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AT FAIRVILLE.

An Enthusiastic Liberal-Conservative Rally in Orange Hall.

The Moncton Convention Endorsed and Delegates Elected—Speeches by Dr. Alward, Ald. Macrae, R. G. Murray, Dr. Gilchrist and Dr. Stackton.

An enthusiastic audience greeted the speakers at the liberal-conservative meeting at Fairville Monday night. Dr. Grey, the chairman, explained that the meeting was called to elect delegates to the conservative convention. Before the election was proceeded with, at the suggestion of Alderman Macrae, the audience at this time put itself on record as unanimously supporting the action of the Moncton convention.

The result of the election of delegates is as follows: Fairville—J. Stout, R. Ervine, E. L. Dougherty, Geo. Fowler, Wm. Stronach, Geo. Ervine, Sam Fowler, J. Cougle and A. McAulay. Milford—E. Ferris, P. Carrier and A. Atkins. South Bay—W. Lowrey, C. Hughes and Wm. Miller. Beaconsfield—Joseph Whipple, Wm. Riddock and Edna Nelves.

Substitutes were elected as follows: H. Ferris, Robert Gaslin, Wm. Golding, R. McAulay, E. Evans, M. J. Hanton and P. Kelly. The business of the meeting being thus completed, the chairman introduced Dr. Alward who, as he took the platform, was greeted with cheers. The honorable gentleman, referring to the action of the Moncton convention, said that New Brunswick had through that meeting placed herself in line with the other provinces. Mr. Tweedie and his views came in for some scathing remarks, which delighted the audience. "If you want honest, clean government," said the doctor, "it must be when the individual member is responsible to his party. Fourteen years of coalition government has piled up the debt on this province. In 1884 the debt was \$750,000; in Oct., 1897, the debt, taking in the extras for asylum over-expenditures, etc., was \$1,153,957. Direct taxation had been resorted to; different companies had been taxed to the extent of \$2,747,68; succession duties had been levied to the amount of \$9,284.87; liquor licenses had been appropriated to the tune of \$20,287.10. In fact everything has been made tributary to the extravagant management of the provincial finances. We were going in debt at the rate of \$130,000 per annum, and it is only a question of time, if the present government remains in power, when the interest will consume the entire revenue. The roads were in many places in a deplorable condition because no money had been expended on them, yet large expenditures had been made in those counties in which the ministers reside. It is time for the electors to rise in their might and

bid these mal-administrations be gone." (Cheers.) Dr. Alward presented his facts in a telling and forcible style, and was often interrupted by applause.

Alderman Macrae, the next speaker, in an eloquent address, congratulated the parish because it had stepped into line with the rest of the province in respect to the Moncton convention, a convention which he had never seen surpassed for unity and strength of spirit. (Applause.) "We ask you," he said, "to support the conservative party because of its good record in dominion affairs, in distinction to the miserable administration in this province. While the rest of this province has been qualtruded, that of the dominion government, taking in the assets, has stood still. The provincial accounts had been grossly mismanaged; for example, the asylum. A startling discovery was made in this affair during the last session; this scared even the supporters of the government. But other over-expenditures had been made that dwarfed the asylum one into insignificance." Mr. Macrae for a little while devoted his attention to the so-called agricultural policy of the Emmerston government, and in a clear, concise manner, showed its utter fallacy. He closed his admirable address by an appeal to the record of the conservative party as ground for its election.

R. G. Murray was heartily greeted and made a pleasing but very forcible address. He said: "We have seen a small minority struggling in the interest of economy, and now we have strong hope for the future. We have watched with pride the manner in which liberal conservatives have played their part in the dominion, in this province, although we have been laden with every kind of taxes and every scheme and device for raising money has been resorted to, yet we have nothing to show for it." It had been declared in Moncton that such a state of affairs must cease, and he confidently expected a new state of affairs to be ushered in." (Cheers.) Dr. Gilchrist, who had come in late, was then called upon and in a very humorous speech touched upon some of the government's agricultural experiments, from the horse imporation and the tubercular calves down to the coalition wheat. The asylum was then taken up and given an airing, which the doctor said it badly needed. As Dr. Stackton came to the front he was loudly cheered, and responded in a brief, but eloquent address, forecasting upon some of the points which had been brought out during the earlier stage of the meeting, and criticizing sharply the gross mismanagement of the present government. He repeatedly scored it for its carelessness, negligence and favoritism. The opposition leader carried his audience with him from point to point, often having to stop to allow the applause to subside. The meeting closed with rousing cheers for the Queen and for the local opposition.

