MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

A Great Event

In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of **Scrofula** is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the standard alterative,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

Restored My Health

and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."—Frederico Mariz Fernandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.

"For many years I was a sufferer from scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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:

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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, MAR. 16, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE DUTY OF TAXPAYERS.

The ratepayers of St. John are slowly awakening to the fact that something must be done, and done quickly to preserve the credit of the city, if it is to be preserved. St. John is far from being a model city. We have, it is true, excellent water service, a good sewerage system, an expensive fire department, a very much disorganized police department, fine public buildings, a decided surplus of civic officials, a vast amount of real estate which is a positive loss to the city, and a good assortment of wharves, and a large indebtedness. But we want many things yet; paved streets, increased water supply, better harbor accommodation, and many other improvements which will be rendered necessary by the constantly increasing trade of the port and of the city. To overburden the property of the city with taxation at the present time will be to endanger the future of the city. But to do the trade of the city and to do it expeditiously we must have improvements. The thing to decide, then, is what improvements are the most needed.

The only way to accomplish this purpose is by electing the right men to the common council. Those of us who remember the condition of the city finances in 1878, recall the fact that the great majority of the council whose reckless expenditure had brought the city to the verge of bankruptcy; and whose mismanagement together with the dishonesty of officials, had placed the city in such a position that even salaries and wages remained unpaid, were swept out of office in a single day. The purging of the civic accounts, the dropping off of numerous expenditures, the improvement of the book-keeping in the chamberlain's office, less irregularity in making purchases for the city and greater regularity in paying for the goods so bought, the honest handling of the sinking fund, the regular paying of interest, improved methods of collecting the taxes and the adoption generally of improved methods of business in all the departments, were some of the changes effected by what was known as the reform council. In 1882, this council succeeded in putting through the legislature the assessment law and then its efforts ceased. The active spirits dropped out, and in a year or two things though not as bad as formerly were far from satisfactory.

To-day St. John is again in the position it was in 1878, or if not soon will be, unless the reckless extravagance of the council is put an end to. In 1878 the chamberlain had large amounts of uncollected taxes to fall back upon and it was the money he got in in this way which largely redeemed the credit of the city. Should there be an over expenditure this year equal to that of last the chamberlain will not have such a fund to draw upon and the bills of the city will have to go unpaid, and this, too, in the face of a constantly increasing assessment.

The taxpayers have the matter entirely in their own hands. It is for them to choose men of business experience and sound judgment to represent them in the council. It is difficult of course to get such men because they do not care to go about from house to house asking for votes—and when the right men offer they should not be expected to do this. The monetary consideration of the office is not such as to make any one hunger after it, though there are now and always have been men in the common council whose sole object in getting there was to draw the pittance awarded the aldermen each year. The services of such men were generally of the value they themselves set upon them. By all means let the people of St. John arouse themselves and turn out the drones in the council supplying their places with men of intelligence, who go there with some other purpose than listening to the melodious strains of their own voices or to waste the time of the council arguing fine points of order. Such people are generally lacking in intelligence and in many instances sacrifice the best interest of the city to gain some temporary advantage over an opponent. Practical, every day common sense is what is wanted in the council. And to oratorical aspirants it might be well to say that up to the present time the common council has neither been the birth place of oratory nor its abiding place either, and is, perhaps, the most faulty school that anyone can study in. Therefore young men of strong lungs and largely developed craniums, who aspire to fill aldermanic chairs, do not be deceived by the glamor of the gilded coat of arms which adds dignity to the mayor's dais in the council chamber.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

A day or two after the election the St. John Globe said in an editorial:—

The great Provinces of Quebec and Ontario having declared themselves in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States and large numbers in the Maritime Provinces having so declared themselves, there can be little doubt that the question will continue to be discussed, and will still be a great question in Canadian politics. It is not to be supposed from this that these great provinces will be thwarted in their wishes by the smaller ones.

