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New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.
These newspapers advocate British connection.
Honesty in public life.
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.
No graft.
No deals.
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 16, 1911.

THE VAN HORNE MEETING

The Conservative campaign in St. John has not been a fortunate one. Something has happened to the fireworks. They do not explode with any marked degree of success. Mr. Borden came and went in a way, leaving only the old impression among even his most devoted followers, and that impression is that he is a gross and somewhat comical, if not a ridiculous, man who can never hope to lead his party with any sort of distinction. Hence, come to St. John to address members of the party who have realized from the beginning of the campaign that September 21 can bring them nothing but defeat, Mr. Borden's figure to give the local Conservative forces a good fighting edge was to be expected.

Monday night Sir William Van Horne was the star actor, and, partly from curiosity, and partly because the campaign is now approaching its climax, a good crowd turned out to see and to hear.

Mr. W. S. Fisher, who acted as stage manager, exploded a very feeble bomb by insinuating that while his own party had not (in spite of allegations to the contrary) received and used American money to corrupt the Canadian electorate, the Conservative executive suspected that the wicked Liberals were using Yankee gold for this purpose. Mr. Fisher was noticeably shy of information to support his insinuation, and certainly no one in the audience regarded it seriously. It is campaign time, and likely enough Mr. Fisher meant no harm. And he did none.

Then came Sir William Van Horne. He is not accustomed to political speaking, and the audience did not always treat the great man with the deference due to one of his exalted station when he had come to St. John to tell the good people here how they should cast their plebeian ballots. At times when Sir William was forced to consult his notes the audience tittered in an unseemly fashion as if, after all, they thought a campaign speaker ought to play the game and speak with fluency and conviction. Of course Sir William could not do that.

The shining gem of Sir William's speech was an attack upon the C. P. R.'s office boy. Sir William had a bad day Monday. When the reporters met him at the railway station in the morning he told them—speaking of reciprocity—that he had decided "to bust the damn thing." He would not have said that had he been entirely happy as he read the morning papers on the train. It was not an utterance calculated to impress the city, and, as a matter of fact, the reporters were uncommonly considerate in not reporting in full all of the other things he said.

But, to return to the C. P. R. office boy, there was published in Monday's Telegraph and in The Evening Times an item concerning a photograph (which The Times reproduced) of the C. P. R.'s head office in Seattle, in which appeared a sign intended to attract the attention of intending purchasers of Canadian lands; and the sign said that reciprocity would increase the value of Canada lands 100 per cent. As Sir William is at war with reciprocity and with the Liberal party generally, he had to explain why this astonishing sign had for weeks been preaching such a doctrine, while he, a director of the C. P. R., was asserting the gloomy contrary. So he said that the appearance of this sign in the Seattle window was the work of some irresponsible office boy, and he intimated that he and other C. P. R. authorities had given instructions "in regard to the trouble some sign, that the 'blankety-blank' thing must be 'busted' without delay. But the office boy—whatever his age and whatever the nature of his employment—has done his dreadful work. Photographs of that sign have appeared now in every city in Canada, and have carried with them a conviction that the C. P. R., as a business corporation, believes reciprocity will

be good for the railway and good for Canada generally.

Provincial Secretary Fleming also had denials to make. He denied that he recently told Dr. Birch of Woodstock that the old flag was the best vote-getter, and that the Conservative leaders who favored reciprocity in former years only did so to fool the farmer. He denied also that he recently told Mr. Clements, the potato dealer (whose circumstantial statement will be recalled for some time with gain by Mr. Fleming's friends) that reciprocity would be a great thing for New Brunswick and that it would be suicidal to reject it.

