

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

## THE ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE PEOPLE OF RALEIGH.

## Some of the Government's Dirty Work at Last Dominion Election—The Case of Hannah Boyd—Other Matters.

Toronto, March 1.—(Special).—In the House this afternoon the following Bills were read a third time:—Representing the limited liability of incorporated companies (the Attorney-General); to amend the Agricultural and Arts Act (Mr. Drury).

## THE JURY LAW.

Mr. Stewart asked whether it is the intention of the Government to make any change in the jury law during the present session so far as relates to the second selection of jurors by county selectors.

The Attorney-General answered in the negative.

## THE Q. V. N. F. PARK.

Mr. Morin moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number of persons who had visited the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park during the year 1888, also showing the number who have paid for admission to the islands in the Park, giving the amount of revenue derived from that source; also showing the amount of revenue derived from all other sources during the year; also the amount paid as expenses for the management of the Park, giving the names of the officials and the amount paid to each; also giving a statement of the money still on hand derived from the sale of bonds, and showing the amount of interest paid, and from what source paid. He pointed out that it was a well-known fact that persons all over the Province understood that admittance to the Park would be free. He thought, upon enquiry, that the revenue from this source was so small that it was not worth while to charge for admittance.

The Attorney-General said the revenue derived from this source was extremely small, but it would be a difficult matter, for a time, to deal with this question.

## THE MOTION PASSED.

Mr. Clancy moved for an Order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence, subsequent to 1884, between the Government and the Council of the Township of Raleigh, and any person on behalf of the Township, relating to the reduction made in the indebtedness of the Township to the Province; also showing the date of the Order-in-Council passed making such reductions. The hon. gentleman read a circular, which had been freely distributed just prior to the late Dominion elections, purporting to deceive the electors of Raleigh, to the effect that the Government proposed making a reduction in round figures of \$17,000 in the indebtedness of the Township to the Province. He characterized the action as infamous, that this promise should be used to bribe the people of Raleigh for the purpose of carrying the Dominion elections. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fraser complained of the way in which the hon. member for Kent had attacked the Government, under cover of his motion. He did not expect it from him above all other members in the House. He did not know Mr. Cameron, and every act that had been done in reference to this question was done independent of any politicians. He had not yet made the recommendation for the Order-in-Council, for circumstances had arisen which would not allow of the matter being settled, but since all the obstacles had been removed, he was now prepared to recommend the Order-in-Council, and would make it in due course.

## THE PRICE OF WATER.

Mr. McLaughlin moved for an order of the House for a return showing the amount paid by the Province and the rates charged per thousand gallons by the city of Toronto during each of the past five years for water supplied to the public institutions and departmental buildings and offices of the Province located in the city of Toronto. The hon. member complained bitterly of the practice of the city of Toronto charging the Government double rates for the water supply to public institutions.

Mr. Fraser explained that the Government were charged double rates for the simple reason that they were not tax-payers. He did not think the Government were being treated fairly in the matter, and there was a possibility that the Government would obtain in the near future a supply of water independent of the Toronto Council. If the institutions and the Government were located in any other part of the Province they would be entirely exempted from taxation.

Mr. Creighton said it would be recollected that this question was brought up in the House last session by the Opposition, and it was explained that Toronto took this method of getting even with the Government because it was not a tax-payer. He thought the time had come when whatever the Government paid should be fair and squarely put in the estimates, and then it would be known what the Province were paying.

Mr. E. F. Clark (Toronto) said it was not fair to charge the city of Toronto with being negligent. So far as he was personally concerned he was willing to consider the matter, and if there was a wrong he had no doubt it would be righted.

## BUSH FIRES.

Mr. Meacham moved that a select committee be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Ballantyne, Dance, Drury, French, Garson, Hudson, Ingram, Meacham and Rayside, to inquire into

the best means of putting out bush fires, with power to send for persons, papers and documents, and with instructions to report by Bill or otherwise. Carried.

## THE CASE OF HANNAH BOYD.

Mr. Creighton moved for an order of the House for a return of all correspondence between the Department of the Attorney-General or any officer employed by the Government, and any person or persons respecting the arrest and incarceration of one Hannah Boyd on a criminal charge, and the reported refusal of the authorities to permit legal counsel to have an opportunity of consulting with her as to her defence.

