

proceeds of which, instead of going into his own pockets, were diverted to the Government coffers. In a climate like ours men were lucky who could obtain ten months' steady employment in the year, and every wage-earner man was deprived of the results of his labor for one whole month out of ten. (Cheers.) That was the reason why Mr. Mackenzie and himself hesitated to impose additional burdens on the people. By whom and in what years was the increase made? Of the \$23,000,000 increase only \$500,000 was added in Mr. Mackenzie's time. So that according to his calculation, and he was prepared to prove it in full, the Mackenzie Government was responsible for a half-day lost to every wage-earner, and the present Government for almost

THIRTY-THREE DAYS LOST. (Cheers.) The Mackenzie Government were condemned because the country was not so prosperous as they would have desired it to be during the last years of their Administration. That was the common fate of all politicians. When hard times came they grew discontented and naturally complained, but he would not complain, except for the unfair means taken to prejudice the public mind against them. Not only were the deficits due to the additional expenditures arranged for by Sir Leonard Tilley, before the Mackenzie Government took office, but the prosperity so far, and it was not very far, as it might be due to the action of Government was largely due to the frugality and economy which Mr. Mackenzie preached and practised during the five years he controlled the destinies of Canada.

THE TIME WAS COMING when not merely the Reform party but the whole people of Canada would do justice to that good man. A very short time would elapse before they would learn that whatever Mr. Mackenzie's faults might have been—and he did not hold him up by any means as a model of perfection—in all matters broad and substantially affecting the interests of Canada his course would be approved, as it was now being discovered by the whole people of the North-West that it was a just, wise, honest, and patriotic course. (Loud cheers.) When in Winnipeg, six years ago, every man met, whatever his politics, declared that if Mr. Mackenzie's railway line had been adopted it would have been much better for the whole people of the North-West; they said they would rather have had it taken through Winnipeg, and south in Manitoba rather than north—which was open for argument. The people at large were beginning to understand that if Mr. Mackenzie had been retained as Prime Minister all the waste and extravagance would not have taken place; the people would have had the same prosperity, because it was due in no way to the Government but to the energy and enterprise of the people, and that prosperity would not have been abused and used for the country's benefit, and we would have had today instead of a period of inflation, to be followed, he feared, by a period of severe depression, and instead of having 70,000 Canadians in Dakota and Minnesota, there would have been half a million Canadians actively engaged in turning Manitoba into the garden of the world. (Loud cheers.) It was not during the policy of Canada for the Canadians when the census of the United States showed 750,000 Canadians scattered over the United States, and when so many men went away from the Township of Earnworth to Dakota to enable them to found the settlement of Earnworth. Three years before the Canada Pacific Railway plot came into existence he travelled through Southern Manitoba. On all sides there were excellent settlers who possessed considerable capital. They offered to build a railway at their own cost through their own territory. He remembered the then Minister of Railways, Sir Charles Tupper, with exultation, saying that it cut him to the heart to have to refuse permission in the interest of the railway policy of the Dominion, but he pledged his honor that they should have a railway immediately constructed by the Government. Four seasons had come and gone since then, and when at Winnipeg, five years ago he came across two gentlemen in very high positions in the Province, who had recently returned from that portion, and they said go where they would they found

SETTLERS STANDING WITH FOLDED ARMS, not trying to break up the land, but with last year's grain undisturbed in the granaries, declaring that they had been so fooled by the promises of the electoral campaign, they would not break up another acre until they saw the railway was being built. Why did the Government refuse the request of those settlers? Because of

A FAULTY INTEREST

on the part of the C. P. R. to defeat the Manitoba and South-Western. What cared the Government whether the settlers in Manitoba were ruined or not if their masters, the Syndicate, had an excuse by which they could take away the lands assigned to another railway company and give it to swell the already gorged coffers of the C. P. R.? They were told it was necessary

