MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

Cough-Cures

Are abundant; but the one best known for its extraordinary anodyne and expectorant qualities is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For nearly half a century this preparation has been in greater demand than any other remedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis, and pulmonary complaints in general.

"I suffered for more than eight months from a severe cough accompanied with hemorrhage of the lungs and the expectoration of matter. The physicians gave me up, but my druggist prevailed on me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and soon began to improve; my lungs healed, the cough ceased, and I became stouter and healthier than I have ever been before. I would suggest that the name of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral be changed to Elixir of Life, for it certainly saved my life." —F. J. Olden, Salto, Buenos Ayres.

"A few years ago I took a very bad cold, which settled on my lungs. I had night sweats, a racking cough, and great soreness. My doctor's medicine did me no good. I tried many remedies, but received no benefit; everybody despaired of my recovery. I was advised to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, as a last resort, did so. From the first dose I obtained relief, and, after using two bottles of it, was completely restored to health."—F. Adams, New Gretna, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sunday excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury street, by

JOHN A. BOWES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered to any part of the City of St. John by Carriers on the following terms:

ONE MONTH........35 Cents
THREE MONTHS........$1.00
SIX MONTHS........2.00
ONE YEAR........4.00

The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

We insert short condensed advertisements under the heads of Lost, For Sale, To Let, Found, and Wants, for 10 CENTS each insertion or 50 CENTS a week, payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

General advertising $1 an inch for first insertion, and 25 cents an inch for continuations. Contracts by the year at Reasonable Rates.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

Liberal-Conservative NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE CITY,

HON. E. McLEOD, Q. C.

For the City and County,

HON. C. N. SKINNER, Q. C.
J. DOUGLAS HAZEN, Esq

PORTLAND, MAINE, AS A WARNING TO ST. JOHN.

We have already referred to the case of Portland, Me., as illustrating what would happen to the wholesale trade of St. John if our people were so unwise as to adopt unrestricted reciprocity. The comparative figures which we gave of the import trade of St. John were however these of 1889 which it might be argued, was an exceptional year. To show the real state of the case in the clearest light, we now give the figures of the imports of St. John and Portland, Me., for the past three years. They are as follows:—

IMPORTS FOR THREE YEARS.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
St. John........	$3,907 280	$4,305,530	$4,325,018
Portland........	1,280,632	906,291	622,034

These figures speak for themselves. They show that while the imports of St. John were a little more than three times as great as those of Portland Me., in 1888 they were about five times as great as those of Portland in 1889 and seven times as great as those of Portland in 1890. The wholesale trade of Portland which was once considerable has been utterly destroyed by the competition of Boston and New York and this is the fate that would befall St. John under unrestricted reciprocity.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

Coming out of the institute Saturday night, a New Yorker said; "Well, we have no stump speaker like your finance minister in our sixty millions; and if your six millions you talk of, are like him, you have nothing to fear." A wag replied "Did you ever hear McCready of the Telegraph or his nominee for King's Bob Ritchie, to take Foster's place?" "No I didn't." "Well then you just ought to, and see what McCready proposes, because Ritchie's father holds a country house in Kings." Again he said, "My cheeks burned when he contrasted our treatment of the Indians with yours, this, and his statement of Blaine's offer of reciprocity, for we have not this so plainly set forth in our country. Our secretaries of state haid their policy from us while yours tell out everything. Just send Foster up to us, if KingsCo. will spare him, and we'll elect him for life." "No, sir, he belongs to our young Liberal-Conservative circle, and we have him among our restricted reciprocity products; he is one of our highest orders of nobility, that we raise in Apohaqui—a K. C. B." And then further discussing his policy, our American friend said: "Why, our people do not understand this question, or we would not pay double price for your potatoes and fish alone, and we won't, either, when Jim Blaine looks at it, for he's a level-headed man."