It will be observed that the Globe which has been so jealous of the influence of Quebec and Ontario and which has taken the lead in denouncing these two provinces for attempting to control the rest of the Dominion, at once invokes their aid to coerce the people of the maritime provinces the moment the people of New Brunswick refuse to adopt the Globe's advice. According to the Globe's idea a voter in the maritime provinces has no rights that the people of Ontario are bound to respect. It is of no consequence that a majority of the people of Canada has pronounced against unrestricted reciprocity if that majority has been obtained outside of Ontario and Quebec. The people of St. John will not fail to remember this utterance of the Globe and treat that paper as it desires to see them treated. It now turns out, however, that the Globe was not accurate in its statement that Ontario had declared in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. According to the Globe's own list of members elected published last Saturday the government has a majority of the Ontario members. The Globe claims for the opposition a majority of the Quebec members but this claim is not admitted by the Quebec Conservative papers. However, this may be a majority of the people of Quebec are against unrestricted reciprocity. The Montreal Gazette states that the majority for the Conservative candidates on Montreal Island is 1,300 more than the majority in all the contested constituencies carried by the Liberals in the province of Quebec. This does not look as if the Maritime provinces and the west contained all the opposition to unrestricted reciprocity that is to be found in Canada.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At this moment it is not proposed to deal with Superintendent Crocket's report of the schools of New Brunswick in detail, but to remark upon one or two of its most suggestive features; features which lead to the conviction that the objects for which our school laws were framed and for which our people are every year called upon to contribute large sums of money as yet are by no means attained, and so far as we are shown by the report are little nearer attainment than they were ten years ago. In 1880 the total number of children in the province who were enrolled was, for the term ending in April, 50,308; for the term ending in October, 52,740. We have not the statistics at hand but we think we are safe in saying that in 1880 there were in the province at least 8,000 children of school age whose names were never enrolled. Of those who were enrolled the attendance in 1880 at the term ending in April was 59.02 per cent.; in October 56.13 per cent. This shows that less than one half of the instruction provided by the province and paid for by our people was availed of. For the term ending June 1890, (the statistics of the October term are not yet made up) the enrollment was 58,570, an increase over 1880 of about 6,500, which is about in proportion to the probable increase of our population. The attendance was 55.54 per cent, showing that still the provisions of the province for the education of the rising generation are availed of by little if any more than one-half of the children for whose benefit they are made. Of course we do not mean that one-half of our children never see the inside of a school house; we mean that about five-sixths of them are at school about half of the time while the schools are in session, while the other sixth never, or seldom, see the inside of a school house at all. This is most deplorable; the people have a right to complain of such useless expenditure of their money, and the government has the right to demand that such a condition of affairs shall not continue to exist. In providing public education for our children the province is influenced by no petty or personal motives; it has in view our material, moral and intellectual growth: the stability of our government and institutions. It is its duty to demand that none of its children shall be allowed to grow up in ignorance, to become moths and barnacles, while to every one it opens the road to usefulness and respectability. More than any other newspaper in the province the GAZETTE has spoken persistently and earnestly in favor of compulsory education, believing that without it there can be no stability to our institutions, that without it an injustice is done by the rising generation, and that without it our taxpayers have a right to complain of a senseless waste of their money. We are pleased that our views are sustained by Superintendent Crocket. He says:—

The ratepayers of the province have been taxed during the year the sum of $415,550.79 for the current expenses of the schools—not including expenses for school grounds, buildings, furniture, apparatus, the cost of supervision, etc.,—a sum not far short of two-thirds of the provincial revenue. They have borne this tax ungrudgingly because they regard the public schools as the most important institutions of the state, essential to its life and to the well-being of each of its members; but when they find that at least one-quarter of the educable children of the country, instead of being trained to loyal and intelligent citizenship, are allowed to grow up in ignorance and vice, they may begin to question the relationship of public education to the state, and their obligations in this behalf to support it.

OLD TIMES IN MONTREAL.

The GAZETTE has frequently placed before its readers, some of the early recollections of a number of the oldest inhabitants of the city, and the traditions with which they were familiar in their boyhood. Such sketches are of deep interest, showing as they do some of the changes in customs and conditions which have been wrought within the duration of a single life. Such matter is generally overlooked by the historian, who does not care to burden his pages with details which he is apt to think are without other than local interest, though it appears to us the history of a people's opinions and social customs is no less valuable than one of their public acts. Much interesting information with reference to the people and industries of the city from sixty to eighty years ago has been gleaned from the few whose memories reach back that far, within a few years, and placed on record which otherwise would have been wholly lost.

