A SCANDALOUS TRANSACTION.

The Liberals in Parliament Most Effectually Expose the Fredericton Railway Bridge Job.

AND SUCCEED IN BRINGING RIP VAN WINKLE TEMPLE TO HIS FEET.

McMullen, Lister, Cartwright and Mulock, lay Bare the Government's Duplicity.

FOSTER AND HAZEN DEFEND THEIR "DEAR FRIEND" GIBSON.

A Very Lively Discussion.

(From Hansard.)

In the House of Commons at Ottawa, Wednesday last, Mr. McMullen of North Wellington, Ontario, moved for return showing the amount of money collected for tolls, fees or rents of any kind by the Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company in each year separately, up to the close of their last year's business; the amount of money paid the Dominion government as interest on the $300,000 loaned to the company, and the arrears due to the 30th June, 1894, and the amount since paid, if any.

He said: I wish to draw the attention of the house to a few facts in connection with the formation of this company. It appears that this company was chartered in 1885. It was chartered for the purpose of building a bridge across the St. John river. The chartered members were Thos. Temple, who is a member of this house, Egerton R. Burpee, Alexander Gibson the elder, Alexander Gibson the younger, and Fred. S. Hilyard. These five men are the charter members of this company. The house will notice, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Temple, who is a member of this house, and the two Gibsons, have a controlling interest in that board. The capital stock of that company was named in the charter at $400,000, with power to increase to $500,000. The charter authorized the company to go into operation when $200,000 was subscribed, with 10 per cent paid up. The board formed with a capital, paid up, of $20,000. In 1887 the government gave the company

A Loan of $300,000,

this company with its paid up capital of $200,000—with interest at 4 per cent. It appears that they paid the interest the first year, at least I cannot find that there is any balance of interest for that year. Sir Charles Tupper was Finance Minister at that time. I think it was in May, 1888, the present Finance Minister took the office which he has held ever since. The company went on and constructed the bridge, together with 2 1-10 miles of railway as part of the work. The cost of the whole structure, bridge and railway, was $419,586. Now, the money that was contributed for the purpose of the work was as follows: The capital stock, as I have stated, was $200,000, 10 per cent paid up on which made $20,000. The government loan was $300,000; the company issued bonds—under the authority of the Dominion, no doubt—for $50,000. These bonds were placed on the market and, no doubt, realized the full amount. The Dominion gave them a free grant of $30,000 in the year 1889. These amounts make a total of $400,000 raised by the company to construct the work, the total cost of which was $419,586.

Mr. Lister—The alleged cost.

Mr. McMullen—The alleged cost, yes. Well, sir, according to the last report filed with the department of finance, the company has a floating debt of $19,975, so, taking into account their floating debt, and the actual cash received, the company has in hand a balance of $389. The company has not paid a cent of interest to the government for the last five years. The interest, at 4 per cent, comes to $12,000 a year. This year, I presume, as last year, the interest will be charged to a special account. I notice that the Auditor General brought the condition of this company before the Finance Minister for the purpose of ascertaining why this interest had not been collected. The reference to the matter will be found in the Auditor General's report for 1893. He says:

I do not find that anything has been paid on account of the arrears due for interest by the Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Company. What action has been taken by your department to obtain payment of these arrears?

Now, the Finance Minister, I understand, replies:

I beg to say that the arrears of interest by the Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Company have been charged to a special account.

That is the reply of the Finance Minister, and not a single dollar has been paid. Again, the Auditor General has drawn the attention of the Finance Minister to the condition of this account, and the Finance Minister, on another occasion, says that the company has been written to with regard to the arrears, and that no answer has been received at the finance department. Now, sir, this is a most extraordinary transaction. Here we have a company formed with the very flimsy basis of $20,000 paid-up capital. We have the government of the country in control of the funds of this Dominion granting to the company $300,000 of the people's money for the purpose of constructing this bridge. In addition, the company is granted a bonus of $30,000 in order to enable them to carry out this work. And, putting all the sums together, allowing nothing for the amount of tolls that they have received, we find that the company have an actual balance left in their hands. In considering this case, you must take the position as it stands to-day. What is its position? It owes the following sums: Government loan, $300,000; accumulated interest on that loan, $72,000; bonded debt, $50,000; floating debt, $19,975; in all, $441,975—against a work that the company, in its own report to the government says cost $419,586. So that the work stands with a debt against it, including what the Dominion holds and the bonded debt, but without counting anything on account of stock, of

$22,389 more than the entire cost.