And so the great audience that heard Mr. Foster went home, thinking of the magnificent address, the clear exposition of policy; the reasons for dissolution of Parliament; and the Governor General's prompt assent to Sir John's request. The American government could not deal with a moribund government, they were perplexed between the standing offer from 1879 till 1891, which they kicked away in March 1876, paying 5½ millions in 1885 for part of it, away again in 1888 only permitted by payment of $1.50 a ton, and now the shifting sandy offer of Laurier and Cartwright, through Farrar and Longley; the latter as wise in trade, as he is profound in law, whom Judge Rigby told, when he was made Attorney General, "Longley you must study law now!"

Dealing at Washington with political mountebanks, they sought men and asked the British government to meet such men. The high commissioner had permission, and our first minister sent for him, as he had been the medium between Canada and the courts of St. James and Washington, and so Sir John A. Macdonald, says, it is 25 years since the old treaty was up; let us see what our people want; is it what we had before, or is it what the changes of time demand? or is it the absurd thing called unrestricted, which means "having limitation, restriction or qualification, absolute," or in shorter terms, annexation, for this folly can only become practical under that. And so on the 5th March our government will ask the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific "under which flag," and the answer will astonish these framers of veiled treason, who under Wiman, Laurier, Charlton and Cartwright have so long been hatching it.

BOSTON TO BE CANADA'S WINTER PORT.

Sir Richard Cartwright in his speech in Boston last week, announcing the Opposition policy, said:—

You are the natural shipping port, especially in winter, for very large sections of our territory. You lie within very easy distance of our chief cities, and of the most populous portion of our Dominion. In one word, given free trade with Canada, and you rise at one stride from the position in some respects of a frontier city, with no great extent of trade territory secured to you, to that of a central entrepot, with the practical monoply of a great region behind you, whose commerce no man can take away from you.

So according to Sir Richard Cartwright, unrestricted reciprocity is to make Boston the winter port of Canada and take the business away from St. John and Halifax.

MR. FOSTER'S GREAT SPEECH.

The speech of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster at the Institute on Saturday evening was a magnificent exposition of the utter folly of the unrestricted reciprocity platform of the Grits, and of its want of patriotism. There never was a finer audience assembled in that historic hall, and there never was a clearer or more convincing speech delivered there. Mr. Foster made no appeals to passion or prejudice but reasoned the matter out in the most calm and deliberate manner and so clearly that no one could fail to follow him and to be convinced. We regret that the limits of our space prevents us from doing any kind of justice to this magnificent speech, but a verbatim report of it will be found in the Sun of to-day, and it ought to be widely distributed.

THE WESTMORLAND ELECTION.

The result of the Westmorland election is a substantial victory for the government. One of the government candidates, Mr. McQueen, leads the poll, beating Powell the highest opposition man by just 50 votes, while Stevens, the other opposition candidate, is just 100 votes behind Killam, the lowest government man. This is by no means what the opposition were expecting on Saturday morning when an overwhelming majority for their candidates was predicted. The vote was a very heavy one, upwards of 7000 voters having exercised the franchise in the course of the day. The government candidates carried Shediac, Salisbury, Moncton, Botsford and Westmorland parishes, while the opposition carried Moncton city, and the parishes of Dorchester and Sackville. The Sun this morning for the purpose of excusing the defeat of Mr. Stevens states that Shediac and Botsford are strong Conservative parishes but Mr. Blair's promise of a railway along the shore turned the vote in his favor. As a matter of fact the government candidates did not get as good a majority in these two parishes as they did at the general election last year although the vote was much larger. This will be seen by reference to the following comparative statement of the vote of Messrs Killam and Stevens in the parishes of Shediac and Botsford in January 1890, and February 1891:—

	1890 Killam.	1890 Stevens.	1891 Killam.	1891 Stevens.
Botsford	374	237	473	259
Shediac......	431	206	516	452
	805	443	989	711

