THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.]

what the result of reciprocity between the United States and Canada was before. It was the control of t

#### The Amount that had been Stolen.

They agree that \$1,000,000 had been deliberately taken from the public treasury improperly and illegally. Well, that was an awful state of affairs. The only question upon which the two sides differed was as to how far Sir Hector Langevin was personally responsible or a party to the fraud. As to the fact that there was this huge fraud, and that this money had been stolen, extending over a long series of years, there was no doubt in the mind of any member of the committee or any man storen, extending over a long series of years, there was no doubt in the mind of any member of the committee or any man who heard the evidence. Was the government to blame? We said they were, because these frauds were carried out by means of the close, warm bosom friends, who fived in his own house, of the Minister of Pablic Works himself, right under his very eyes, extending over a period of years, and we said there was that gross negligence and mismanagement, that want of business-like attention to the administration of his department which, if it did not prove him to be criminally guilty, made him politically responsible up to the hilt for every dollar of what had been stolen. What was the consequence? The consequence was that he had to sten down from his position of Minister of the Crown, but we sits to-day in his place in parllament unpunished, and the two men who were tried before a judge and jury and convicted of conspiracy to defraud the public, pleaded his position of Minister of the Crown, but we sits to-day in his place in parllament unpunished, and the two men who were tried before a judge and jury and convicted of conspiracy to defraud the public, pleaded that they did not steal the money for their personal purposes, but were parties to a conspiracy to abstract that money from the public treasury that it might be given to politicians to debauch the electorate. (Applause). As the judge reminded them their plea made their conduct ten-fold worse; if they had taken the money for their own purposes it would have been criminal enough, but when they took it in conspiracy with politicians to use it for the purposes of

### Debauching the Electorate

and taking the manhood out of the people of Quebec and to defeat the express will of the people then they were tenfold guilty, and these men with this public crime proved upon them, the disclosures with reference to which her better the contract of the c reference to which has brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every Canadian, were sent to prison for a term of twelve months, and the leader of the Government within a and the leader of the Government within a very few ponths after they were imprisoned issued an order for their release on the pitiable plea that their health was not good. (Laughter.) I could find you fifty convicts in Dorchester and twice as many in Kingston who could get doctor's certificates that their health is not good. Can you justify the conduct of the Government and the Minister of Justice in that regard? What is the use of prosecuting men and exposing fraud and corruption in high places — what is the use of dragging them before juries and having them convicted at enormous expense, if as soon as they are convicted the prison doors are thrown open for the purpose of preventing disclosures with reference to public men that will bring them into disgrace? (Applause). into disgrace? (Applause).

What next came upon the scene? Why, we saw another Minister of the Crown charged with having been a member of the construction Company of the Lake St. John Railway, and obtaining from the Parliament of Canada huge grants of money for the building of his road. He was charged with having obtained from the President of that road, Hon, Mr. Ross, the sum of \$25,000, which sum was paid to him sum of \$25,000, which sum was paid to him by Ross and charged by Ross to the contractor and paid by the contractor. Where did the money come from? The money was paid into Sir Adolph Caron's hands. The proof of that is beyond dispute.

He admitted he took the money. He admitted he went back to parliament, and, as the sworn adviser of His Excellency, recommended the payment of no less than \$262,000 of extra subsidies to that very road from which this \$25,000 was obtained, and he admitted that he put that \$25,000 into the reptile fund of Quebec to bebauch the electorate. (Hear, hear.) All these facts were proved upon oath by the Royal Commision, appointed by the government itself, and today, that man stands up in his place in parliament and says. I did it before and I will do it again, and I am a minister of the crown and what are you going to do about it? (Applause.) What do you think of this condoning of the offence of taking this money out of the public and transferring it into his own pocket through the thin medium of a railway corporation, to whom it was transferred in the meantime? That money was your money; money he chis money out of the public and transferring it into his own pocket through the
thin medium of a railway corporation, to
whom it was transferred in the meantime?
That money was your money; money he
swore to administer honestly and economically for public purposes alone, instead of
which he takes it and appropriates it for
base, wicked political purposes to corrupt
and debauch the electorate of Canada.

