

THE BIG FOUR.

West Huron Visited by the Tory Quartette.

Sir John and His Aides Make a Poor Impression—The Old Man a Fearless, but Little Hero.

During the previous three weeks great preparations had been made in West Huron by the local Tories for the reception of the "four great statesmen" who were extensively billed in big blue letters to address the electorate. The quartette comprised Sir John A. Macdonald, and his faithful and obedient aides, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Hon. Thos. White, and W. R. Meredith. On Thursday afternoon a "reception" was tendered the party at Clinton, and considering the short notice a very creditable manifestation was made. The palace car "Jamaica" containing the Tory leaders came into Goderich shortly before ten o'clock the same evening. Between 150 and 200 persons were present at the station; but as Sir John A. Macdonald had gone to bed, no speaking was done, and the shivering little crowd departed with their enthusiasm at a low ebb. All the visitors, except Mr. Meredith, who accompanied F. W. Johnston to the British Exchange Hotel, remained on board nearly all the time—to keep himself from being bored by office-seekers. On Friday morning there was a crowd of eight persons numbering a couple of hundred, a considerable number of whom were Liberals, to see the "Big Four" start for Duncannon. The descent of the Chief-stain from the car was the sign for some Government contractors and other recipients of Government favors to raise a cheer, but it was feeble and disappointing to all concerned. The party then took carriages, and headed by a band moved around the Square in procession, nine vehicles in all, and a laughing-stock for the irreverent Grits who were out in at least equal numbers with the Tories. Twenty persons comprised the following from Goderich. At different points along the line the "procession" was joined by a few waiting vehicles. At the outskirts of the village of Duncannon some of the Tories warmed up, and taking the horses out of the premier's carriage, made donkeys of themselves by hauling the vehicle into the village.

THE DUNCANNON MEETING.

There was a rather big turn out at the drill shed to listen to the speeches. About three-fifths of the assemblage are said to have been composed of Liberals. There were a number of ladies present. The hall was nicely decorated with evergreens and mottoes, and the audience being composed largely of a Liberal position, the order was of course perfect. J. M. Roberts occupied the chair, and in a few suitable words welcomed the Premier and his party to Duncannon.

The speeches of Messrs Thompson, White and Meredith were identical with those delivered by them at the Goderich meeting the day before, and we give our summary of them in connection with the Goderich meeting. Sir John's speech was meant to be identical, but his failing powers of memory did not permit him to repeat the same language, and the matter was considerably changed in the two addresses, although both were to run along the same line. At Duncannon he alluded to the presentation of a diamond necklace to his wife by the C. P. R. magnates. Sir John's defence was as follows: Two wealthy men, in order to signalize the completion of the Pacific railway, had presented Lady Macdonald, one with a bracelet, the other with a necklace, and Mr. Blake and Mr. Cameron had been going about saying that these Canadian Pacific railway dignitaries could not bribe him, so the Premier's wife. Later in his speech the Premier enunciated the following abominable doctrine. We clip the language from the Mail's report, without changing a word.—Mr. Cameron had then made a most unfounded charge as to the moral character of Indian agents. He asserted that "a young Englishman unfit to do anything in his native country, was shipped off to Canada, consigned to the care of the First Minister of the Dominion. (Laughter.) He was provided for in the Indian service of the North-West territory, and he had been living there for three or four years, reveling in the sensual enjoyment of a western harem plentifully supplied with select curries from the western prairie flowers." That statement was made out of whole cloth. It was wholly untrue. Only two officials of the Government live with Indian women to whom they are not married under the Christian rite. These took their wives, as the Indians took them, under the pagan rite, and in both cases the men have asked for the performance of the Christian ceremony. But it was said that these officials bought the Indian women from their parents. There was no proof that any of the officers of the Government had purchased Indian women, but white men probably had bought them. The Government had no control over a white man's actions, and if a man purchased an Indian wife he was simply acting in accordance with the custom prevailing among all the tribes. (Hear, hear.) He did not know how Mr. Cameron could complain of that system when it was practically the system prevailing among wealthy white people in most marriages, a man having to settle a handsome dowry on his intended wife to support her in the event of his demise. (Hear, hear.) That men could be found in Huron to applaud so low a moral view of the conjugal relation is a painful evidence of the depth to which Tory politicians have sunk. The difference between a dower settled upon a wife, for her future security, and \$15 or \$20 paid a pagan Indian father for the use of his daughter for a few months or years, is so apparent that even Sir John was ashamed to repeat it before the audience that greeted him in the evening in Goderich. And at Duncannon there were men and women of culture and Christian training whose feelings revolted against the abominable practices condoned by the Premier. The meeting broke up with the cheers generally given at such gatherings, and the party returned to Goderich rather late for the meeting there.

THE GODERICH MEETING.

The Tories of this town worked long and hard to fit up the Palace Kirk for the meeting held there in the evening. They deserve credit for the taste and comfort of the arrangements. Nearly 2,000 persons occupied seats, and probably between 500 and 1,000 had no seats. The audience was about evenly divided in political sympathy, although the old and reliable Tories were packed in well toward the platform by the ushers. Flowers and evergreens, with bunting, decked the platform, and the Union Jack and the American flag flanked the rostrum. The clergy of the town by special invitation occupied seats on the platform. Among the mottoes, nearly all of which were borrowed from London, were the following:—"Welcome to Western Ontario," "Our Honored Chief-stain," "Thompson, Nova Scotia's Honored Son," "Meredith the Hope of Ontario," "Thos. White, Montreal's Gift to Ontario," "National Development," "One Law for All," "Peace with Progress," "Our Inland Fisheries," "Protection to our Salt Industries," "The Narrow Still Holds the Fort," and an illustrated C. P. R. steamer. E. W. Johnston, the defeated candidate for the Legislature in 1883, occupied the chair. After a brief but rambling speech, in which he irreverently compared the Young Liberals to the prodigal son mentioned in the scriptures, he introduced the first speaker.

HON. MR. THOMPSON.

Hon. Mr. Thompson said they were there to give an account of their stewardship, and he thought they could do it with satisfaction to those present. One of the great planks in the Conservative platform was the union of the provinces. At Confederation our foreign commerce amounted to thirteen million dollars, our revenue at Confederation was thirty millions. He asked them, therefore, whether the Liberal Conservative party had not reason to be proud of the inscription on its banners. On the other hand, the leaders of the Opposition were playing with secession; they were anxious to break up the union, and for this the people of Canada would call them to account. Another Conservative plank was that of progress. To the Conservative party the country was indebted for much of the prosperity it now enjoyed. They had been told that the government had not raised the price of wheat. The price of wheat in Canada and everywhere else was governed to a great extent by the market in Liverpool. (Applause, led by Reformers present.) We have never pretended that we were able to control the foreign market, said he. All we have ever said is that although we are not able to control foreign prices, we shall keep the prices in Canada for the farmers of Canada. The speaker then endeavored to prove that if in 1878 wheat was \$2.12 in Liverpool and \$1.04 in Canada, it was at the present time with wheat at \$1.65 in Liverpool, wheat would be only 61 cents a bushel but for the N.P. (!!!) Opposition speakers claimed that the debt of Canada averaged \$240 per family. The public accounts showed that the public debt only averaged \$65 per family. By the construction of railways in various parts of Canada a sum of twelve million dollars had been saved to the people for freight, and that, it should not be forgotten, represented more than the interest on the public debt. To the present government, although they were indebted for the National Policy, and it appeared that the Reformers had not yet got over their antipathy to it. It was contended that it injured the poor man and his family. Sugar, tea and coffee entered largely into the consumption of the working people, and Sir Richard Cartwright's Tariff of 1878 were imposed in place of the present one, it would mean that they would wring from the poor man three and a half millions of taxation more than the National Policy takes from them. On the other hand, a fortunate man, and a half million dollars had been saved annually. (Loud cheers.) In the freight charges on tea alone we saved \$5 on every pound of tea carried over the Canadian Pacific Railway. And yet these people complained of the Government taxing the poor. With the exception of an increased tariff on articles of luxury, the increase in the general tariff which the Grits said was so enormous did not amount to three-quarters of one per cent in the whole eight years. The Conservative party was also a party of peace. It was a fortunate thing that the rebellion was successfully overcome by Canada's sons. But to day a party existed in the country which condemned the Government for carrying out its inevitable duty. It was said Riel was executed at the bidding of a faction. He was, however, shot from one end of Canada to the other there was no attempt on the part of the Orangemen to influence the Government in its action. Only one petition from an Orange lodge came, and the members of that lodge he was told were Grits. (Cheers.) While Mr. Blake and Mr. Cameron were attempting to catch the Roman Catholic electors, he could tell his hearers that in Prince Edward Island the organ supporting Mr. Blake there attacked the Roman Catholic Premier of the province on the ground that he was not to be trusted because he was a Roman Catholic; that no reliance could be placed on his oath of office because of the religious views he held. Such was the political dishonesty of these so-called Reformers. The spirit which Canada was showing in these magnificent demonstrations was an index that it was still true to the old flag of the Chief-stain, and under it would march on again to victory.