It was in Moncton city and parish that the opposition lost most heavily the majority of Stevens over Killam in the city being pulled down from 477 in 1890, to 363 on Saturday. In the parish of Moncton in 1890, Stevens had a majority of 154 over Killam but on Saturday in the same parish Killam has a majority of 170 over Stevens. In 1890 Stevens polled 1350 votes in the city and parish of Moncton, while Killam polled only 719. On Saturday last Stevens polled only 1246 votes in the city and parish of Moncton while Killam polled 1053 so that instead of going out of that city and parish with a majority of 631 as he did last year on Saturday he only went out with a majority of 193. It was not among the French of Botsford and Shediac that Mr. Stevens was beaten but in his own parish and city and by the people who knew him best. The result of this contest makes Mr. Blair's government secure and will, it is to be hoped, convince his enemies that they might as well cease their agitation and settle down to doing the business of the province.

Here are two different opinions from the same source, and the public can choose for themselves which opinion is correct. When the ballots come to be counted it will probably be found that the Telegraph's opinion of 1887 was the correct one.

From the Telegraph of Dec. 19th, 1887.

"Nothing but defeat awaits the party that hereafter makes common cause with Mr. Ellis in a contest for the representation of the city and city and county. We speak advisedly on this point.

From the Telegraph of Feb. 12th, 1891.

Mr. Ellis is again the candidate for the city, with the assurance of re-election by an increased majority.

A NICE LITTLE MAN.

There are some men in this community who avow their intention to vote for Mr. Ellis, not because they admire his principles or agree with his views on public questions but because he is 'a nice little man.' We submit, with great respect to these people that this is not a good reason for voting for Mr. Ellis. 'A nice little man' may be a very improper person for a great constituency to send to parliament and after all the niceness of Mr. Ellis may be only skin deep, indeed most people believe it to be so. If His Satanic Majesty came to dwell among us for a season we may be quite sure that he would come in the disguise of a nice little man. It would not agree with his deep laid schemes against the welfare of mankind to be personally offensive or displeasing, therefore he would be as nice as possible, and he would lure his victims to their ruin by the blandness of his manners and the charm of his conversation. He would never forget to shake hands even with the humblest, for by this means he would acquire a reputation for being affable and free from pride. He would give little services which cost him nothing freely, and he would conceal the malignity of his nature beneath a pleasing exterior. We would not expect him to go to church very often for the name of a Great and Awful Being is mentioned there whom Satan hates and fears and the very utterance of whose name is said to produce dreadful effects on the arch enemy of mankind. Satan therefore would avoid churches, as another nice little man is said to do, because it would be decidedly inconvenient for him and startling to the public if his tail and horns and hoof should develop at the mention of the Deity. As for Mr. Ellis we confess our inability to see how any man who is not disloyal and an enemy of Canada and the British flag can vote for him. He may be a nice little man, but his public career has been that of an enemy of this country and of British connexion and by this record he must judged and condemned.

What the Telegraph has Said of Mr. Ellis.

"We are not a party of annexationists. The liberal party is second to none in its devotion to the throne of Great Britain. If so, then the liberal party must disown Mr. J. V. Ellis.

"Mr. Ellis looks out upon St. John as the open and avowed advocate of annexation."

"How much longer will this blatant advocate of disloyalty, Ellis, be tolerated in our midst."

"The liberal party must not be under the reproach that it openly renounces the British flag. Yet that reproach will rest upon it if it continues to accept Mr. Ellis as one of its representatives."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Telegraph man having digested John V. Ellis rolled in the stars and stripes, now swallows James Domville wrapped in prohibition, gently giving up to Fred Stockton, Robert R. Ritchie, his nominee. Yes crow diet agrees with him; and like Oliver Twist he "asks for more.".

A leading tailor of this city states that with unrestricted reciprocity and the United States tariff on British goods coming into St. John, a custom made suit of clothes which now cost $25 or $30 would cost $50 or more. This is one of the blessings that we would enjoy under a tariff made at Washington.

Congressman McAdoo, of New Jersey, in a speech in the House of Representatives the other day thus explained the true inwardness of unrestricted reciprocity. He said:—

I give my hearty assent to the position taken by the secretary of state in his letter to Representative Baker, of New York, relative to reciprocity with Canada. The United States should have unrestricted trade and commercial union with Canada or it should have no commercial relations with her. The only solution of the problem (a solution unsought by the United States) is that the people of Canada should, in their sovereignty, ask for annexation, which is the ultimate destiny of Canada."

MR. ELLIS' VIEW.

His Advice to the People of Canada to Haul Down the British Flag.

[From the Globe, Jan. 7th 1891.]

An independent Canada today.—Independent either through union with the United States or with a nationality of its own, would be a great advance upon the existing conditions. It would throw the people upon themselves; it would teach them their higher destinies, and it would end all the tendencies which exist in Canada to pay court to systems which can never have an abiding place here.

Common Sense in Society.

Nineteenth century civilization—or Mr. McAllister—and common sense should reorganize the rules and regulations of a ball-room. It is simply ridiculous that there should be such a silly code of unwritten laws, which, nevertheless, bind women in fetters that are too strong to break, and which give discomfort and stiffness to every social gathering. Let men and women be put on the same plane; let it be just as conventional for a woman to go from room to room unattended, if she wishes, to join this or that group at her own volition, to go to supper with one of her own sex, and to act generally as an intelligent, independent being, and society would be relieved of its heaviest incubus. It would not only free the woman, but greatly relieve the men. Women fancies she is the queen of social life, and it is a pretty conceit to call men her subjects; but this is only a facon de parler. In reality she has fewer rights in a ball room as a sensible human being than in any other arena. She is more trammelled by custom, more hampered by conventionalities, than even in business or professional life—there, at least, women are not Esthers, waiting for Ahashuerus to hold out his sceptre.

We are such creatures of habit that this state of things will probably continue to the end of the chapter. But why at 5 o'clock—at a tea or garden party in bonnet or hat—a woman should be quite able to take care of herself, and in evening dress she should be so miserably helpless as to be dependent on a masculine escort for her supper or for a stroll around a well known room, it is difficult to understand. And the hardest part of this senseless state of affairs comes upon the shoulders of those who should be shielded above all others—upon the young girls whose "first season" brings them as a rule so much disappointment and oftentimes humiliation, for there is no fine, intelligent creature who does not feel a sense of mortification to find that she is utterly dependent on the favor (at the best scantily vouchsafed) of the men in order to feel happy and at her ease. If she is shy her naturally girlish gaiety is extinguished at once; she feels with painful distinctness that she is in it, but not of it. The passing glances of the girls she knows who have partners and the kindly talk of their mothers, who she feels are inwardly commenting upon her ill luck, are misery to her; she wishes a thousand times she were at home. When she sees approaching her some miserable little idiot she happens to know, some boy whom she has never condescended, perhaps, to notice in ordinary intercourse, she beams with smiles. He becomes a being of the greatest importance—he is a man, or if not a man, at least an embryo one. He designs to approach, to ask her to dance, he is her rescuer; she chatters to him with animation and uses him until she attracts the attention of a more eligible swain and youth number one is dropped with promptness, having served his turn

Mademoiselle is quick to learn, she is developing rapidly the art of "getting on" and the knowledge of the means of attracting attention and securing partners. She finds, perhaps, that a little "fastness helps her, that flattery is a powerful aid to "get" men. She still aspires, however, and finally she attracts the attention of one of the acknowledged jeunesse doree; he dances with her asks her for the cotillon and voila!—she is a "success."

Surely all this is humiliating and very lowering in tone, although the girl herself may feel no other sentiment than triumph. As for her friend, who is equally pretty, equally clever, but who is reserved, who has no "little ways," and who is not a "success," what harder experience could there be for a young, sensitive nature? And why in the name of common-sense, should she have to suffer it? Is there no remedy? Must girls run such a gauntlet, go through such an ordeal, to go out in society? Of course there is the heroic method, they can stay at home; but this is equally bad. Their horizon must be widened, they must know the world, they must acquire the tone which contact with the world gives. This is almost essential for a cultivated person. And yet is there no way for saving a shy shrinking girl from the miseries of literally "facing the music" in such trying fashion and of feeling she is "on probation," as it were? Such a condition of affairs does not seem dignified, and is not to be tolerated.—N. Y. Tribune.

Bradlaugh On Woman's Rights.

Personally, I hold, and always have held, with John Stuart Mill, "that women have as good a claim as men have, in point of personal right, to the suffrage, or to a place in the jury box." I am not disposed to help to withhold or delay them in the exercise of their right to the parliamentary suffrage, on the ground that enfranchising legislation is temporarily inexpedient to the political party with which I am identified. I am assured by Henry Labouchere, my colleague in the representation of Northampton, and who, as far back as 1867, actually voted in favor of woman suffrage, that the effect of giving the women of Northampton the parliamentary suffrage would be to ensure my defeat in that borough at the next general election. If I knew this to be true it would not hinder me from casting my vote in favor of woman suffrage, even if my vote alone should be greuired to pass the bill. I deeply value the representation of Northampton, but the grant of the right of woman to the suffrage cannot be determined by the fact that if legalized her exercise of that right, according to her conscience, would be personally hostile to myself. Mr W. Cremer, M. P., an old Chartist, a modern earnest radical and a consistent advocate of peace, is a resolute opponent of the concession of the parliamentary suffrage to woman, on the avowed ground that women are anti-radical. Mr. Mill, 40 years since, arguing with the Chatists, wrote "That to declare that a voice in the government is the right of all, and to demand it only for a part—the part namely to which the claimant himself belongs—is to renounce even the appearance of principle. The Chartist who denies the suffrage to women is a Chartist only because he is not a lord, he is one of these levellers who would level down to themselves."—Charles Bradlaugh in Boston Transcript.

A Lullaby.

To F. P. S.

Sleep, little babe, with thy golden head
Pillowed on mother's breast,
Comes the night with its silent tread
And blessing of peaceful rest.

One by one shine the silver stars,
Watch o'er thy couch to keep,
Softly now fall the dreamland bars,
Sleep, little darling, sleep.

Sleep little babe while sweet and low
Echoes thy cradle song,
Angels nearer than we may know
Guard thee the whole night long.

May they bring from their home above
Visions of beauty deep.
Folded close in thy mother's love,
Sleep, little darling, sleep.

A. O.

Makes the Weak Strong

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes

That Tired Feeling

creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

"I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." ED. JENKINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Worn Out

"Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life. To one feeling tired and worn out I would earnestly recommend a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. PHEBE MOSHER, 90 Brooks Street, East Boston, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION

A GREAT FLESH PRODUCER
PLEASANT TO TAKE
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS—PRICE 50 CTS.

ART THOU MARRIED?

Who does your washing, young man? Is it done at home? No, of course not, you won't b the mother with it—Oh! you don't live home you say you board out. Let UNGAR do your washing, for he does the mending t , No holes in your stockings when UNGAR sends them home.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda

is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK.

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO. Brockville, Ont

To Lovers

of the fragrant weed what is more delicious than a fine

HAVANA CIGAR?

My stock of the above is complete, including all the leading brands; will be sold at a slight advance on cost.

R. D. McARTHUR,
MEDICAL HALL,
ST. JOHN. N. B.

YAGGY'S CHARTS.

ANATOMICAL, ASTRONOMICAL. As prescribed by the Board of Education under "School Apparatus."

Teachers, school trustees and all interested in Educational Work are respectfully invited to examine the above at the store of

J. & A. McMILLAN,
Booksellers and Stationers,
98 and 100 Prince Wm. St.,
ST. JOHN. N. B.

A. G. BOWES & CO.,

wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all work in

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam Heating, Hot Water, or Hot Air Heating,

STOVES FITTED UP.

All work in the Plumbing line personally attended to by MR. CODNER. Estimates given when required.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.

Prices to suit the times.

Telephone.

21 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B.,

FRED BLACKADAR.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE PLATED WARE and FANCY GOODS.