Mr. J. D. Borthwick has been exploring among the public archives and some individual records of Montreal and lays the result before the readers of the Star. He finds that an order was passed in 1779 to the effect that "any citizens finding goats tresspassing on their properties might shoot, kill or impound them at discretion." Traders were compelled to procure a permit from the court specifying the kind of goods and the quantity which they wished to purchase. The following schedules or permits were issued in May 1780:—

	Pork. lbs	Flour. lbs.	Biscuit. lbs.
Messrs. Todd & McGill	6,000	2,000	10,000
L. Ermantinger	4,000	2,000	.....
Gabriel Cote	2,000	1,000	3,600
Hypolite Desrivieres	4,000	1 000	1,800
M. Blondeau	1,000	1,000	1,800
Chas. Chaboilles	600	0,000	1,800
Jos. Sanguinet	600	1,000	1,800

In January 1781 the use of bells on teams driven about the city in winter was made imperative, and at the same time the Chevalier de Lorimer brought complaint against Louis Cuvillier, that he neglected his business as ferryman at Lachine, "to the prejudice of the king's subjects." In September, 1781, "Elijah Lawrence, for grand larceny, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but recommended to mercy. In the court, January, 1784, a man named Francoeur was placed in the stocks "with a paper label on his breast, with these words 'for theft" on it, "and then afterwards he was to be discharged." He was placed market days, two Fridays, between 11 and 12 o'clock. It is recorded that the sheriff reminded this court that all persons sentenced to be "burned in the hand in the Court of King Bench, may receive their punishment in this court agreeable to sentence."

Burning in the hand is described as follows: The prisoner was brought from the gaol into the court room and made firm by an iron hand at the back of the dock, the palm part of his own hand being opened tightly. The red hot iron, sometimes ending either in a crown or some other device, was held ready by the common hangman and the punishment was inflicted in the centre of the palm. The instrument being ready, the prisoner is informed that the moment it touches his flesh, he can repeat as fast as he can these words in French "Vive le Roi" three times and at the end of the third repetition, the punishment would cease or the words "God save the King," if he were an English prisoner. Even in this short time the hot iron has hissed into the flesh and made such a mark that all the waters of the St. Lawrence could not efface it. At the March term of the court of the King's Bench for this year, (1784) eight men were sentenced to be imprisoned and "burned in the hand," and two Frenchmen, D. Hubert and Frs. Charpentier, were ordered "to be twice whipped in the public market of Montreal by the common hangman. May Josette Potdevin was condemned to be placed in the stocks with a label on her breast specifying her crime." In the September term this year Hy. Choret and Louis Mondoux for stealing cattle and sheep were condemned to be hanged. Antoine Kughle, John Miller and Diedrich Fletcher for receiving stolen goods were imprisoned and placed in the "public stocks." John Abbot and Henry Arckle for grand larceny were imprisoned and whipped by the common hangman.

A MINER GRISWOLD.

Intelligence has been received of the death last Saturday of A. Miner Griswold, better known as the "Fat Contributor," and for about two years one of the editors of Texas Siftings. Mr. Griswold, like most of his contemporary humorists, had spent a large portion of his life in the west, the home at one time of Bret Harte, Mark Twin, Bill Nye, Robert J. Burdette, James Whitcomb Riley, and many others more or less famous. Mr. Griswold began life at the "case" about 45 years ago, and thirty years ago was employed as an editorial writer on the Cincinnati Times. Writing impersonally, as he did for many years, his name has never become so familiar to the general public as that of many of his brother humorists, but for all that he will be long remembered for his delicate wit, good natured satire, and for the absence of ill-tempered cynicism in everything he ever wrote. For something more than a year Mr. Griswold had been delivering his lecture, A tour around the world, in the south and west, appearing during the winter at Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, and most of the cities in California, and it was while journeying east that he was attacked by the illness which ended his life on Saturday at Sheboygan, Wis. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Griswold published in his paper a bit of autobiography which is appended. He says:—During an editorial experience of some thirty years I have never had a personal encounter on account of any of my editorial utterances, although I have sometimes had to decline sarcastic invitations to "come off." I have wielded a trenchant pen at times but I have been able to avoid personal encounters.