The Attorney-General explained the circumstances surrounding the arrest, and said there was a great deal of correspondence which it would not be proper to make public.

Mr. Meredith thought it was a gross miscarriage of justice to thrust a young woman into jail and forbid intercourse with her counsel, and he hoped such a case would never occur again in this enlightened Province.

Mr. Creighton said it was a most dangerous principle that a citizen of Ontario could be put in prison and denied the benefit of legal counsel because she had no influential friends. There was no use pressing the motion after what the Attorney-General had said.

## THE HOUSE ADJOURNED AT 6.15.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. H. E. Clarke (Toronto)—Enquiry—Whether the Government have received copies of any resolutions passed by the Bar Association of the County of York, or the Canada Land Law Amendment Association or any other bodies or meetings of citizens of Toronto, and from whom, protesting against the proposed division of the city of Toronto Registry Office.

## A CITY PASTOR'S UNANIMOUS CALL.

At the February quarterly official meeting of the London West Methodist Church the following resolution was voted unanimously:—Moved by J. D. Saunby, seconded by Wm. Spence. "That we desire to assure our pastor, the Rev. Charles Smith, of the increasing pleasure and profit we are deriving from the exercise of his faithful ministry among us; and do further desire especially to make mention of his enduring pulpit efficiency, his pastoral fidelity and uniform courtesy, which, through the blessing of the Great Head of the Church, have resulted in an enlarged measure of spiritual life and prosperity in our minds, and do hereby extend to him our most cordial invitation to remain with us and complete the full Methodist pastoral term of three years." (Signed)—J. D. SAUNBY, Recording Steward.

Another death occurred from small-pox at Fingal yesterday, the victim being Miss Annie Lethbridge, aged 19, daughter of Richard Lethbridge, Scotch road, and sister of Jas. Lethbridge, who died Tuesday. Several additional cases are reported in Fingal. Three of the McNerny children, in whose house Mrs. Sheridan died thirteen days ago, were taken down yesterday. It is also stated that Mrs. Young, wife of Leonard Young, another victim, is down. Mrs. Eustace, mother of the man who brought the disease from Buffalo, is down with the disease at the residence of Frank Sheridan, Scotch road, where she was nursing the Sheridan children, one of whom died a day or two ago. This makes six new cases so far.

What might have been a fatal accident happened at the house of Mr. John Gowanlock, farmer, at Middlemiss yesterday. It appears he was cleaning a revolver, which was loaded, when it was discharged, and the ball went through the arm of his little daughter, inflicting a bad wound. No bones were broken.

The Southwold Board of Health have appointed a medical health officer at last, Dr. McLay, of Aylmer, having been chosen. It now transpires that John Eustace, who brought the disease to Fingal, had been released from the Buffalo pest house two or three days previously.

The Young Men's Conservative Club enjoyed a pleasant whist party last evening in their rooms, Masoak Temple, a large number taking part. Messrs. John Symonds and C. E. Mills secured the prize, and Messrs. E. W. J. Owens and John McClintock the booty.

Crossley and Hunter "revived" at St. Thomas on Wednesday night.

## SEEMS SOMEWHAT EXCITED.

London, March 1.—The Star (T. P. O'Connor's paper), in an attack upon the Government to-day, accuses W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons, with sharing Pigott's guilt, and demands his impeachment. The paper brands Attorney-General Webster as a loud and shameless liar, and advocates the criminal prosecution of Houston.

At the Toronto Civic Executive meeting Thursday, a letter was read from A. W. Wilkin, solicitor, enclosing statutory declarations from W. B. Hoge and Thomas Dolan, two of the informers, upon whose testimony many convictions for breaches of the License Act were made in the Police Court during the past year. The informers say that they were in fact employed by Inspector Archibald upon the secret arrangement that they should have as remuneration for their services a sum equal to one-third of the fines recovered, while they were required to sign receipts as per engagement at \$10 per week. They state further that they perjured themselves in certain cases that came before the Police Court last fall.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

## Mr. Laurier's Fisheries Resolution Rejected.

BY A VOTE OF 108 TO 65.

