

"MARITIME FARMER,"
the most largely circulated and most popular family newspaper published in Fredericton, is issued from the Office,
Corner Queen and Carleton Streets
Every Wednesday Afternoon.
Subscription Price, - \$1.00 per Year, IN ADVANCE.
The FARMER furnishes the very best medium for advertising in Central New Brunswick. Rates will be furnished on application.
Every variety of JOB PRINTING promptly executed.
LORAN C. MACNUTT,
Editor and Proprietor.

Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., November 23, 1887.

A Board of Trade.

Down in St. John, they have an organization they call the "Board of Trade," though for what reason we have never been able to make out. It is composed of mostly rabid politicians, some of whom are in Parliament, while others want to get there. Every Saturday afternoon these gentlemen, with three or four business men, get together and discuss the destiny of this country, with a zeal worthy of better results. A gentleman by the name of Harding seems to be one of the ruling spirits of the "Board," and competes very successfully with the politicians in the talking line. Recently these gentlemen have been discussing Commercial Union, and some remarks of a party named Schofield were ridiculed by the *Sun* in a good natured way. At this, however, Mr. Schofield took offence, and at Saturday's meeting of the "Board" he complained, and threatened to have the *Sun* reporters boycotted if they made fun of him. We advise the *Sun* to follow this gentleman with its satire. It would be the most practical way of dissolving the "Board," which apparently serves no better purpose than advertising its half dozen attendees. Let the newspapers be boycotted by Mr. Schofield, and these Saturday barangues will soon be no more. It is the publicity given their speeches that induces the orators who attend the "Board" to deliver themselves of the unadorned nonsense we are served with in the Monday morning papers. The "Board" is neither representative nor reliable. We have yet to hear that it has accomplished anything for St. John beyond increasing its reputation as the home of grumblers, discontents, and cranks. It may suit "Charlie" Weldon to close up his law office, and editors Ellis and McCready to relinquish their editorial scissors every Saturday afternoon, but when they thus decide to take leave of their responsible duties, there is no reason why they should bore the public ear with the alleged disastrous state of the country, which alleged disastrous state would not exist in their minds, if the Grit party of which there are such distinguished ornaments, were in power, and they were enjoying the sweets of office. Give Weldon a place in the cabinet to-morrow, or a judgeship, put Ellis back into the St. John Post Office, and send McCready on a Government mission to the Argentine Republic, or the Sandwich Islands, or to revive the Penobscot pearl fishery, and we venture the alleged disastrous state of the country will trouble them as little as when in former years they basked in the smiles of the Canadian Treasury, and subsisted from its ample resources. As for Schofield and Harding, if the newspapers will boycott them, they will soon close the inexhaustible spring of chronic grumbling, from which they draw so plentifully on Saturday afternoons. The people of St. John would do their city and Province a great good, if some day they should take forcible possession of the "Board of Trade" apartments, and compel the professional grumblers who assemble there to beat a hasty retreat. A membership ticket in the Athletic club, and a full participation in its sports, might work off the "bile" that gathers in their political systems each week, and finds public exit at the "Board" on Saturday afternoons.

Two Pending Elections.

The writs for the Dominion elections in Yarmouth and Shelburne, Nova Scotia, have been issued, nomination December 8th, and polling a week later. Both counties returned Grits in the general election last February, and the successful candidates, Mr. Lovitt in Yarmouth, and Mr. Robertson in Shelburne, were unseated for bribery. Mr. Lovitt's opponent this time is Mr. T. B. Crosby, but it is altogether likely that Mr. Lovitt will be re-elected. He is popular and wealthy. In Shelburne, however, we look for a Conservative gain. Mr. Robertson's majority over General Laurie in February last was only thirty-one, but then there was some uncertainty as to whether the Government would be sustained at the polls. The electors of Shelburne at least were told this by Mr. Robertson and his party, and the canvas, of course, has its effect against Laurie. Mr. Robertson, like Mr. G. G. King, stuffed it down the people's throats that Blake would win and that he (Robertson) would be a Cabinet Minister in the new Grit Government. Now things are quite different. The Government is installed for another five years, and it is quite likely that Shelburne will prefer to have a friend like General Laurie at court, than a political nobody like Robertson.

There was something decidedly new in church services the other day at Winnipeg, when at the farewell service to Rev. D. M. Gordon, who goes to Halifax to take charge of St. Andrew's church, the organ played for a recessional, the Dead March in Saul. Are we to assume from this incident, that the congregation believed Mr. Gordon to be departing for a city of the dead. Rather rough on Halifax wasn't it?

Abstemious Journalists.

Mr. Chamberlain, the British Fishery Commissioner, a few days after his arrival at Washington, announced in the morning papers, that at 5 o'clock on a certain day he would be glad to meet the press correspondents of the national capital. There was a prompt response, and when the score of journalists entered Mr. Chamberlain's apartments, they found the table spread with liquors and cigars. All the newspaper men of course took cigars, but would you believe it, during the entire interview, only two drinks were taken from the bottles. Now we will back this record against that of twenty men in any other profession. We cannot imagine twenty lawyers for instance, in whose ranks might be found only two drinkers, or twenty politicians, or twenty doctors, or twenty dry goods men, or twenty manufacturers, that is to say twenty of any class named, picked up at random, eighteen of whom would refuse to take wine with so distinguished a gentleman as Mr. Chamberlain. The fact that the Fishery Commissioner's wine escaped almost untouched, speaks volumes for the sobriety of the journalists, but it may be quite possible that 5 o'clock P. M. was not their hour for "smiling." Wonder if 11 A. M. would not have jacked a good many of them in. Goking aside, however, we believe journalists as a class are a sober respectable lot of men. We know of an editor up town who won't take wine sauce with his puddings, and his abstemiousness seems to have found almost a counterpart in the Washington correspondents. A journalist requires a steady nerve and lots of it, an unclouded intellect and more of that article than a great many possess, good judgment, untiring energy, and none of these qualities are rendered more active or efficient by the use of intoxicants. While the FARMER does not go to the length of boycotting wine sauce, it sees very excellent justification for the Washington press men in refusing Mr. Chamberlain's stimulants.

The Short Line.

Mr. Van Horne, Vice-President of the C. P. R., said in reply to enquiry by a Montreal *Star* reporter that the short line railway to Maine would be opened on the 19th July next. At present it is only being made to join the Central Maine Railroad, this will give direct communication with St. John, N. B. As regards Halifax business the act provides for the formation of a line from Harvey via Fredericton to Moncton, but very little has been done as yet, the company having been obliged to devote its energies and resources to the formation of the line from Montreal to Mattawankeag.

Grave fears are entertained because of the serious illness of the Crown Prince of Germany, Queen Victoria's son-in-law. He has cancer in the throat, and most medical men have given up hope of his recovery. The old Emperor William, now past ninety years, is also in a weak state physically, and the Empress is suffering from paralysis. It is not unlikely that a few months will see the Emperor's grandson, who is twenty-nine years old, installed in the Imperial palace at Berlin.

In Victoria, Nova Scotia, Monday, John A. Macdonald, Conservative, was returned to the Commons by a majority of five hundred, defeating Campbell, another Conservative. The Grits after unseating Macdonald did not have the pluck to put up a candidate. This is the second election for the Commons in Nova Scotia since the first of the present month, in which there was no Grit candidate. Verily there is a great reaction against the Tories in our sister Province.

Sir Hector Langevin in replying to an address presented to him by the Montreal Liberal Conservative Association last night, said that the Dominion Government were opposed to commercial union, and asked why they should abandon the National Policy which had given Canada the prosperity it now enjoys, in favor of a policy which would not only ruin the interests of Canada but lead to its annexation with the United States.

Mr. Emerson of Dorchester, feels very badly because his petition against Mr. Wood, M. P., was thrown out of court. Mr. Emerson, however, ought to be soled by the fact that some day he will, in all probability, have company in his misfortune. Let him turn his weeping eyes to Fredericton.

The Messrs. McMillan, publishers and stationers of St. John, have the FARMER's thanks for a copy of their almanac for 1888, calculated for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Its index table shows that the contents are a most excellent compilation of valuable information in accessible form. The almanac announced for 1888 are three of the best, invariable at St. John; and two copies of the moon book, valuable here, a total eclipse January 26, and a partial eclipse July 22, 23.

PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequalled for Chills, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings Gathered from every Quarter.

Premier Mercier of Quebec is ill and will take a trip to Europe.

TAY CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND for Constipation or Costiveness.

A Quebec courier the other day, celebrated the 5th anniversary of the late Mr. Chamberlain. The Bank of Montreal at Winnipeg, has raised its discount rate to eight per cent.

Dr. Mallory the Grit, M. P., for East Northumberland, Ontario, has been unseated. Senator Macdonald has donated \$40,000 towards establishing a new hospital at Toronto.

It is reported that Russia is massing three hundred thousand soldiers near the German and Austrian frontiers.

L'Evangeliste is the title of a new French paper to be started in the city of New Brunswick, by the Conservative Party.

Victor Hudson, the founder of the great Hudson cotton mills, is a candidate in Hochelaga for the Quebec Legislature.

A man named Robert Seymour was robbed of \$200 in his house on Sheffield street, St. John, the other night.

J. Murray Kay, who is to remove to Boston, will be buried by his St. John friends at the Royal Hotel, next Tuesday evening.

Six Mormon elders have been driven out of Ontario, Ala., and will be killed if they return. Four of them were tarred and feathered.

The Fishery Commission held its first session at Washington, Monday. It's doing the Quebec conference, will be kept strictly secret.

The Grit papers claim that the Indian vote elected Dr. Montague in Haldimand, and Conservatives state that Colter got the majority vote.

Placeards have been posted in Tipperary calling upon the people to pay no rent nor taxes until editor O'Brien has been released from prison.

Robert Bonner formally announces his resignation from the management of the *New York Ledger*, having transferred the entire business to his son.

Marion Gullod of the business staff of the *Star*, and Miss Gullod, the daughter of the late William Keder, were united in marriage at St. John on Monday.

E. F. Clarke, M. P. P., editor of the *Orange Sentinel*, is a candidate for the majority of the Conservative vote in the West.

The young man arrested by detective Power of Halifax, in East Cambridge, Mass., James C. McDonald, has been discharged, at Antigonish, has been discharged, as he was not the proper person.

Gen. Middleton has received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge, complimenting him on his conduct of the Canadian militia, and remarking that his retirement from the service deprives the army of a valuable officer.

Woman is gradually coming to the front. The other day Governor Hill of New York, appointed Mrs. Charlotte Wilson of Buffalo, as his minister to the United States.

Rev. Dr. Burwash, brother of Prof. Burwash of Sackville, has been appointed chancellor of the University of Ontario.

His unsuccessfull opponent was Rev. Dr. Sutherland, who spoke recently in Fredericton on missionary matters.

Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton Theological Seminary, the name of Dr. Drummond, the famous scientist of the University of Edinburgh, is mentioned as the choice of an individual portion of the Alumni for the position.

The London *Times* says Mr. Chamberlain's reception in America is in the highest degree satisfactory, not only for his personal and political friends in the British nation, and is a substantial proof that the mass of the American people are amicably disposed toward the Mother Country.

A freight train, composed of an engine, three box cars and a coal car, on the south eastern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, while crossing the new bridge over the Lachine Canal early Sunday morning, suddenly went through into the water, with the bridge being open. The engine, named Remington, was instantly killed, and the train fatally injured. Three others were more or less seriously injured.

John J. Breen, who has been active in Fenian circles, died Friday at his home in New York. He was a native of Ireland, and at the time of the Fenian movement in 1855 held the position of Major in the Fenian ranks in Dublin, where Head-Commander Stephens was confined. He helped Stephens to escape, and soon afterwards came to this country.

In 1873 he was arrested in New York, and Fenian convicts from the prison at Fremont, on the west coast of Australia.

R. Barry Smith of Moncton, has been served with a "bill of particulars" in the case of J. J. Jones, who was arrested at Fair of Moncton. Mr. Jones sues to recover \$10,000 from Fair, damages for business slander said to have been contained in an advertisement that appeared in the *Moncton Daily* paper over the signature of C. F. H. & Co. This suit is brought in the St. John circuit court, but Mr. Smith, acting for Fair, will move to have the case tried in the Westmorland circuit.

The Hancock Chemical works at Ishpeming, Michigan, exploded Thursday killing six men. The shock was distinctly felt three miles distant. An examination revealed that the pecking house, where the dynamite was put in packages, had exploded entirely disappeared. Where it stood a few moments before, was a yawning pit, ten or fifteen feet deep, and of larger size than the building that was destroyed. The pecking house and laboratory, which stood only a short distance from the tanks, were struck by several large iron tanks standing several feet from the tanks. The pecking house was twisted out of all shape. Of the destroyed buildings nothing but splinters were found. All that was found of the mine men were a dozen scraps of human hair, the size of half a dollar.

Two tramp burglars, who were stealing a ride on the St. John express from Bangor Friday morning, were put off the top of the baggage car, while passing under a bridge and the wheels of the rear car passed over their bodies, killing them instantly. The baggage master took the jar as the train passed, and when Vancouver was reached wired back to the station master to examine the bridge. He did so and found the two men dead. They were searched for identification purposes, and complete burials were found upon them. It is believed they are the burglars, who have cracked so many safes in Maine this summer, and have successfully evaded the authorities. Some thing like the same tramps who were under suspicion at the time of the \$5,000 robbery at Gibson early in the summer, and who were afterwards traced to Maine.

C. B. Lewis, the "M. Qued" of the *Detroit Free Press*, is now in the South writing letters for his paper. According to all accounts he has been royally received, but on Friday last, at Kalamazoo, Mich., he was expected reception at the hands of a man who walked fourteen miles to see him. Some years ago this caller wrote Quaid a letter, and the humorist held it for a week, and then he would break down and have to be carried to the scaffold, but he rallied at the sight, asked for tobacco and paper, rolled himself a cigar, and after smoking it, he said, "I had to smoke until the time was up, then I was away, and said he was ready. He shook hands with all present and pads them good bye. When placed on the trap the doomed man seemed to lose all consciousness, and had to be supported by officers while the black cap and nose were being placed over his head. At a signal given the drop fell, and in a few minutes afterwards he was pronounced dead.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings Gathered from every Quarter.

Father Chabry is lecturing in Montreal. The Central Bank at Toronto has collapsed. Mrs. Bangs at Toronto ate "rough on rats" and died.

The Montreal Board of Trade favors St. John as the winter port.

Simcoe, Ontario Anti-Social Act people are seeking to repeal the law.

A recount of the vote cast in the Haldimand election is proceeding.

Scott Act repeal election at Charlottetown to-morrow. The last vote was, for repeal 715, against 755.

It is said that the Imperial Government are negotiating for two hundred acres of land near Esquimaux, B. C., for the purpose of establishing there a new arsenal.

M. D. Lessers, the other day, assured the students of the University of Toronto, that no more money would be required, and that the canal would be opened on February 3rd, 1890.

The Duke of Cambridge has ordered the troops to try all military routes to the late Colonel Valentine Baker, to the English stony.

Two children, while returning from school Monday, near Cambridge, Mass., were attacked by wolves, and before assistance could reach them they were devoured.

Gen. Valentine Baker, who in 1875, while being the appointment of assistant and Quarter-Master General at Aldershot, was compelled to leave the service on being found guilty of a misdemeanor, is dead.

Esquire McLeod, St. John, has been appointed by the Dominion Government to proceed to the Argentine Republic and the West Indies to obtain information and negotiate trade relations between Canada and those countries.

Hon. Wm. Kelly, M. L. C., who has been at Chatham since early last spring, has been removed by his son to St. John, for medical care and nursing. He is threatened with paralysis of the brain, and has been rapidly failing of late.

Mr. S. D. McLellan of Toronto, who has twice unsuccessfully opposed the Postmaster General, has received his reward from the Government in the shape of a pension, and has been appointed Judge of Probate for Colchester County.

The whole line of the Central Railway—miles in length—has with the exception of three miles, been graded. It will be completed about 15 miles on one end and about five on the other end, and the roadbed ballasted about 12 miles.

Monsieur Lantagne, a Frenchman, was present at the opening of the Grand Hotel, last Saturday, and while stepping from one car to another fell between them, the wheels passing over his head, severing it from the body, and he died at once.

The main building of the winter quarters of Barron & Bailey's show was burned Saturday night at Bridgeport, Conn., with all the tent poles and seats, and with all the animals, including a bear, valued at \$70,000, and \$100,000. Thirty-two elephants and one lion escaped into the country.

While Fred, son of J. W. Stults, was carefully handling a breech-loading shot gun near the residence of Capt. Wm. Thompson, last, it accidentally discharged, striking Mr. Stults near the elbow, cutting his arm to the wrist, and also striking Richard McCready in the abdomen.

Eddy and Raette, two half-breeds arrested in Montana for the murder of McLeish, a Northwest settler, have been safely delivered to the authorities at Regina. The American contingent of the expedition, which was an armed escort to the boundary line with the prisoners, who were then taken over to the mounted police.