The first time I did it, it happened in this way: I was a boy and had just commenced reportorial work on a Buffalo paper. Inexperienced as I was I felt the value of sensation in booming the circulation of a newspaper. There was a city tough called Stonehouse Jack, who was frequently before the police court for various transgressions of a violent nature, and one day I made the suggestion in the paper that he be hanged to a lamp-post or driven out of town.

The next day, in walked Stonehouse Jack, with fire and Canal street whisky in his eye and our paper in his hand.

"Where's the hellyon what writ this about me?" he roared, pointing at the article.

I never was so frightened in my life, for I didn't suppose that "Stonehouse" would ever see the article. Who would think that a man like him would ever read a newspaper?

"The writer of that," said I, trembling in every limb, and scarcely knowing what I was saying, "he's gone."

"Gone where?" yelled Jack, almost frothing at the mouth with baffled rage.

"Dead," said I solemnly.

"Gone dead?"

"Yes. Heart failure. Service at the house. No flowers."

"Well, it's lucky for him he's dead," said Jack, "or I'd hang him to every lamp-post in town. What for a looking feller was he, anyhow? Look anything like you?"

"Oh, not at all. Slim thickset man, tall and medium-sized."

You see I hardly knew what I said, I was so frightened, but Jack swallowed the story and walked away. The suggestion about hanging Stonehouse Jack was prophetic, however, for he was subsequently lynched in the Oil Region of Pennsylvania, together with several other desperadoes, who attempted to run the Region to suit themselves during the early days of petroleum on Oil Creek.

Later on in my newspaper career, I avoided a personal encounter in Cincinnati that might have had very serious consequences. There was a semi-lunatic wandering about the West, particularly in Ohio, who called himself "The Immortal J. N." He had a mania for making speeches, and was constantly dropping in upon editors, craving the favor of a notice. One day he came into the Times office and asked me to interview him. I did, but filled it with the most ridiculous stuff—hardly worse than some of "J. N.'s" speeches, however. I brought it out in the interview that "J. N." was in favor of threshing machines voting, and that he advocated the equality of the sexes among chain pumps, etc. When the Inmorial read the interview he was wild with rage, and seizing a club, he started for the Times office to interview me. Usually a harmless lunatic, he was transformed into a wild beast, and blood could only satisfy him.

I was apprised of his coming, but too late to escape by any regular outlet. Fortunately the gutter pipe was near the office window. I grasped it and swung out making a hasty, if not graceful, decent to the street, not a moment too soon.

In newspaper work I think it better to avoid personal encounters whenever we can.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Globe is trying to comfort itself for the loss of the election by keeping three or four paragraphs standing in its columns giving Mr. Edward Blake's opinion of the government's policy and Mr. Skinner's view of the Conservative party prior to the election of 1887. It would be much more to the purpose if the Globe would republish Mr. Farrer's letter to his dear Mr. Wiman in which the present editor of the Toronto Globe says:—

It seems to me, and I have talked the thing over lately with maritime members as well as with Manitobans, that C. U. would only delay the coming of the event these people most desire. Hence, in the provinces referred to, C. U. does not take hold, whereas annexation will always demand a hearing. In Ontario the Jesuit campaign has brought that aspect of things home to thousands who would not look at C. U. The littleness and half-heartedness of the liberals is also very disheartening. Then, again the truth is that every man who preaches C. U. would prefer annexation, so that the party is virtually wearing a mask.

The Religious Intelligencer complains of the Episcopal Church as being too exclusive, and in proof of this charge quotes from a letter written by Dr. Geo. F. Pentecost, now in India on an unsectarian Christain missionary, who has had an experience of it. In his letter he tells of his reception in Calcutta by the missionaries of the several denominations. It was most cordial from all except the High Church Episcopalians. When he called to see the bishop he was given distinctly to understand that he need not expect any recognition from that church, "because he was not working under Episcopal authority." In the course of the interview with the bishop and his chaplains he incidentally intimated that he hoped to be able to attend communion in the church. But he was informed that he could not be permitted to do that because he had not been confirmed in the Episcopal church.