HON. THOS. WHITE.

Hon. Mr. White, referred to the flattering reception given the Premier in the various places of the Dominion, evidencing that the grand old Chief-stain had still a warm place in the hearts of the people. He asked them to contrast the promise and professions of the Reform party with those of the Conservative, and he thought after such a contrast the people would continue to support the present Government in power. He criticized the style of attack made on the Government by the Reform party, an attack not on the Government's policy, but on the public and private characters of the men composing it. A system of slander had been introduced, and one of the leading men who had adopted it was the member for that constituency, Mr. Cameron. That gentleman had charged the Government with having distributed timber licenses to members of Parliament. The records of the department showed that only two members of Parliament had received limits, one being a Grit, the other a Tory. Mr. Cameron or any other opponent of the Government had been challenged to name any single private character of a member of the Government, whether in or out of Parliament, who had ever received from the Government in connection with timber limits any favour which was not open to the world or given in any other way than in accordance with the usual practice of the department. Mr. Cameron made his attacks on certain members of Parliament, they were completely refuted on the floor of Parliament, and yet despite these proofs, he repeated his charges last week in Toronto. He proceeded to refer to the speech of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Macdonald and Tupper, and others which Mr. Cameron had mentioned, and he affirmed most emphatically that there was not the slightest evidence in the department showing that any of these gentlemen had accepted of a single license from the Government. Mr. Cameron charged the Government that they had issued 115 licenses to cut timber in the disputed territory. One hundred and nine orders in Council were passed, but only 22 licenses were granted, and all these licenses had lapsed, and the Government had not issued a single license in respect of the territory. But while 22 obtained licenses, 27 more each paid \$250 advance money, and as they did nothing with the lands that money had gone into the public treasury. While Mr. Cameron attacked the Government for giving timber limits as they maintained, he had nothing to say about the action of the Mackenzie Government when, two days after its defeat at the polls, it granted 200 square miles of timber lands in the North-West to Messrs. Cook and Sutherland, with the power to select them wherever they chose. While the entire revenue Mr. Mackenzie derived from the timber resources of the country was \$7,000, the present Government had received the large sum of \$375,000. What then could the electors of West Huron say for the sole qualification of the Government to place in the Grit ranks his trading of the characters of his political opponents?

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Sir John A. Macdonald said: I receive the kind and warm hearted and cordial address which has been presented to me by the Liberal Conservative Association, with thanks. It is a great solace to a man like myself, advanced in years, approaching the termination of his political career, to be greeted by such an assembly as this, and have my humble services spoken of in the language of eulogy which you have addressed to me. It would be unreasonable for me at this meeting to address you at any length, even if my strength would permit it. Yet I may say a few words at the close of this hour concerning the great matters with which I have been connected for the past thirty years. The gentlemen who have preceded me have referred to the policy of calumny which has been pursued toward me. I have been so used to it that it now falls off me like water off a duck's back. (Laughter.) If you want light reading, you can find it in the columns of the Globe for the past twenty-five years, where I have been treated to an unceasing attack; yet here I am toward the end of my career greeted by such an assembly, and the recipient of addresses such as you have presented to me. I have become quite careless of any attack I have received of late years. I have often said that when I was a boy out

looking for apples I always looked for a tree that had the most rotten stones under it; for the boys of the neighborhood knew that that was the tree that bore the best fruit. (Laughter.) I am proud to say that not even my foes, while they have been abusing me have been able to charge me with anything but a fair and honest career. I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of these charges is that I have a brother-in-law—a brother of my pecuniary affairs. It is known that I am a poorer man today than I was the day I assumed public office in Canada. But while they cannot accuse me of petty larceny, they charge me through my relations. One of