Mr. John Livingston, formerly editor of the *Star*, has returned to the management of the *Montreal Gazette* to become the editor of the new Conservative organ to be started at Toronto about Christmas. He is succeeded by a Mr. St. John, who is his assistant Mr. Robert McConnell, formerly of the *Moncton Transcript*.

The whaling steamer "Lizzie N.", which has been in the fishery on the coast of the Bay of Fundy, on October the 16th, when about fifteen miles from Segrin Island, off the coast of Maine, saw a large whale of that species and attempted its capture. A party of five men, under the command of Capt. Wm. White, and four seamen. The whale proved an ugly one and a desperate fight ensued in which three of the seamen were killed. Finally the monster was killed and brought ashore.

A young man living at present in Montreal some time ago became engaged to a most estimable lady there, but a short time after he was married to another lady, and the acquaintance of a girl of good family, to whom he also became engaged, and for several months he had both ladies in town, and he was married to both. The lady of the Ottawa belle, hearing of his first engagement, wrote the father of the Montreal lady, who, finding the truth of the report, forbade the marriage.

The members of the British Fisheries Commission were formally presented to President Cleveland at the White House on Friday. They were received in the private library of the President, and were introduced by Secretary Charles Tupper, were introduced by Secretary Bayard, and Sir Lionel S. West performed the same duty for the other members of the party. The presentations were made in the order of rank or importance, Mr. Chamberlain being first introduced, and then Sir Charles Tupper. No addresses were made and the occasion was devoid of all form.

When Hon. W. W. Thomas left his little country town in the interior of Maine five years ago to be the United States Minister to the Swedish Government, he had as much as the average backwoods granger. He came to the other day, and was Anglicized from the top of his sharp pointed leather shoes to the tip of his white whiskered face, and he is now a well-to-do citizen of the person of the daughter of Roger Tornebladh, one of the best known members of the Swedish Parliament and the richest man in Sweden. He is now a well-to-do citizen of the person of the daughter of Roger Tornebladh, one of the best known members of the Swedish Parliament and the richest man in Sweden.

Mrs. Rienda, 19 years old, was buried at Ottawa, on Wednesday. Her death was unexpected, though the young lady had been subject to violent spasms and fits of vomiting for many days. No doctor was able to discover the cause of her sickness. On the day before her death she was seized with a violent prostration than ever before. There was a choking sensation in her throat, and finally there was forced up from her stomach a large quantity of mucus, which was as large as a silver half dollar. The physician in attendance said the patient became unconscious, and almost immediately began to choke, and she died in a few minutes. It is believed the child was choked by a worm swallowed in water from Lake Michigan.

The Dutch steamer *W. A. Scholten* collided with the steamer *St. Thomas*, on Saturday night, and sunk in twenty minutes. She had 230 souls on board, and of this number 133 perished. The *Scholten* was struck on the side by the *St. Thomas*. Immediately after the shock, the passengers, all of whom had retired for the night, rushed on deck in their night gowns. The water rushed up to their knees, and many were struck by the waves. The passengers were rescued by the *St. Thomas*, and many were taken to the hospital. The *Scholten* was a large ship, and was carrying a large cargo. The collision was a serious one, and many lives were lost.

As Chow was executed in the jail yard at Kalamazoo, Mich., on Friday last, for the murder of Ah Loo on March 1st, the prisoner cried piteously while the executioner prepared to strike. He would break down and have to be carried to the scaffold, but he rallied at the sight, asked for tobacco and paper, rolled himself a cigar, and after smoking it, he said, "I had to smoke until the time was up, then I was away, and said he was ready. He shook hands with all present and pads them good bye. When placed on the trap the doomed man seemed to lose all consciousness, and had to be supported by officers while the black cap and nose were being placed over his head. At a signal given the drop fell, and in a few minutes afterwards he was pronounced dead.

HON. SPEAKER PUGSLEY

Opposed to Commercial Union.
He is interviewed by a Montreal Star Reporter.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, speaker of the New Brunswick House of Assembly, who has just returned from a trip to Ottawa, where with Messrs. Clegg, Robertson, E. McLeod and C. N. Skinner, M. P., he was urging St. John's commercial claims on the Government, was interviewed by a Montreal *Star* reporter on current affairs.