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BLAIR'S PICNIC.

It Took Place at Gagetown, Queens Co. Monday,

And Was Not Largely Attended by Liberals from This City.

Speeches Made by Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Paterson, Emerson and Blair.

The Liberal Association picnic at Gagetown Monday in honor of Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways, was not attended by the crowd expected. The attendance from this city was about four hundred—three hundred going on the steamer David Weston and about one hundred on the Aberdeen. On the Weston the City Cornet band supplied music, while on the Aberdeen the stnd Fusiliers' band discoursed a choice programme.

It was ten o'clock when the boats got away from Indiantown, and Gagetown was reached about two o'clock. The Fredericton party, with the 1st Battalion band, had reached Gagetown about one o'clock and consequently were on the wharf with a few from the surrounding country, to greet the St. John people.

The bands joined in line and marched to the Court House, where the speaking was to take place.

Altogether the picnic was attended in the early part of the afternoon by

Doherty, G. Warren Fairweather, C. H. Ferguson, Geo. Killen, J. B. Driscoll, J. Sullivan, John F. Butt, James Hunter, B. H. Macaulay, Carson Flood, John McAvity, Geo. McAvity, C. J. Milligan, Col. Curard, Thos. Dunning, D. Dias, Wm. Dunlop, Thos. Sutherland, Thos. Martin, T. L. Bourke, Barton Gandy, James Knox, James Doyle, E. A. McKowen, James McAvity, John Knox, Wm. Tenny, J. L. Carleton, W. H. Traeman, James Brennan, Wm. Doherty, H. Flanagan, J. D. Seely, Robert Leonard, Geo. Ketchum, Joseph, Cain, Capt. Kenney, J. Wilkins, Chas. Bradley, C. A. Robertson, LeB. Robertson, Wm. Westcott, Ald. Smith, Hugh Campbell, F. Ketchum, Chas. Brown.

The Fredericton party included Z. B. Everett, Wm. Lemont, Ald. Vanward, Ald. Golding, Ald. Henry B. Belabrook, R. A. Estey, J. D. McKay, Henry Chestnut, Wm. Chestnut, G. C. Hunt, A. D. Yerca, J. F. McMurray, W. T. Whitehead, Hon. F. P. Thompson, E. R. Sewell, Hon. Dr. Emmerston, C. B. Robinson, David Morrow, M. P. B. Babin, J. B. Babin, Sheriff Holden, L. C. Macnutt, Chas. E. Duffy, E. H. Allen, J. F. Vanbusch, P. A. Logan, Charles Burpee, Peter McFarlane.

It was about three o'clock when M. McPhee, the president of the St. John Liberal Association, called the large assembly in front of the Court House to order. He said that it was his pleasant duty to welcome the people of Sunbury and Queens, York



HON. A. G. BLAIR, Minister of Railways and Canals.

about one thousand people, but the speeches were too long. The people got tired before Hon. Mr. Blair had concluded his speech and not more than one hundred and fifty were present, as it was near seven o'clock.