Beyond these denials, Mr. Fleming, like Sir William Van Horne, repeated much of his previous speeches, and waved the old flag extensively. He quoted a garbled version of a portion of one of President Taft's speeches, but he had not the courage, or the sincerity, or the malice, to quote other speeches of Mr. Taft in which he has said that all talk of annexation was the merest "boob." Nor did he remind his audience about the arbitration treaty recently signed by His Most Gracious Majesty's government with the United States. Had Mr. Fleming been honest enough to mention this treaty, which puts to shame the Conservative claim that it is disloyal to sell our potatoes, our hay, and our cattle in the nearest market, even a Conservative audience must have thought more highly of him. But Mr. J. K. Fleming of "Blue Bell" fame, is not cast in that mould.

Dr. Daniel made the same old speech. He has only one, and he repeats it night after night, as though defeat is so certain that it is not worth while to invent new material for the delectation of his diminishing following.

Mr. Powell had somewhat refurbished his old string of exaggerations, but he was the same Mr. Powell of whom several constituencies have grown weary because of his utter disregard for facts and his foolish assumption that his audiences are composed of men who know nothing, who remember nothing, and who are determined to remain ignorant.

TREASON AND POTATOES

Lord Charles Beresford, the distinguished naval officer, who is again visiting Canada, said on his arrival: "Alliance between the United States and Great Britain is bound to come, not perhaps today or tomorrow, nor perhaps by the signing of a treaty, but perhaps, sooner or later, by the two countries being compelled to stand shoulder to shoulder in arms against the influence of continental countries. When the union is thus cemented I believe it will mark the great future of a period of long-uninterrupted peace, prosperity and advancement. We may have to fight for all we hold dear, but in the end the Anglo-Saxon will prevail; and, I hope, be able to dictate peace and its blessings to the world. I believe such is the destiny of our race."

Since Lord Charles Beresford expressed these views Sir William's government has signed an arbitration treaty with the United States. But to give our potatoes free entry to the United States market is treason, our Conservative friends tell us. So it is—treason to the "interests."

C. P. R. PATRIOTISM

The C. P. R. is one of the most successful and best managed business corporations in the world; but when a C. P. R. director comes to St. John to talk about the "disloyalty" of reciprocity, it becomes necessary to see what the C. P. R. and that director have been doing.

They say it is dangerous and "disloyal" to sell our products in the American market where the C. P. R. buys so many of its supplies. Moreover, Sir William Van Horne who waved the old flag here last evening, was not ashamed to electioneer for the Tories in 1891, when Sir John Macdonald was endeavoring to obtain a measure of reciprocity from Mr. Blaine. Of the 15,000 miles of road owned or controlled by the Canadian Pacific, nearly 5,000 are in the United States. It is extremely probable that the freight and passenger rates on the American mileage are lower than those on the Canadian mileage, because of the denser population, greater traffic and more active competition in the States. This is an incident of the situation which we cannot remedy, although the Canadian taxpayer may well feel that as a matter of logic and fairness, the bonuses paid to the company should have been paid from Washington rather than from Ottawa.

But why were these American extensions of the Canadian Pacific built? To promote commercial intercourse between the two countries for the company's benefit. How does Sir William square this with the cry that the removal of tariff barriers between the Canadian farmer and the American buyer, who last year took nearly \$20,000,000 worth of his products, despite the heavy American duties which he had to pay in the first instance, will be detrimental to him and a check to British commerce?

Sir William's case is precisely that of Sir Edward Walker who says it is not disloyal to lend millions of our savings (for his own profit) to our American competitors and who cannot explain how he arrives at the conclusion that it would be reasonable for a Canadian farmer to sell eggs or butter free of duty to a Buffalo dealer, or buy a Yankee plough under a reduced Canadian tariff.

The farmer and the consumer are getting ready to tell Sir William and Sir Edward that they will have a square deal in tariff matters, that they are going to have a tariff that gives the average man as good treatment as it does the wealthy. If that kind of tariff is not forthcoming, the Canadian farmer will do to the present tariff what Sir William threatens to do to reciprocity but cannot—they will "bust" the thing. Then will the last state of the Conservative party be worse than the first.

THE CONSERVATIVE COLLAPSE

The campaign is now almost within a week of its conclusion and it may be timely and proper to consider the progress of the canvass on both sides, and some of the more important features which have emerged as the battle has approached its climax.

When the elections were first announced, the Conservative party flooded the country with a large number of misleading, false, but in some instances plausible arguments against the government of the day and the principal plank in its platform, reciprocity.

Before the campaign had grown a week old, the weakness of the Conservative opposition began to become plain. A year previous Mr. Borden had been thundering against the Canadian navy, and in the previous campaign he pinned his face, during the opening weeks at least, to something now dimly described as the "Halifax Platform." But today, except where Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Borden's other secessionist allies rage in Quebec, Canada hears little of the navy question, and the "Halifax Platform" which Mr. Borden enunciated in the campaign of 1908, has been inconspicuously whistled down the wind.

During the second week of the present campaign Conservative leaders and lieutenants from Halifax to Vancouver began to depend upon two principal arguments against the Laurier administration. One of these was that reciprocity would tend toward annexation, or, as many of the more reckless Conservatives expressed it, would certainly lead to annexation.

The other was that as the United States is a tremendous grower of agricultural products, the Canadian farmer, instead of deriving the promised benefits from reciprocity, would see his own markets taken from him by his more numerous American competitors.

While these two were made the main arguments by Conservatives, there were other attempts to confuse the issue, and nearly all of them were sheerly dishonest, such as the effort to create the impression that the proposed tariff changes involved manufactured goods as well as natural products.

Today there is no intelligent audience anywhere in Canada to whom these Conservative arguments may be addressed directly without bringing confusion upon their authors. The annexation bogey has been made ridiculous in each of the nine provinces. Not only has it been proved, again and again, that Sir John Macdonald and other Conservative leaders sought in vain to get reciprocity, but it has been shown by quotations from the records that they sought an actual and binding treaty, and not a mere trade agreement such as is now contemplated.

So soon as their principal campaign magazine was exploded by the Liberals, opposition speakers and newspapers began to assert that the trade agreement, while not formally a treaty, could not be abrogated if once entered into. This argument was promptly answered and exposed by quoting the language of the agreement itself and the letters of Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, and the United States Secretary of State, in which it is specifically set forth that the agreement may be terminated by either party to it whenever such action may be deemed expedient.

So, in no part of Canada today is there any considerable body of electors who do not understand thoroughly that the trade agreement, like any other tariff law, can be changed at will. As for the annexation talk, the electors understand fully that our trade with the United States has grown enormously since 1896, and that, although this trade has been multiplied by four, Canada is not less loyal but more loyal, if that were possible, than it was fifteen years ago. They know that the trade agreement will not constitute a fiscal revolution, but that it involves only about twenty-three per cent. of our trade with the United States, and that it merely facilitates the entry of our products into their natural market, into which market every Canadian statesman of note for fifty years past has desired that they should have free entry, realizing that any other policy must prove a clog upon the progress of this country.

We come next to another exploded argument—that the Canadian farmer, and Canadians generally, will suffer from American competition. So thoroughly has this fallacious contention been exposed that today it is nowhere regarded seriously in this country. Within the boundaries of the United States there is the greatest free trade area in all the world. When the Conservatives began to tell us that millions of American farmers would flood the small markets of the Maritime Provinces with agricultural products, the argument looked formidable for just about five minutes. Then the case of the farmers of Maine cropped up. The other forty-five states have not succeeded in flooding the markets of Maine with agricultural products; although the Maine farmers have no tariff to protect them against the rest of their own country which contains some ninety millions of people, they are more prosperous than ours. As the Maritime Provinces are somewhat more remote from the American agricultural states than is Maine, there is no reason in the world why American farm competition is to be feared here any more than it is in Maine.

The case in a nutshell is this: We have always sought a larger market for the export of our natural products, and the removal of the duties will enable us to sell all that we grow over and above what we consume at home. There are many articles that we do not grow, but that we desire to buy, and these we shall be able to obtain duty free. The result, therefore, will be to enlarge and steady the farmers' market, while at the same time relieving the consumer and the farmer from the grip of the middlemen who, in a small and limited market, have been able to squeeze the farmer on one hand and the consumer on the other.

For many days past Canada has been fully awake to the fact that the Conservative party, in setting up a great shout about disloyalty, in waving the flag, and in protesting that the opposition has some sort of mandate to save the Empire, has simply been making a lot of unseemly and disgraceful noise for the purpose of diverting public attention from the miserable weakness of the whole Conservative cause.

Beginning with a deliberate attempt to deceive the electors, and resorting later on to the most reckless, unpatriotic, and shameful slander and misrepresentation, the Conservative leaders everywhere found themselves at the middle of the campaign committed to a form of electioneering destined to collapse a full week before the voters of Canada go to the polls.

This has been the case in New Brunswick, and generally throughout the Maritime Provinces and the rest of Canada. In Quebec the Borden-Bourassa alliance has given the fight a sinister complexion unmatched, fortunately, in other parts of the country, but in the English speaking provinces the country has beheld the skeleton of the once great Conservative party wrapped in but not hidden by the folds of a flag too glorious and too honorable to be employed for any such foul purpose.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's prophecies of victory, uttered at Sudbury and at London within a day or two, are those of the greatest leader Canada ever honored, and they are made after he has personally traversed much of the fighting ground embraced in the present campaign. Moreover, he has had from all quarters of the country reports of a character as reliable as it is possible for a government to receive after experienced men in every district have weighed the chances of victory and defeat.

Sir Wilfrid was never so confident in his life as now that his government will score an overwhelming victory on September 21. His conviction is shared by Liberals in every part of Canada. Everywhere it is recognized that the Conservative cause is lost.

By bringing on a premature election, and by revealing itself as the tool of the "interests," the Conservative party has made a blunder so grave and so far-reaching that it cannot recover from the ensuing loss and confusion for a decade at least. After September 21 the Conservative party will require a new leader, in fact, a new set of leaders. It will be compelled to reorganize, to call a national convention, as should have been done a year ago, and to set itself resolutely to work upon its own reformation.

The Laurier administration will sweep New Brunswick, and in the next House of Commons Sir Wilfrid will have a majority probably greater than any in his wonderful career.

MR. MCNICOLL AND RECIPROCITY

A most significant interview with Mr. D. McNicoll, vice-president and general manager of the C. P. R., who arrived here yesterday on business in connection with the company's terminal facilities, is printed in today's Telegraph. Those who heard, if they did not read, Sir William Van Horne, who was speaking for himself rather than for the great railway, will be even more interested in what Mr. McNicoll has to say.

Instead of taking the view that reciprocity—which is surely coming—is going to divert trade from Canadian ports and to injure the transportation companies, Mr. McNicoll announces that the C. P. R. has prepared and is preparing for the greatest year's business in its history. Everybody knows what that means for St. John.

The company is rushing to completion the filling-in work at the head of the harbor, and expects to proceed at once with the preparation of the 80-acre strip on the West Side where storage room for 5,000 cars is to be made ready. Mr. McNicoll says that the company will come nearer this year than ever before to keeping abreast of the business, but he adds that they never will really catch up to the trade. He notes with pleasure that the government has completed another wharf on the West Side, and has almost finished the dredging for the additional berths that are to be constructed south of Sand Point, making a comprehensive plan of harbor development there, calculated to accommodate all of the great traffic that will pour into this port over the C. P. R. rails and into its steamers and the steamers of other lines which come here in the winter season.

In the light of these facts, what becomes of the jeremiad of Sir William Van Horne?

Mr. McNicoll said, significantly, that he was not talking politics but that he was looking after the operating end of the C. P. R. Obviously, he is the man who is in a position to speak for the company and whose word counts. And he says that the C. P. R. expects for its Atlantic division and for its steamers here, the greatest year's business in its history. Moreover, since the reciprocity agreement was brought down, C. P. R. stock has advanced by thirty points. When Sir William Van Horne set out to oppose reciprocity, and to "bust the damn thing," he evidently succeeded merely in placing himself in a foolish position rather than in injuring the Liberal party.

Reciprocity will be a fact three months from now; the C. P. R. and all the other transportation companies will profit immensely because of it; and the country at large will be relieved and thankful to know that the Laurier government has been returned to power by a record majority.

THE ONLY HOPE FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Sir Richard Cartwright at Toronto: "Sir, these patriots fear that if reciprocity comes to pass that trade will be turned from Canadian into United States hands. Suppose that if we did not pass it, but that the United States, for their own benefit, allowed our products to be admitted free, (which these gentlemen contend is sure to happen if we take no action). Sir, what will they do about it? Will they put on export duties? They are foolish enough to do it, but they had better have a care. Should they commit such a monstrous proceeding, there are 2,000,000 sturdy Westerners, likely soon to be 4,000,000, and likely in no long time thereafter to be 6,000,000, who will have to be heard from on this question. Do you suppose that they will succeed in stopping them, and a great majority of the people in the Maritime Provinces, and in Quebec, and the majority of the farmers in Ontario?"

NOTE AND COMMENT

The North Shore is solid.

New Brunswick will remain the banner Liberal province.

"Both seats this time!" And big majorities in both city and county.

Mr. Todd's victory in Charlotte is now admitted even by Conservatives.

"Both seats this time!" One week more in which to roll up big majorities.

Do you want the "interests" to rule Canada? They rule R. Borden.

A prosperous farming population makes the city prosperous. Give the farmer his turn.

York is trying hard to shake off, the Crockett-McLeod ring. Last night's meeting looks like Liberal victory.

Mr. W. Jennings Bryan is not talking politics, and he is not going to run again. It's a long lane, etc.

"Reciprocity will double the population of the Maritime Provinces in ten years."—Donald Fraser, the Fredericton lumberman.

The Minister of Public Works got a great reception at the ward meetings last night. His majority is going to be a big one.

Mr. Foster and Mr. Fowler and the other pure-minded patriots who are striving to get to Ottawa will have to wait for another time.

Mr. Powell is going to get the worst drubbing of his queer career. Dr. Daniel will be more than ever a pessimist after September 21.

This is not a good year for Conservatives. The "interests" are financing the Tory campaign, but it is hopeless beyond repair by mere money.

Nova Scotia is going to do better. The latest report is that the Liberals will carry sixteen seats and that the Conservatives may get the other two.

From each of the nine provinces comes the same confident and definite story of Liberal gains. Sir Wilfrid's government is going to have a record majority.

"It is said that the railways would be hurt. Yet Sir Donald Mann of the Canadian Northern, stated to me only a few days ago that the railway is going to spend

A short time ago Liberal newspapers in Ontario obtained copies of a circular letter bearing the signature of Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Forests, Lands and Mines, in the Ontario government, and addressed to the editors of several Conserva-

THE PROPHECY OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER

If Ontario gives us no more seats than in 1908, but it will give us more; if Quebec gives us as much as at the last election, and she will do as well; if the maritime provinces do as well, and they will do better; and the west, it will do better there's no doubt; then within five weeks from September 21 parliament will be called together, the Conservatives will have to submit and within three months reciprocity will be in operation—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Sudbury.

five newspapers. The letter was intended only for Conservatives, but several copies got into the wrong shop. Mr. Cochrane's letter announced that Mr. Hawkes had been employed to write articles and to speak once a day during the remainder of the campaign, and it said, also, that he would not always write over his own name. Here is a copy of Mr. Cochrane's letter:

"Office of the Dominion Liberal-Conservative Association for Ontario, Crown Life Building, Toronto, August 16, 1911.