"Good Night Amos."

Twenty years ago there was no man better known to newspaper men than "Amos," as he signed himself, and no despatch was received with more pleasure than the "Good Night, Amos," which marked the end of his day's work and also of all the night working journalists of New England. For Mr. Learned, whose death is now announced, was for many years the New York agent of the New England associated press, a faithful, hard working man. He was born in Boston, on Washington street, almost opposite the present Globe building. He was brought up at the case and became a reporter, and about the time the war began, he was sent to New York to look after the interest of the New England papers. How well he did his duty, old journalists know. Amos Learned was the stiffest kind of a Republican in politics, and the straightest kind of a Baptist in religion. Moreover, he was a man of a big heart and open hand, and one who stood by his friends.

Best Laid Plans Come to Grief.

A party of leading Grits were overheard planning in a hotel in this city, three months ago. They hated Dr. Foster of King's, Dr. Weldon of Albert, and Herbert Jones of Digby. "Three d . . . . d purists, always held up as patterns, I hate them." They said Foster they could overturn, with Domville, who could play the temperance card and they said, give him $5,000 and what he could raise in New York. Emmerson could get Senator McClellan, who hated Weldon, and Tomkins the crank, who would join them, as Weldon was too independent for him: and they would swell the Dorchester fund. Then Jones Brothers stood in the way of the Burrills with the French in Digby Co., and Israel vowed they would spend $10,000 to defeat him. So the party of purity got Bowers instead of Jones, but lost Domville and Emmerson; and they lost A. G. Jones, Ellis and Weldon—the men whose career in parliament, was worse than a blizzard, in cursing the cities that sent them. No wonder Edward Blake left such a party in disgust.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

Fifty Thousand Dollars to Public Charities Bequeathed by Mrs. Jane D. Robinson.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. March, 14.—The will of Jane D. Robinson widow of Robert I. Robinson bequeaths about $50,000 to public charities in this state and New York city.

The New Jersey home for the education and care of feeble minded children at Vineland, N. J. is residuary legatee of the remainder of the estate.

The Western railway in England is still snow blocked.

Purify The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing more conclusively proven than the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Your Blood

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, Bronchitis, Consumption, Whooping Cough.

IT IS AS PLEASANT AS MILK.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A S— TIP.

You've never thought of saving by spending—Well, here it is—You save time, trouble, expense, help, and most of all, health, by sending your Laundry to UNGAR'S. Did this ever occur to you? If not before it does now. Try it. Let UNGAR call for and deliver your wash.

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.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

NOTICE.

By order of the Common Council of the City of St. John:

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Bill will be presented at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for enactment to authorize the City of St. John to grant annual subsidy payable upon the construction of certain wharves and other harbor improvements at Carleton on the western side of the harbor of Saint John.

The objects desired to be attained by this Bill are:

1. To empower the City of Saint John to enter into a contract with James D. Leary for the construction by him at his own cost of wharves, warehouses, grain elevator and other works of harbor improvement at Carleton, according to plans and specifications and upon such terms and conditions as shall be approved by the Common Council; and to agree to pay a subsidy of *ten thousand dollars a year for twenty years* from the completion of the works.

2. To authorize an annual assessment upon the City of St. John to raise such sum of five thousand dollars to provide for the payment of such subsidy in each year.

March 3, 1891.

EDGECOMBE!

WHO IS HE?

THE TAILOR

who satisfies all his customers.

104 KING STREET.

W. R. RUSSELL

CLOTHIER —AND— OUTFITTER.

A full and complete line of CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHINGS always on hand.

Special Bargains at this season of the year.

39 KING STREET.

W. R. RUSSELL.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Crane and Circle," will be received until Thursday the 26th day of March instant, inclusively, for the construction of and putting in place a new CRANE and CIRCLE in the dredge "Prince Edward," now lying at Alberton, Prince Edward Island, according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. James E. Birch, Alberton, P. E. I., 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. B. ROY, *Secretary.*

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 2nd March, 1891.

HANGING LAMPS.

