work for the Hungarians the same deliverance he had wrought for the people of Naples and Sicily ended in the sad affair of Aspromonte, where his little force was compelled to surrender to a strong body of royal troops and he himself was severely wounded by a rifle bullet in the ankle. The success of his revolt in 1860 making him a patriot, was permitted to offset the unsuccessful one of 1862, which made him a rebel, and after his wound had been healed under the care of a distinguished surgeon sent out specially from England he returned to Caprera. In 1864 he visited England, and received a perfect ovation from every class of people.

Meanwhile Cavour's strategy was again successful. A repetition of the same tactics which united Lombardy and the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena to Sardinia and laid the foundatian of an united Italy, were again resorted to by the far-seeing diplomat to complete the superstructure. Shrewdly discerning the signs of the coming struggle between Prussia and Austria, he arranged that treaty with the former which, after Sadowa, restored Venetia to Italy. The only remaining obstacle was the Pope. The King of Italy was firmly bound to France not only to make no attack upon the territory of the Holy Father but to defend it against all attack from others. That "the eldest son of the church" clearly intimated that he could not suffer Victor Emmanuel to forget that promise. Here was another knot for the sword of the patriot of Caprera to cut. For three or four years his brave attempts to aid his compatriots at Rome were unsuccessful. He was severely defeated by the Austrians at the Tyrol in 1866. He was arrested by order of the Government in 1867 while openly organizing an invasion of the States of the Church, and when after a time permitted to return to his island home was guarded by a man-of-war. His escape, his thrilling harrangue at Florence, his speedy defeat of the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotundo, his own crushing defeat by the combined forces of the Pontiff and the French with their deadly Chassepots, at Mentana, his arrest and imprisonment, his speedy liberation after protesting as an Italian deputy and an American citizen, his retirement to his farm at Caprera, there to remain until the downfall of the French Empire and the establishment of the Republic summoned him to France, are all matters of history so fresh that we need not dwell upon them. Poetic justice seems to require that Garibaldi should have led the Italian forces on their memorable entry into the Holy city. But though that was denied him the event was largely helped by his rebellious impatience, which no doubt contributed more than anything else to the withdrawel of the French troops from Rome, on a hint from England that the peace of Europe was much endangered by their presence there.

Garibaldi's subsequent career, contains little worthy of note in comparison with the great exploits we have named. His irregular troops were of little value to the French Republic in its unequal struggle with "the man of blood and iron." He was elected a Deputy to the National Assembly for Paris and several of the Departments in 1871, but shortly handed in his resignation as "loving the Republic but hating the priesthood." He soon after quitted the command of the army of the Vosges, and retired once more to privacy and poverty in his island retreat. In 1875 he consented at the call of his countrymen, to leave his farm once more and go to Rome as a member of the Parliament of United Italy. His arrival was hailed by the people with great enthusiasm. Since that period much of his time has been devoted to a project for changing the course of the Tiber, and for improving the Roman Campagna.

With Garibaldi's death there passes off the stage a character which has few parallels in history. In beautiful simplicity of nature, in unselfish singleness of purpose, in the personal magnetism which binds the hearts of thousands in unswerving love and loyalty to one, in the kindly social qualities and virtues which begets enthusiastic private friendships, and in the strength of will and the stern sense of justice and of duty which can enforce discipline into the most irregular masses of adventurers, he stands almost alone. The simple facts of his life are such as may well help us to believe that such men as Cincinatus and a Regulus were real existences in the earlier history of the race from which he sprung. Neither wealth, nor fame, nor love of power, could ever tempt him for a moment either from the path of duty when duty called, or from his chosen vale of obscurity when the voice of duty was no longer heard. His sturdy love of independence, amounted almost to a fault. The bread of others was bitter to his taste. In the intervals between the various campaigns in aid of his struggling country and other oppressed nationalities, he earned his living by honest labor of brain or hand. He was by turns tutor, broker, cattle-drover, sailor, soap and candle manufacturer, and farmer. In his old age he was sometimes induced to accept the offers of pecuniary aid which poured in upon him from England, Scotland and the United States, but he declined without much ceremony a national gift which was profferred him in 1874 by a vote of 207 to 25 in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. He was, however, induced two years afterwards to accept a donation of 100,000 lire presented to him by the nation and the King.

Garibaldi was perhaps wise in refusing to take any prominent part in the councils of the liberated nation. He was no statesman in the ordinary sense of the term. For the slow and often tortuous ways of diplomacy he was utterly unfitted by nature and by habit. His goal was always clearly in his eye, and he knew but one way to reach it, the short, straightforward path over or through all obstacles. For vested royal rights he had no regard whatever. If he paid little regard to religion, we must remember that religion to him was priestcraft and mummery, things which his simple and righteous soul detested.