We saw more than that. We saw this
very session that there was a disclosure
with reference to a public contract in
the
government; which everybody who looks
into the facts, must admit to be a disgrace
ful transaction, and what is it? We are
charged with being opponents of the
carpenditure of public money in the constructtion of public money in the construction
of public contracts. The Liberal party
denies the charge. We have never been
opposed to the construction of all necessary
and proper contracts. We have voted from
time to time, and bundreds of times, public
money for the construction of these contracts. What we do in rish case? There
were two small bridges to be built over the
Lachine canal, in length, not over double
the width of this room. The bridges were
and we voted the office of the
width of this room. The bridges were
and we voted the construction of these conand we voted the companion muthat score,
and we

were asked to vote \$130,000 and we did so the the word of the minister that the bridges were necessary, and afterwards it was found that the water had to be deepened a little and the estimate was increased to \$160,000. What was the sequel? One would have supposed that the expenditure of that much maker in Montreal, would have been let be contract, but for purposes of their own, the wirepullers induced the government to the work by the day's labor, and so on with the work by the day's labor, and series in the close of Mr. Barrel in the work of the minister that the bridges were necessary, and afterwards it was found that the water had to be deepened a little scoil, and the estimate was increased to \$160,000. What was the sequel? One would have been let be close of Mr. Barrel in the close of Mr. Barrel in the was taken to Robert Donald-scoils. He was taken to Robe supposed that the expenditure of that much merey in Montreal, would have been let by contract, but for purposes of their own, the wirepullers induced the government to go on with the work by the day's labor, and they hired out to a contractor the procuring of the day laborers at so much a head, and the work went on. The result I will read

1900 Men Leafing About these Works

the government have instituted a prosecution against one of the wrongdoers, Mr. Saint Louis, but where is the engineer who took his place on the recommendation of Mr. Caron? Where are all the government employes who were parties to the huge fraud by which the ratepayers of this country were robbed right under the eyes and nose of the minister? Not one of them is prosecuted; everyone of them going about with their ill-gotten wealth, and they seem to think that there is no such thing as honest government, no such thing as public opinion which will compel the government to vindicate the rights of the people and punish the wrongdoers. (Applause). I give you these instances to show you, not that the Liberal party is opposed to public works, but that they are opposed to mismanagement and robbery in the construction of public works. public works.

I will give you another instance. You have heard some talk, no doubt, about the Tay canal. We did not oppose the construction of the Tay canal. It is a canal connecting with the Rideau canal and running up to the town of Perth and connected with that is the mill owned by the Minister of Railways, Mr. Haggart. That canal was originally proposed to be constructed by Sir Charles Tupper. If the statements he made were true, we were prepared to vote for it, but what we contend is that we and the country were deceived from the very beginning. In 1882 Sir Charles Tupper estimated the cost of the canal, exclusive of land damages, at \$132,660. Upon that statement of his we voted the money. Next year he came down and revised his estimate and said he wanted \$240,000. We voted the money then. In 1887 he came down and said the expenditure I will give you another instance. You

total cost was \$440,613 and they asked for and got \$30,000 more. It was then said that they were connecting this work and carrying it on to Mr. Haggart's mill and they wanted \$18,000 for that purpose. The money was voted under protest, and on that work \$36,000 was expended where only \$18,000 was asked for, so that the total cost of this precious canal which we were in \$18,000 was asked for, so that the total cost of this precious canal which we were induced from year to year to go on subsidizing was \$476.128. (Hear, hear). Now, that canal costs for maintenance every year \$2,486, and of what public advantage is it? There is one tug-boat and only one on it, and the amount of tolls derived from it is and the amount of tolls derived from it is \$135 a year. For a public work away in the interior of Canada, the proceeds of which are \$135 per year, the Government spent \$476,000 and are spending \$2,500 a year in maintenance. (Hear, hear). Is that not a record to be ashamed of? If it is not I do not know what would be.

not know what would be.