## The Jesuits' Estates Question to be Brought Up.

## Special to the Free Press.

Ottawa, March 1.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

## JESUIT'S ESTATES BILL.

Col. O'Brien gave notice that at an early day he would, on motion to go into Committee of Supply, propose the Jesuits' Estates Bill. He would have taken this action earlier were it not that he understood Mr. Barron would introduce the subject, but that gentleman's notice, just put on the order paper, was set so far down that it would hardly be reached this session.

## LAURIER RESOLUTION.

Dr. Macdonald, of Huron, rose to continue the adjourned debate on Mr. Laurier's resolution respecting the fisheries. His speech, however, dealt almost entirely with the treaty-making power debated upon last week, and the Speaker repeatedly called him to order for not dealing with the question supposed to be under discussion.

Mr. Jones followed. In his speech he referred to the matter of the recent dismissal of the Collector of Customs at Halifax, and without saying that Mr. Ross was not technically wrong, he thought that as he had immediately apologized for his mistake he should not have been so harshly dealt with. He claimed that while Mr. Ross had been dismissed for a friendly act toward an American fisherman, the Government had allowed his successor power to make Halifax the base of operations for the American fleet. Mr. Jones spoke at length in support of Mr. Laurier's motion, and in condemnation of the policy of the Government with respect to the fisheries, which, he said, was depriving the Maritime Province fishermen of the market of sixty-five million people.

Mr. Kenny made a vigorous answer, in which he quoted from Mr. Jones' utterances of last session when he argued against the very concessions which he asked for to-day. Dealing with a contention put forward by Mr. Jones, that the result of the elections during the recess showed the people to be in favor of an abandonment of the present trade policy for unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, he asked if it would not have been more seemly for Mr. Jones to have quoted the elections in his own section, in Shelburne, Victoria, Colchester, Pictou and Cumberland, instead of dwelling upon Haldimand and other elections won by such narrow majorities. He was surprised to hear Mr. Jones bringing up the dismissal of Mr. Ross, because he knew that that gentleman had requested that his case should not be brought up in Parliament. This lack of friendship on the part of his old friends on the Liberal side was not out of keeping with their actions respecting his retirement from the office of Minister of Militia in the Liberal Administration. Concerning his recent dismissal, he might say, however much he sympathized with that gentleman personally, that his action had been very wrong, and had given rise to very erroneous suppositions on the part of the American Government and the British Government as well that Canada had backed down on her former policy. He read a passage from the Boston Advertiser, an impartial authority, in which it was stated that the dismissal of Collector Ross was necessary to give emphasis to the avowal that there was to be no change of policy. Consul-General Phelan himself described the Collector's action as inexplicable, save for the reason that Canada had changed her policy, and he had accordingly telegraphed his Government that Canada had conceded the right of transshipment. He thought that the people of the Maritime Provinces felt that in their fisheries matter their interests were quite safe in the hands of the present Government.

## THIRD READINGS.

After recess the following private Bills were considered in Committee, read a third time and passed:—To incorporate the Dominion Life Assurance Co.—Mr. Trow.

To amend the Act incorporating the Boiler Inspectors and Insurance Company of Canada—Mr. Cockburn.

To incorporate the Hawkesbury Lumber Co.—Mr. Labrosse.

Respecting the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec—Mr. Denison.

## SECOND READINGS.

The following private Bills were read a second time and referred to Committee:—To incorporate the Ottawa & Montreal Broom Co.—Mr. Grouard.

Respecting the Alberta & Athabasca Railway Co.—Mr. Davis.

To amend the Act incorporating the London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.—Mr. Marshall.

To ratify an exchange of land between the Ontario & Quebec Company and the Land Security—Mr. Small.

Respecting the Kingston & Pembroke Railway Company—Mr. Kirkpatrick.

To incorporate the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters—Mr. Jamieson.

Respecting the Bay of Quinte Bridge

Company—Mr. Corby.

To amend the Act incorporating the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited)—Mr. Cockburn.

Respecting the wires of telephone, telegraph and electric light companies in the city of Toronto—Mr. Small.

To amend the Act incorporating the Winnipeg & North Pacific Railway Company—Mr. Bergen.

## THE LAURIER RESOLUTION.

Mr. Mitchell resumed the debate on the fisheries resolution, and spoke for three-fourths of an hour denouncing the Government's policy. He was followed by Mr. Davies.