As a military genius, it would be doing the hero of Palermo and Malezzo an injustice to judge him by his successes, great as they undoubtedly were. His victories were won in the face of overwhelming odds. His defeats were sustained in circumstances in which success would have been almost a miracle. Never, probably, save on his grand march from Calabria to Naples had he a force at all comparable in numbers to that of the enemy, while even then, as ever, he fought as a rebel against the authority of the very sovereign in whose behalf he waged the war, and whose name he used as his battle-cry.

But the crowning excellence of this unique character was his marvellous unselfishness. His singleness of purpose, and his manifest purity of motive was simply sublime. From first to last the most captious critic can put his finger upon no incident in regard to which it can be said, "In this Garibaldi forgot his country and thought of himself." With him it was Italy first, Italy last, Garbaldi never. If ever in the future history should shake herself free from the inflexible realism of today and again engage in wreath the mists of myth and romance around the forms of the heroes she delights to honor, the Italian muse of the twenty-ninth century may well delight to encircle with the halo of a demi-god, and enthrone on the highest pedestal in her pantheon, the noble figure of Guiseppe Garibaldi.

THE FUNERAL.

Capreria, June 8.—The remains of Garibaldi were interred in the cemetery this afternoon. A storm of wind and rain raged the whole time. The coffin was covered with garlands and flowers, borne by survivors of the thousand of Marsalla, and followed by the Duke of Genoa, Zanerdelli, Gen. Ferrero, representatives of both Chambers, and delegates of three hundred various associations. Speeches were delivered at the grave by the Vice-President of the Senate, President of the Chamber of Deputies, two Cabinet Ministers, and Crispi. All applauded the deeds of deceased. As the coffin was lowered, salutes were fired by the Italian men-of-war *Washington* and *Garabaldi*.

The N. P. Swindle.

FIFTY-SEVEN REASONS WHY FARMERS SHOULD VOTE IT DOWN.

From the Globe.

1. The N. P. discriminates against agriculture at every possible point.

2. Every article the farmer purchases has been increased in price by the tariff.

3. Not a single article he has to sell, except corn and meat, are increased in price by the tariff, and meat is increased largely because the corn tax has made it unprofitable for farmers to fatten cattle.

4. Wherever there was the slightest chance of protection raising the price of farmers' commodities, no duty was put on, or the previous duty was not increased. Thus:—

5. Wool was not protected in the original N. P.

6. And is not protected now, inasmuch as there is no duty on the article except the purely humbugging duty of three cents imposed only upon those kinds of wool which are never imported.

7. Hides and skins were left on the free list.

8. Boots and shoes, harness, and leather of every kind is heavily protected.

9. In defiance of explicit promises, the Tories omitted to increase the tax on American pork.

10. The consequence was that in 1881, we imported 14,809,078 pounds of American pork against 12,913,311 pounds in 1878.

11. In defiance of express promises, the Tories virtually abolished the duty of American hogs by giving new privileges to pork packers who import swine in bond.

12. The consequence was that in 1881 $555,125 worth of American swine was imported into Canada against $116,922 worth in 1878.

13. The tariff levies a heavy tax on the farmer's seeds—15 per cent.

14. So that the seeds which the farmer has to import, such as timothy, all kinds of grass, turnips, corn etc., are heavily increased in price:

15. While the seeds which the Canadian farmer sells namely, clover, peas, barley, and all cereals are actually depressed in price by the increased cost of handling caused by the tariff.

16. The tax actually paid by the farmers on seeds since the N. P. came in, amounts to $78,993.69.

17. Corn if imported for seed by a farmer has to pay 15 per cent., which at present prices is equal to 13½ cents. per bushel.

18. Corn, if imported by a distiller, has to pay only 7½ cents. a bushel.

19. The tariff has for one half, at least, of the time that has elapsed since September, 1878, caused the Canadian markets to fall far below the American prices; whereas

20. In September, 1878, Canadian prices were far above American prices.

21. The tariff has caused the price of oats in Canada to fall on the average ten cents a bushel below the Buffalo price for about ten months past; whereas

22. In September, 1878, Canadian price was higher than the Buffalo price.

23. The taxes on coal and other railway supplies so increase freight charges that the price of Canadian produce has to be reduced.

24. The tariff so hampers the trade in American grain that our shippers lose 5,000,000 bushels of grain business, and have to take a larger profit out of Canadian grain to make up their losses.