TO KEEP CONTROL OF THE C. P. R. In every important city in the world Canadian Pacific stock could be purchased, and if it pleased Vanderbilt of Jay Gould to give a cheque from their vast wealth they could buy up a controlling interest in the road and a controlling interest in the present Cabinet of Canada to keep. (Laughter and cheers.) The transaction in C. P. R. stock in New York in six weeks amounted to \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000; and if a New York capitalist offered to acquire the \$45,000,000 of stock now owned, there would not be a moment's hesitation on the part of the Syndicate in closing the bargain. How the

PROJECT OF GUARANTEEING THE BOXES OF THE ROAD

was likely to turn out he could not say. He knew, however, that already the fame of Canada had been snatched by the suspicion, a suspicion entertained on the Stock Exchanges of London and New York, that confidence had been abused for the purpose of putting several hundred thousand dollars into some person's pockets, for which in some way or other the people would have to pay dearly yet. He had spoken of the ten or twelve million dollars a year taken from the people more than the necessity of the country required, for the Government declared that \$22,000,000 was ample to administer its affairs. They asked \$25,000,000, and for every dollar put in the treasury two dollars were taken from the people, the other dollar being handed to certain parties and favorites, who in return spent a little money among the people from whom it came. He did not believe, whatever other men might do, that the extraordinary liberality of A. H. Row in the back townships was with money which came from his own pocket. No

doubt some of the men who, without competition, had got leases of ranches and coal lands in the North-West; and those who were allowed to tax the people 30, 40, or 60 per cent. for their own special benefit; or it might be some of the Syndicate, might know something of the way in which A. P. Row's lands were so well filled with the current coin of the realm at the last Lennox elections. (Laughter and cheers.) Adverting to the question of bounties, he suggested that if they were to be given on Cottons and wools it would be only fair to give them for barley. There was, however, a difficulty. Sir Leonard Tilley was a Grand Wortly Patriarch, and he might object on the ground that the product of the barley might make Brother Jonathan drunk. (Laughter.) If they wished to know why he opposed the protective system before, and why he opposed it now, it was for these

THREE REASONS: First, because it was unjust, notably to the great producing class of the country, the wage-earning class, and the farmers. Second, because it was demoralizing. Third, because he saw no possibility of introducing it in this country, which is naturally unfitted for some manufactures, though well adapted for others, without doing very great injustice as between man and man. He solemnly warned them, because the people were ultimately responsible, that the just complaints of the people of the North-West, both in the matter of railway monopolies and an exorbitant tariff must be attended to; if not, they would be to blame themselves if the people of that portion of the Dominion took the responsibility of remedying their wrong into their own hands. The home gentleman then spoke of the contest in which they were engaged in Lennox, pointing out its importance, and in conclusion expressed his earnest desire to have the pleasure next session of introducing H. W. Allison as member-elect for Lennox. Sir Richard was kindly cheered at the close of his address.

Cheers were given for the Queen, the Reform candidate, and the speakers, and the meeting dispersed.

The York Gleaner

Advertising Rates.
Column, 1 year, \$120.00
Half Column, 1 year, 60.00
Quarter Column, 1 year, 30.00
Transient advertisements are charged 10 cents per line (ten lines) for first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion.
There will positively be no reduction from these prices.

Wednesday, December 5, 1893.

SUNBURY ELECTION.

We congratulate Mr. Arthur Glaser on the result of the election in Sunbury on Monday. To use the words of one of his opponents "it was the greatest electoral victory ever achieved by any party in that county." His majority, over his opponent, Mr. Morrow, was 234, out of a total vote of 982, being nearly two to one. When it is considered that Mr. Morrow received the full opposition vote of the County together with those who understand him to be what he ostensibly claimed, a supporter of the Government, it will be seen that the expression of this county in favor of the Government, compared as it seems to be, is much more so in reality. The Government's policy must it is evident, have met with the corollary approval of the country. In the three bye-elections previous to the Sunbury, Government candidates have been returned in each case by a handsome majority, and one of those candidates is from a county that formerly gloried in its four opposition members.

The tactics of the opposition also go to show that they are fully aware of the public sympathy in favor of the Government, for opposition candidates have not yet dared to avow their opposition, but have in each instance professed themselves as supporters of the present administration.

We should not by any means seek to discourage Mr. Morrow. We think that, under the circumstances, he has polled a very respectable vote. It was his first appearance in an electoral contest, and in a contest in which he had to contend against the very equal political position he occupied before the elections.

We hope that our contemporary, the Reporter, will now admit that the position of the Government is assured in the present House.

THE MAYORALTY.

It is highly important that a man of experience and standing, and having considerable interest at stake in the city should be called upon to preside over our civic affairs for the next year. He should moreover be a man who knows how to act in a prudent way in difficult and critical circumstances; who can guide aright the views of those associated with him, and lead them to conclusions and actions which have for their object the substantial interests of those they represent. Even with associates of no great weight in themselves such a man would be able to advise and execute such measures as may tend to materially aid the city in its present embarrassing and ruinous condition. Many of the ratepayers, irrespective of party, class or creed, have been consulting each other as to the man that should be selected in the present emergency. They point to Geo. E. Fenety, ex-Mayor, as the man whom they could confidently trust with their interests. We have reason to believe that Mr. Fenety, feeling as he does, that prudent and economic measures can alone save us from bankruptcy, has been induced to allow himself to be put in nomination for the Mayoralty. We doubt not but that every citizen who is aware of the city's condition, and who is interested in its welfare, will be glad to see Mr. Fenety at the head of our civic affairs.

Of all the sweets of which mortals can dream.

There is naught to excel strawberries and cream. Neither is there any remedy known to mortals that can expel Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera, Cholera Infantum and all Bowel Complaints.

ALD. WILSON AND THE MAYORALTY.

Ald. Wilson, we believe, has a hankering for the Mayoralty. He has served the city for some years, and he claims to have served it faithfully and well; that through his wise counsel much expense had been saved, and a prudent and frugal administration of affairs enforced. On these grounds he lays claim to the position.

We are in sympathy with the doctrine of promotion which he himself sets forth; we believe every ratepayer is in sympathy with it, but certainly no public servant can claim the full benefits of that doctrine unless he has by his acts shown himself worthy of it. In the case of Ald. Wilson we fail to see a single act of his during his administration that entitles him to the slightest consideration of the ratepayers. In the first place Ald. Wilson has not been very long at the Board. In the second place, during his term of office the administration of affairs has not by any means been creditable to himself or the Council. In substantiation of this we give a few instances, a few of what may be termed "Ald. Wilson's specimen bricks."

Not long ago the Water Committee, through their reckless management, run short of funds. Some scheme had to be devised, the Committee thought, to raise money, and this one was adopted. A cheque for \$12,000, signed by Ald. Churchill, Wilson and Macpherson was sent to the bank. It was not honored. Accordingly a member of the Committee, acting on behalf, and with full knowledge of the whole Committee, proceeded to the bank and stated to the manager that \$12,000 were immediately required; that the Council had ordered the issue of \$30,000 debentures; and that they were only awaiting the signature of the Mayor; that when signed they would be deposited in the bank as security for the \$12,000. On this representation the amount was paid. Now, the Council, at the time, had not ordered the issue of the debentures; consequently Ald. Wilson was directly a party to fraud—

obtaining money from the manager of a bank by false representations, and thereby almost ruining the credit of the city. Again in the water works, the committee for the sake of obtaining one half per cent. premium sold last fall \$60,000 of debentures to Mr. Grindon, when they only required \$30,000 to pay off their indebtedness of that year, thus unnecessarily, entailing the city with five per cent. interest of \$30,000,—\$25. Ald. Wilson was directly a party to this.

The water works engine house contract is another specimen brick. Through lack of ordinary practical experience, and for the want of even common sense, the committee awarded the contract for the construction of this brick building on a bed of soft clay without even stipulating the necessary protection in places such as this from shrinkage of the foundation. The committee appointed a relative of one of its members as overseer of the work. The building had not been long under way before it commenced to shrink and cave in, but work was continued on it, and the overseer certified to the accounts and to the value of the work as given by the contractor, who was paid as the work progressed. Finally the committee were forced to take the building off the contractor's hands, and finish it themselves. The agreement with the contractor was so indefinite; the terms of the contract were so bungled; the specification was so incomplete, that the committee could not hold him good for the work. Work therefore that had been paid for, under the certificate to the overseer, was to a very large extent taken down and the structure re-built at an additional cost to the city of about \$1,000.

Ald. Wilson, as a member of the committee, is responsible for this; in fact, when Ald. Farrell brought the matter before the Council, Ald. W. assumed the responsibility of attempting to defend the committee's action.

Another instance of his careless procedure and we are done for the present. Some time ago tenders were invited for the construction of a crib-wall and pump-well. Several responsible men tendered. The committee declined to accept the lowest or any tender on the ground that they themselves could, by day work, build these wells much cheaper than the lowest tender. They accordingly undertook it, and the ratepayers have seen the result. Instead of it being cheaper it cost the city, not taking into account the amount of labor that was charged to other departments and which should properly be charged to this, in the vicinity of \$2,000 more than the lowest tender, which they said were too high. Is not Ald. Wilson a party to this—a transaction that has jobbery stamped on the face of it.

These are but a few instances of Ald. Wilson's management. We will give others in a future issue. We have, however, in this given enough to show that he has not at this time, the slightest semblance of a claim to promotion on the grounds he himself sets forth. It would be infinitely better for Ald. Wilson to be so severe for a time all connected with city politics, which have brought his name in to disrepute; to fix upon some honest political principles, and abide his time.

CITY MISMANAGEMENT.

In treating of city affairs last week we were under the necessity of making exposures which have attracted more than ordinary attention. They were of a character well-fitted to do so. The ratepayers were shown some of the channels into which the amounts which are so excessively levied upon them find their way. However much we may oppose expenditure for improvement and adornment to our city we are better able to bear the burdens incurred we readily yield to the action of the majority, and I wish to see the undertakings successfully and

economically constructed, but when we find that in the carrying out of such works there are facilities for misappropriation of the funds and that these facilities are duly taken advantage of by some of the hungry hounds into whose hands the management of the works has been entrusted, it is the duty of a public journalist to place matters in their true light. If our exposures bear hard upon some men they and not we are to blame. If Ald. Macpherson's conduct for example is held up to the ratepayers in its true aspect in which he has been shown to be a purveyor of the public funds, he is the culprit and not we. He no doubt regrets the exposure, and fumes away at it in his own mind. He feels himself of course to be the scorn and contempt of the community, but his own acts have justly made him so. If our allegations are not true he can have redress to place himself right.