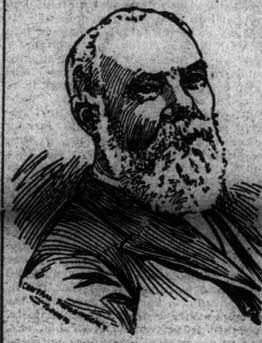
Among those present were: Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Wm. Paterson, Hon. A. T. Dunn, John McLeod, M. P., Senator King, John A. Bower, E. H. McAlpine, Lt. Colonel H. H. McLean, A. B. McLean, Ald. Purdy, Ald. McArthur, James Wilson, M. McInnes, Geo. H. Lawrence, Chas. Knoxell, Thos. S. O'Brien, Robert Marshall, George F. Baird, Henry Maher, John Rissell, Jr., James V. Russell, W. K. Reynolds, R. Cotter, Wm. Wallace, M. B. Edwards, A. N. Shaw, T. F. Morrison, Chas. D. Jones, J. S. White, Frank Corbett, J. H. Slater, James Hannay, John Mitchell, C. F. Tilley, W. C. E. Allan, Walter Allan, A. Duncan, J. Ward, Hugh Doherty, H. Dolan, Wm. H. Coates, Thomas E. Lawson, Robert Fulton, James Collinson, Thos. Caples, Thos. E. Dillon, Hugh M. Mooney, George Barnhill, A. P. Barnhill, W. A. Quinton, J. Howe Dickson, Robert Coleman, James Manson, Joseph Mitchell, Judge Forbes, R. O'Brien, G. Henderson, W. F. Lantalan, F. W. Amland, Coun. Gilliland (Hanpton), Dr. Boyie Travers, James Boyd, Hugh Beck, J. McCarthy, W. A. Lockhart, M. McGuire, A. Martin, James McAndrew, G. G. Scovill, Samuel Stewart, W. Frank Taylor, A. Wilson, T. Ferry, D. Coulgan, H. Logue, John Simons, D. Tappin, James Kinney, James V. Lantalan, C. Dinson, C. Driscoll, John



HON. W. S. FIELDING, Minister of Finance.

Tooney, Thos. Finlay, Wm. Gray, Robert Bustin, James Coll, F. Tappin, P. Gleason, T. Donovan, James Collins, T. L. Hay, Thos. Moriarty, Thos. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dixon (Buffalo, N. Y.), John E. McGrew, James Crawford, John Murphy, A. J. Power, Alex. McAllister, Wm. Paterson, John McKethnie, Geo. Young, Alex. Campbell, Jr., Dr. Addy, Dr. Ellis, J. Thos. Lunney, Thos. J. Morgan, Jas. Morgan, Alex. Lang, John Robinson, Mr. Connors, John Doherty, D.

of the opposition, some time since, stated that he did not feel like discussing political questions while the Quebec conference was on. Despite that, Sir Charles made a tour of Nova Scotia, making political speeches wherever he went. Now it had been arranged that Sir Charles should speak in St. John this very week. Sir Charles was not credited with being



HON. MR. PATERSON.

a humorous man, but what he lacked in humor he made up in fiction. The speaker then contrasted the picture which Sir Charles Tupper drew of the liberal conservative party with what he claimed would be drawn by the true historian. Sir Charles had much to say as to what his party did in connection with the construction of the C. P. R. But when the story was written it would be found that there were dark pages to which Sir Charles had never referred. The project, according to Mr. Fielding, was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. The whole work was marked as a most corrupt one. Sir Charles Tupper boasted of the excellent condition in which the liberal conservative party left the country. Look at the Manitoba school question. It was one which required careful handling. The conservative party by their bungling, almost brought the country to the verge of a quarrel on religious questions. The people of the maritime provinces had kept the school question free from religious difficulties. But the opposition attempted to force Manitoba into accepting a system that was distasteful to the majority of the peo-



PREMIER EMERSON.