25. The freight on all articles purchased by the farmer is increased, and the price of the articles is thus increased.

26. The price of every implement purchased by the farmer is increased, and the price of the article is thus increased.

27. In order to escape the burden of increased taxes on raw materials, such as iron, paint, varnish, etc., the implement-makers have had to decrease the weight of metal in all implements. If it were not for the tariff, farmers would have reaped the benefits of this reduction.

28. The tariff discriminates at every possible point against the class of articles which the farmer wants to buy. Thus:—

29. The farmers' striped cotton shirt is taxed 20 per cent.

30. The rich man's fancy French shirt is taxed 20 per cent.

31. The farmer's coat is taxed 30 per cent.

32. The rich man's coat is taxed 22½ per per cent.

33. The farmer's overcoat is taxed 45½ per cent.

34. The rich man's overcoat is taxed 24½ per cent.

35. The farmer's blanket is taxed 110 per cent.

36. The rich man's blanket is let off with 35 per cent.

37. In all articles of woollen and cotton the same discrimination is practised against the farmer.

38. In musical instruments the discrimination is the same. The farmer's organ or piano pays 50 or 60 percent. The rich man's instrument pays not more than 20 per cent.

39. It is the N. P. party that wants to give to a monopoly the control of the purchase of all elm, oak and other logs from which staves can be made.

40. It is the same party that immediately on assuming power, revived the obsolete export tax on shingle bolts, thus robbing many farmers for the benefit of a few manufacturers.

40. It is the same party which, by the grinding-in-bond regulations, tried to destroy the trade of the country millers.

42. The effect of this destruction would be to give the grinder's in bond a monopoly of the purchase of Canadian wheat, for their only competitors after the country millers were gone would be the exporters, and a ring could easily be formed among them.

43. The tariff puts a heavy tax on dairy salt—50 per cent. when the tax on the bag is included.

44. Cheese cloth is taxed 97 per cent.

45. All the implements of the dairy are heavily taxed.

46. Yet the N. P. does not pretend to do anything for the dairy interest for the old duties in butter and cheese were left untoushed.

47. The taxation levied upon refined sugar in Canada under the N. P. is 55 per cent.

48. The Government takes about 4 cents out of every eleven cents spent on imported refined sugar; and

49. When the raw sugar is imported by refiners, the Government gets about 2 cents a pound, and the refiner collects as much as he chooses of the other 2 cents.

50. The Government looses $750.000 of revenue by the change in the sugar tax and this loss is, of course, made up by increased taxation from other sources; and

51. The refiners pocket about $1,000,000 per annum, principally of the farmers' money, over and above a fair working profit.

52. If the N. P. has caused the enormous demand for labour which the Tories say it has, then the N. P. is chargeable with having doubled the farmers expenditure for labour.

53. Farmers who vote for the N. P. also vote for the repudiation of the Boundary Award; and that involves

54. A serious increase in township and county taxation at no very distant day; for

55. Without the revenue from the Crown lands and minerals on the vast tract of debatable land the Provincial Government will not be able to continue paying for a great many expenses which it now assumes, but which properly belong to the townships and counties.

56. This Province spends annually $2,500,000. Of this only $600,000 is spent for purely Provincial purposes. The remainder, $1,900.000 is spent for purposes which, in the event of our revenue running short, will have to be met out of township taxes.

57. Every farmer who does not wish to see cast upon townships and counties the expense of maintaining lunatic asylums, prisons, prosecutions of felons, and a hundred other things, should

VOTE AGAINST THE N.P. ADVOCATES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty-eight persons have been executed for political crimes in Hayti.

John O'Donohoe of Toronto was gazetted Senator on Saturday.

A new Ministry has been formed in the Sandwich Islands.

A vessel arrived at Philadelphia from Havana has two cases of yellow fever aboard.

It has been decided to remove the remains of General Guiseppe Garabaldi to Rome.

Extensive coal deposits have been discovered in the Moose River District, United States.

Mr. Angus Morrison, ex-Mayor of Toronto, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning.

In St. John, N. B., there are to-day nearly 700 voters less than there were in the fall of 1878. And yet the Tory organs of that city deny there has been any exodus.

A new seam of coal discovered at Nanaimo at a depth of 40 feet is 6 feet 6 inches in thickness. This discovery tends to prove the theory that coal extends along the entire valley.

Crop prospects on the Manitoulin Island were never brighter than they are this spring. It is estimated that at least one-fourth more ground is in crop on the island this year than last.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the Kidneys, Diabetes and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a short time then make you many times worse.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO