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measures for the material  
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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 15, 1912.

**TORY "REFORM"**

When Mr. Fleming was in opposition  
he promised that if his party got into  
power at Fredericton the people's money  
would be guarded most faithfully against  
partisan influences and improper expendi-  
tures of all kinds. Mr. Fleming is still  
making professions of political virtue and  
business integrity; but let us examine  
one of his most conspicuous transactions.  
The company that is building the Pinder  
spur railroad, the bonds of which the  
province guaranteed for \$130,000, without  
knowing anything about the cost of the  
road, has among its directors the follow-  
ing distinguished patriots:

One son-in-law of the manager of the  
Tory newspaper in Fredericton.  
One law partner of O. S. Crockett, M.  
P.

One son-in-law of J. K. Pinder, the  
chief beneficiary of the Pinder railroad.  
The government, as has been said, guar-  
anteed the bonds of this line to the  
amount of \$130,000, thirteen miles at  
\$10,000 a mile, and already \$50,000 of the  
amount has been paid over. When Mr.  
Upham of Carleton county made enquiry  
in the Legislature as to this railroad he  
was told that the government had guar-  
anteed the bonds, but that it had

No information as to the cost of the  
road per mile.  
No information as to the age, or weight  
per yard, of the rails used.  
No information as to whether or not the  
wages of the men had been paid.  
No information as to from whom the  
rails had been bought.

No information as to several other mat-  
ters always regarded as essential in the  
case of a bond guarantee.

The railroad in question is a feeder of  
the C. P. R. Mr. Pinder, a member of  
the late Legislature, and a disappointed  
aspirant for cabinet honors under Premier  
Fleming, was the promoter of the road.  
The character of the directorate may be  
judged from the facts given at the be-  
ginning of this article.

Now, a question for the consideration  
of the electors of the province is:

How does this transaction square with  
the professions of virtue made by Mr.  
Fleming and his lieutenants?

This is an example of the Tory "Re-  
forms" which the voters of New Brun-  
swick are now asked to endorse.

There are many other acts of the  
Fleming government, notably its whole  
connection with the roads and bridges  
of the province, which are on a par with  
its conduct in connection with the Pinder  
spur. Indeed, the government has im-  
pudently disregarded all of its more im-  
portant pledges. There can be no doubt  
that, prior to the election of 1908, the  
people at large were somewhat seriously  
impressed by the promises of reform made  
by Mr. Fleming and his associates. But  
a fair-minded examination of their record  
since they attained office will convince any  
unprejudiced elector that the government  
and its followers have played false to an  
extent unparalleled in the political his-  
tory of the province.

The people will deal with them on June  
20.

**MR. COPP'S PLATFORM**

The farmers of the province are con-  
trasting Mr. Copp's constructive policies  
with the belated attempt of Mr. Fleming  
to carry favor in the agricultural districts  
by promising to raise \$100,000 to buy up  
unoccupied farms. It has been pointed out  
that this proposal of Mr. Fleming's would  
open the door for partisan supporters who  
have vacant farms to sell at a valuation  
fixed by Conservative assessors, and that

moreover, even if Mr. Fleming's policy  
were carried out, he could at most pro-  
vide 100 farms of low value, whereas his  
own estimate is that there are 3,400 aban-  
doned farms in the province.

Mr. Fleming aims chiefly at the intro-  
duction of immigrants to take up this un-  
occupied land; but Mr. Copp proposes a  
measure designed to aid New Brunswick  
farmers who have shown their faith in the  
province by remaining here and who de-  
sire that their sons shall remain also. The  
leader of the opposition believes that the  
first duty of the government is to assist  
in promoting the prosperity of our own  
people and in making it possible for farm-  
ers' sons to take up new land for them-  
selves or enlarge upon their present farm-  
ing operations. To this end he has out-  
lined a plan to raise money upon the pro-  
vincial credit and loan it to farmers at a  
low rate of interest and upon easy terms  
of repayment. If desirable immigrants can  
be secured upon fair terms, Mr. Copp is in  
favor of bringing them in, but he first  
makes it clear that his policy will be to  
encourage and retain in the province our  
native sons.

He proposes also to assist in the exten-  
sion of telephones throughout the rural  
districts, and to place the management of  
the roads directly in the hands of the peo-  
ple themselves. Here, to go no further  
into his platform, Mr. Copp provides a  
group of measures designed directly to  
promote the comfort and prosperity of the  
agricultural population throughout the  
province.

Comparisons are in order, and all over  
New Brunswick today residents of the  
country districts are comparing the policy  
of Mr. Copp with the weak and belated  
proposals of Mr. Fleming, and are keep-  
ing in mind the fact that after being four  
years in office Mr. Fleming has only now  
waked up to the necessity of making an  
eleventh-hour bid for support among the  
farmers.

Mr. Fleming is late and impractical.  
Mr. Copp's platform is receiving hearty en-  
dorsement everywhere.

**THE REWARDS OF PROFESSIONAL  
LIFE**

A British finance minister once contend-  
ed that the most heavily taxed people in  
England, in proportion to their means,  
were the small income taxpayers, "where  
the cloth coat leaves off and the fustian  
jacket begins." This is probably true in  
all countries. There is no class interest  
among professional men. They are not  
organized into aggressive defensive units  
like the trades unions. They put the gen-  
eral interests of the community first and  
they have the reward of their altruism in  
robust tariffs and meagre compensation.

Johnson's Grub Street could express the  
law of rewards in this case.

There mark what the scholar's life  
as a rule entails, the patron, and the jail.

It is almost impossible to focus class in-  
terest among professional men. The doc-  
tors in England are experiencing the truth  
of this in their protest against some of the  
conditions and claims of the new insur-  
ance act. They claim to have been bet-  
trayed by the politicians, but have only  
succeeded in arousing a mild, impersonal  
interest in the matter among physicians.

The remuneration of teachers, artists,  
poets and professional men is proverbially  
meagre. The exceptionally gifted lawyer  
is said not to scruple to exact large fees;  
and the same thing has been hinted of  
eminent specialists in medicine. Even the  
artist sometimes prostitutes his art to ex-  
tra ends, and the author turns out "the  
best sellers" by the yard as a factory  
turns out cotton; but, as a rule, it holds  
true that professional men who aim to  
make money should turn to other and  
more remunerative callings.

The largest margin of their reward can-  
not be reckoned in dollars and cents. It  
must be charged to other accounts. The  
professional man may lead a precarious  
existence, but the world cannot afford to  
lose his humanizing influence in this age  
of iron and concrete. A recent enthu-  
siastic writer speaks of the great poetic age  
to come: "When our present tongues have  
ceased, men in the likeness of angels as  
they walk by the river of the water of  
life and stand amid the splendors of the  
city of pearl and gold, will still treasure  
poetry." We are far enough removed  
from that age at present, and formal  
poetry seems to exercise less influence in  
the world than it has done in other  
periods.

**LIBERAL PRINCIPLES**

Mr. Lloyd George, in speaking some time  
ago on the relation of the Liberal party  
to the question of the taxation of land values,  
declared that "if Liberalism leaves the  
matter there and does not substitute some  
more rational system, it must inevitably  
suffer for its lack of courage and fore-  
sight."

It would be difficult to accuse the Lib-  
eral party in England of lack of courage  
and foresight. It has gone forward with  
one reform after another, and at so rapid  
a pace that the people find it difficult to  
keep up with it. Whether it has gone far  
enough on the question which the Chan-  
cellor of the Exchequer was then discuss-  
ing, is a matter on which there may be  
difference of opinion, but certainly the  
present government has well maintained  
most of the best traditions of Liberalism.

Mr. Gladstone once defined Liberalism  
as trust in the people qualified by pru-  
dence—Conservatism being mistrust of the  
people qualified by fear. The qualification  
leaves room for party leaders, who, when  
they fall short of their creed, calmly re-  
ply that they are actuated by prudence.  
There was a general feeling among the old  
Liberalists, after the victory of the party  
in Canada in 1896, that prudence was much  
in evidence, perhaps more than trust in  
the people. A Liberal party will inevitably  
suffer for lack of courage and foresight.  
It must fight against inequality. A true  
expression of Liberal principles will repre-  
sent in politics the law of progress. Trust  
in the people is always a sound principle  
for a Liberal party to go upon, and for  
that reason it must aim to remove all ob-

stacles erected by man which prevent all  
from having equal opportunities. There  
are natural inequalities which cannot be  
removed, but artificial inequalities are gen-  
erally mischievous. It is safe, wise and  
beneficial for a Liberal party to war  
against these. It cannot prosper through  
"doles" to special interests, and it must  
promote its vote upon legislative nepot-  
ism. Everyone should stand in the same  
position before the law, should have the  
same voice in the making of the law, and  
everyone should have the same political  
privilege and responsibility. Mr. Borden is  
at present devising ways and means by  
which he can manipulate our fiscal system  
so as to enable the sinister interests that  
contributed so freely to his election to  
raise home prices on their products. He  
aims to create, maintain and extend, pri-  
vilege and monopoly, and all the evils flow-  
ing therefrom. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain,  
a manufacturer, and brother of Joseph  
Chamberlain, said: "Give us protection  
and we manufacturers will show you some-  
thing in the shape of trusts and rings  
which you little dream of." The supreme  
sanctions of Liberalism are the interests  
and welfare of all the people, and a sys-  
tem that protects and buttresses monopoly  
is entirely alien to its spirit. It must fight  
for some more rational system or inevi-  
tably suffer for its lack of courage and  
foresight. If there is to be tariff reform  
in Canada it must be revision downward,  
not upward.

**MR. COPP ON THE OUTLOOK**

Mr. A. B. Copp, leader of the opposition,  
in the course of the great meeting at Mil-  
town Tuesday night, spoke concerning the  
chances of victory, and all over the prov-  
ince his words will be read today with  
keen interest, and in opposition circles  
with unqualified satisfaction. He said:

"Many independent Conservatives are  
opposing the government, and almost daily  
I am in receipt of assurances from this  
class of voters that they are in hearty  
sympathy with the opposition."

"Those who are closely allied to the gov-  
ernment organization now practically ad-  
mit that we will carry the seats in New-  
 Brunswick, Gloucester, Albert, Westmorland,  
Madawaska, Victoria and Queens, and  
with nineteen seats to start with, the rest  
of the province is good fighting ground  
with a certainty at least of our receiving  
a good working majority in the next  
Legislature."

The constituencies referred to by Mr.  
Copp are, as government leaders privately  
admit, as good as lost to the Fleming  
administration, and in addition to those  
the opposition will certainly have sup-  
porters from St. John city and county,  
Kent, Kings, Charlotte and other places.

With the nomination yesterday of an in-  
dependent ticket in Northumberland—a  
ticket bitterly hostile to Mr. Morrisey and  
the administration—the government finds  
itself with a losing fight on its hands in  
every constituency in the province. Its  
hope was that in several counties there  
would be no opposition, but that hope dis-  
appeared early in the campaign, and there  
is now no county in which the govern-  
ment is not finding that it has more than  
its hands full.

Whatever influence and whatever money  
can be commanded by the federal and the  
local governments will be used unsparingly  
in the attempt by corruption to purchase  
another lease of power for the unworthy  
Fleming combination, but as the cam-  
paign goes forward it is being discovered  
that the revolt against misrule, extra-  
vagance, and violated pledges is too grave  
to be controlled by the use of money and  
political intimidation. Impartial observers  
will decide that Mr. Copp's expectation of  
victory is well founded.

**THE CONTEST IN THE CITY**

Messrs. Foster, Knowlton, Mahoney  
and Keirstead, who have been conducting  
a personal canvass in the city, and who  
have been received enthusiastically by the  
electors in every ward, held their first  
large public meeting in the North  
End last night, and the fine attendance  
and hearty applause clearly indicated their  
strength in that part of the city. It  
was a fine meeting, and will go far to  
strengthen the new general impression  
that the whole opposition ticket in the  
city will be returned easily.

From the first this ticket has made an  
excellent impression. Here are successful  
and representative business men, with  
clear-cut ideas as to the administration  
of public affairs, who are devoting their  
time to politics with the simple and  
straightforward desire to better conditions  
in this province. Their discussions of the  
issues have been thoughtful and effective,  
and, in addition to the party strength,  
each member of the ticket has a strong  
personal following the effect of which will  
be felt on election day.

Certainly the opposition campaign in  
the city is going with a fine swing, and  
with every hope of a splendid victory.  
The province at large looks with interest  
upon the St. John contest and the op-  
position forces everywhere are hoping  
that this city will lead the way in giving  
Mr. Copp a good working majority. There  
is abundant reason today for the convic-  
tion that St. John will not disappoint the  
province. The addresses of the candidates  
last evening prove that with their election  
on June 20 this constituency will be ad-  
mirably represented in the Legislature.

**PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT**

The race reception given the city op-  
position candidates in the North End last  
night, the rousing opposition meeting ad-  
dressed by Hon. Mr. Pugsley at Little  
River, the cheering reports from Messrs.  
Bentley and Anderson, the big opposition  
meeting at Milltown addressed by Mr.  
Copp, and the great rally in Moncton  
where Hon. Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Rob-  
inson were heard, indicate how actively  
the opposition campaign is going forward  
and what a satisfactory reception the op-  
position is being accorded by the electors.  
At these meetings, reports of which are  
given by The Telegraph, this morning  
the weakened and failing Fleming ad-  
ministration received telling blows.

To the more serious charges preferred

against the government by the oppo-  
sition speakers Mr. Fleming and his min-  
isters have made no adequate defence.  
They have talked wide of the mark. They  
have not attempted to explain what they  
have done with the provincial funds, or  
why they have not produced better re-  
sults. They attempt to obscure these mat-  
ters by pretending indignation over the  
conclusions of the opposition.

From the beginning of the campaign it  
has been clear—and the fact easily stood  
out conspicuously at all of last night's  
meetings—that the government has had  
the worst of the argument. It is seen now  
by Conservatives that Mr. Fleming, through  
timidity or incompetence, made a tremen-  
dous mistake in going to the country  
before he had prepared some sort  
of constructive platform on which to ap-  
peal to the taxpayers.

Fair-minded men in every county are  
contrasting Mr. Fleming's failure in this  
regard with Mr. Copp's very practical  
and progressive platform, the carrying out  
of which would so directly benefit and  
stimulate the principal occupations of our  
people.

**IN THE COUNTY**

Good reports come daily from the county  
concerning the progress of Mr. A. F. Ben-  
tley and Mr. Amador Anderson, the oppo-  
sition candidates. Mr. Bentley, since he  
entered the Legislature, has made an en-  
viable record as a public man. He has  
been courageous, faithful in his attention  
to business, independent in his attitude  
toward public questions, and ever watchful  
of the public interest. His merits as a  
representative are freely admitted, even by  
his opponents, and although Mr. Fleming  
degraded himself by deliberately misrep-  
resentation of Mr. Bentley on more than  
one occasion it is generally conceded that  
the course of the Premier did Mr. Bentley  
no harm and certainly did Mr. Fleming  
no good. Mr. Anderson, a representative  
and popular farmer, who was selected as  
Mr. Bentley's running mate, has a wide  
acquaintance in the county and has every-  
where been heartily welcomed by the  
electors.

Reports from the county allege that the  
local government forces have been dis-  
tributing money freely on the pretence of  
having road work done, but really for the  
purpose of corrupting doubtful voters.  
Such tactics now cannot blind the people  
of the county to the government's misera-  
ble failure in the matter of the roads  
and bridges, and will only show how de-  
sperate the government cause is admitted  
to be by the Tory forces. There is every  
reason for believing that Messrs. Bentley  
and Anderson will be returned on June 20  
by handsome majorities.

**"OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS"**

In the auditor general's report for 1911,  
page A 22, there is found official evidence  
that the cut of lumber on Crown lands  
has increased. The Standard and the gov-  
ernment have denied that there was any  
increase in the cut, and have denied that  
there was any official evidence of such  
increase, and the Standard yesterday stren-  
uously denied that anyone connected with  
the government had ever admitted an in-  
crease.

The attention of all and sundry is there-  
fore, directed to the following, taken from  
the auditor general's report, 1911, page A  
22.

**September 23, 1911.**  
**W. A. Loudoun, Esq.,**  
**Auditor General.**

**The Appropriation for Col-  
lection of Stumpage will not be  
sufficient to pay all the bills of that  
service to the 31st of October, 1911,  
ON ACCOUNT OF THE IN-  
CREASED CUT OF LUMBER,**  
**and under Section 27 of the Audit  
Act, I now ask that an additional  
amount of \$900 be granted to meet  
this service.**

**T. G. LOGGIE,**  
**Deputy Surveyor General.**

The treasury board on September 23,  
1911, ordered that the sum asked for "be  
placed to the credit of collection of stump-  
age, Crown Land Department."

Now, since the Fleming government  
made an extra appropriation because of  
the statement of the deputy surveyor gen-  
eral that the cut of lumber on Crown lands  
had increased, what do Mr. Fleming and  
Mr. Grimmer and other ministers mean by  
denying the increase?

This increased cut, proof of which is  
thus afforded, was, of course, responsible  
for the greater stumpage returns. The  
cost of collection was greater, and no doubt  
the officials and employees of the depart-  
ment were not only increased but had  
more work to do than formerly. This  
confirms the statements of Mr. Copp and  
many other members of the opposition  
that the government's boasted vigilance  
in collecting the revenue amounted to noth-  
ing, the simple fact being that more  
lumber was cut on Crown lands.

Probably the production of Mr. Loggie's  
letter, and the evidence that the money  
was voted for the reason he gave, will  
settle this particular question.

**"DOCTORING" THE EVIDENCE**

The Fleming government, finding how  
generally its partisan payments to road  
foremen, bridge "superintendents," "var-  
ious persons," and the like, are condemned  
by the people, is attempting to profit by  
the "doctoring" of the records.

In several counties now, there are being  
circulated what purport to be extracts  
from the auditor-general's report for 1910;  
but a comparison shows that some items  
in the official report for that year have  
been changed for use in the circulars, evi-  
dently for the purpose of misleading the  
public with respect to many real extracts  
from the report of the auditor-general  
which have been circulated by the oppo-  
sition.

Thus, for example, in the report for  
1910, this item appears:

"Canterbury bridge, A. W. Chapman, fore-  
man, \$118.98."

But in the "doctoring" documents now

being circulated the foregoing item is  
changed, to read as follows:

"Canterbury bridge, parish of Dorchester,  
A. W. Chapman, lumber and stone,  
\$21.08."

The man in question was a practicing  
lawyer in Dorchester, and evidently the  
government forces found that they were  
suffering from the attention which had  
been directed to such payments and so  
have resorted to garbling and "doctoring"  
the evidence for campaign purposes.

It will be remembered that in the last  
auditor-general's report many payments  
are recorded under the head "Various  
Persons," but the opposition had made  
many questions from the reports for pre-  
vious years and have made the province  
well acquainted not only with payments to  
"Various Persons" but with many items  
in which names and amounts were  
given in detail.

What sort of a government is it that  
is compelled, in its fight for existence, to  
profit by the circulation of garbled and  
false statements, such as that to which  
reference has been made? Why does the  
government find it necessary to issue such  
a "second edition" of the auditor-general's  
report for 1910, or of alleged portions of  
it, when its own committee for that year  
certified that the official report was abso-  
lutely without error? The effect of this  
will not be to screen the government's  
conduct in its distribution of money to  
partisans, but to make the electors every-  
where justly suspicious of every circular  
or document sent out by the government  
and its agents during the present cam-  
paign.

The electors know what it means when  
a government, or its agents, begin to re-  
sort to "doctoring" evidence.

**THE GOOD OF THE PROVINCE**

Electors who desire on June 20 to vote  
for the good of the province will do well  
carefully to compare what Mr. Fleming  
has actually done for New Brunswick dur-  
ing the last four years with the construc-  
tive policies proposed by Mr. Copp. Mr.  
Fleming, though he has promised much,  
has done nothing for agriculture, which is  
the backbone of the province, beyond cre-  
ating new positions to be filled with parti-  
san officials at liberal salaries. But Mr.  
Copp puts forward a definite and progres-  
sive programme for the betterment of  
conditions in every county. Let us ex-  
amine a few of the statements he made in  
his speech at Milltown:

"As I have stated in my manifesto, I  
will choose practical farmers as my com-  
missioners of agriculture, who will see to  
it that the officials appointed know their  
business."

"If I am elected to office I will under-  
take to see that the farmer will directly  
benefit from the provincial treasury, with  
the object, principally, of keeping our own  
boys at home. I will inaugurate a system  
of loaning money, or guaranteeing loans  
on farm properties at a low rate of interest  
and on easy terms of payment. I have no  
objection to the assistance of a landholder  
for Scott in Saskatchewan and for Sifton  
in Alberta."

"A New Brunswicker who is visiting  
Regina says in a recent letter to a friend  
in this province:

"The western provinces are demanding  
a larger market and will eventually get  
it; everything points to a landholder for  
Scott in Saskatchewan and for Sifton in  
Alberta."

Quebec has just been heard from. New  
Brunswick speaks next.