We say again that we are not opposed to the construction of these public works, but we insist upon honesty and economy in their construction. What did we charge every year in connection with the I. C. R. We contended that it was grossly misman aged and that its maintenance cost \$500,000 a year more than it should have cost: The deficits continued to pile up until public opinion was shocked when it reached nearly \$700,000 in one year, and we protested against the expenditure, saying that It was Shameful and Unnecessary,

and that with prudent care and economy the road could be efficiently run without the loss of a dollar. We were laughed at and the expenditure went on until our protest became so flerce that public opinion sided with it, and suddenly Mr. Haggart discovered that it could be done. He cut down the expenditure \$630,000 in one year, and after he had run the road on this reduced expenditure for two years, he stood up in the House of Commons last session and boldly told us that the I. C. R., in all its departments, notwithstanding the enorand boldly told us that the I. C. R., in all its departments, notwithstanding the enormous reduction, had been well kept up and was in as efficient a condition as ever before. Here is a road then that for years and years entailed a deficit upon the people of from \$500,000 to \$700,000, and we charged that it was done for political purposes, and the proof that we were right is seen to-day when, driven by our protest and public opinion, they have cut down the expenditure so that the road is run without a loss at all, and yet are able to say at the end of two years that the road is in as efficient a condition as it ever was before. We say these facts go to show that there is as efficient a condition as it ever was before.
We say these facts go to show that there is not that honesty and efficiency in the expenditure of the public money that the public have a right to demand, and we come forward as a party and say that while we have been kept out of power for sixteen years, apparently by the will of the people, we have a policy now to place before them which we think justifies us in asking that we be returned to power, pledging ourselves as we do that if returned we will carry on the affairs of government in an

Efficient, Prudent and Economical manner. Some people say: How are you going to raise a revenue if you return to the revenue tariff? Why, the basis of our proposition is that there shall be enough custom by the proposition of the proposi

the work went on. The result I will read to you, not in my own words, but the words of their own commissioners, appointed by themselves. I want to be correct in this matter because it involves the political reputation of more than one man. I charge in the first place that the government were derilict in their duty to the people in not letting that work by contract. I charge in the second place that the mode they took of building it, of hiring the men from a contractor, Mr. Saint Louis, was one calculated to open wide the doors of corruption, and I reception you have given me. It is no more than I expected, I am free to acknowledge, building it, of hiring the men from a contractor, Mr. Saint Louis, was one calculated to open wide the doors of corruption, and I charge that there was gross, criminal neligence in carrying on the construction of those bridges. Instead of sending a man down to check the number of men employed upon the contract, no check whatever, was taken on behalf of the government. The contractor supplied as many men as he liked and sent in accounts for what he liked. The Montreal Star, one day, shocked at the disgraceful state of affairs going on, publicly charged the officials of the Public Works Department with deriliction of duty, and they said there were

dresses which our two friends have delivered to us tonight. Whatever you may think of the conclusions they have drawn from the facts they have dealt with, everyone will say, I think, that a more fair, candid and argumentative statement of the claims and policy of the Liberal party could not have been presented to an audience than those you have heard tonight. In listening to their reviews of the conduct of the present administration, I have thought it would be interesting to inquire what would be the interesting to inquire what would be the character of a government in this Dominion

Looking back over the history of Canada for the past twenty-seven years, we have one startling fact to recognize, the significance of which must strike everyone of you, that during all that period of time the electorate of Canada have on but one single occasion dismissed a ministry, and that was in the year 1878, when they dismissed Mr. Mackenzie's administration. Now you may cast your eyes over the whole British Empire, in all its dependencies—you may examine the history of all the colonies and of every country in the world where parliamentary government exists, and you will find no parallel to this.