"Dear Sir, I am glad to tell you that we are fortunate enough to have the aid of the pen of Mr. Arthur Hawkes in the election campaign, and I know you will be glad to use signed articles by him that will come to you. Mr. Hawkes has written ten National Specials under most attractive titles; and, under his nom de plume of John V. Borne, twenty-six witty articles of about 350 words each, under the general heading 'Points about the Deal.' Mr. Hawkes will address at least one meeting a day for the rest of the campaign, and has also promised to write a series of news stories, entitled 'Through Ontario with the British-Born,' which will be placed freely at your disposal.

"I thought that you would like to know we shall be very glad to see this ammunition as widely used as possible. A fac-simile of Mr. Cochrane's letter has been widely distributed in Canada, and news of the nature of Mr. Hawkes' employment has preceded him in every city where he has been hired to address the people. When Mr. Hawkes, or Mr. Borne, as he may describe himself, appears in St. John, the public will be prepared for him.

The Conservative managers in Amherst arranged to have Mr. Hawkes address a meeting there, and he did so, with the result that a Tory campaign newspaper published in Amherst described the orator's speech as offensive to a large proportion of the audience, and said that he had been the last speaker no one would have remained to hear him.

We are all, or nearly all, "British-born." Our fellows who were born in the United Kingdom are few-headed men of independent mind. They do not require any advice or instruction from Mr. Hawkes or any other hired specialist. They will remember that the Liberal party gave Britain the preference in the face of determined Conservative opposition.

The Montreal Star has been caught again. This time a letter is published—signed by the Star's editor, who figured somewhat unflatteringly in a previous campaign—offering ready-made Tory slash free of cost to other Conservative newspapers, and explaining to them the disagreeable way they are expected to make of it. It is a pretty exhibit, and a characteristic one.

Mr. Albert Whitney, Liberal, brother of Premier Whitney, at Prescott:

"I am heartily in favor of reciprocity. So far as I can see, the men who are leading the fight against it are certain millionaires of the city of Toronto. It will allow no man to charge me with being weak in my loyalty to the British Empire, and this cry is one of the most foolish ever presented to the people."

Sir William Van Horne should read, with a very great deal of interest, a straightforward interview with the vice-president and general manager of the C. P. R. in today's paper. Mr. McNicoll does not talk politics, but what he says about business is worth about 150 campaign speeches by the profane gentlemen who recently sought to brace up the Tory campaign here.

Sir James Whitney, Conservative Premier of Ontario, in his speech at North Bay:

"The people of Canada as a unit or as individuals, will not be affected in the slightest degree in their loyalty and allegiance to Britain and British institutions by reciprocity or any other agreement of its character. (Cheers). The people of Canada are determined to retain their proud position in the British Empire. Their loyalty is not and cannot be affected, and to say so is to insult them!"

"Take bacon: the packing houses buy hogs in Canada, make them into bacon, and sell part here and part in England. The Canadian householder has to pay up to two cents more for the Liverpool and London householders per pound for hams made from the same Canadian hogs."

"They say the farmer is prosperous and getting higher prices than ever before. The farmers are not reaping the benefit of the prices they pay because the middlemen and makers take the cream of the profits, and only leave the remnant for the farmer."—Hon. Sydney Fisher in Montreal.

W. W. E. HILB, of the largest fruit line, has published a prophecy.

LEONARD HAN, says he has been inconsistent stand of late time, and that JOHN DOUGLAS, a Conservative, say reciprocity a trial.

JOHN GILBERT, a Conservative, is ready to trial.

JAMES CULBERT, never voted for the life, but knows reciprocity policy. He will and knows many others who intend to.

WILLIAM KICK, a Conservative, who proposed as a whole the farmers.

MR. LEWIS, Bur County, a Conservative, reciprocity.

A. C. BEDFORD, man, West Kent, he candidate that he

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