166 Union Street.

MANUFACTURERS.

CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXES, AXLES,

CAMPBELL BROS., (Successors to Wm. Campbell) MANUFACTURERS.

18 and 20 SMYTHE STREET ST. JOHN.

EDGE TOOLS.

ST. JOHN BOLT AND NUT CO.

Manufacture mild STEEL RIVETS fully equal, if not superior, to the best Scotch Rivets.

P. O. Box 454.

S. R. FOSTER & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT NAILS and SPIKE, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS &c. ST. JOHN, N. B.

1828 Established 1828

J. HARRIS & CO.
(Formerly Harris & Allen)
Paradise Row, Portland, St. John.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY —AND— Railway Car Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF Railway Cars of Every Description, "PEARLESS" STEEL TYRES, CHILLED CAR WHEELS.

—ALSO—

Steam Engines and Mill Machinery

The Improved Lowell Turbine Water Wheel, Ship Castings, Pumps, Bridge and Fence Castings, etc., etc

Portland Rolling Mill, STRAIT SHORE, PORTLAND.

Tapered and Parallel Bars for Ships' Knees Nail Plate, Hammered Railway Car Axles, Shafting, and shapes of all kinds.

Jig Sawing and Turning.

Having the best machines and workmen, we can guarantee superior work at low prices.

Jig Sawing done to any angle.

A. CHRISTIE Wood Working Co., City Road.

1841. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop, MANUFACTURE

Steam Engines,

High, Low or Compound, (for marine and land purposes), high or low speed.

CASTINGS of any size made.

BOILERS MADE and REPAIRED.

—ALSO—

MILL and SHIP WORK. All Sizes of WINDLASSES and PUMPS. PIPES, STOVES and PLOWS. PLANING and TURNING done to order.

All work done here to order in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Jack Screws for sale or hire on easy terms. All kinds of Blacksmith Work done.

PROPELLERS MADE.

JOHN SMITH,
Practical Engineer and Mill Wright
St. Davids St., St. John, N. B.

HATS.

EARLY SPRING STYLES
ENGLISH STIFF HATS
Nice Assortment.
Very Natty Goods.

D. MAGEE'S SONS,
Market Square.

PIANOS ORGANS

MENDELSSOHN & EVANS BROS.' PIANOS, UNSURPASSED IN Tone, Touch and Durability.

A large Stock to select from. PRICES LOW. GOOD BARGAINS FOR CASH.

A. T. BUSTIN,
38 Dock Street.

NOTICE.

TAKE Notice that Letters Testamentary of the Last Will and Testament of S. T. KING, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make payment to us and all persons having claims against the estate will please present the same duly attested.

CHAS. W. KING, } Executors of the
JAMES STRATON, } last Will of S. T. King, Deceased.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership or Joint Insurance Agency formerly existing between Charles A. Macdonald and Frederick J. G. Knowlton under the firm name of MACDONALD & KNOWLTON was dissolved on the 26th day of January, A. D., 1891.

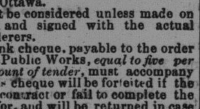
CHAS. A. MACDONALD,
F. J. G. KNOWLTON.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Local Legislature at its next session for the passing of an act, to confirm the organization of the New Brunswick Real Estate, and Building Association also to confirm a Trust Mortgage given by the Association for the purpose of securing an issue of Debentures, and for other purposes.

Dated January 28th 1891.

G. R. PUGSLEY
Managing Director.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Boiler," will be received until Tuesday, the 17th day of February next, inclusively, for the manufacture of, and placing in position, a NEW STEEL BOILER in the dredge "St Lawrence," now lying at St. John, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Dredging Public Works Office, Custom House Building, St. John, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent of the net amount of tender*, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 26th January, 1891.

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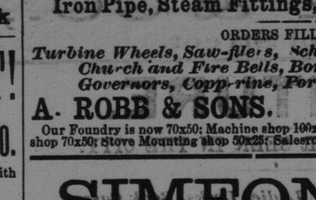

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