Now, why is it? Is it because the government of Canada since it has been in the Now, why is it? Is it because the government of Canada since it has been in the hands of the Conservative party has been administered with a virtue—with a success—which has attended no other government in any other English-speaking country in the world. Does any man believe that the government of Canada is the embodiment of all virtue—that the Conservative party possesses all the administrative tallent which Canada affords? Does any man believe that the people of Canada are so entirely and absolutely satisfied with the administration of their government that they cannot see where any improvement could ministration of their government that they cannot see where any improvement could be made? I do not think they are, and I am often led to ask whether there still remains any public opinion in this Dominion? Looking at all these other countries you find that a few years, at best, is the longest tenure of office which these people accord to any administration. In England the pendulum swings back and forward. Is it in the interests of Canada that its immense interests should be solely confided to one set of politicians? It is not so regarded elsewhere. I am assured that there must be

Something Wrong In Canada or it would not be so regarded here.

Turn your minds for a moment to the one single instance in which the people of Canada appeared to be sensitive as to the character of its Government. Turn your thought to the single occasion when the public mind rose above the particular question of the men who had the seals of office in their hands, to determine whether or not it would be in the interests of the country that a change should take place. How and under what circumstances was that change accomplished? I suppose it will be said that I am dealing with ancient history, and with too remote a period to be of interest and importance at this day. But I think in connection with the point I am trying to impress upon you, it is important that you should inquire as to the circumstances under which this change did take place and the electors of Canada did for once dismiss their ministry.

their ministry:

The great majority of you will recollect quite clearly what were the grand pleas put forward by the Conservative party as a reason why the Liberal administration of Mr. Mackenzie should be dismissed. They were not numerous. A prominent one was that the country had not been prospering—that there had been deficits—that Mackenzie had not raised revenue eno ugh to meet the expenditure—he had rather thought it was in the interests of the country that there should during those unprosperous times be \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 of a deficit rather than that taxation should be inrather than that taxation should be in creased, that when more prosperous day creased, that when more prosperous days came the people would be better able to re-cover the ground they had lost. But the Conservative party said the Mackenzie Government were simply flies on the wheel. Give us the reins of power, they said, and we will show you by a system of legerde main which we alone are able to carry into operation, without increasing but simply readjusting the taxation, how to usher in an

Era of Universal Prosperity. The manner in which that pledge was fulfilled, has been so much more capably handled tonight, than I could handle it, that I will not dwell upon it, even for a moment, but I would like to refer to some other principal grounds that the Conserva-tive party put forward in addition to the tariff question, as reasons why they should be entrusted with the reins of government. be entrusted with the reins of government.

Another ground was that the expenditure of the Mackenzie government was excessive and that if they were put in office, they would reduce the amount from \$24,000,000 to \$22,500,000. They said that was the outside limit which the government ought to ask the people of this country to pay for carrying on its affairs. They also told us that there had been a most unexampled corruption in high places; that Mr. Mackenzie was guilty by himself and through his brother and others, of dishonest transactions. Last, but not least, they railed about Mr. Bridge's private car, which they said was an atrocious extravagance, as an instance of how the people's money was being thrown about. Well, the people yielding to these persuasions and arguments in 1870, consigned Mr. Mackenzie and his party to political oblivion.

Now, to prove how sincere they were in charging Mr. Mackenzie with expending too much money, the Conservative government increased that expenditure from \$24,000,000 to \$36,000,000. As an evidence of the fact Mr. Bridges should have a private car to travel over the I.C. R. and other railways, they immediately proceeded to

Construct more Private Cars. intil now I think there are seven or eight of them used by nearly all the ministers, all most luxuriously and lavishly furnished, and how many colored gentlemen are in attendance upon them, nobody I think has yet been able to ascertain. we have another rather convincing demonstration of the falsity of the charges they made against Mr. Mackenzie. It was not long after his defeat before Mr. Mackenzie became disabled in parliament. He had spent his whole physical strength in the service of his country and he had ceased to be at all dengerous to the practic program. be at all dangerous to the party in power. As soon as it was apparent that his days were numbered, then on all hands the Con-

