

A GOOD MEETING.

Opera House Filled By Interested People.

Who Came From All Parts of the County
—To Here Public Questions Discussed—
What The Ministers Had To Say.

The Blair-Davies meeting in the Opera House on Friday evening last was successful. The large hall was crowded and the ministers received an attentive hearing, interspersed with applause at any well made point. John Harper, President of the Carleton County Liberal Association, was in the chair, and on the platform were leading liberals from town and county. When the ministers arrived on the platform they received a generous amount of applause. The following were among those on the platform:—L. P. Farris, C. H. LaBillico, F. B. Carvell, M. P. P., H. H. McCain, M. P. P., Messrs. Fawcett, Jas. McManus, C. J. Milligan, St. John, Adam Beveridge, Dr. Hay, F. R. Shaw, H. P. Carvell, J. W. Cheney, Albert Bell, Alex Bell, W. O. Cluff, Henry A. Phillips, Gideon Phillips, J. Y. Fleming, Samuel Arscott, W. V. Benn, Albert Simonson, Wm. Orser, H. N. Boyer, J. W. Smalley, Boardman Wheeler, E. R. Squires, Zebedee Sloat, C. E. Gallagher, Lawrence Gallagher, P. B. Millie, R. McElwinney, Robert Brown, C. H. L. Perkins, J. S. Merrithew, Dr. Hand, N. B. Shaw, R. Longstaff, Elisha Slipp, Clopper Tompkins, Frank P. Sharp, Roger McElroy, Judson Briggs, Allan McLean, G. W. Boyer, George Gartley, Albert Brewer, Chas. Gray, W. W. Hay, F. H. J. Dibblee, H. Paxton Baird, R. B. Jones, Stephen B. Appleby, Q. C. Chas. McKeen, Mayor Murphy, Jas. Watts, A. Henderson.

James Watts, Secretary of the Liberal Association, read an address to the two ministers, welcoming them to the county.

To the Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, and Hon. Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

GENTLEMEN,—The liberals of the County of Carleton again extend to you a cordial greeting.

You are not strangers to the people of this County, as we have had the pleasure of hearing you address us on political questions on previous occasions.

We have noticed with pleasure and satisfaction the welcome and the attentive hearing you have lately accorded us in other parts of the Dominion.

We observe with supreme satisfaction the success attending the statesmanlike efforts of the Liberal party in projecting a vigorous commercial and financial policy looking towards the true interests of the Country.

We heartily commend the action of the Government in creating a large increase in trade between the mother Country and Canada and in establishing on firmer grounds the mutual regard and feeling of kinship existing between us.

We would specially refer to the energetic and business-like manner in which you two gentlemen have addressed yourselves to the interests of the Maritime Provinces.

Never before in the history of the Dominion has a government shown so much fairness towards the Maritime Provinces which had previously been almost altogether neglected.

For this much needed improvement in the treatment accorded us we feel particularly indebted to you. Appreciating your ability and your good will towards us we feel assured that you can and will do even greater things for us in the future than you have already done.

We know that you will receive an intelligent and an attentive hearing this evening and we hope that your visit here will be a pleasant one and will do much good to the cause of Liberalism in the county of Carleton.

Mr. Blair acknowledged that there was truth in the statement regarding the Maritime Provinces that for some years past the interests of the Maritime Provinces had been ignored. All the addresses he had received breathed a spirit of loyalty to the liberal party and confidence in the government of the day. He had never seen such evidence of confidence in a government of Canada, as he had noticed in Ontario as well as in the Maritime Provinces. Dealing with the speeches of the opponents of the government, he had been struck with the amount of bitterness and acrimony and viciousness, incorporated in the speeches and articles of the press of the government's opponents. Sir Charles Tupper was in many respects an eminent and distinguished man, and very vigorous in spite of his age. He was not great from the point of success as a leader. He was now adopting the role of a prophet. He did not think the leader of the opposition had his finger on the public pulse. What, the minister asked was the matter with Canada now? Did anyone ever see it righter than it is now? (Applause) Order, peace and good government existed throughout. Taxes were less than ever before. The public debt was not increasing any more than the people required. If a plebiscite of the people of Canada was taken today irrespective of party he was sure the people would say there was nothing wrong with Canada or of the government of the day. The opposition was raising religious and racial cries as they could not find anything to substantiate against the government. When charges of corruption are made, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries escapes, but the trio of sinners were his friends Messrs. Tarte and Sifton and himself. (Laughter) As a matter of fact: Davies was no more of a saint than he was. The reason was because "we three have charge of the three great spending departments." If Davies were the Minister of Railways and Canals he (Blair) would be the saint, and Davies the sinner. It would be a disaster to the best interests of this whole Dominion, if the government were taken from the hands of Sir Wilfred Laurier, and put into the hands of Sir Charles Tupper and his associates. The opposition had no policy, except Sir Charles' insurance policy, and they had no men, if they had a policy, to constitute a government. The opposition charges that we violate all pledges. Was not this an extreme statement? The Liberal party put itself before the country in 1893 at the Ottawa convention. Many things laid down there have been accomplished. We did pledge ourselves to be economical and we have been economical. It was true \$50,000,000 was voted by the last parliament, but this was not proof that we are extravagant. True the former government only asked for \$38,000,000. Mr. Foster did not ask for all the money which he would have required. Mr. Foster did not include railway items, and only included money to be paid out of