ple. Sir Charles Tupper attempted to use the same club those that he had utilized to force Nova Scotia into confederation. It was well that the liberal assumed control of things, for the conservatives if they had remained in power, would have brought the country to such a state of affairs that all would have been over with it. Sir Wilfrid, a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic, had pulled the country out of the hole. He had arranged a settlement which the opponents of the government had been unable to do. It was asserted that the

made such an assertion, which must therefore be untrue. It was charged by the conservatives that the liberal government had not carried out their pledges. The pledges which they maintained had been violated were pledges which the administration had never made. It was asserted that the liberals had promised the country free trade. The principle of free trade were good, but the government had never proposed or promised it. Canada had always had most favored nation and the liberal party had never promised to do away with the same. The liberals promised to repeal the franchise law, and they had done so. In this way a big saving had been effected. The liberals felt that the people should be given an opportunity to express their feelings with regard to the prohibition of the liquor traffic. As an evidence of their desire to please the public in this regard he might state that the people would have a chance to vote on the prohibition question on the 29th inst. The liberal party had ever been in favor of reciprocity. The conservatives had not done all they could have done in this line. There were now in session at Quebec a number of gentlemen who would discuss that question along with many others. As to the details of a reciprocity treaty he had no opinion to offer. It took two parties to make a bargain and one party must start in with an earnest effort to secure the object desired. The present government of the day was pledged to use every reasonable effort to get reciprocity. Shortly after the formation of the government, delegates were sent to Washington. The treaty was taken to show that there could be no question as to the attitude of the government. Nothing resulted from the visit of the delegates except that it put the government on record as favorable to reciprocal trade with the United States. Now we had this Quebec conference appointed to settle all questions pending between Canada and the United States. It was gratifying to know that the best of feeling prevailed between the people of this country and those of the neighboring republic. It was possible that no understanding would be arrived at. Canada would not coax the United States for reciprocity, but our effort would be to make the arrangement one beneficial to both countries. If the United States did not see their way to meet us it was no fault of the government. They were doing all they could towards this desirable end. Hon. Mr. Fielding then proceeded to discuss tariff matters. It was felt by the liberals that after eighteen years of high tariff, during which large amounts of money had been invested and large interests acquired, it would be much against the interests of the country if radical changes were made in the tariff. The revision of the tariff was carefully considered. Changes were made and after two years of tariff reform, he was pleased to be able to point to the fact that business was never as good in Canada as now. In the lower provinces the interests, which were of great importance, had been considerably depressed. That accounted for the fact that business was not as good down here as elsewhere. At the last session of parliament the minister said he had ventured the assertion that the general trade would be good, and his prediction had come true. The conservatives told the manufacturers and their workmen at the time of the election that if the liberals got control of Canada there would be no further chance for either of them. The tariff of the conservative party, that of building up our manufacturers, was not the correct one. We had to depend upon the farmer, and it was the government's duty to encourage him not to produce for the home market only, but for shipment abroad. The farmers of Canada were in a prosperous state. The conservatives claimed that Canada was prosperous because the national policy was still in effect. Such was not the case. The present government had made great reductions in the tariff. Mr. Fielding here mentioned books, brass goods, Indian corn, cotton clothing and velvet, drugs and chemicals, damasks, hardware, pig iron, machinery and manufactures of iron, as articles on which his government had made material reductions in tariff. The preferential tariff came in for no small share of attention. The government preferred to trade with Great Britain, but if the United States could sell cheaper than the mother country, there was no help in it. The consumer got the benefit, however. A preference of 25 per cent was made in Great Britain's favor, which was more than the conservative party ever did, despite all their talk. In the time the Belgian and German treaties were denounced, Sir Charles Tupper declared this preferential trade arrangement a delusion and a snare. It was, he urged, absurd. Despite that fact, the leading English papers, and the Queen had commended the arrangement. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Col. Howard Vincent, M. P., were loud in their praises of Canada for acting as she had done in this matter. Mr. Fielding said he now proposed saying something about the financial affairs of the country. The last year the conservatives were in power the expenditures were about \$27,000,000. They charged the present government with increasing the expenditures. They cut down the expenditures in 1896 as far as possible. Their estimates for 1897 were \$33,500,000, with supplementary estimates of \$3,250,000. These estimates were published and sent throughout the country for use where they were calculated to influence voters. The present government had a right to hold their predecessors re-



M. McPHEE, President Liberal Association.

Manitoba question had not been settled. No man in parliament had ever

(Continued on Page Eight)