During last winter the Fleming govern-  
ment announced that it was about to  
build a new bridge at the reversing falls.  
Have the electors of this city and county  
seen any evidence that the government  
will build a bridge this year? Beyond  
some election surveys nothing has been  
done. This was one of the many promises  
Mr. Fleming made to the people of the  
St. John constituencies. It is the old  
story.

A peculiar attempt at deception has  
turned up in St. John county. A govern-  
ment canvasser there has had the effron-  
tery to assert that the reciprocity agree-  
ment, had it been carried, could not have  
been repealed without the consent of the  
United States. This statement is, of  
course, a foolish falsehood. Both coun-  
tries reserved the right to terminate the  
agreement at any time. This fact is so  
well known that the Conservative can-  
vasser will only be laughed at.

The Standard yesterday quoted Mr. J.  
B. M. Baxter as having said in a speech:

"It has been said, and the Telegraph  
insinuated, that because I was friendly  
with Mr. Lowell there would be a saw-off  
in this constituency. There is only a short  
time to a saw-off, the proposition if made  
at all, must be made by the other side; and  
I want to tell you it would not be enter-  
tained. Mr. Carson and I are going to  
fight to the finish, because we feel the  
people want us to."

This is a very poor bluff. The only  
talk there ever was about a saw-off came  
from the government forces. Mr. Baxter  
will find that this sort of bluster does not  
pay. He will have all the fighting he can  
stand before the polls close on June 20.

Mr. W. E. Foster made several highly  
important criticisms of the local govern-  
ment's railway policy last evening. He  
pointed out for example that while Mr.  
Fleming is presenting the Central railway  
to the C. P. R. free of charge that incor-  
poration is paying \$15,000 a year rental for  
the N. B. Southern although its earnings  
are only \$500 a mile as against \$1,200 a  
mile for the Central. These are hard facts  
showing how indefensible and unnecessary  
Mr. Fleming's gift-policy in connection  
with the Central is. But, if Mr. Flem-  
ing could have his way, he would give  
the Valley road to the C. P. R. as well.

Mr. Foster, in discussing the notorious  
Pinder spur line, showed that the govern-  
ment of thirteen miles in length in the  
Dominion is paying \$1,250 a mile, yet  
unless the Pinder road produces that sum  
the taxpayers of the province will have to  
pay the interest on the bonds for \$120,000  
which the Fleming government has guar-  
anteed. It's a nice combination.

**NOTE AND COMMENT**

Cheering reports from every county.

These frequent rains bring out all the  
beauties of the Fleming roads.

Mr. Fleming has the money, but the  
people are against him. He has had his  
change and failed to "make good."

Nomination day, and the government  
finds its ticket opposed in every consti-  
tuency by men conscious of victory.

Government candidates are met every-  
where by indignation over the govern-  
ment's broken promises, its waste and  
petty partisanship.

Mr. Hagen is going to respond to  
a cry for help from Charlotte county.  
Evidently the government forces realize  
their weakness in that quarter.

The West Side have the opposition city  
ticket a fine reception last night. The  
government forces are weaker than usual  
on that side of the harbor.

The county candidates, and Hon. Dr.  
Pugsley were greeted by a great audience  
and an enthusiastic one in Fairville last

evening. That rally had the swing of  
victory.

Despatches regarding opposition pros-  
pects in the outlying constituencies are  
exceedingly cheerful. Everywhere the im-  
pression grows that the government is on  
its last legs.

Mr. J. W. Keirstead gave very convin-  
cing reasons for his candidature last even-  
ing. His arraignment of the government  
was very forcible and well-argued. It will  
take some answering.

That independent ticket in Northumber-  
land is one calculated to keep Hon. John  
Morrissey and his ticket associates awake  
at night. In every county now the gov-  
ernment finds itself up against the stiffest  
kind of fighting.

Messrs. Bentley and Anderson and Hon.  
William Pugsley got a grand reception at  
Little River Tuesday. "It is all right  
in the county," was a remark frequently  
heard after the meeting. The speeches  
were of the hard-hitting variety, and will  
mean many votes.

That burning temperance advocate, Hon.  
Robert Maxwell, has brought a hornet's  
nest about the ears of the Fleming  
party. The temperance people have most  
thoroughly exposed the government's bad  
faith in the matter of temperance legisla-  
tion.

With Mr. Copp, Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Hon