the revenues of the current year. We had to spend a million and a half on the Yukon. Another item was the Intercolonial railway extended from Levis to Montreal. This dealt with \$1,600,000. Then \$700,000 had to go to operating expenses of that road. In all cases we have reduced the cost of maintaining the public services, and that was the only way to make comparisons. This country is a growing country. Because the opposition did not oppose each vote, they expressed thereby approval of the expenditure of government. He claimed that if the Foster tariff had been in force till the end of the last fiscal year, the people would have paid \$3,000,000 more in taxes, than they pay now. He referred to the disgraceful scandals that hurt the fame of Canada during the Conservative regime, and which were not only matters of hearsay but had been proved to be founded upon fact. One of the things in which the Conservative party was to blame was that they did not realize the importance of the Intercolonial railway. It was left those many years with the terminus 150 miles from Montreal the commercial metropolis of the country. This would not have been the case if the railway had been in Ontario, but he supposed it was of no concern as it was in the maritime provinces. We have improved the road, and have now as good a service as is given in any part of Canada. It has improved in its financial results as well. We have shown a larger surplus than was ever shown before in the whole history of Canada. With regard to the sending of a contingent to South Africa he said there was apparently a disposition to criticize the government for not doing its duty in this regard. Dealing with the Transvaal question Mr. Blair said that it had been pointed out by Conservative speakers and papers that the government had not done its duty with regard to sending the contingent. He claimed this was used as a party cry. When Tupper was high commissioner at Toronto, he attended a meeting of the Imperial Federation League. He was asked if he thought Canada should contribute to Imperial protection, and he repudiated in the strongest possible terms that there was any obligation resting on Canada, and as far as he was concerned he was thoroughly opposed to the people of Canada contributing one dollar in maintaining imperial interests. He came very nearly breaking up the league. Again in March last year at a meeting of the Canadian Board, he made the same remarks as he had made in London three years before. It was now Sir Charles' opinion and that of lesser lights on the Conservative side that a regiment should be sent out and maintained through the war at the expense of the Canadian people. All the time of this agitation by irresponsible politicians, the government, with the government of the colonies had been in consultation with the Home government, and the course pursued by the Dominion government was exactly the course approved by the government of England. He (Mr. Blair) claimed that one party in Canada was as loyal as another. Nothing was more dastardly than that one party should be accused of disloyalty. It might be that one member of the cabinet as it was alleged differed from his colleagues, in thinking that Parliament should be consulted before sending a contingent. There was nothing wrong in a minister taking this view. This action on the part of one of the ministers had been followed by an attempt to besmirk the fame and credit and character as loyal citizens of the French people of Canada. You noticed this in the Montreal Star, the Mail and Empire, Toronto, and it was peculiarly plain in reading the St. John Sun—"Are you not ashamed of your organ?" said Mr. Blair? (Cheers and some hisses.) Mr. Blair concluded his address by predicting a grand future for the country under the guidance of the liberal party.

Sir Louis Davies attacked Mr. Foster for his charges of inconsistency against the present government. He (Foster) had been the most inconsistent man with regard, especially to his career as a temperance advocate. He spoke of the demands upon the present government arising from the Yukon territory being opened up. In respect to immigration the conservative government had spent money to no purpose, while under the present regime Sifton was taking hold of the immigration problem. He had brought in 40,000 most desirable immigrants in one year. Also, from the other side of the boundary we have farmers flowing in by the score, nay, by the hundreds and thousands. The government did not claim that they were to be credited with all the prosperity. They acknowledged the debt to the giver of all for bountiful harvests, but they did claim that they had men at the head of affairs who knew the times and seasons, when to take the occasion by the hand. He claimed that the government had carried out its pledges literally and substantially. Look at the position Canada had occupied in the eyes of the world. Never before this government came into power had Canada contributed its plenipotentiaries to arrange treaties with foreign nations. At the late conference between representatives of the Empire and the United States four on one side were Canadians, and only one a native of the old country. Respecting the reform of the tariff, he claimed that the government had fulfilled its pledges in abolishing the specific duties which were found to operate against the best interests of Canada. To this government was also due the inauguration of the preferential tariff, which had inspired Kipling in "Our Lady of Snows," to say of Canada

"I am the first in the battle
Said our Lady of the Snows."