But as we intimated last week that we had other matters connected with our civic administration to lay before our readers we proceed. It is not enough for us to show that in the roads and streets, the public works, and the fire departments, there has been an over-expenditure of nearly \$30,000, and that in the water works false and misleading statements have been made. We must carry the enquiry further. On the 31st of October last the balance sheets show there is to the credit of the following these amounts: schools, \$27,19.19; poor, \$9,73.31; administration of justice, \$2,057.94; street lamps, \$7,53.98; consolidated debt debentures, \$1,651.47; funded debt, \$2,122.29; ordinary revenue, \$1,259.19, or all \$49,627.28. A very good showing indeed for the balance sheet. It is just here, however, it is just with a balance sheet such as this, that our citizens are misled and frequently forced into the belief that our finances are healthy and our prospects encouraging. These balance sheets are issued on the eve of the elections, and the ratepayers have heretofore been so credulous as to accept them as genuine. But the facts show the state of the finances in a very different light from the balance sheet, and we would advise the ratepayers to carefully note them. Instead of there being \$49,627.28 to the credit of the departments stated above there is not a single cent to their credit. The amount has been illegally absorbed in the liquidation of other debts—debts that had been contracted by extravagance and maladministration, for which the Mayor and Aldermen are liable to prosecution by the ratepayers. When the school trustees of the city called upon the Treasurer for the amount to their credit, \$27,19.19, he had actually on the 10th of November, to borrow the amount to make the payment. Nothing can be plainer than the fraudulent compilation of this balance sheet. If the amounts that should be to the credit of the departments are expended, and if the Treasurer requires to borrow money to pay the demands on these departments, as he has done, what grounds has the Council for leading the citizens to believe that the Treasurer has an amount of \$49,627.28 to the credit of several departments.

But this is not all. It was not enough for the manipulators at the Council Board to have a de-ceptive balance sheet; they must further continue their illegal transactions. After the balance sheet had been made up they borrowed from the Bank the amount demanded by the School Trustees, as stated above, and which they should have had on hand, and pay interest for the same at the rate we suppose of 7 per cent.

Now every ratepayer who is just is illegal; that the law expressly enjoins that for ordinary city purposes the Council shall not borrow, but our Council in the past has set all law at defiance, and why should it not do so in this case? More of their transactions equally as illegal are to be found in the fact that during the past year they transferred balances from one department to another to meet large deficiencies. The law gives them no authority to do this, and aside from this it is an injustice to many of our ratepayers who are exempt from the assessment on certain departments, for when balances in their departments are transferred to others the ratepayer, which should be exempt, is the following year taxed for the deficiency. We could multiply such instances as these, but we give enough to show that the manipulators have in the transaction of public business set all law and justice at defiance so that their avaricious cupidity might have full play.

It is for the ratepayers to say whether or not they will allow such a disgraceful administration of affairs to continue; whether they will sacrifice their interests and the fair name of this city to the personal interests of the manipulators and plunderers at the Council Board.

In addition to the above let every ratepayer bear the following facts in mind: let him consider them well before he casts his vote at the Mayoralty and Aldermanship elections. Last year we were assessed to the amount of about \$32,150. Through plundering and gross mismanagement there was a deficiency. This deficiency must this year be assessed for. In addition to that deficiency and the assessment for general purposes a \$3,000 consolidated debt bond, and about \$8,000 for interest and for the deficiency in the water works department must be collected, which will increase our taxation between 25 and 30 per cent.

Will our citizens be content to pay this additional tax, and allow their affairs to be conducted by such voracious sharks as have pretended to manage them for the past year? They are greatly mistaken in public opinion if they do.

WASH'S WOMEN WALKERS.—Pleasant to take; requires no other physical; best in the world; 25 cts. of J. M. Wiley.

Don't Pull. Tr. - Newton's one minute Tonic-Cure. Never fails; 15 cts; of J. M. Wiley.

THE "FARMER" ON RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

It is not often we feel called upon to notice the semi-official information which is from time to time published by the *Maritime Farmer*, as if that paper could avail itself of special sources of information. To those who know facts all this is very amusing. As a sample we take two or three paragraphs from its last issue in reference to the Chief Superintendent.

It says that the offer of the position of Chief Superintendent was called the Rev. Dr. Sprague, in England, and further that the Attorney General had offered the position to another Methodist who is a family connection of his own, and still further that it was offered to Dr. Inch and accepted by that gentleman, but that a certain element in the Government demurred which brought up a reconsideration of the whole matter, which resulted in a compromise being made by the appointment of Mr. Crockett, whose right it unhesitatingly says should have been recognized at the first.

We are in a position to state that there is no foundation in fact for a single statement of the foregoing. Dr. Sprague was not called in reference to the matter either by the Government or any member of the Government, nor was this relative returned to ever appear on the subject, nor were there any correspondence whatever with Dr. Inch in connection with the position.

As to the appointment it is a matter of perfect indifference to the public what the individual opinions of the members of the Government were. The appointment has been made and it has given universal satisfaction.

THE PAVEMENT.

The City Council at an informal meeting the week before last agreed to accept from the property-holders sixty-five cents per running foot in payment of their liability for the construction of the new asphalt pavement, instead of one dollar and nine cents as at first charged. In making this concession the Council has not placed itself in a very favorable light before its constituents. It either over-charged the property-holders 44 cents per foot in the first instance, an extraordinary error for any representative body to make, or it failed to do its duty in enforcing the law compelling property-holders to bear half the expense; or in making up the cost they were not able to present a satisfactory detailed statement, showing whether or not an over-charge had been made. From what we ourselves know of the case, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the concession was made solely because the public works committee were ashamed to appear before a committee of business men with such a statement of the cost as they had made up. The property-holders did not dispute their liability of half the cost, but like ordinary business men, merely insisted that before paying a cent of the tax they should have presented to them a satisfactory statement. Nothing could be more reasonable. The Council, however, could not meet them with this, and rather than go into law, a step which they have hitherto shown themselves too ready to take when they have the slightest hope of success, and lose as they saw they must inevitably do for the want of a proper statement the whole amount, they placed themselves practically at the feet of the property-holders and accepted the 65 cents. What think our ratepayers of such a Council as this?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

O'Donnell was on Saturday last found guilty of the murder of Carey, and was sentenced to death. He will probably be hanged on the 17th instant.

Much discussion has lately been going on in the Press of these Provinces respecting the publication views of the Rev. Mr. Maturin on Confession and Absolution.

We have received from Mr. Pickard, M. P., a report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion for the year ending 31st December, 1892; also maps showing the position of public works under construction in the Dominion.

We reproduce to-day from the Toronto *Globe* the report of Sir Richard Cartwright's able speech at Lennox. Like all of Sir Richard's speeches it is brim full of sound political doctrine, and is replete with facts and figures which our readers will do well to carefully note. He exposes the fallacies of the present system of protection, and treats in his own telling way the finances as the myths of a Minister rather than the exhibits of a statesman.

It is said that American Minister Lowell is ineligible for the office of Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, and that he has been asked to withdraw. The *Fifeshire Journal* says:— "That some time ago Earl Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, wrote a letter to a student stating that there was no law by which Mr. Lowell could act as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University. The letter has been suppressed until now. Mr. Lowell has been asked to withdraw from the Rectorship. The students have prepared a memorial expressing regret at his withdrawal and admiration for his brilliant literary attainments. Another election will be held and Bishop Wordsworth will probably be a candidate."

THE MARKETS.

Flour.—Saturday's market is but a continuation of the slow movement; still, holders and receivers contend that they are not offering at any exorbitance. Flour is \$3.75 per barrel; superfine, \$3.25; extra, \$3.50; common extra, \$3.75; choice extra, \$4.25; Canada, extra, \$3.50; Canada superior, \$3.85; Canada extra, \$3.25; Minnesota, \$3.50; New York roller, \$3.85; Michigan roller, \$3.50; St. Louis and Southern Illinois rollers, \$3.85; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois rollers, \$3.50; extra, \$3.25; Wisconsin spring wheat patents, \$3.50; Minnesota spring wheat \$3.75; winter wheat, do. \$3.25; Choice brands of all the above bring higher prices. The receipts for the week have been 51,573 bbls. and 26,044 sacks. The total visible supply of wheat at the close of the week was 32,251 bbls.; previous week, 31,054 bbls.; same week last year, 29,118,512 bushels.