READ! A big bargain in HANGING LAMPS; a special line just opened at $2.50 each, at

FRED BLACKADAR'S CROCKERY STORE, 166 Union Street.

COAL.

Sootless Coal

OLD ALBION

PICTOU

now landing at cars. No soot; best for range.

SPRINGHILL

ROUND COAL

IN STOCK.

Both of the above coals delivered to all parts of the city at low rates.

W. H. Gibbon & Son, SIMONDS STREET.

COAL.

Now landing, ex "Bona Vista" from Cape Breton,

GOWRIE SOFT COAL.

Schr. Adria a cargo of

HARD COALS

In broken, egg and stove sizes. For sale low by

R. P. McGIVERN, No. 9 North Wharf. sun

COAL

Daily expected from New York.

200 TONS

PHILADELPHIA and READING CO.'S

HARD WHITE ASH COAL,

In Foundry, Steamboat, Egg and Stove sizes.

IN STOCK:

Reserve, Victoria, Caledonia,

—AND ALL SIZES—

Anthracite Coals.

PRICES LOW AND ALL COAL SCREENED.

MORRISON & LAWLOR, 27 and 29 Smythe Street.

Coal Landing.

Ex "Robbie Godfrey," from New York.

260 Tons Anthracite Coal, in Lump, Broken and Stove Sizes.

100 Tons ACADIA PICTOU.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.

W. L. BUSBY, 81, 83 and 85 Water St.

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ST. JOHN BOLT AND NUT CO.

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

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S. R. FOSTER & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT **NAILS** *and SPIKES, 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, Wall Plate, Hammered Railway Car Axles, Shafting, and shapes of all kinds.

TO MASONS. We can supply you with Hods, Hawks and Darbies, 2 Builders Derricks for sale Cheap.

A. CHRISTIE, W. W. CO., City Road.

1841. ESTABLISHED 1841. Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop, MANUFACTURE Steam Engines, Hoist, Low or Compound, (for marine and land service), 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.

Persons IN WANT OF **Sleighs** —AND— **Pungs,** before purchasing, should call on KELLY & MURPHY, *Main St., North End.*

PIANOS — 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.* — ORGANS

ST. JOHN DYE WORKS IS THE PLACE TO GET Ladies' and Gents' Wear Cleaned or Dyed and Pressed.

O. E. BRACKETT, - 86 Princess St.

ELECTION CARDS.

To the Electors of the City of Saint John:

AT the request of a large number of the electors, I will, at the election for the office of

MAYOR,

to be held on Tuesday, the 14th of April next, be a candidate for your suffrages.

Trusting that my record at the Council Board during my long service as a representative of Wellington Ward, is such as to justify me in asking your support,

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

THOS. W. PETERS.

To the Electors of the City of Saint John:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN;

AT the request of many of the citizens I will again be a candidate for the office of

MAYOR,

at the coming election on the 14th April next, and shall be pleased to receive your support.

Yonrs Faithfully,

W. A. LOCKHART.

To the Electors of Prince Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

At the request of the electors I have consented to offer myself as a Canaddate for the Aldermanship of Prince Ward.

I hope to be favored with your support, and if elected I will devote my interests to the future welfare of the City and the Ward in particular.

Yours truly,

FELIX McGIRR.

To the Electors of Prince Ward:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

AS a resident of Prince Ward for forty years, I have consented to offer myself as a candidate for the office of ALDERMAN of that ward for the ensuing term, and if elected, I will give my strict attention to the interests of the ward and the city at large.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN S. NICKERSON.

To the Electors of Prince Ward:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Having been requested by a large number of the influential electors of Prince Ward to offer myself as a candidate for

ALDERMAN,

I have decided to allow my name to be placed in nomination and take this opportunity of soliciting your votes.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN RYAN.

NOW FOR BUSINESS!

Spring and Summer, 1891.

JAS. S. MAY & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, (Domville Building,) Prince William Street.

Beg to announce that they are receiving their new spring stock, consisting of West of England and Scotch Suitings, Diagonals, Pant Goods and Overcoatings.

These goods are from the best markets, and we are prepared to offer our customers and the public generally good value for their money. Prices subject to 10 per cent. for net cash. Samples sent by mail.