As soon as it was apparent that his days were numbered, then on all hands the Conservative press and speakers, and members of parliament, made haste to tell the country that the statements they had made reflecting upon the character and honesty and integrity of the old man were false and lies, and that no more honest and straightforward man had ever been connected with the government of Canada than was this same Alexander Mackenzie whom they had deposed from power. (Applause). That was the way in which in 1878 the government of the country was wrested from Liberal hands. I leave these few facts and statements with you and ask you to consider whether, notwithstanding the statements made reflecting upon the capacity of the Liberal party to produce men able to carry on the government, notwithstanding the reflections cast upon the loyalty of the Liberal party who constitute at least nearly one half of the people of Canada, the time has not just about arrived when a change of government would be of advantage generally to the country. (Loud applause).

[It may be added that the hour was so late when the Attorney General commenced to speak, and others were to follow, that Mr. Blair cut his remarks short, and did not attempt to deliver a set speech, only a few observations as he explained at the outset.

—ED. Herald.

Parker, painter, of Woodstock, formerly of this city and a nephew of the late Ald. Geo. Parker. Jas. H. Wilbur, jr., and James Sutton on behalf of the Knights of Pythias of Woodstock, arrived last night with the decsased's brother and took the remains home to-day for burial. Parker

was unmarried. Miss Freddie Thomas, daughter of the late John Thomas of this city, died at St. John this morning after several months' illness, and her remains will arrive here

STOCK OF 0 0 THE RANGE HAT KEEP F. WATER DINING

INSPECTION Solicited, and bargains

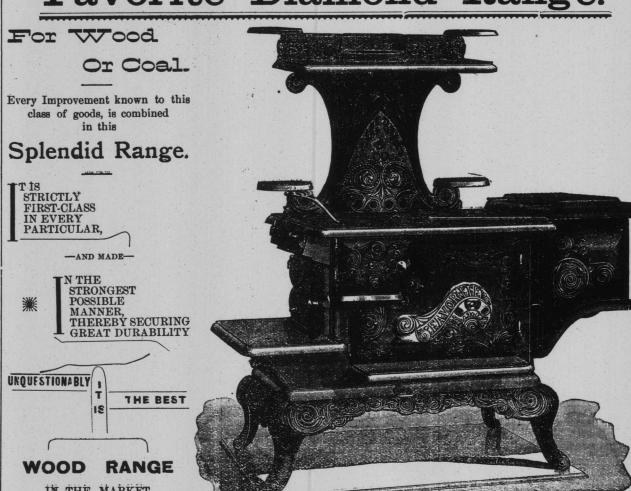
may be expected.

ROOM

JAMES S. NEILL.

# Favorite Diamond Range.

WARM CLOSET



KITCHEN & SHEA, OPP. POST OFFICE, FREDERICTOR

The National Assurance company of Ireland, one of the best companies engaged in the fire business, was founded away back in 1822, and has its head office at College Green, Dublin. Its annual income is over-\$1,400,000, its accumulated funds amount to \$2,400,000, and its subscribed capital is \$5,000,000. Its directorate includes a long list of names eminent in Ireland's commercial world, as follows!

Samuel Bewley, Major William Girton. Henry Perry Goodbody. Jonathan Hogg, director of the bank of Ireland.

Brindley Hone, director of the Royal Bank of Ireland. .William Hone, director Dublin and Kinsston Railway company.
Harry W. Jameson.
Thomas Allaga Kelly.
George Kinahan, director of the Bank of

Ireland.
Hugh O'Connor.
Joseph R. O'Reilly.
Sir George B. Owens.
Frederick C. Pilkington, J. P. Thomas Pim.
James Talbot Power.
Edward Robert Read.
J. Hamilton Reid.
William Robertson, director of the Bank

f Ireland. George Black Thompson. Graves Swan Warren, director of the Dubin and Kingston railway company.

Its excellent financial standing is known Its excellent financial standing is known throughout the world. Prompt payment of losses, and generous treatment to its patrons have rendered the National a popular company, and there are mainly in this city who can speak personally of the handsome manner in which the National treated them when the occasion offered. The Canadian manager of the National is Mathew C. Hinshaw, 1735, Notre Dame street, Montreal, and the agent in Fredericton is Frank I. Morrison.