MEAT.—Cornmeal is higher owing to the advance in corn, and actual firmness. It sells at \$2.80; 25 lb. bag, \$1.25; 50 lb. bag, \$1.25; 100 lb. bag, \$1.25; 200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 1,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 3,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 6,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 12,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 25,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 51,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 102,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 204,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 409,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 819,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 1,638,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 3,276,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 6,553,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 13,107,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 26,214,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 52,428,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 104,857,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 209,715,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 419,430,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 838,860,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 1,677,721,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 3,355,443,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 6,710,886,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 13,421,772,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 26,843,545,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 53,687,091,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 107,374,182,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 214,748,364,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 429,496,729,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 858,993,459,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 1,717,986,918,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 3,435,973,836,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 6,871,947,673,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 13,743,895,347,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 27,487,790,694,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 54,975,581,388,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 109,951,162,777,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 219,902,325,555,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 439,804,651,110,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 879,609,302,220,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 1,759,218,604,441,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 3,518,437,208,883,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 7,036,874,417,766,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 14,073,748,835,532,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 28,147,497,671,065,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 56,294,995,342,131,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 112,589,990,684,262,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 225,179,981,368,524,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 450,359,962,737,049,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 900,719,925,474,099,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 1,801,439,850,948,198,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 3,602,879,701,896,396,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 7,205,759,403,792,793,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 14,411,518,807,585,587,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 28,823,037,615,171,174,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 57,646,075,230,342,348,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 115,292,150,460,684,697,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 230,584,300,921,369,395,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 461,168,601,842,738,790,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 922,337,203,685,477,580,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 1,844,674,407,370,955,161,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 3,689,348,814,741,910,323,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 7,378,697,629,483,820,646,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 14,757,395,258,967,641,292,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 29,514,790,517,935,282,585,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 59,029,581,035,870,565,171,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 118,059,162,071,741,130,342,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 236,118,324,143,482,260,684,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 472,236,648,286,964,521,369,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 944,473,296,573,929,042,739,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 1,888,946,593,147,858,085,478,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 3,777,893,186,295,716,170,956,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 7,555,786,372,591,432,341,913,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 15,111,572,745,182,864,683,827,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 30,223,145,490,365,729,367,654,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 60,446,290,980,731,459,735,308,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 120,892,581,961,462,919,470,617,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 241,785,163,922,925,838,941,235,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 483,570,327,845,851,677,882,470,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 967,140,655,691,703,355,764,940,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 1,934,281,311,383,406,711,529,889,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 3,868,562,622,766,813,423,259,779,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 7,737,125,245,533,626,846,519,558,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 15,474,250,491,067,253,693,039,116,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 30,948,500,982,134,507,387,078,233,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 61,897,001,964,269,014,774,156,467,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 123,794,003,928,538,029,548,312,934,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 247,588,007,857,076,059,096,625,868,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 495,176,015,714,152,118,193,251,737,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 990,352,031,428,304,236,386,503,475,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 1,980,704,062,856,608,472,773,006,950,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 3,961,408,125,713,216,945,546,013,900,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 7,922,816,251,426,433,891,092,027,801,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 15,845,632,502,852,867,782,184,055,603,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 31,691,265,005,705,735,564,368,111,206,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 63,382,530,011,411,471,129,128,222,412,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 126,765,060,022,822,942,258,256,444,825,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 253,530,120,045,645,884,516,512,889,651,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 507,060,240,091,291,769,033,025,779,302,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 1,014,120,480,182,583,538,066,051,558,604,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 2,028,240,960,365,167,077,132,112,111,219,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 4,056,481,920,730,334,154,264,224,222,438,400 lb. bag, \$1.25; 8,112,963,841,460,668,308,528,448,444,876,800 lb. bag, \$1.25; 16,225,927,682,921,336,617,056,896,889,753,600 lb. bag, \$1.25; 32,451,855,365,842,673,234,113,793,779,507,200 lb. bag, \$1.25; 64