Sir John Thompson said he had not intended to speak upon this question, but in view of the course taken by the Opposition and the violence of the charges they made against the Government, and First Minister particularly, he thought a reply called for. The Government were told that by the leader of the Opposition and by Mr. Davies that they had been false to their country at every turn of the controversy, and particular emphasis was laid on the assertion that the fishery articles of the Washington treaty were allowed to expire without attempt at renewal. He said the record showed that Canada had followed a conciliatory course upon the termination of those clauses, and had gone so far as to give free to the United States the fishery privileges about which it was proposed to negotiate. The Opposition said we had put an unwarrantable interpretation on the treaty of 1818—narrow and inhuman. But it was no new interpretation, being precisely the interpretation put upon it by the Provincial Government, backed up by British guns and fleets for seventy years, and Canada's action was in 1885 so far endorsed in Great Britain that United States Minister Phelps was informed by Lord Rosebery that there were no two opinions in England upon the matter. A great deal had been said in the House, the debate, about the 63 seizures made in 1886, and the policy which led to those seizures. Mr. Davies to-night denounced as one of brag and bluff and bluster. But what did he say in 1887, when it was not quite certain what course the Liberal party would steer? In the session of 1887 he told the House that he had paid a good deal of attention to the reports on the subject of the seizures and the fisheries policy generally, and it seemed to him that the Government had carried out the wishes of the great majority of the people of Canada. (Applause and laughter.) To quote further from Mr. Davies' speech, the gentleman then declared there was only one course to be taken, and so far as the Government had taken that course they had his support. He complained, though, that our cruisers had made all their seizures in the harbors in place of following the fishing vessels out to the high seas. (Renewed laughter.) The charge had been made against Parliament, and once or twice repeated in this House, that the Government had been guilty of inhumanity in refusing to allow vessels to bring provisions, and forcing them to go to sea short of provisions; and though this statement had been refuted as plainly as a lying statement could be, he wished to once more put upon record the history of the origin of this charge, founded on a false affidavit, soon retracted through fear of a prosecution for perjury. He ridiculed the idea which the Opposition sought to spread, that negotiations for a fishery treaty had been opened only through the mediation of Mr. Wiman, and declared that the small part that gentleman had in the transaction was signified to a ridiculous extent in this debate. Negotiations had long been in progress when Mr. Wiman interjected himself to suggest that a Canadian minister should visit Washington. Concerning the *modus vivendi*, Mr. Davies had charged the Government with wilfully irritating the Government of the United States by suspending or threatening to suspend it, and had urged that it should be put into full force again at once; but in considering the termination of the *modus vivendi* the Government simply acted upon the principle that we should not open the privileges of our coast to them while it was open to the United States to refuse all privileges to us. The *modus vivendi* was adopted simply to prevent hostilities arising and pending consideration of the treaty by the United States Senate. If, unfortunately, any retaliatory measure should be put in force by the United States, and non-intercourse should be declared, our Government would be able fearlessly to leave the record to the judgment of the people.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed, rising at 12.15. He declared the policy of the present Government to be characterized by utter carelessness, recklessness, imbecility and folly. The United States had to-day extended an olive branch to us, had shown that they were not actuated by hostility, and he called upon the Government to meet them in a generous spirit.

The House divided at 1 o'clock and Mr. Laurier's resolution was lost on the following division:—On entering the British House of Commons this evening Dr. Tanner was loudly cheered. On leaving the House after adjournment he was surrounded by a crowd of Radicals and Nationalists and escorted to the Palace Hotel. The party was followed by a crowd of reporters and others. At the hotel Dr. Tanner made a speech, in which he eulogized Gladstone. He was enthusiastically cheered. Later, Dr. Tanner was arrested in the smoking-room of his hotel, and was taken to Scotland Yard.

YRAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Beauchamp, Bechard, Borden, Bonrass, Bowman, Briem, Burdell, Canfield, Cassin, Chilton, Choquette, Chouinard, Colter, Couture, Davies, De St. Georges, Dessaint, Doyon, Edgar, Eisenbauer, Ellis, Fiset, Fisher, Flynn, Gauthier, Geoffroy, Gilmore, Gobout, Guay, Innes, Jones (Halifax), Kirk, Landierkin, Lang, Langelier (Montmorency), Langelier (Quebec), Laurier, Lovett,

Macdonald (Huron), McIntyre, McMillan (Huron), Mills (Bellevue), Mitchell, Newell, Patterson (Brant), Perry, Platt, Prefontaine, Rinfret, Rowand, Ste. Marie, Sempie, Somerville, Trow, Turcot, Waddie, Watson, Weldon (St. John), Welsh, Wilson (Elgin), Yeo. Total yeas, 65.

NAYS—Messrs. Audet, Bain (Soulange), Baird, Barnard, Bell, Bergeron, Boisvert, Bowell, Brown, Burns, Cargill, Carling, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Chisholm, Cimon, Cochrane, Cullen, Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Desjardins, Dewdney, Dickey, Dickson, Dupont, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson (Wolland), Foster, Freeman, Giguere, Grouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillet, Ha. gart, Hall, Hesson, Hickey, Ives, Jamieson, Jones, Jones (Digby), Kenny, Kirkpatrick, Labelle, Landry, Langevin (Sir Hector), Lariviere, Laurie, Lepine, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdowall, McCardy, McCalla, McDonald (Victoria), McDougall (P. ton), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McKay, McMillan (Vandell), McNeill, Madell, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Mills (Annapolis), Montplaisir, O'Brien, Patterson (Essex), Perry, Porter, Prior, Riopel, Robillard, Roome, Ross, Rykert, Shanly, Skinner, Small, Smith (Sir Donald), Smith (Ontario) sproule, Taylor, Temple, Theriault, Thompson (Sir John), Tupper, Trivette, Wallace, Weldon (Argenteau), White (Cardwell), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteau), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Cardwell), Wright. Total nays, 118.

The House adjourned at 1.05 a. m.

Invalid readers will find that one dollar expended for Dr. Parker's great medical work, the "Science of Life," will be of more value to them than ten thousand dollars expended for proprietary medicines, electric appliances, &c. The book contains over one hundred and twenty-five valuable prescriptions for all diseases that human flesh is heir to. See advertisement.

## No Universal Remedy

As yet been discovered; but, as at least four-fifths of human diseases have their source in Impure Blood, a medicine which restores that fluid from a depraved to a healthy condition comes as near being a universal cure as any that can be produced. Ayer's Sarsaparilla affects the blood in each stage of its formation, and is, therefore, adapted to a greater variety of complaints than any other known medicine.

## Boils and Carbuncles,

which defy ordinary treatment, yield to Ayer's Sarsaparilla after a comparative brief trial.

W. C. K. Murray, of Charlottesville, Va., writes that for years he was afflicted with boils which caused him much suffering. These were succeeded by carbuncles, of which he had several at one time. He then began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles, the carbuncles disappeared, and for six years he has not had even a pimple.

That insidious disease, Scrofula, is the fruitful cause of innumerable complaints, Consumption being only one of many equally fatal. Eruptions, ulcers, sore eyes, glandular swellings, weak and wasted muscles, a capricious appetite, and the like, are pretty sure indications of a scrofulous taint in the system. Many otherwise beautiful faces are disfigured by pimples, eruptions, and unsightly blotches, which arise from impure blood, showing the need of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to remedy the evil.

All sufferers from blood disorders should give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a fair trial, avoiding all powders, ointments, and washes, and especially cheap and worthless compounds, which not only fail to effect a cure, but more frequently aggravate and confirm the diseases they are fraudulently advertised to remedy.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

## CUSTOMS SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by order of R. Reid, Collector of Customs, at the examining warehouse of the Custom House, in London, on

Friday, March 8th, 1889,

at 10 a. m., the following:—Boots and shoes, rubbers, hardware, nuts and bolts, sewing machine, dry goods, a quantity of sheet and bound music, miscellaneous goods, lumber, stove, four, &c., &c. Terms cash.

W. Y. BRUNTON & SONS, Auctioneers.

## TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE undersigned office (where specifications may be seen) up to

Thursday, the 7th March, at 4 o'clock,

FOR—

Foot walk bridge and iron railing on Oxford Street Bridge.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. JONES, THOS. H. TRACY, Chairman No. 2 Com. (C22) City Engineer.

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