Some of the speakers at the St. Andrews dinner last night, displayed bad taste by introducing politics, and when Hon. Mr. Mitchell depreciated such a course, he was liberally applauded by the great majority of the company.

Hon. Messrs. Davies and Fielding went

to Woodstock yesterday morning, and with Mr. Gilmor, M. P. for Charlotte, adin that town last night.

Judge Steadman tried Mullin and Fitz-gerald under the speedy trials act, for robbing W. E. Seery's store. They pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to three months jail. The Woodstock bridge is about com-pleted, and teams crossed it yesterday, Editor Samuel Watts, of the Sentinel, having the honor of first piloting his

Rev. Willard Macdonald, pastor of St. Pauls Presbyterian church this city, has been offered and will accept the Chaplaincy of the New Brunswick legislature.

Wanted — A capable girl to do general housework; small family; good wages. Must come well recommended. Mrs. Frank I. Morrison,

Don't forget, the right place to buy Horse Blankets and Sleigh Robes is at Tennant Davies & Co. Conductor Hagerman, of the C. P. R. has returned from a pleasant heliday trip

Miss Haycock, of Calais, who has been visiting Mrs. F. B. Edgecombe, returned THE HERALD regrets to learn that Mr. Sivewright, M. P. P. for Gloucester, is ser-

The local government was in session City Council meeting next Tuesday A mass of country correspondence is

They are offering great inducements in the dress department just now at Edge-combe's. This is a leading department in the leading dry goods store, and you can always spend your money to the best ad-

Hon. B. Lester Peters, judge of the St. John county court, died at an early hour Mrs. Dr. McFarlane, mother of Mrs. Dr. Barbour of this city, died at St. John, Mon-

NOTICE.

s. course, he was liberally applauded by the great majority of the company.

A number of the local Conservative managers had an interview with Hon. G. E. Foster at St. John, Thursday night, probably with regard to the government nomination for this county.

St. John, N. B.

26th Nov. 1894.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fredericton Boom Company will be held at the Secretary's offered Wher! St. John, N. B.

on Tuesday Morning, December 4th next, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may legally be b. ought before them. Fredericton Dec. 1st 1894.-11

NOTICE.

NOTE held by Wm. A. Gibson of Fredericton signed by David Munroe, dated August 28th, 1894, amount \$48.70, due Nov. 28th 1894, at the People's Bank of New Brunswick. I have not received any value for note, nor do I expect to receive any value for tin any way, and will not be responsible for its payment.

TENDERS!

TENDERS will be received by the undersig ed, up to noon on Saturday the 15th day of December next, for the purchase of the Leasehold poperty of the Fredericton Park Association, situate in the city of Frede ictoniand consisting of their half-mile track, together with the Grand Stand Judges' Stand, Ticket Offices, Horse Boxes, etc., it nate thereon.

The purchase money to be ten per cent. cach, and the balance to be secured by indured notes, to be approved of by the directors.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Any information regarding the property may be obtained from the undersigned.

W. P. FLEWELLING W. P. FLEWELLING Fredericton, N. B. Nov. 12th, 1894.—Jins

FOR SALE. A FARM known as the Keefe farm in Like George, York County. The farm is in good cultivation, will out about 26 tons of hay; two barns and dwelling in good repair. Anyone wishing to purchase a farm would do well to apply to the undersigned for particulars and terms.

JOHN MCMURRAY.

By Woodboat: 10 T ON bar and bundle iron, 5 casks raw lines oil, 3 barrels spirits turpentine, 3 barrels lubricating oil,

"Portland cement,
3 casks sheet zinc,
1 roll sheet lead,
5 rolls lead pipe,
""" dry sheathing paper,
5 kegs steel wire nails,
5 boxes sheet tin.
Last trip.