Now, sir, the Finance Minister, I understand, has recently paid a visit to this particular county of York. I understand that the Conservatives there have done him the honor of nominating him to become the representative of the county in which this bridge is located. I understand, also, that Mr. Gibson, who I am told, has been in the past a Reformer, has pledged his word that in the coming contest he will support the Finance Minister. Whether it is Mr. Gibson the elder, or Mr. Gibson the younger, we do not know—there are two of them that sit on that board and they, with the powerful backing of the present member for the county form the majority of the board. So the Finance Minister stands a good chance, no doubt, of being elected in that county. Now, is it possible that this Dominion of Canada with its present financial embarrassments, with the great strain to which the people are subjected in order to raise the enormous sums to provide for our public expenditure, and to meet demands in the way of interest on the public debt, is going to sacrifice $72,000 of accumulative interest in order to find for the Finance Minister

A Comfortable and Easy Seat?

Are these the terms on which this nomination has been given to the Finance Minister? Well, sir, it looks very like it. It is a very singular coincidence that from the moment the Finance Minister took the position he now occupies, not one farthing of interest has ever been paid upon that investment. How is that? Why is it that, although interest was to be paid yearly, from that until now not one farthing has been received? How is it that these men have not been called upon? Where have the receipts for tolls for this bridge gone? They have under their statute power to arrange tolls and power to collect tolls, to be approved by the Governor in Council, which I have no doubt they have done. Where have these tolls all gone? Where is the money? Into whose pockets has the money thus collected found its way? I think this certainly requires an explanation at the hands of the Minister of Finance; and I question very much if, in face of the facts disclosed by the public records, it is possible for him to give the people of this country a satisfactory explanation with regard to this whole question. It is an outrage that the people of this country, in their straightened circumstances, have got to consent to drains of this kind upon their resources for the purpose of finding comfortable and easy seats for Ministers of the Crown. We are coming to a pretty condition. It is

A Pretty State of Affairs

when the Executive of this country take public money in this way to make comfortable seats for themselves. I hope the Minister of Finance will explain to us what he intends to do with this particular bridge. We all heard that he proposed to put the author of the scheme, perhaps, in a comfortable place. We don't know what he is going to do. However, we would like to know. In view of the Finance Minister becoming a candidate for that riding, we would like to know whether the country is going to be called upon to lose this money, and is going to take the bridge over. I must say that from the statement presented to the House, the company is indebted to the amount of $22,389 over and above the cost of the whole structure. Now, is the Minister going to take it over? If he does, he will have to pay the bonded debt, no doubt, of $50,000. What is he going to do with it? Is the whole thing going to be smothered over on condition that the county of York will give an easy seat, without much of a contest, to the Minister of Finance, and continue him in that seat, and is the country to be called upon to sacrifice the accumulated interest upon this particular loan, and possibly the principal as well? We shall all be glad to hear what the Finance Minister has got to say with regard to this transaction.

Mr. Lister—If the hon. Minister desires to speak, I will wait for him.

Mr. Foster—I would not like to take away your privilege.

MR. LISTER.

I am not at all surprised that the Minister is loath to say anything upon the subject now before the House. I am not at all surprised that the present member for the county of York (Mr. Temple) is also silent, because, sir, if the statement of my honorable friend who has made this motion, at all approaches the truth, it is almost incredible that any man or body of men could be found parties to a transaction as disgraceful as this. Why, sir, what do we find? We find, as a member of this bridge company, the hon. member for the county of York, a staunch supporter of the government, supporting them strongly when they are right, and more strongly when they are wrong. We find him always backing up the government in this House, no matter what proposition they may bring forward. Sir, my hon. and industrious friend behind me has given the House and the conntry some little inkling into the peculiar methods of these hon. gentlemen. We find that the hon. member for the county of York, who always supports the government, has been purchased by a bridge at Fredericton.

Mr. Foster—Order.

Mr. Lister—Rewarded, then, Mr. Speaker,

Mr. Foster—Order.

Mr. Lister—Recognized, then. The services of the hon. member for the county of York have been recognized.

Mr. Foster—Order.

Mr. Mulock—What is the point of order?

Mr. Foster—The point is simply this, and I should think the hon. member and his friends would see it. He has deliberately stated in the house that an hon. gentleman who sits on this side of the house was purchased, that his support was purchased by a loan which was made to a company for the purpose of building a bridge. The hon. member has not taken that statement back. I think he ought to take it back.

Mr. Lister—Well, I won't say purchased; I will take that back. I will say recognized. At all events, whether I say purchased or not, is of very little consequence. If it pleases the Minister of Finance I will withdraw the word purchased. At all events, we find that the hon. member for York, sitting behind the government, has supported it in all its acts, and there may be a question as to whether all its acts will bear the closest scrutiny. At all events, Mr. Speaker, we find the astounding fact, that a member of this house, supposed to be an independent member of parliament, solicits from the government, and the government gives him—because it is virtually that—gives to this company a present of $30,000 of the money of the people of this country, for which they have not received value to the extent of the farthing. We find this company, with a nominal capital of $200,000, have the magnificent sum of $20,000 paid up—it is so reported. Whether it was ever paid up or not, it is difficult to say. But at most the paid-up capital of the company was only $20,000. We find them with

A Paid-up Capital of Only $20,000

in a scheme involving an expenditure of nearly half a million dollars, and the government consider this company's financial standing sufficient to justify them in making them a present of $30,000 of our money. And what more do they do? They lend upon that visionary scheme $300,000 more of the people's money, making $330,000 in all, taken out of the treasury of Canada and placed in the hands of three of four individuals, one of whom is a member of parliament and a supporter of the government, and another of whom is his son-in-law. We find four men composing that company; we find two of the Gibsons, the hon. member for York, and one other gentleman, composing what is known as this company. And we can draw the inference, if we like, that there may have been influences brought to bear on the government to give this remarkably favorable consideration to the speculation of the hon. member for York (Mr. Temple). They lend them the money. We are told in this house by the then Minister of Finance that this is a good investment. We are told we are getting 4 per cent for our money and it is sure to be paid, and we can borrow money in England at 3½ per cent, making the desirable and profitable bargain of ½ per cent on the interest. We lend them the money, I repeat; the company goes to work and builds the structure. They are in possession of it; they are the recipients of what profits may be made out of the tolls collected, and for one year these generous beings pay the government of Canada the interest on its investment, amounting to $12,000. The old Finance Minister leaves the country, a new Finance Minister takes his place. Not a dollar has been paid since this new Finance Minister has occupied the comfortable seat he now fills. He has allowed this company to go on year after year and make default;

Not one Shilling

has been paid into the treasury by this company, and we find two or three feeble letters written by the Finance Department, in a way begging this company to do something about the interest. Year after year it goes on, until the attention of the government is called by the Auditor General to the fact that the interest has not been paid. A letter is written, another letter is written; no response is made to those letters. Time runs on. The life of the present parliament is about expiring, it will be soon dead, and we find a shuffle of the cards. There are no more letters written, there are no more demands made on the company to pay what they owe to Canada. Time runs on, and the elections are coming along. My old friend the member for York (Mr. Temple) would certainly like to pass his latter days in that receptacle in the other end of this building. I read that, at the nomination, the hon. gentleman told the electors of York that he did not want to be a candidate again, a significant statement. No doubt the hon. gentleman has

The Promise of a Senatorship

in his breeches pocket at this moment. The Finance Minister goes down to Kings. Things are not as nice there as they used to be. They tell me that down in Kings his last election cost him almost a king's ransom, and we know that he has not very much money to spend in that sort of way. A candidate comes before him, and with a discretion that does him infinite credit he abandons his old county of Kings and says it is for the good of his health—and perhaps it is. He goes up to York. He finds the present member for York, who tells the people there that, having served them so long, he does not think he will serve them any longer, and after due time and all proper proceedings are taken, the Finance Minister becomes the nominee of the Conservative party in the county of York. And the hon. gentleman takes it with more avidity than he otherwise would have swallowed it, because, forsooth, Mr. Alexander Gibson has promised him his support. Alexander Gibson, the cotton king of the province of New Brunswick, at one time a Liberal, the man

Who Lost His Principles

when they came, as he thought, in conflict with his interests—he tells the Finance Minister that he should receive his support and influence, and the Conservative press of this country, from one end to the other, tell the people of Canada, for the purpose of affecting, no doubt, the Liberal vote, and showing what prominent and influential men are abandoning that party, that Alexander Gibson, a Liberal of the Liberals, is now going to support the Minister of Finance. Under these circumstances the hon. gentleman consents to be the Conservative candidate for the county of York. Let me tell the hon. gentleman this, that if all accounts are correct, if all reports are true, he will probably back out of that county before the election and seek a seat which he can secure with more ease probably than the seat in that county. We have this sum of $300,000. What does it amount to when you look at the Sault Canal? What does it amount to when you look at the Sheik's Rapids and other little works down there? It is

A Mere Drop in the Bucket.

What are $300,000 to the people of this country? It may be true that in almost every city in Canada, duing the past winter the charitable people have been called upon to establish soup kitchens to save the poor from starvation, yet we are told day after day that the country is prosperous and the people are happy. That may be so. And then, what does $300,000 mean, what does it amount to to the people of this country! What does a gift of $300,000 amount to when made to the four gentlemen who compose this company? What does it matter if we allow them to take all the earnings of the bridge and the road and put them into their own pockets instead of paying the honest debt they have contracted with the people? It all amounts to nothing when weighed in the balance with the Finance Minister in one cup and that in the other. Are the people willing that, to secure and retain the services of the Finance Minister, we should give to those four gentlemen $300,000 or $400,000 of the money of this country? Sir, with a wonderful sagacity, and in order that the books may be kept clear and not show a deficit, and not show that these men are not paying up their debt, the Finance Minister said, "Let us open a special account; we will charge up the company and debit them with the interest, and at the same time credit them in the old account as having paid the interest." So, as a matter of bookkeeping it would appear that the money had been paid when, in fact, it

Has Not Been Paid,

and it remained for the remarkable financial skill of the Finance Minister to invent a device and scheme whereby a debt not paid would appear to have been paid in the books of this company. Sir, it seems to me that if the statement of the hon. gentleman is correct, the transaction we have under consideration today is the most disgraceful one we have had during the present parliament. Why, the Curran Bridge was not a circumstance to it. There they stole from us $200,000; but here, if we do not enforce our rights, the result will be that in fact this company will have stolen from us $330,000, and $72,000 added, making over $400,000. If the people of Canada are willing to submit to jugglery of this kind, if they are willing to have their money expended in a way like this, then we shall have to abide by what they say; but my hon. friend, in bringing this matter before the house and exposing this transaction, has done something that entitles him to the thanks of the electors at large, because I believe there is hardly one man outside the government who had any conception of the transaction which has been brought to light.

Mr. Temple. I desire to reply to the statement, that I have been purchased——

Mr. Lister. I took that back.

Mr. Temple. That statement having, however, been made, I shall be obliged to follow it out. I can tell the hon. gentleman that I never obtained one cent or anything else from the government. So far as the company is concerned, they have sunk on the bridge $120,000 of their own money. That is the position in which the matter stands in regard to the bridge. My hon. friend from Wellington (Mr. McMullen) has not got the statement right. If he will go to the railway department, he will find there a report with reference to all the tolls collected every year. Now, coming back to what my hon. friend says about my being purchased. I can tell the hon. gentleman, as I have already said before here, that I never was purchased by this government, no, not to the extent of one single cent; but I have been offered by one of the leading men in the party opposite, that if I would only join them: "We will take your bridge and pay you your money." That is a fact and I state it here as if I were on my oath.

Some hon. members. Name.

Mr. Temple. No, I will not. It would blind you with astonishment if I were to give you his name.

Mr. Mulock. Name.

Mr. Charlton. I think, Mr. Speaker, that as a matter of fairness, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Temple) should give the name, because he has made a statement which casts an implication on this side of the house, and there may be a number of gentlemen who will feel a little delicate about it. The member for York (Mr. Temple) never should have made this statement without being prepared to back it up by giving the name.

Mr. Foster. He need not give the name if he does not like.

Mr. Charlton. If he refuses to give the name, the inference will be, perhaps, that the statement is not as well founded as it might be. I would say something stronger about it if it were not against parliamentary rules.

Mr. Temple. I did not say he was a member of this house, but he is a member of your party.

Mr. Hazen said that when the company built the bridge, they had every reasonable expectation, in consequence of the Short Line Railway being constructed across the river, that the tolls they would receive from the cars and passengers and freight, would give them ample money to pay the interest on that loan, and also give them interest on the money which they themselves were out of pocket, and probably leave them, as they had reason to expect, a fair margin of profit for their own enterprise in investing their money. I submit also, Mr. Speaker, that at the same time the government of this country of that day, had every reason to expect that that road would be built, and that they would get every cent of interest upon the money they loaned to that Bridge and Railway Company. But things did not turn out as they were expected to turn out. As it is at present, the bridge is used by only one line of railway, I think—that is, the the railway known as the Canada Eastern. Hon. gentlemen opposite have spoken about the loan to this bridge as a most corrupt transaction, and as though the money had been voted for corrupt purposes. Knowing what I do, though I never had the interest of five cents in the bridge, I desire emphatically to deny that there was anything corrupt in the original loan made by the government to this bridge company. The loan was made with a fair reason for believing that it was in the interest of the country that the bridge should be built, as it has been in the interest of the province of New Brunswick, and for believing that, from a commercial point of view, the loan would be a fair investment for this country to make. [And then Mr. Hazen spread himself in taffying Mr. Gibson.] If these hon. gentlemen had inquired in the province of New Brunswick, they would have ascertained that in 1887 Mr. Gibson gave his influence, not only in the county of York, but in other counties, in favor of the candidates supporting the Conservative administration, and that it is not because the interest has not been paid on this loan that Mr. Gibson was influenced in 1887.

Mr. McMullen.

I wish to offer a few words in reply to the statement made by the hon. member for St. John (Mr. Hazen). The statement he has made requires, indeed, very little reply. He has virtually acknowledged the the whole corn. He has acknowledged that this was a speculation entered into by those men. The government backed them up in the speculation, and risked the money of this Dominion. These gentlemen would not have risked their own money.

Mr. Hazen. They risked $120,000 of their own.

Mr. McMullen. I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon.

Mr. Hazen. If the hon. gentleman refers to the $50,000 bonds issued, I am informed—and have no doubt my information is correct—that these bonds are simply held by Mr. Temple and Mr. Gibson, that they put their own private money into the enterprise, and have never put the bonds on the market.

Mr. McMullen. If the government are compelled to take over the bridge, they will have to pay the bonds. No doubt about that. So that it matters very little, so far as parliament is concerned, whether Mr. Gibson or Mr. Temple holds the bonds, or who holds them. That, I think is quite clear. With regard to the statement made by the hon: member for York, (Mr. Temple) that the company have spent $120,000 of their own money, if that be the case, then the returns which the company is compelled by law to submit annually do not show any such expenditure. They only show that these gentlemen have contributed $20,000. My hon. friend, when he rose to address the house, tried to

Draw a Herring Across the Track.

He tried to excuse the company and the government for the imprudent expenditure and the advances which had been mode to erect this structure, by saying that the company anticipated that the Canadian Pacific Railway short line from Harvey to Salisbury would cross this particular bridge. I suppose the company anticipated that the tolls which they would then receive, would make the speculation a good one from their point of view. If the Canadian Pacific Railway had used the bridge to the extent anticipated, the speculation would have been, for them, an excellent one. Mr. Gibson is a very wealthy man, and no doubt he could furnish the whole $300,000 himself, but it appears he is a very prudent as well as a wealthy man. No doubt he thought it was more prudent to utilize the money which the government advanced at a low rate of interest, than invest his own funds. It would be much safer, from his standpoint, to be merely a small stockholder, and utilize his friend, Mr. Temple, to secure from the government a loan at a very low rate of interest. In this he was successful. They obtained this loan in 1887, and in return Mr. Gibson joined the ranks of the Tory party, and has supported them ever since.

The one thing

Was Concurrent With the Other.

He got the loan in 1887, and he gave his support to the Tory party in 1887. Another thing that is admitted is that the government made the advance of $300,000. The government surely knew that they were dealing with wealthy men, but they did not attempt to secure this country against loss by holding the directors personally, as well as the company as a corporation. They did not do that. They ran the risk of making an advance of $300,000 on the very flimsy basis of $20,000. The hon. gentleman who has just addressed the house says that Mr. Gibson is immensly wealthy. Well, he was still not willing to put his own money into the concern, and the government did not require that he should become personally responsible in any way for the amount they were advancing to the company. It appears to me that this investment is a clean loss to this Dominion. It is on a par with the Tay Canal and the Caraquet Railway, and many other investments which hon. gentlemen opposite have made of the country's money in undertakings which are, year after year,

Proving to be Absolutely Useless.

I notice in the assets of the Dominion that this is set down as a valuable asset, as something upon which the country is receiving interest every year, and one of the things we are supposed to hold against our enormous debt. Now, the government would be just as well justified had they assisted a company in the Northwest to control a town site in anticipation of the Canadian Pacific Railway running through it, and then, after the government had advanced the money, the railway was run in another direction, the speculation failed, the site remains in the hands of the owners, and the government find they have advanced a loan on a worthless security. This bridge was a pure piece of speculation on the part of a sitting member (Mr. Temple) and those associated with him—on the part of Mr. Gibson as well as on the part of son-in-law, Mr. Hilyard. It was a family affair, and through the influence they were able to exercise on the government, they got the government to put $300,000 in a place whence it will never be drawn. That bridge will stand at Fredericton as a monument of political folly, extravagance and recklessness, and this amount of the people's money, which the government invested, advanced on a basis of $20,000 security, will be for all time

A Positive and Absolute Loss.

We have many other exhibitions of that kind throughout the country. We see them on the right and on the left as we pass from east to west. My hon. friend said that Mr. Gibson was a very wealthy man. I am glad to hear it. But it is rather singular that a man of his wealth should, in connection with an hon. gentleman who has a seat in this house, submit to this exposure and to the scandal which must attach to them rather than pay the $72,000 interest, and by keeping this business secret a little longer, prevent, for the present, at least, the miserable exhibition which has been made in connection with this whole matter. This is one of the many things that are coming to light from time to time. Hon. gentlemen opposite have been so long at this kind of work, that their secrets are fairly well covered up, but from time to time, transactions are disclosed which show plainly how the affairs of this Dominion are managed. Sir, corruption and bribery are rampant from one end of the country to the other. We can say truly, in the language of the Good Book, that from the head to the foot, from the Atlantic to the Pacific——

Some hon. members. What verse?

Mr. McMullen—there is nothing but wounds and bruises and putrefying sores. The whole body has become corrupt, and the people are beginning to realize the condition of things, and from time to time, as corruption oozes out in connection with the Fredericton Bridge Company, and the Tay Canal, and the Curran Bridge, and other "jobs" of that kind, the country is beginning to get enlightened as to how its affairs have been, and are being mismanaged.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

BORN.

In this city, 4th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Clarke, a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Gibson, 30th April, by Rev. Geo. B. Payson, Samuel Gorman, of Fredericton, to Maud Rider, of St. Marys.

At the parsonage, Gibson, April 30th, by Rev. F. D. Davidson, Osmond Sewell and Hattie Harding, both of Maugerville, Sunbury county.

DIED.

At Boston, April 23d, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas McIntosh, of Fredericton.

In this city, 3rd inst., Turney Manzer, aged 58 years.

At Marysville, on the 6th inst., Katherine, wife of Thos. Flannigan, aged 40 years.

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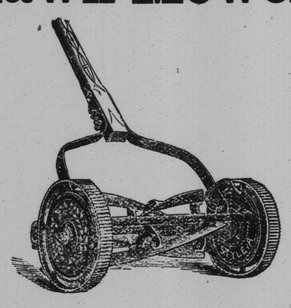
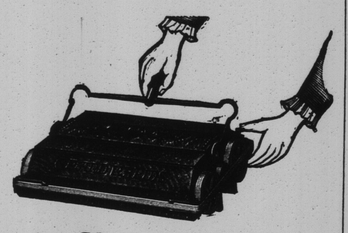
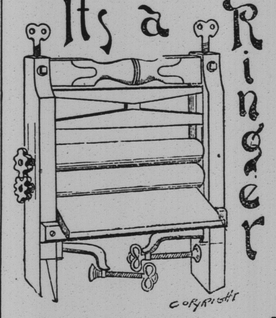




Carpet Sweepers,

Wringers



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THE subscribers wish to rent the Lower Store in their New Building fronting on Phœnix Square, to a good tenant for a term of years. Heating furnished and included in the rent.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

TO RENT.

The Storehouse in rear of his residence on Queen street. Suitable for a work-shop, or storing carriages or sleighs, or goods of any description. Possession given on the 1st of May next, or sooner if desired. Apply to

A. BURCHILL.

F'ton, Feb. 1, 1896.—tf.

To Let.

THAT New Tenement on Victoria Lane, now occupied by James H. Smith. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to

W. WILSON,
Barrister, or
JAMES H. SMITH
on the premises.

F'ton, March 13, 1895.—tf.

To Let.

THE LARGE HALL in our block on York street, now occupied by the Oddfellows. Terms moderate. Apply to

J. EDGECOMBE & SONS.

F'ton, Feb. 9, 1895.—tf.

Dwelling House For Sale.

THAT very pleasantly situated dwelling house formerly occupied by the late Mrs. George Thompson, on Brunswick Street, a short distance above the Cathedral, is offered for sale on easy terms. The lot is freehold and large and commodious. Possession may be given at any time on short notice. For terms and further particulars apply to Miss M. M. Thompson at the Education Office, Fredericton, or at her residence Brunswick Street,

Fredericton, Feb. 9th, 1895.—tf.

DWELLING HOUSE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT very commodious dwelling house, situate on the corner of George and Church Streets, owned and formerly occupied by Hon. A. G. Blair. The dwelling is very suitable for a first-class private boarding house, having a number of pleasantly located rooms. The house is heated with hot water throughout, and equipped with bathroom and the other usual modern conveniences. Persons desiring to either rent or purchase, may ascertain the terms and other particulars on application to the undersigned.

Dated February 9th, 1895.

J. H. BARRY,
Solicitor.

Rope! Rope!

Just Received:

1 CAR Load Manilla Ropes, 12 tons well assorted in sizes.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

1895 SEEDS 1895

We will open our Stock of Fresh

Garden and Agricultural

Seeds,

—ON—

THURSDAY, APRIL 18th.

PRICES LOW.

R. T. MACK & CO.

DRUGGISTS, &c.

(OPP. CITY HALL)

184 Queen Street,

FREDERICTON.

NEW SEEDS

—AT—

G. T. WHELPLEY'S.

AMERICAN GRASS SEED,

OANADIAN GRASS SEED,

MAMMOTH (LONG LATE)

CLOVER SEED,

NORTHERN RED CLOVER SEED,

WHITE SEED OATS, extra quality.

GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS.

The above all new.

FEED FOUR, MIDDLINGS, BRAN,

AND FEEDING OATS.

Always in Stock.

G. T. WHELPLEY,

310 - - - - - - - - Queen St.

THE CARPET ROOMS

—AT—

Edgecombe's.

New Wilton Carpets,
New Brussels Carpets,
New Tapestry Carpets,
New Wool Carpets,
New Union Carpets,
New Jute Carpets,
New Church Carpets,

The Latest Designs,
The Newest Colors,
The Best Value of any
Carpet House in the Trade.

Japan and China Straw Matting. These are becoming very popular. Linoleums and Oilcloths. Art Squares and Rugs. Curtains, Portiers and Poles. Carpet paper and Padding.

☞ No charge made for measuring rooms or cutting carpets and only a small charge for making them.

FRED. B. EDGECOMBE.

CORSETS. CORSETS.

LADIES' WHITEWEAR, etc.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.

WE are showing full lines Latest Styles, Best makes, and Best Fitting Corsets including the YATASI, ARMORSIDE, P N in drab and black, FEATHERBONE, SONETTE, etc., etc.

Full range Ladies,' Misses,' and Children's

Hygeian Waists.

Ladies' Whitewear.

A large assortment cheaper than you can make them.

Ladies and Childrens Underwear.

A full stock.

T., D. & CO.

WE CAN PLEASE YOU.

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS

of Every Description, at Lowest Prices.

JOHN EDGECOMBE & SONS,

Manufacturers of Fine Sleighs, Carriages and Hearses,

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

1895 SPRING. 1895

We have Just Received our regular Supply of Fresh

FIELD,

FLOWER,

...AND...

GARDEN SEEDS

We have all kinds from the most reliable growers.

W. H. CARTEN,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

Corner Queen & Carleton Sts.

FREDERICTON, --- N. B.

Calcined & Farmers' Plaster.

JUST Received: One car load of the above. For sale low by

JAMES S. NEILL.

THE MONARCH
HIGH GRADE
BICYCLE.

Admitted by all to be THE BEST.

Largest sale of any wheel in America. Prices lower than any other wheel of high grade. Duty paid, F. O. B. Cars Toronto.

Canadian Branch 6 & 8 Adelaide St. W.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. R. WRIGHT, Toronto.

Feb. 16.

Sheriff's Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House in the City of Fredericton, County of York, on Thursday the twentieth day of June next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. All the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, either at law or in equity, which George Lee, late of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, deceased, had at the time of his death in and to the following described leasehold lands and premises, namely:

"ALL that certain piece, parcel, or lot of land, in the City of Fredericton, in the County aforesaid, and abutted and bounded as follows: Beginning on the south-eastern side of Westmoreland Street, at the most western angle of town lot No. 64, in Block 4 of the City of Fredericton; thence running along said street southwesterly, sixty-one feet; thence at right angles to the same, southeasterly sixty-six feet, or to the north-western side line of lot No. 62; thence along the same, northwesterly sixty-one feet, or to the most southern angle of lot No. 63, aforesaid; and thence along the south-westerly line thereof, north-westerly sixty-six feet or to the place of beginning. Together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances to the same belonging. Also all that leasehold piece or parcel of land, described and distinguished as part of lot number three in block number one, that is to say, the lower part of the said lot adjoining lot number one, measuring twenty-four feet, nine inches on Queen Street, together with all buildings thereon, and appurtenances thereto appertaining."

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province at the suit of John McPherson against Robert Colwell, executor of the last will and testament of George Lee, deceased.

A. A. STERLING,
Sheriff York County.

Sheriff's Office, F'ton, N.B.,
March 16, 1895.

Book Keeping, Shorthand,

TYPEWRITING,

PENMANSHIP, ETC.

THOROUGH COURSE AT

Fredericton Business College.

TERMS MODERATE; 10 per cent. discount to Students entering September or October. For circulars or other information, write

A. W. YOUNG,
Box 295. Principal, F'ton, N. B

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

TART DICKINSON, of the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, Lumberman, 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 the Office of Peter Girdwood, Esq., at Eel River in the said Parish of Canterbury, for inspection and signature.

BURDEN E. DOW,
Trustee Estate of Tart Dickinson.

F'ton, Feb. 21, 1895.—tf.

READY MIXED PAINTS.

THE market is now crowded with ready mixed paints of various sorts. Some are good, some not so good, yet all make strong claims. The resource is to buy only goods made by well known manufacturers who will stand back of the goods. You demand an article of this kind. We are prepared to furnish a line of standard colors that will satisfy your wants. The price is consistent with the quality of the goods. It is easy to apply. Put up in half pint, pint, quart, half gallon and one gallon tins. Orders filled promptly.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.