(Applause.) Time would not allow him to dwell as he would like to do on the Alaska boundary question and other matters at issue between this country and the United States. He favoured a reciprocity treaty as of inestimable value by which the people of Canada and the United States could send their natural products to each other. Referring to the plebiscite matter, Sir Louis said that the government had kept its faith in submitting a plebiscite to the people. In view of the small vote in its favor, no reasonable man could expect the government to carry out prohibition and at the same time the temperance people should remember that every act in favor of temperance now on the statute book was passed by a liberal government. The government was ready, now, to

consider any suggestion of its temperance friends as to future legislation on this important subject. He claimed that in building the road through the Crow's Nest, the government would give the C. P. R. a fair subsidy, but not on the basis of the unconditional subsidies given by the previous government.

Among other provisions were that for all time any other company shall have running right over it, all freight over Crow's Nest pass shall pay a rate regulated by the government, there was a provision against any monopoly in coal. Dealing with the Yukon country and the difficulties in governing that portion of the Dominion, 60,000 miners rushed into a country when there were no railways and no telegraphs. It was the feeling of the government that the Yukon should pay for the Yukon. The Yukon had cost the government \$2,507,500 and the revenue from it had been \$2,659,000. Sir Louis closed an eloquent speech by pointing out the good relations existing between Great Britain and the United States, and claimed that the government of Canada had done its share in bringing about that desirable result.

H. M. SPEAR'S STORY.

Nova Scotia Cheesemaker's Experience with Bachache and Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Says Pain Has all Left Him—Can do a Good Day's Work again—Entirely Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., Dec. 4.—Nova Scotia cheese commands as good a price in the English market as any shipped from Canada. And just as good cheese is made in the town Antigonish as is manufactured in Nova Scotia. One of the most successful cheesemakers here is Mr. H. M. Spears.

It was thought last winter that Mr. Spears would have to quit work owing to the fact that his back was giving way. Nothing renders a man so incapacitated for hard work like that in a cheese factory as Bachache. But he didn't quit work, and what is more he is no longer troubled with bachache.

Mr. Spears is always willing to give people the facts of his case, and when asked recently to explain his recovery, replied as follows:

"When I came to Nova Scotia two years I was so troubled with Bachache that I began to think I could not attend to business. I am a cheesemaker as you know, and before I left home I told my folks I did not think I could attend to my work unless I got help. After I came to Antigonish, however, I purchased a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which benefited me so much that I did my work for the season without trouble.

"I had so much faith in them," continued Mr. Spears, "that I purchased half a dozen boxes last winter for lameness about my body and limbs. There was not a day last winter but I was lame somewhere till I began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills and by the use of three boxes my lameness has all left me and I am now able to do a good day's work. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone troubled with bachache or lameness in any way. I would not be without them."

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a watch or a clock we guarantee it to go accurately, and guarantee it to keep a-going accurately.

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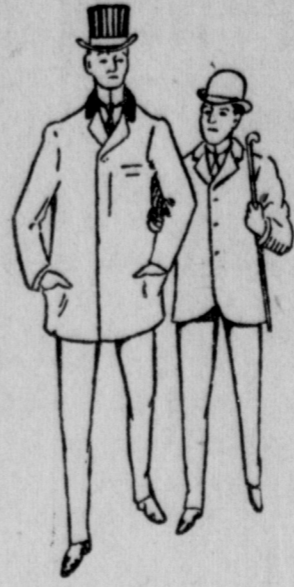
A large stock on hand.

WANTED

In exchange for Furniture: Dry Birch Boards and Plank; Beef, Butter and Poultry, Goose, Turkey and Hen Feathers, and a good young Cow giving milk.

A. Henderson
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?



Rightly-made, ready-made or cheap custom—prices about the same, but how different the cloth.

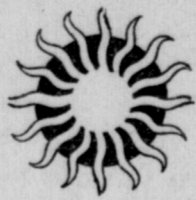
Rightly-made, ready-made or best custom—Cloths about the same, but how different the prices.

If interested we'll be glad to put you in touch with the best ready-made "Fit-Reform."

Suits—\$10, 12, 15.
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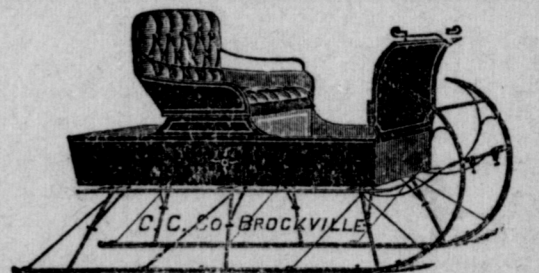
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