R. CHETNUT & SONS.

Money to Loan. \$25,000 To LOAN on approved security, ply to Fredericton, April 21, 1894,

December 1st, 1894.

Anderson & Walker

Merchant Tailors, (OPP. OFFICERS' QUARTERS)

Are now showing a Complete Stock in

New Fall and Winter

This assortment is the largest and best they have ever shown.

Prompt attention to all orders. Prices Low and Satisfaction Guaranteed Call and see our New Overcoatings and Suitings.

A CHARMING CHAIR. Debility.



It is like all our Furniture — Well Made and Cheap. We have one that will suit you well

ONLY \$3.00.

They go with ease and sell with ease because the people like them. We do not keep many kinds. We sell 'em.

All the new Fall Designs in Fine Furniture for any room beneath your roof. We will soon be moving into our new store, where we will show a magnificent Stock of goods. Lots of Novelties for

WILLARD KITCHEN & CO. Agents for NEW HOME Sewing Machines. Steel. Steel.

Just Received one Car Load: WESLEY VANWART,

1894. Rarrister

Rarrister R. CHESTNUT & BONS.

November 3.

# Seasonable Goods

# EDGECOMBE'S

Ladies

Cloth Jackets, Cheviot Ulsters, Fur lined Capes, Astrachan Jackets, Coon Jackets.

Ladies'

NOW

COMPLETE.

Among them

are

Some of the **Newest Designs**  Tur Capes, ur Muffs, ur Ruffs.

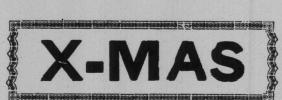
Jacket Cloths, Fur Trimmings, etc.,

Latest Styles, Largest Stock, Lowest Prices,

Always at

EDGECOMBE'S.

IT IS NOT TOO EARLY TO THINK ABOUT THESE THINGS FOR.....



HAVE A complete stock of Brainard and Armstrong's fast color

> Wash Embroidery Silk Filo Floss, Roman Floss, Twisted Embroidery Rope, Filoselle Etching, etc., etc. Colored Plushes, Canvasses, Plain China and Japanese Silks, Bureau Sefs, Table Sefs, Table Covers, Tray Cloths, Splashers, Doylies, Tidies, Laundry Bags, Pon-pons, Fringes, etc.

## TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.

202 QUEEN STREET.

WE CAN PLEASE YOU.

### WAGONS AND CARTS

of Every Description, at Lowest Prices.

JOHN EDGECOMBE & SONS

Manufacturers of Fine Sleighs, Carriages and Hearses, YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

CARTEN'S...

EMULSION OF

Combined with the HYPO-PHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA, a sure remedy for

Coughs, Colds and general

IT contains the Tonic and Nutritive properties of Cod TWENTY Liver Oil combined with the Hypophosphites, a sure and reliable remedy for all Pulminary Diseases. It is easy to take, sure and effective in its results.

Ask for CARTEN'S and take

PREPARED ONLY BY W. H. CARTEN, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

Corner Queen and Carleton Streets, Fred-

ericton, N. B. NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT. JOHN A. SCOIT, of Dumfries, in the County of York, has this day assigned his estate and effects to me the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to perticipate, must execute the same w thiu sixty days f om the date thereof.

Fredericton, October 31, 1894.

FRANK I. MORRISON,
Trustee estate of
John A. Scott. NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JAMES McKILLIGAN, merchant of Fredericton in the County of York, has this day assigned his estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his or ditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within sixty days from the date thereof.

Fredericton, August 11th, 1894.

Frank I. Morrison,

Trustee Estate of

James McKilligan.

F'ton, August 25, 1894,

F'ton, August 25, 1894,

TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHPIP, ETC. THOROUGH COURSE AT Fredericton Business College.

Book Keeping, Shorthand,

A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS.

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Beans.

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TERMS MODERATE; 10 per cent. discount to

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Iron! Iron!

Per Woodboat: 75 BUNDLES Round Refined Iron, 292 Bars refined Iron; R. CHESTNUT & SONS.