"What are your views as to Commercial Union?" was asked of Dr. Pugsley.

"Our people are strongly in favor of reciprocity as generally understood, that is in regard to the natural products of both countries, replied Dr. Pugsley. We feel that if such a treaty could be secured it would confer very great benefits upon the Maritime Provinces. Commercial Union, however, as I understand it, is a different matter. It seems to me that when the matter comes to be fully discovered and considered, it will be found there are great difficulties in the way of such an arrangement. St. John is taking

A HIGH POSITION AS A MANUFACTURING CITY and it is felt by our manufacturers that under Commercial Union the keen competition which they would have to meet from the west and long established manufacturers of the United States would cripple if not entirely destroy them, and it would be a very serious question for our people to consider whether they were to be so materially injured that they would be unable to sustain in not more than counterbalance any benefit which they might derive from Commercial Union. I represent in the House the interests of the agricultural country, and it is possible that the results of such a union might, by opening up a better market for agricultural products be beneficial to our country, and other is the influence of the middle man, and if through the agency of the manufacturers, the city of St. John, which is the natural market for the agricultural products of the country, I represent should grow, as we hope it will, it is very probable that upon the whole they would be better off than if Commercial Union with the United States were entered into. I do not think that materially injure the local market by crippling or destroying our manufacturing interests. I feel with many others in St. John that if a tariff is put on the goods of the Government to make St. John one of the winter ports, and if trade relations can be opened up between Canada and the West, I do not think that such a union would give such an impetus to business, that we will find it better to remain as we are rather than try to experiment of entering into a Commercial Union with the United States, while, while a doubtful advantage to the best, many of our people feel would only be paying the way for political union, which I do not think is the object of our people. The fact of the case which is worthy of being considered, and which will have a very great effect on our people, is that present Canada derives a revenue of several million dollars from the customs duty imposed on goods imported from the United States, and under commercial union Canada would lose this revenue, and the deficiency would have to be made up by direct taxation. I doubt very much if the people of New Brunswick would not look with very great distaste upon this feature of the arrangement."

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Grit leaders retreat before the Haldimand Verdict.
(From the Montreal *Gazette*.)

The significance of the Haldimand election is so plain, that the leaders of the Liberal party, ordinarily so apt to appreciate the bent of popular opinion, have seen quick to comprehend it. Commercial Union, as expounded by Mr. Wiman and accepted by the provincial conference, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton and the *Globe*, was the prominent issue before the electors, and no more favorable conditions for securing approval of the project could have been found. The constitution had for half a century remained true to the Liberal party; its candidate was unexceptional; bordering on the frontier, any advantages likely to accrue from the opening of the American market to Canadian produce would be largely reaped by the country; the population is almost wholly agricultural; and the scheme was commended with all the skill and eloquence of tried campaigners like Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Paterson (of Brent) and Mr. Charlton. Defeat under such circumstances is so plain a declaration that the Canadian people WILL NOT ACCEPT COMMERCIAL UNION that the party leaders have already turned tail on Mr. Wiman and are seeking an escape from the awkward dilemma in which a too ready acquiescence in his had placed them. Two days after Commercial Union was rejected by the electors of Haldimand, Mr. J. Edgar, M. P., the Man-Friday of the Opposition, wrote an open letter to Mr. Wiman, in the course of which he was obliged to be lost by the casual reader. It is a richly humorous letter in its way. Notwithstanding all the speeches and writings of the other members of the Liberal party, Mr. Edgar has only now suddenly discovered that "there is considerable confusion of ideas as to one important aspect of the question." He then elaborates, in explanation, the statements and statements of the Liberal press and the politicians and of Mr. Wiman did not cause, the Haldimand election has with remarkable alacrity produced, and we have

MR. EDGAR WRITING TO WIMAN.

"The advocates of Commercial Union have made frequent use of an expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon a uniform customs tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. In other words, the entire tariff legislation of both countries would be brought to a standstill during the duration of the arrangement. It is well known that either Canada or the United States should arrive at a satisfactory uniform tariff to last for that period.'"

It is not necessary to say that the advocates of Commercial Union have been misled by the expression which has been seized upon by an opponent as disclosing a fatal objection to the scheme. It is the expression 'we will accept of a free trade with the United States on all the customs houses upon the frontier. If that were to be done, it seems clear, for several reasons, that we would have to agree upon