OYSTERS. IN STOCK: 200 Bbls Choice P. E. I Oysters. Large and Fat. —ALSO— 50 Bbls. Choice, North Shore Oysters. FOR SALE CHEAP. 19 North Side King Square,

J. D. TURNER.

1891. FLOWER SEEDS. 1891.

Just received a new and full supply, including several new varieties from the celebrated firms of D. M. FERRY & CO., STEELE BROS. & CO.

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

GARDENIA.

400 BBLS above high grade oil to arrive per Sch. Keewaydin, now due. We have been neglecting our oil business while furnishing our corn and flour mill; but as we are about completed, will again give the business more attention. Our system of quoting oil together with our mill products, we hope to make complete. And as we are in a better position than ever to handle the oil business, we will do it on a closer margin; and hope to give buyers of our mill products the lowest prices on oil in return for their confidence.

OATS. Since our advertisement predicting 60c. per bushell, they have advanced fully 5c. We still have 6 carloads on track, and to arrive 7 carloads. All for sale at Ontario prices.

Standard Trading and Mfg Co., Ltd. J. D. SHATFORD, GENERAL MANAGER. sun tel

TRY MONAHAN'S Hand Made Boots and Shoes. *162 Union St., St. John, N. B.* (Next door to No. 3 Engine House.) Every Pair Warranted. Repairing Neatly Executed.

50 Cents a Week.

Do you expect to have a house to let this year?

If so, remember that the GAZETTE is the best medium to advertise it in.

It will cost you less money and give better returns.

50 Cents a Week.

'91. SPRING STYLES. '91.

NOW OPEN.---All the Latest Shapes ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Fine Soft and Flexible Stiff Hats.

—ALSO—

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, etc.

LOWEST PRICES.

Robert C. Bourke & Co., 61 Charlotte Street.

F. W. WISDOM, Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock St., St. John, N. B. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe, Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating Supplies. Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, REPRESENTING The Largest Net Surplus of any Fire Insurance Co. in the World. J. SIDNEY KAYE, GENERAL AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK. Office, No. 8 Pugsley's Building, Saint John, N. B.

SIMEON JONES, BREWER.

BOTTLED ALE and PORTER. WORKS RUNNING IN FULL BLAST. Casting Every Day. Can Attend to all Orders.

Engines, Boilers, Wood-Working Machinery, Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, Hot Water Boilers, Rotary Mills, Shingle Machines, Lath Machines, etc.

all of which we can supply from stock better and lower than ever. Can also supply promptly

HEAVY STOCK ON HAND OF Iron Pipe, Steam Fittings, Hose, Belting, Packing, Oils, etc.

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY FOR *Turbine Wheels, Saw-filers, School Desks, Fence Railings, Crestings, Church and Fire Bells, Bone Mills, Steam Pumps, Emery wheels, Governors, Copperine, Portable Forges, etc.*

A. ROBB & SONS, - - Amherst, N. S.

Our Foundry is now 70x50; Machine shop 100x40; Boiler shop 70x50; Stove Mounting shop 50x25; Salesroom 40x35 } Come and see us or write, telephone or telegraph. Correspondence prompt.

The Buffalo Range, A full line always on hand.

The Duchess Range. All Modern Improvements.

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, STOVE PIPE AND TINWARE.

—FOR SALE LOW—

Several Large Cook Stoves and Ranges, suitable for small hotels or boarding houses.

—IN STOCK FOR REPAIRS,—

Castings and Fire Brick for Climax and other Ranges.

Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus,

Plumbing and Gas Fitting. Special attention to repairs.

A. G. BOWES & Co., - 21 Canterbury St.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Calls the attention of Tinsmiths and General Dealers to the fact that he has now in Stock, a full line of

Pressed Tinware, Japanned Ware,

Granite Iron Ware,

Trimmings, Tools and Machines,

Crown Liquid and Paste Stove Polish,

Maritime Stove Pipe Varnish.

AND

General House Furnishing Hardware.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM:—Robertson's New Building, Cor. of Union and Mill Streets, St. John, N. B.

WILLIAM GREIG, Manager.